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NATIONAL MCQ's

1. Pakistan and China established diplomatic relations on 21 May_____.
(a) 1950 **(b) 1951** (c) 1954 (d) 1963

2. On Jan. 16._____ became the first coronavirus vaccine to get the green light for use in Pakistan.
(a) Covishield (b) BNT162b2
(c)AZD1222 (d) mRNA-1273

3. The AZD1222 Covid-19 vaccine has been developed by_____.
(a) Oxford Astrazeneca (b) Pfizer-BioNTech
(c) SinoVac (d) Moderna

4. On Jan. 16, US President-elect Joe Biden inducted a second Pakistani American, _____, into his foreign policy team.
(a) Salman Ahmed (b) Ali Zaidi
(c) Aisha Shah (d) Saima Mohsin

5. The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan approved Covid-19 vaccine manufactured by Chinese stateowned firm Sinopharm on_____.
(a) Jan. 17 **(b) Jan. 18**
(c) Jan. 19 (d) Jan. 20

6. The Chief Executive Officer of the Balochistan Board of Investment and Trade is_____.
(a) Sarfraz Bugti (b) Jam Kamal
(c) Azhar Mashwani **(d) Farman Zarkoon**

7. On Jan. 18, the Pakistan Army was ranked the____ most powerful in the world out of 133 countries on the Global Firepower Index 2021.
(a) 10th (b) 11th (c) 12th (d) 15th

8. On Jan. 19, the Government of Pakistan appointed Afzaal Mahmood the new ambassador to_____.
(a) UAE (b) China
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Afghanistan

9. The current Inspector General of Balochistan police is____.
(a) M.Tahir Rai (b) Mohsin Hassan
(c) Muazam Khan (d) Arif Nawaz

10. Lt Gen (retd) Bilal Akbar is Pakistan's ambassador to_____.
(a) Qatar (b) Russia
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Afghanistan

11. _____ has succeeded Firdous Shamim Naqvi as Sindh Assembly's opposition leader.
(a) Shahar Yar Khan Shar
(b) Rabia Azfar Nizami
(c) Khurram Sher Zaman
(d) Haleem Adil Shaikh

12. On Jan. 20, Pakistan Conducted successful flight test of_____ surface-to-surface ballistic missile, having range of 2,750 kilometers.
(a) Babur-1A **(b) Shaheen-III**
(c) Raad (d) Ghaznavi

13. On_____, the president promulgated Income Tax Amendment Ordinance, 2021, for extending the deadline for availing tax amnesty scheme for the construction sector.
(a) Jan. 21 (b) Jan. 22
(c) Jan. 23 (d) Jan. 24

14. On Jan. 23, the government allowed the import and distribution of the_____developed Covid vaccine Sputnik V.
(a) Russia (b) UK
(c) Turkey (d) India

15. On Jan. 24, a new report titled 'Groundwater in Pakistan's Indus Basin: Present and Future Prospects' was released by____.
(a) WEF **(b) World Bank**
(c) PCRWR (d) ADB

16. On Jan. 25, PMIK, is his address to the 4th session of_____, presented a five-point agenda to address structural barriers in global prosperity.
(a) UNDP **(b) UNCTAD**
(c) UNEP (d) WEF

17. The record for scoring highest number of List A centuries in Pakistan is held by_____, with 27 tons.
(a) Saeed Anwar **(b) Khurram Manzoor**
(c) Javed Miandad (d) Imran Khan

18. The name of Dr Rehan Azmi, who passed away on Jan. 26, was included in the Guinness Book of World Records as one of the most prolific poets in_____.
(a) 1990 (b) 1995

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(c) 1998 **(d) 1997**

19. On Jan. 27, Pakistan and Islamic Development Bank inaugurated 113-kilometre power transmission lines on the former's border along_____.
(a) China (b) Iran
(c) Afghanistan (d) None of these

20. On Jan. 27, the____announced a new five-year loan program, estimated at approximately $10 billion, for Pakistan to help in expanding economic opportunities in the country.
(a) World Bank **(b) ADB**
(c) IMF (d) IDB

21. On Jan. 27, the____announced to provide $4.57 million grant to procure essential oral polio vaccine as part of its continued support to Pakistan for polio eradicated.
(a) WHO **(b) Japan**
(c) United States (d) Russia

22. On_____, the Ministry of Human Rights set up Pakistan's first Human Rights Information Resource Portal.
(a) Jan. 26 **(b) Jan. 27**
(c) Jan. 28 (d) Jan. 29

23. Pakistan has developed its first Human Rights Information Resource Portal in partnership with the____ in Pakistan.
(a) HRW (b) UNDP
(c) OHCHR **(d) European Union**

24. Veteran leader of Ji, parliamentarian, labour leader and students' leader, Hafiz Salman Butt, died on____.
(a) Jan. 28 (b) Jan. 29
(c) Jan. 30 (d) Jan. 31

25. Pakistan's ranking on Corruption Perceptions Index 2020 is_____in comparison to 120th position in 2019.
(a) 122nd **(b) 124th**
(c) 125th (d) 127th

26. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2020 has been released by_____ based Transparency International.
(a) Paris (b) London
(c) Berlin (d) Geneva

27. On Jan. 28, the chief of_____. Mangal Bagh, who was wanted to Pakistan for attacks on security forces, was killed in Afghanistan.
(a) Lashkar-e-Islam (b) Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan.
(c) Fedayeen al-Islam (d) Ansar Al-Mujahideen

28. On Jan. 29, Pakistan's towering philanthropist and humanitarian____ was declared the 'Person of the Decade'.
(a) Bilquis Edhi (b) Faisal Edhi
(c) Ansar Barni (d) Sarim Barni

29. On Jan. 30, Pakistan Navy received the second of four advanced warships of Type-054 Class Frigate constructed for Pakistan Navy in___.
(a) China (b) Turkey (c)Russia (d)France

30. On Jan. 31,_____clinched the Pakistan Cup One-day Tournament 2020-21.
(a) Sindh **(b) Kp** (c) PIA (d) Punjab

31. Pakistan's first-ever forest monitoring system, National Forest Monitoring System (NEMS), was launched on_____.
(a) Jan. 30 (b) Jan. 31
(c) Feb. 01 (d) Feb. 02

32. On Feb. 02, PMIK launched vaccination against the deadly coronavirus, initially for health workers, in___.
(a) Quetta **(b) Islamabad**
(c) Lahore (d) Karachi

33. On Feb. 03, Pakistan conducted a successful training launch of surface-to-surface ballistic missile____that is capable of delivering nuclear and conventional warheads up to a range of 290 kilometeres.
(a) Babur-1A (b) Shaheen-III
(c) Raad **(d) Ghaznavi**

34. On Feb. 03, Pakistan, Afghanistan and____approved a roadmap for the Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar railway line.
(a) United States (b) China
(c) Iran **(d) Uzbekistan**

35. On Feb. 03,_____was declared the 'City of Literature', becoming the first place in Pakistan to have been conferred the title by Unesco.
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Hyderabad (d) Multan

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36. On Feb. 09, the opening ceremony of Pakistan-Turkish joint military exercise "ATATURK-XI" 2021, was held at special Service Headquarters in___.
(a) Jhelum (b) Gujrat
(c) Tarbela (d) Rawalpindi

37. The seventh edition of Pakistan's multinational naval exercise AMAN 21 concluded on_____.
(a) Feb 13 (b) Feb 14
(c) Feb 15 **(d) Feb 16**

38. The 9th International Maritime Conference was held at____.
(a) Islamabad (b) Quetta
(c) Gwadar **(d) Karachi**

39. On Feb. 14,_____emerged as the winner of the 16th Cholistan Jeep Rally held at Derawar Fort.
(a) Sahibzada Sultan Muhammad
(b) Noman Saranjam
(c) Nadir Magsi (d) Zaheer Shah

40. Pak Army's training exercise at training area in Thar Desert near Chhor was named_____
(a) Shamsheer (b) Zarb-e-Haq
(c) Azm-e-Taza **(d) Jidarul Hadeed**

41. On Feb. 16, Pakistan and___ authorities reached a staff level agreement on revised macroeconomic framework and structural targets.
(a) World Bank **(b) IMF**
(c) ADB (d) IsDB

42. The incumbent Chairman NEPRA is_____.
(a) Muhammad Ilyas (b) Yasmeen Khan
(c) Tauseef H. Farooqi (d) Rahat Konain

43. "Roshni Baji" is a women ambassador programme launched by_____.
(a) K-Electric (b) UNDP
(c) LESCO (d) UNEP

44. On Feb. 16, the government of Punjab and___agreed to constitute a working group for expanding bilateral cooperation.
(a) EU (b) China
(c) UNDP (d) Turkey

45. On Feb. 16, the Parliamentary Committee on___grilled the regional head of social media platform Twitter for silencing voices of thousands of Kashmiri and Pakistani activists.
(a) Foreign Affairs **(b) Kashmir**
(c) IT (d) Human Rights

47. A PML-N Senator Mushahidullah Khan died on___.
(a) Feb. 17 (b) Feb. 18
(c) Feb. 19 (d) Feb. 20

48. On Feb. 18, Pakistan mountaineer Ali Sadpara and two other missing foreign climbers - Iceland's John Pablo Mohr Prieto - were declared dead.
(a) Chile's (b) Cuba's
(c) Brazil's (d) Argentine's

49. On Feb. 19, Pakistan and___signed and agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters.
(a) Tajikistan (b) Uzbekistan
(c) Afghanistan (d) Azerbaijan

50. The sixth edition of the Pakistan Super League, kicked off in Karachi on_____.
(a) Feb. 18 (b) Feb. 19
(c) Feb. 20 (d) Feb. 21

51. On Feb. 20, the three-week-long Pakistan-Turkey joint military exercise "Ataturk-XI 2021" concluded at_____.
(a) Thar (b) Cholistan
(c) Pabbi **(d) Tarbela**

52. On Feb. 22, Pakistan awarded a contract worth $85.6 million for modernising T-80UD battle tanks to_____state arms conglomerate UkrOboronProm.
(a) Turkish **(b) Ukrainian**
(c) German (d) Russian

53. On Feb. 24,_____ cabinet approved two-year relaxation in the upper age limit of youth enabling them to appear in upcoming Provincial Management Service (PMS) examination.
(a) KP (b) Punjab
(c) Balochistan (d) Sindh

54. On____, the Directors-General of Military Operations of Pakistan and India agreed to restore peace by strictly observing agreements of ceasefire along the Line of Control and other sectors.

(a) Feb. 25 (b) Feb. 26
(c) Feb. 27 (d) Feb. 28

55. On Feb. 25, the FATF announced to keep Pakistan on the grey list for another extended period till_____.
(a) May 2021 **(b) June 2021**
(c) Sept. 2021 (d) Oct. 2021

56. On Feb. 25, Pakistan formally joined the___ to protect Pakistani trademarks in 124 member countries.
(a) Geneva Accord **(b) Madrid System**
(c) Vienna Protocol (d) WTO System

57. On Feb. 26, Pakistan signed a new LNG deal with___ for 10 years at 10.20 percent of Brent with price opening clause after four years.
(a) Azerbaijan **(b) Qatar**
(c) UAE (d) Kuwait

58. On Feb. 26,_____ended forced cremations of Muslims dying of coronavirus.
(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Japan **(d) Sri Lanka**

59. On Feb. 26, PMIK laid the foundation stone of the ambitious Central Business District project in___.
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) Lahore (d) Gwadar

60. Ababeel Squad, another new police unit to control street crime and law and order situation, has been launched in_____.
(a) Peshawar **(b) Lahore**
(c) Islamabad (d) Karachi

61. On Feb. 28, PMIK inaugurated the heritage trail at the Al Biruni point (Baghan Wala Village) at the Nandana Fort in district)_____.
(a) Rawalpindi **(b) Jhelum**
(c) Gujrat (d) Chakwal

62. On_____, renowned actor Ejaz Durrani of famed Heer Ranjha, who was ex-husband of late Madam Noor Jehan, passed away at 85.
(a) Feb. 28 **(b) March 01**
(c) March 02 (d) March 03

63. On_____, Pakistan and China kicked off year-long celebrations to mark the 70 years of the diplomatic ties between the Iron Brothers.
(a) Feb. 27 (b) Feb. 28
(c) March 01 **(d) March 02**

64. Senate elections 2021 were held on_____.
(a) March 03 (b) March 04
(c) March 05 (d) March 06

65. On March 05, Pakistan was elected to the chair of Committee on Trade & Development of the_____, for 2021.
(a) UNDP **(b) WTO**
(c) ILO (d) WEF

66. On March 06, the National Assembly expressed its confidence in PMIK, even giving him____votes more than what he had polled at the time of his election in 2018.
(a) None (b) One **(c) Two** (d)Three

67. On March 08, Nobel Peace Prize-winner Malala Yousafzai partnered with____to produce several new programmes.
(a) Apple Inc. (b) Google
(c) Netflix (d) CNN

68. On March 09, the KP government signed an agreement with a Chinese company for the construction of the 300-megawatt___hydropower project.
(a) Balakot (b) Hazara
(c) Kharot (d) Abbottabad

69. On March 09, the United States prevented____from sypplying 30 locally-made attack helicopters to Pakistan.
(a) Turkey (b) UAE
(c) Germany (d) Qatar

70. Pakistan launched a coronavirus vaccination drive for the general public, starting with older people, on____.
(a) March 09 **(b) March 10**
(c) March 11 (d) March 12

71. PMIK kicked off the government's "Koi Bhooka Na Soye (no one must sleep hungry)" programme on___.
(a) March 09 **(b) March 10**
(c) March 11 (d) March 12

72. On March 10, a resolution, presented by____, was passed in the GB Assembly which syas that Gilgit-

Baltistan should be given the status of an interim constitutional province.

(a) Rahmat Khaliq **(b) Khalid Khurshid**

(c) Hafiz Hafeez (d) Amjad Hussain

73. On March 11, President Dr Arif Alvi inaugurated the PAF Air War College Institute in_____.

(a) Lahore (b) Islamabad

(c) Sargodha **(d) Karachi**

74. On March 11, PMIK directed the secretaries of all federal ministries to visit_____province every month.

(a) Ex-FATA (b) Gilgit-Baltistan

(c) Gwadar **(d) Balochistan**

75. On March 12, the ruling coalition candidate Muhammad Sadiq Sanjrani was elected as Chairman of the Senate by securing_____votes.

(a) 48 (b) 49 (c) 50 (d) 51

76. On March 12, Mirza Muhammad Afridi was elected as Deputy Chairman of the Senate by securing___votes.

(a) 48 (b) 49 **(c) 54** (d) 55

77. In Senate Chairman election, the number of votes rejected due to 'wrong' affixing of stamp was___.

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 **(d) 7**

78. PMIK approved the establishment of the Civil Drone Authority of the country on_____.

(a) March 10 (b) March 11

(c) March 12 **(d) March 13**

79. On_____, the International Day to Combat Islamophobia was observed in Pakistan and other OIC member countries.

(a) March 12 (b) March 13

(c) March 14 (d) March 15

80. According to the latest SIPRI report, _____accounted for 61pc of Pakistan's arms imports in 2011-15 and for 74pc in 2016-20.

(a) Turkey (b) United States

(c) Russia **(d) China**

81. On March 16,_____signed an agreement with SUPARCO under which its entire network will be monitored by using satellite technology.

(a) PTA (b) UNDP

(c) Ministry of Communication **(c) National Highway Authority**

82. Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commision (SUPARCO) is headquartered in____.

(a) Lahore (b) Karachi

(c) Islamabad (d) Hyderabad

83. Gam-COVID-Vac is a viral two-vector vaccine that is commonly known as_____.

(a) Sputnik V (b) Sinovac

(c) Corona Vac (d) March

84. Thw two-day Islamabad Security Dialogue was inaugurated on____.

(a) March 17 (b) March 18

(c) March 19 (d) March 20

85. The National Security Division's Advisory Portal was launched on____.

(a) March 16 **(b) March 17**

(c) March 18 (d) March 19

86. On March 17, the____signed an agreement to support Pakistan's civil society by co-financing three projects.

(a) World Bank (b) UNDP

(c) ADB **(d) EU**

87. On___Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission connected the 1,100-megawatt Karachi Nuclear Power Plant Unit-2 (K-2) to the national grid.

(a) March 18 (b) March 19

(c) March 20 (d) March 21

88. The current chairman of Islamabad based Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is_____.

(a) Muhammad Naeem (b) Dr Farid A. Malik

(c) Saeed-ur-Rahman

(d) Dr Samar Mubarakmand

89. On March 19, Air Chief Marshal_____took charge as the new chief of Pakistan Air Force.

(Zaheer Ahmad Baber Sidhu)

90. On____, an anti-terrorism court awarded death sentence to both accused- Abid Malhi and Shafqat alias Bagga - in Motorway gang-rape case.

(March 20)

91. On March 21, Pakistan Army team claimed gold medal in International Adventure Competition held

in___. **(Nepal)**

92. Pakistan has been ranked____out of 149 countries in the list of world's happiest, countries according to the World Happiness Report 2021. **(105th)**

93. On March 23, Pakistan and India began their first talks under the Permanent Indus Commission in two and a half years in_____. **(New Delhi)**

94. Pakistan-India water talks 2021 were held to resolve the longstanding dispute over the hydroelectric projects India is building on the River____. **(Chenab)**

95. The current president of All Pakistan Newspapers Society is_____. **(Sarmad Ali)**

96. On March 24, Allama Iqbal Open University and-____ joined hands to undertake initiatives for the promotion of the Arabic language in Pakistan. **(Palestinian)**

97. Pakistan's first television host, anchor and artist, Kanwal Naseer, passed away on_____. **(March 25)**

98. The Pakistan Day Military Parade was held at the Parade Avenue, Islamabad on_____. **(March 25)**

99. On March 25, the Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered restoration of the local government system in___. **(Punjab)**

100. On March 26, the government reopened the saidu Sharif Airport in____for commercial flights as the PIA resumed its operation after a hiatus of 17 years. **(Swat)**

101. On March 26, Pakistan conducted successful flight test of___surface to surface ballistic missile, having a range of 900 kilometres. **(Shaheen-1A)**

102. Renowned playwright Haseena Moin passed away on___. **(March 26)**

103. Haseena Moin was the writing force behind Pakistan's first original script,____in the early 1970s. **(Kiran Kahani)**

104. On March 27, the federal government romoved Higher Education Commission chairman____from his post. **(Tariq Banuri)**

105. The current oppositon leader in the National Assembly is Shahbaz Sharif while that in the Senate is___ **(Yusuf Raza Gilani)**

106. On March 29, Pakistan and____agreed to expand economic portfolio to increase cooperations in different areas. **(ADB)**

107. On March 30, Col (r) Mohammad Asif Zaman was appointed the new____of the Pakistan Sports Board for a period of three years. **(DG)**

108. On Apr. 01, the_____anounced all-out financial and technical support to PMIK's countrywide initiatives for environmental conservation and protection. **(World Bank)**

109. On_____the federal cabinet rejected resumption of trade with India as suggested by the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC). **(Apr. 01)**

110. The first Pakistani to serve as Rotary International (RI) director is_____. **(M. Faiz Kidwai)**

111. On____, Gwadar, a crown jewel of CPEC, became the capital of southern Balochistan. **(Apr. 02)**

112. Babar Azam has broken the record for the fastest to reach 13 ODI centuries by achieving the feat in__innings. **(76)**

113. Pakistan won gold medal at the Rome Olympics of_____. **(1960)**

114. In the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, Pakistan hockey team won_____medal. **(Silver)**

115. On Apr. 04, Pakistan Blind Cricket team outclassed India to win the Triangular Blind Cricket Series which was held in_____. **(Dhaka)**

116. UNDP's Pakistan National Human Development Report 2020 has highlighted that Power, People and___ are the key drivers of inequality in Pakistan. **(Policy)**

117. Pakistan Development Update is released by the__. **(World Bank)**

118. Russia's foreign minister Sergei Lavrov arrived in Pakistan for a two- day visit on_____. **(Apr. 06)**

119. On Apr. 09, Cm Sindh, Syed Murad Ali Shah, inaugurated Pakistan's first Girls' Cadet College in district Shaheed Benazirabad previously known as_____. **(Nawabshah)**

120. On Apr. 09, the government appointed___ the new chairman FBR. **(d) Asim Ahmad**

INTERNATIONAL

1. The tow-day military exercise, Great Prophet 15, was recently conducted by_____ **(Iran)**
2. On Jan. 16, a team of_____climbers made history after becoming the first to summit K2, the world's second highest mountian, in winter. **(Nepalese)**
3. On Jan. 16, Fiat Chrysler and PSA sealed their long-awaited merger to create ____, the world's fourth-largest auto group. **(Stellantis)**
4. On Jan. 16, ____ Hugues Fabrice Zango set a new world indoor triple jump record, leaping 18.07 metres, the first 18m-plus jump achieved indoors. **(Burkina Faso's)**
5. On_____ US President Donald Trump signed "The Malala Yousafzai Scholarship Bill" into law. **(Jan. 17)**
6. The world's biggest smartphone and memory chip-maker is_____. **(Samsung)**
7. On Jan. 18, Lee Jae-yong, vice-chairman of____ was convicted for two and a half years over a huge corruption scandal. **(Samsung)**
8. The first openly transgender federal official to be confirmed by the US Senate is_____ **(Rachel Levine)**
9. On Jan. 20, Joe Biden became the____ and the oldest president of the United States. **(46th)**
10. The mother of the 49th US Vice President, Kamala Devi Harris, was Shyamala Gopalan from India while her father Donald J. Harris was from ____. **(Jamaica)**
11. Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons entered into force on_____. **(Jan. 22)**
12. On Jan. 22, the US Senate confirmed retired general Lloyd Austin as secretary of defence, becoming the___ African American to lead the Department of Defense. **(First)**
13. On_____, Larry King, who quizzed thousands of world leaders in a career spanning moe than six decades, died. **(Jan. 23)**
14. On Jan. 23, England pacer____ became the second fast bowler after the great Richard Hadlee to take 30 fifers in Test cricket. **(James Anderson)**
15. On Jan. 24, the___ approved the establishment of its first embassy in Israel. **(UAE)**
16. On_____, President Joe Biden overturned ban on transgender people serving in the military. **(Jan. 24)**
17. On Jan. 25, Kaja Kallas became____first female prime minister. **(Estonia's)**
18. On Jan. 26, the US Senate confirmed Antony Blinken as the _____ US Secretary of State. **(71 st)**
19. India celebrates its Republic Day on___. **(Jan. 26)**
20. The State Duma is the lower house of_____ parliament. **(Russian)**
21. The New START is the last remaining arms-reduction treaty between Russia and____. **(USA)**
22. ON Jan. 27, Biden administration temporarily froze for review a massive package of F-35 jets to the UAE and arms to_____. **(Saudi Arabia)**
23. Denmark and____have topped the Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2020. **(New Zealand)**
24. _____Toyota reclaimed the title of world's top-selling automaker in 2020. **(Japan's)**
25. On Feb. 01,_____ launched a carbon-trading system designed to drive down emissions, as it takes steps towards decarbonising its economy by 2060. **(China)**
26. On Feb. 01, Israel and____established diplomatic ties, with the Muslim-majority territory recognising al-Quds as the Jewish state's capital. **(Kosovo)**
27. On_____, Myanmar's military seized power in a bloodless coup and imposed a one-year state of emergency. **(Feb. 01)**
28. On Feb. 02,____became the first team to qualify for the inaugural ICC World Test Championship final. **(New Zealand)**
29. On Feb. 02,_____pulled out of an agreement with Japan and India to develop a deep-sea container terminal viewed as an effort to counter China's growing influence in the region. **(Sri Lanka)**
30. On Feb. 03, Alexei Navalny, the most prominent opposition leader in_____, was jailed for nearly three years. **(Russia)**
31. On Feb. 05, Barack and Michelle Obama's production

company announced to adapt British-Pakistani author Mohsin Hamid's novel_____ into a film. **(Exit West)**

32. On Feb. 06, England's____ became the first batsman to smash a double hundred in his 100th Test. **(Jeo Root)**
33. On_____ The International Criminal Court ruled that it had jurisdiction over the situation in the occupied Plaestinian territories, paving the way for the tribunal to open a war crimes investigation against Israel. **(Feb. 06)**
34. The International Criminal Court is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal that sits in_____. **(The Hague)**
35. The first state in the United States to proclaim February 5 as Kashmir Day is____. **(New York)**
36. Martin Griffiths is the United Nations special envoy on_____. **(Yemen)**
37. On Feb. 09,_____Mars probe successfully entered the Martian orbit. **(UAE's)**
38. On_____, India reached an agreement with China for both to pull back from part of their contested Himalayan border. **(Feb. 11)**
39. On Feb. 13, former European Central Bank chief Mario Draghi was formally sworn in as the new prime minster of_____. **(Italy)**
40. On Feb. 13,_____lawyer Karim Khan was elected as the next prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. **(British)**
41. On Feb. 16, Iranian armed forces launched 'Maritime Security Belt Exercise', a joint naval drill with_____in the north of the Indian Ocean. **(Russia)**
42. On Feb. 16,_____lower house of parliament voted in favour of a law to battle 'Islamist separatism'. **(France's)**
43. On Feb. 18, NASA's Perseverance rover touched down on the surface of Mars, becoming only the_____ ever to set its wheels down on the Red Planet. **(Fifth)**
44. The United States officially rejoined the Paris Climate Agreement on_____. **(Feb. 19)**
45. On Feb. 20,____Naomi Osaka won the Australian Open 2021 women's title by defeating Jennifer Brady. **(Japan's)**
46. On Feb. 21, Serbia's Novak Djokovic thrashed Daniil Medvedev of Russia to claim a record-extending 9th___title. **(Australian Open)**
47. The current head of the Viennabased International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is_____ **(Rafeal Grossi)**
48. On Feb. 22,_____ ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Luca Attanasio, was killed. **(Italy's)**
49. Former Saudi oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, a key player behind the 1973 oil embargo, died on_____. **(Feb. 23)**
50. On Feb. 23,_____ Supreme Court ordered the reinstatement of parliament after it was dissolved by prime minister KP Oli. **(Nepal's)**
51. On Feb. 24,_____stripped the jailed Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny of his prisoner of conscience status because of past "advocacy of hatred" comments but vowed to still push for his release. **(Amnesty International)**
52. On Feb. 24,_____became the first country to receive vaccines from the global Covax scheme. **(Ghana)**
53. On Feb. 25,_____ Parliament passed the final amendments to the so-called News Media Bargaining Code that will force Google and Facebook to pay for news. **(Australia's)**
54. Armen Sarkisian is the president of_____. **(Armenia)**
55. On Feb. 27, Scottish Labour Party named_____as its new leader. **(Anas Sarwar)**
56. Baikonur cosmodrome is located in_____. **(Kazakhstan)**
57. Russia's first satellite for monitoring the Arctic's climate was launched on_____. **(Feb.28)**
58. Mohamed Al Khaja is_____first ever ambassador to Israel. **(UAE's)**
59. On March 04, President Jeo Biden nominated Pakistani-origin_____into his team to serve as Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration. **(Dilawar Syed)**
60. Freedom House is an American think tank headquartered in_____. **(Washington DC)**

61. On March 05, Pope Francis began the first-ever trip by a pontiff to_____. **(Iraq)**
62. Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Sistani is the leading spiritual leader of Shia Muslims. **(Iraqi)**
63. On March 07,___voters approved a ban on full facial coverings, including niqab and burqa, in nearly all public places. **(Swiss)**
64. In tennis,_____holds the record of being the reigning world number 1 for the longest time. **(Novak Djokovic)**
65. On March 08, the United States and_____reached agreement in principle on a new arrangement for sharing the cost of the American troops' presence. **(South Korea)**
66. The world's first health certificate programme for domestic travellers, leading the world in plans for so-called virus passports, has been launched by___. **(China)**
67. On March 10, International Olympic Committee president Thomas Bach was re-elected for a___term. **(Second)**
68. On March 10, the International Cricket Council put its chief executive Manu Sawhney of_____on forced leave. **(India)**
69. President Joe Biden signed his $1.9 trillion stimulus bill into law on_____. **(March 11)**
70. On March 11, the European Parliament adopted a resolution declaring the EU and 'LGBTIQ Freedom Zone', in a symbolic rejection of_____ authorities who have labelled the country as 'LGBT ideology-free zone'. **(Polish)**
71. On March 13, the United States approved the sale of $1.77 billion worth of Boeing spy jets to_____. **(Germany)**
72. On March 14,_____ officially opened its embassy in Occupied al-Quds after becoming the first Muslim-majority territory to recognise the city as Israel's capital. **(Kosovo)**
73. The headquarters of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) is located in_____. **(Geneva)**
74. Asia's Largest Tulip Garden in located in_____. **(Srinagar)**
75. _____first modern lunar lander called "Luna 25" has been scheduled to launch on October 1,2021 **(Russia's)**
76. The United States launched its first manned space flight following Russia in____. **(May 1961)**
77. _____Salda Lake, a mid-size crater lake which is located in the country's southwest, is called 'Mars on Earth. **(Turkey's)**
78. Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) was initiated in August 2007 by the then Prime Minister of_____. **(Japan)**
79. The capital of Canada is_____> **(Ottawa)**
80. The statues of Bamiyan Buddha were broken into small pieces by Taliban in_____. **(2001)**
81. On March 16,_____Fayez al-Sarraj, the head of the western-based Government of National Accord, formally handed over power to a new interim executive. **(Libya's)**
82. On March 16,_____ made history as he became the first Muslim actor to bag a Best Actor nomination at the Oscars. **(Riz Ahmed)**
83. The current chief of Pentagon is_____. **(Lloyd Austin)**
84. The "Digital Green Certificate." covering the details regarding the Covid-19 vaccination, testing and recovery, has been proposed by___. **(EU)**
85. On March 18, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres appointed Jean Arnault, a veteran____ diplomat, his personal envoy on Afghanistan and regional issues. **(French)**
86. On____, Russia hosted a conference in Moscow as part of intensifying negotiations between the Afghan government, the Taliban and the United States to negotiate Washington's exit. **(March 18)**
87. The current chairperson of the EU Parliament's committee on human rights, who has urged the EU to talk about human rights in India before establishing broader economic ties with this country in the form of a Free Trade Agreement, is_____. **(Marie Arena)**
88. According to World Happiness Report 2021, _____ is

the world's happiest country for a fourth year running. **(Finland)**

89. On March 19, the first face-to-face talks between the US and Chinese diplomats were held in___. **(Alaska)**
90. On March 19, Samia Suluhu Hassan was sworn in as _____ first female president, after the sudden death of John Magufuli. **(Tanzania's)**
91. On March 20, President Erdogan pulled Turkey out of Council of Europe accord, an international accord designed to protect women, which his country signed in_____. **(2011)**
92. On March 20,____Dawid Malan broke Pakistan skipper Babar Azam's record of hitting the fastest 1,000 runs in T20Is. **(England's)**
93. On March 22, Russia put 38 foreign satellites into orbit from the Baikonur cosmodrome in_____. **(Kazakhstan)**
94. On March 22, Lionel Messi of_____ became Barcelona's highest appearance-maker of all time. **(Argentina**
95. On March 23,_____ and China signed a $1.5 billion currency swap deal. **(Sri Lanka)**
96. On March 25, the fourth Conference of Speakers of Parliaments of Afghanistan, China, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Russia and Turkey was held in____. **(Antalya)**
97. On March 25, the Bank of England printed a new 50 GB pound currency note containing the picture of World War II code-breaker_____. **(Alan Turing)**
98. On _____, Iran and China signed a 25-year 'strategic cooperation pact' in the latest expansion of Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative. **(March 27)**
99. On March 27, Daniel Kritenbrink was nominated by US president Joe Biden to be his assistant secretary of state for_____. **(East Asia)**
100. The giant container ship that choked the Suez Canal recently was named_____. **(Evergreen)**
101. Suez Canal is owned by____. **(Egypt)**
102. On March 30, Chinese leaders endorsed a sweeping overhaul of____electoral system. **(Hang Kong's)**
103. On March 31,____registered the world's first coronavirus vaccine for animals. **(Russia)**
104. On_____, President Biden outlined his $2.3 trillion plan to re-engineer the American infrastructure. **(Apr. 01)**
105. On Apr. 02,_____became the first nation to get its 100 million people vaccinated against the Covid-19 **(USA)**
106. On Apr. 02, Japanese Nobel laureate Isamu Akasaki, who won the Physics prize for pioneering energy efficient___ died, aged 92. **(LED lighting)**
107. On Apr. 02,_____ newly-elected President Mohamed Bazoum was inaugurated, marking the West African nation's first democratic transfer of power. **(Niger's)**
108. On Apr. 03,____ Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin approved the extension of the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes with the United States until December 31,2030. **(Russian)**
109. On Apr. 04,_____women secured a world-record 22nd ODI win in a row when they beat New Zealand. **(Australia)**
110. On Apr. 04, Vjosa Osmani was elected as the president of_____. **(Kosovo)**
111. On Apr. 04, foreign ministers from Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan kicked off negotiations in ___ over Addis Ababa's contested giant dam on the Nile. **(Kinshasa**
112. On Apr. 04, Nasa's_____minihelicopter was ropped on the surface of Mars in preparation for its first flight. **(Ingenuity)**
113. Indirect talks between US and Iranian officials were held on Apr. 06 in_____. **(Vienna)**
114. On Apr. 07, the US announced to restore assistance to the _____severed under former president Donald Trump. **(Palestine)**
115. On____, Prince Philip, the longest serving royal consort in British history and a constant presence at Queen Elizabeth II's side for decades, died aged 99. **(Apr. 09)**
116. The US Navy warship that conducted, on Apr. 09, a freedom of navigation patrol in Indian waters without New Delhi's prior consent was _____.

. **(USS John Paul Jones)**

117. On Apr. 11, the____ government added Pakistan to the list of undesirable 21 high-risk countries with unsatisfactory money-laundering and terrorist-financing controls **(UK)**

118. On Apr. 11, Iran's_____nuclear facility was hit by a terrorist act. **(Natanz)**

119. On his first official visit to Europe, on April 13, US Defence Secretary Lloyed Austin announced to station 500 more US Military personnel in_____. **(Germany)**

120. On Apr. 14, US President Joe Biden announced to withdraw remaining US troops from Afghanistan by____. 2021. **(Sept. 11)**

FIA ACT, 1974

(VIII OF 1975)

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a Federal Investigation Agency for the investigation of certain offences committed in connection with matters concerning the Federal Government, and for matters connected therewith;

It is hereby enacted as follows: -

1. Short title, extent and commencement:

1. This Act may be called the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974.
2. It extends to the whole of Pakistan and also applied to all citizens of Pakistan and Public Servants, wherever they may be.
3. It shall come to force at once.

2. Definitions:

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or contest: -

- "AGENCY" means the Federal Investigation Agency constituted under section 3;
- "CODE" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898);
- "DIRECTOR GENERAL" means the Director General of Agency;
- "PROVINCIAL POLICE" means the Police constituted by Provincial Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861);
- "PUBLIC SERVANT" means a public servant as defined in Section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XL V of 1860), and includes an employee of any corporation or other body or organization set up controlled or administered by or under the authority of the Federal Government;
- "SPECIAL POLICE" means the Pakistan Special Police Establishment constitution under the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948, (VII of 1948);

- "SPECIFIED PERSONS" mean the persons who were appointed to posts in or under a Provincial Police in pursuance of Article 3 of the Special Police and Provincial Police (Amalgamation) Order, 1962 (P.O. No. 1 of 1962); and
- "RULES" means rules made under this Act.

Constitution of the Agency:

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law of the time being in force, the Federal Government may constitute an Agency to be called the Federal Investigation Agency for inquiry into, and investigation of the offences specified in the Schedule, including an attempt or conspiracy to commit, and abetment of, any such offence.
2. The Agency shall consist of a Director General to be appointed by the Federal Government and such number of other officers as the Federal Government may, from time to time, appoint to be members of the Agency.

Superintendence and administration of the Agency:

1. The Superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the Federal Government.
2. The administration of the Agency shall vest in the Director General who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers of an Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), as may be prescribed by rules.

Powers of the members of the Agency:

1. Subject to any order which the Federal Government may make in this behalf, the members of the Agency shall, for the purpose of an inquiry or investigation under this Act, have throughout Pakistan such powers, including powers relating to search, arrest of persons and seizure of property, and such duties, privileges and liabilities as the officers of a Provincial Police have in relation to the investigation of offences under the Code or any other law for the time being in force.
2. Subject to rules, if any, a member of the Agency not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector may, for the purposes of any inquiry or investigation under this Act, exercise any of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Police Station in any area in which he is for the time being and, when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an officer-in-charge of a Police Station discharging his functions as such within the limits of his station.
3. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), any member of the Agency not below the rank of Sub-Inspector authorized by the Director General in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person who has committed, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed, any of the offences referred to sub-section (1) of Section 3.
4. For the purpose of the exercise by the members of the Agency of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Police Station," Police Station" includes any place declared, generally or specially, by the Federal Government to be a Police Station within the meaning of the Code.
5. If, in the opinion of a member of the Agency conducting an investigation, any property which is the subject-matter of the investigation is likely to be removed, transferred or otherwise disposed of before an order of the appropriate authority for its seizure is obtained, such member may, by order in writing, direct the owner or any person who is, for the time being, possession thereof not to remove, transfer or otherwise dispose of such

property in any manner except with the previous permission of that member and such order shall be subject to any order made by the Court having jurisdiction in the matter.

6. Any contravention of an order made under sub-section (5) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may be extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

5-A. **Certain Officers of the Agency deemed to be public Prosecutors:** Notwithstanding anything contained in any order law for the time being in force the Assistant Directors (Legal) and the Deputy Directors (Law) of the Agency shall be deemed to be Public Prosecutors and shall be competent to institute and conduct any proceedings in cases sent up for trial by the Agency in the Special Courts constituted under any law and the courts subordinate to the High Court. (Added through FIA (Amendment) Ordinance 2002)

Power to amend the Schedule:

The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto or modify or omit any entry therein.

Delegation of Powers

The Director-General may by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any member of the Agency so specified.

Indemnity

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Federal Government, any member of the Agency or any other person exercising any power or performing any function under this Act or the rules for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules.

Power to make rules:

1. The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
2. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the fore-going power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -
   - The terms and conditions of service of the Director General and other members of the Agency and the qualifications for recruitment to various posts.
   - The powers and functions of the members of the Agency in relation to the conduct of inquiries and investigations;
   - The nature and extent of the assistance with the Agency may provide to Provincial investigating agencies;
   - The powers of the Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), which shall be exercisable by the Director General and The manner in which rewards may be given to the members of the Agency or of the public for rendering commendable services.

Repeal:

1. The Pakistan Special Police Establishment, 1948 (VII of 1948), and the Special Police and Provincial Police (Amalgamation) Order, 1962 (P.O. No.1 of 1962), hereinafter referred to respectively as the said Ordinance and the said Order, are hereby repealed.
2. Upon the repeal of the said Ordinance: -
    1. All persons who were members of the Special Police immediately before such repeal, including the specified persons shall stand transferred to the Agency and shall, subject to sub-section (5), be entitled to the same terms and conditions to which they were entitled immediately before such repeal; and
    2. Any inquiry or investigation pending with the Special Police immediately before such repeal shall continue to be conducted by the Agency.
    3. Notwithstanding the repeal of the said order, but subject to sub-section (4), every specified person shall continue to be appointed in or under the Provincial Police in or under which he was holding a post immediately before the commencement of this Act.
    4. On the recommendation of the Director General and with the concurrence of the Provincial Government concerned, the Federal Government, may direct that such of the specified persons referred to sub-section (3) as may, within thirty days of the commencement of this Act, express their willingness to serve in or under the Agency shall be appointed to posts in or under the Agency.
    5. A specified person referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) and a person in respect of whom a direction is issued under sub-section (4) shall, upon the repeal of the said ordinance or, as the case may be, the issue of such direction, cease to hold a post in or under the Provincial Police concerned and shall be entitled to the same terms and conditions of service to which he was entitled immediately before such repeal or the issue of such directions.

SCHEDULE OF FIA ACT, 1974

(1) Offences punishable under sections k[120-B, 121,122, 123, 123-A, 124, 124-A, p[161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 165-A, 168, 169], q[175, 182, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189], b[201], 217, 218, q[224, 225], 245, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263 k[300, 301, 302, 324, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 337-A, 337-B, 337-C, 337-D, 337-E, 337-F], q[342, 348], 353 k[365-A] 366-B, q[383], 402-A, 402-B, 402-C, 403, 404, b[406,407,408], p[409], b[411,418,419,], a[420], 435, 436, 440, r[462A, 462B, 462C, 462D, 462D, 462E, 462F] q[466], 467, a[468,471], b[472], q[473, 474, 475, 476], 477-A, 489-A, 489-B, 489-C, 489-D, 489-E, g[489-F], q[499, 500, 501, 502, 506, 507], of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)

[TOTAL = 96]

(2) Offences punishable under the Explosive Substance Act, 1908 (VI of 1908)

(3) Offences punishable under the Official Secret Act. 1923 (XIX of 1923)

(4) Offences punishable under the Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946)

(5) Offences punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act. 1947 (II of 1947).

(6) Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. 1947

(7) Offences punishable under the Import and Export (Control) Act. 1950(XXXIX of 1950)

(8) Offences punishable under Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 (LVII of 1962)

(9) Offences punishable under the Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965 (W.P. Ord XX of 1965)

(10) Offences punishable under section the 156 of the Customs Act, 1969(IV of 1969)

(11) Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Repatriation Regulation, 1972.

(12) Offences punishable under the Foreign Assets (Declaration) Regulation 1972.

(13) (Omitted)

(14) Offences punishable under the High Treason (Punishment) Act, 1973 (LXVIII of 1973)

(15) Offences punishable under the Prevention of Anti-National Activities Act,1974 (VII of 1974

(16) Offences punishable under the Banks (Nationalization) Act, 1974 (XIX of1974)

(17) Offences punishable under the Passport Act, 1974 (XX of 1974)

(18) Offences punishable under the Drugs Act, 1976 (XXXI of 1976)

(19) Offences punishable under Emigration Ordinance, 1979 (XVIII of 1979)

(20) Offences punishable under the Exit from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, 1981(XLVI of 1981)

(21) Offences punishable under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997(XXVII of 1997) to the extent of dealing with cases which: -

(a) have Inter-provincial scope, or

(b) are entrusted to the Agency by the Federal Government

(22) Offences punishable under the Prevention & Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002.

(23) Offences punishable under the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) Act, 1996 (XVII of 1996)

(24) Offences punishable under the National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2002.

(25) Offences punishable under Section 36 & 37 of the Electronic Transmission Ordinance, 2002 (L1 of 2002)

(26) Section25-D and Section 29 of Telegraphic Act, 1885

(27) Offences punishable under the Copyright Ordinance, 1962 (XXXIV of 1962).

(28) Offences punishable under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010.

(29) Offences punishable under the Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910)

(30) Offences punishable under the transplantation of human organs and tissues act, 2010

(31) Offences punishable under the prevention of electronic crime act, 2016

FIA ACT, 2017

Introduced on 22.01.2018

As introduced in the Senate

A BILL to repeal the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 and to enact a new law for the establishment of Federal Investigation Commission

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 (VIII of 1975) and to enact a new law for the establishment of an independent Federal Investigation Commission for inquiry, investigation, prosecution and speedy disposal of cases relating to matters given in the schedule in a just, transparent and effective manner and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTORY

1. Short title, application, extent and commencement

(1) This Act may be called the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017.

(i) It extends to the whole of Pakistan and shall apply to all citizens of Pakistan, wherever they may be.

(ii) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) "Agency" means the Federal Investigation Agency constituted under section 11;

(b) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Commission as given in section 4;

(c) "Committee" means the Parliamentary Committee constituted under section 6;

(d) "Court" means the Court of a serving District and Session Judge or Additional District and Session Judge, to be nominated by the Chief Justice for the trial of offences under this Act;

(e) "Commission" means the Federal Investigation Commission constituted under section 3;

(f) "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898);

(g) "Deputy Chairman" means Deputy Chairman of the Commission as given in section 4;

(h) "Director General" means the Director General of the Agency;

(i) "Government" means the Federal Government;

(j) "Member" means Member of the Commission as given in section 4;

(k) "Provincial Police" means the Police constituted by Provincial Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) or under any other law for the time being in force;

(l) "Regulations" means regulations made under this Act;

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(m) "Rules" means rules made under this Act; and

(n) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to this Act.

CHAPTER II

THE FEDERAL INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

3. The Federal Investigation Commission

(1) There shall be constituted a Federal Investigation Commission for the purposes of inquiry, investigation and prosecution of cases relating to the offences mentioned in the schedule and other offences under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall be administratively, financially and functionally independent, and the Federal Government shall promote, enhance and maintain the independence of the Commission.

(3) The head office of the Commission shall be at Islamabad and the Commission may establish regional offices at such other places as it may consider necessary.

4. Composition of the Commission

(1) The Commission shall comprise of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and not more than three Members.

(2) The Chairman shall be a person who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, or a retired officer of the Armed Forces of Pakistan equivalent to the rank of Lieutenant General, or is retired Federal Government Officer in BPS 22 or equivalent.

(3) The Deputy Chairman shall be a person who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of a High Court, or a retired officer of the Armed Forces of Pakistan equivalent to the rank of Major General, or is retired Federal Government Officer in BPS 21 or equivalent.

(4) One Member shall be appointed from amongst persons who have been at least fifteen years' experience in criminal investigation.

(5) One Member shall be appointed from amongst persons who have been at least fifteen years' experience in immigration, cyber laws, or other related field.

(6) One Member shall be appointed from amongst persons who have been at least fifteen years' experience as Advocate in criminal law.

(7) The decision of the Commission shall be expressed in terms of majority and, in case of equality of votes; the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

5. Mode of appointment

(1) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the Members shall be nominated by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly and their names shall be sent to the Parliamentary Committee for confirmation. 47

(2) The Parliamentary Committee shall confirm the nomination in a meeting to be held within fifteen days of the receipt of the nominations by the Committee in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Parliamentary Committee may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, not confirm the nominations and shall sent back the names with the reasons for not confirming and, recommendations if any, within fifteen days of the receipt of the nominations by the Committee;

Provided further the nominations shall be deemed to have confirmed by the Committee if the Committee does not confirm the nominations within a period of fifteen days, or when the nominations sent back to the Committee with or without incorporating its recommendations and the Committee did not confirm the nominations within fifteen days of the receipt of the nominations for the second time.

(3) After confirmation by the Parliamentary Committee or deemed to have confirmed by the Committee, as the case may be, as provided in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Chairman, deputy Chairman and Members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister for a term of three years each and shall not be eligible for any extension of tenure or for re-appointment.

(4) The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall continue to be entitled to the same salary and privileges as Federal Government Officer in BPS 22 and BPS 21, as the case may be, and the terms and conditions of service of the Members shall be determined by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Chairman and shall be commensurate with their qualifications and experience.

(5) Subject to this Act, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members shall, notwithstanding the expiration of their term, continue to hold office until their successors enter upon their respective offices:

Provided that such continuation in office shall not exceed thirty days.

(6) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a Member may resign from office by submitting under his hand resignation addressed to the Prime Minister.

(7) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members may be removed from office on the grounds and in the manner provided for in Article 209 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

(8) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members shall not hold any office in the service of Pakistan or any public sector entity before the expiration of two years after ceasing to hold their respective offices.

6. Parliamentary Committee

(1) The Parliamentary Committee shall be constituted by the Speaker of the National Assembly in consultation with the Chairman Senate, and shall consist of six members from the treasury benches and six members from opposition parties in equal number from the Senate and the National Assembly.

(2) The Parliamentary Committee shall make its own rules of procedure including the manner of election of its Chairman.

(3) The decisions of the Parliamentary Committee shall be expressed in terms of the majority and in case of the equality of votes; the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee shall have a casting vote.

7. Deputy Chairman and Members

The Deputy Chairman and Members shall assist the Chairman in discharge of his duties and performance of his functions and perform such functions as the Chairman may by order in writing direct.

8. Acting Chairman.

At any time when the Chairman is absent or unable to perform the functions of his office due to any reason, the Deputy Chairman shall act as the Chairman for a period not exceeding thirty days, and in case the Deputy Chairman is also absent or unable to perform the functions of the office, a Member of the Commission duly authorized by the Chairman shall act as Chairman for a period not exceeding thirty days.

9. Appointment of members of staff and officers of the Commission

The members of the staff and officers of the Commission shall be appointed by the Commission and shall be entitled to such salaries, allowances and other terms and conditions of services as may be prescribed by regulations.

10. Expenditure charged upon Federal Consolidated Fund

The remuneration payable to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members and other staff and officers of the Commission and all administrative expenses and other expenditure relating to the Commission shall be expenditure charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund, within the meaning of Article 81 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

CHAPTER III

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY

11. Federal Investigation Agency

(1) On the commencement of this Act, the Commission shall constitute an independent Investigation Agency to be called the Federal Investigation Agency for conducting inquiry and investigation of offences specified in the schedule including an attempt or conspiracy to commit, and abetment of, any such offence under this Act.

(2) The Agency shall consist of a Director General to be appointed by the Commission and such number of other officers as the Commission may from time to time, appoint to be members of the Agency.

(3) The Director General shall be a person of integrity, having no known political affiliation with at least fifteen years' experience in criminal investigation.

12. Superintendence and administration of the Agency

(1) The superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the Commission.

(2) The administration of the Agency shall vest in the Director General who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers of an Inspector General of Police under any law for the time being in force as may be prescribed by rules.

13. Powers of the members of the Agency.-

(1) subject to the provisions of this Act, and rules made there under, if any,-

(a) a member of the Agency shall, for the purpose of an inquiry or investigation under this Act, shall have throughout Pakistan such powers including powers relating to causing attendance, search and arrest of persons and seizure of property, and such duties, privileges and liabilities as the officers of a Provincial Police have in relation to the investigation of offences under the Code or any other law for the time being in force.

(b) A member of the Agency not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector may, for the purposes of any inquiry or investigation under this Act, exercise any of the powers of an Officer-In-Charge of a police station in any areas in which he is for the time being performing his duties under this Act, and when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an Officer In-Charge of a police station discharging his functions as such within the local limits of his police station.

Explanation.- For the purpose of the exercise by the members of the agency of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a police station, "police station" includes any place declared, generally or specially, by the Federal Government to be a police station within the meaning of the code.

(c) If, in the opinion of a member of the Agency conducting an investigation, any property which is the subject matter of the investigation is likely to be removed, transferred, or otherwise disposed of before an order of appropriate authority for its seizure is obtained, such member may with the approval of the Director General, by order in writing direct the owner or any person who is for the time being in possession thereof, not to remove, transfer or otherwise dispose of such property in any manner except with the previous permission of that member:

Provided that every such orders shall be subject to any order made by the Court, having jurisdiction in the matter; and

(d) any contravention of an order made under clause (c) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may be extended to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), any member of the Agency not below the rank of Sub-Inspector authorized by the Director General in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person who has committed, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed, any of the offences referred to sub-section (1) of Section 11.

CHAPTER IV

PROSECUTION

14. Chief Prosecutor

1. The Commission shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, as Chief Prosecutor.

2. The Chief Prosecutor shall be appointed for a term of three years and shall not be eligible for any extension of tenure or for reappointment.
3. Other terms and conditions of service of the Chief Prosecutor shall be determined by the Commission and shall be commensurate with his qualifications and experience.
4. Subject to this Act, the Chief Prosecutor shall notwithstanding expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enter upon his office:
5. Provided that such continuation in office shall not exceed thirty days.
6. The Chief Prosecutor may resign from his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Commission.
7. The Chief Prosecutor may be removed from office on the grounds of being incapable of properly performing the duties of his office by reason of physical or mental incapacity or having been found guilty of misconduct.
8. The Chief Prosecutor shall supervise the work of the Prosecutors, advise the Commission on such legal matters and perform such other duties of legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the Commission and in the performance of his duties, shall have the right of audience in all courts in Pakistan.
9. Where prosecution results in the discharge or acquittal of the accused, the conduct of the Reference shall be reviewed by the Chief Prosecutor and if it is found that there has been negligence or dereliction of duty, necessary disciplinary action shall be taken against the person responsible in accordance with law.

15. Prosecutors

(1) The Commission shall appoints as many prosecutors to render such legal advice as may be required during inquiry and investigation of offences under this Act, to prepare References and to conduct prosecution of the References in the Court and ensure their speedy disposal.

(2) A prosecutor shall be a person having not less than ten years of practice as an advocate of High Court.

16. Other Prosecutors

1. The Commission, in consultation with the Chief Prosecutor, may appoint Additional Chief Prosecutor, Deputy Chief Prosecutor, Assistant Chief Prosecutor and other Prosecutors in accordance with the regulations.
2. The Commission, in consultation with the Chief Prosecutor, may engage, as and when required, consultants and advocates to institute, conduct or defend cases, appeals, petitions, applications and all other matters before the courts, in matters arising out of or relating to proceedings under this Act and shall determine the terms and conditions of their appointments.
3. In case the Chief Prosecutor is absent or unable to perform the functions of his office due to any reason whatsoever, the senior most Additional Chief Prosecutor for the time being duly authorized by the Chairman shall act as the Chief Prosecutor.
4. The Chief Prosecutor, Additional Chief Prosecutor, the Deputy Chief Prosecutor, the Assistant Chief Prosecutor or any other person conducting a prosecution under this Act shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor within the meaning of the Code.

17. Bar to private practice

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Chief Prosecutor and other Prosecutors appointed under sections 14, 15, and 16 shall not engage in private practice so long as they hold office under this Act.

CHAPTER V

COGNIZANCE AND TRIAL OF OFFENCES AND APPEAL

18. Cognizance of offences, etc

(1) The Court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act on the Reference made by the Chairman or any officer of the Commission duly authorized by the Chairman in this behalf.

Explanation: "Reference" under this Act shall have the same meaning as assigned to police report under section 173 of the Code.

(2) A Reference under this Act may be initiated by the Commission on information regarding an offence under this Act through any source including direction of any Court including High Court and Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Where the Commission is of the opinion that it is necessary to initiate proceeding against any person on the basis of information received, it shall direct the Agency to conduct the inquiry or investigation which shall be completed within fourteen days or such extended period as the Court may, on the request of Agency allow:

(3) Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the powers of the members of the agency given in section 13.

(4) For the purpose of inquiry and investigation, the Agency may, if it so deems fit, require the assistance of any Federal or Provincial or local body, authority, agency, police officer or other official, and such body, authority, agency, police officer or other officials shall render the requisite assistance.

(5) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members, and such officers or servants of the Commission as are duly authorized in writing in this behalf by the Commission shall have and exercise, for the purpose of inquiry or investigation, the powers of members of the Agency mentioned in section 13.

(6) On completion of the investigation, the Commission, or any officer of the Commission duly authorized by the Commission in this behalf, shall appraise the material and evidence submitted to it by the Agency, or any member of the Agency duly authorized by the Director General in this behalf, in the form of a report as required under section 173 of the Code, along with the opinion of the Prosecutor, and if the Commission or any officer of the Commission duly authorized by the Commission in this behalf is satisfied that it would be just and proper to proceed further and there is sufficient material and evidence to justify filing a Reference, it shall file a Reference in the Court.

(7) The Reference shall be signed by the Chairman or any other officer duly authorized by the Commission and shall contain the substance of the offence or offences alleged to have

been committed by the accused and shall be forwarded to the Court which shall cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the accused.

(8) If, after appraisal of the report of the Agency and opinion of the Prosecutor mentioned in sub-section (6), the Commission is satisfied that no prima facie case is made out against the accused, the Commission shall reject the complaint after recording reasons for its decision, and close the inquiry or investigation:

(9) Provided that if the Commission is of the opinion that the complaint received by it was prima facie mala fide, or was filed with intent to malign or defame the accused or any other person, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refer the matter to the Court, and if the complainant is found guilty, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extended to three years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees or with both.

19. Arrest and bail

The Chairman may, at any stage of the inquiry or investigation, if satisfied after appraisal of the record that a prima facie case is made out against the accused and the offence is of cognizable nature, direct that he may be arrested:

Provided that the relevant provisions of the Code relating to arrest, remand and bail will be applicable:

Provided further that if the accused has been detained in custody for a continuous period of one year and the trial has not concluded and the delay in the trial is not attributable to any act or omission of the accused, the Court shall direct that he be released on bail.

20. Trial of offences

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall be prosecuted for the offences under this Act except before the Court defined in section 2 and the case shall be heard from day-to-day and disposed of within thirty days.

(2) Where more than one Court has been designated at any place, the Chief Justice of the High Court shall designate a judge of any such Court to be the Administrative judge and a case trial able under this Act shall be filed before the Court of Administrative Judge who may either try the case himself or assign it for trial by any other Court established at that place at any time prior to the framing of the charge.

(3) In respect of a case assigned to a Court under sub-section (2), all orders made or proceedings taken before the assignment shall be deemed to have been made or taken by the Court to which the case is assigned.

21. Provision of the Code to Apply, etc

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, unless there is anything inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Code shall mutatis mutandis apply to the inquiry, investigations and other proceedings under this Act.

(2) Subject to sub-section (1), the provisions of Chapter XXIIA of the Code shall apply to trials under this Act.

22. Cognizance of false evidence etc

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this act or any other law for the time being in force, on pronouncement of judgment, the Court shall have the jurisdiction and power to take cognizance in the manner stated herein of an offence committed in the course of the investigation or trial of a case by any officer, witness, including an expert who has tendered false evidence in a case relating to a matter covered by his specialty, whether he deposed in court or not, or any other person under sections 176 to 182 of Chapter X, or sections 193 to 204, or 211 to 223, or 225-A of Chapter XI of the Pakistan Penal Code (ACT XLV of 1860), or under any other law relating to false evidence and offences against public justice, and to summarily try him and award him punishment provided for the offence under the law.

(2) For the purpose of trial under sub-section (1), the court may, as nearly as may be, follow the procedure specified in Chapter XXII of the code.

(3) The proceeding under sub-section (1) may be initiated by the Court on its own accord at any time after the decision of the case or, in the event that there is an appeal, after the decision thereof, or on an application made by the Prosecutor or the person accused of an offence tried by the Court, within ninety days.

23. Copy of judgment to be given to accused and Prosecutor

In every case at the time of announcement of judgment, a copy of judgment shall be given free of cost to the accused and the Prosecutor.

24. Appeal

(1) Any person convicted by the court or deemed to be convicted under this Act, or the Chief Prosecutor, if so directed by Commission, if aggrieved by the final judgment or order of the Court under this Act may, within thirty days of the judgment or the order, prefer an appeal to the High Court of the Province in which the Court is located:

Provided that no appeal shall lie against any interlocutory order of the Court.

(2) All appeals under sub-section (1) shall be heard by Bench of not less than two judges constituted by the Chief Justice of the High Court and shall be finally disposed of within thirty days of the filing of the appeal.

(3) No revision shall lie against any order of the Court.

25. Transfer of cases.-

(1) In respect of any case pending before a Court, the Chief Prosecutor or any other Prosecutor authorized by him in this behalf or the accused may, in the interest of justice and having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case including the protection and safety of witnesses, apply,-

(a) to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, for transfer from a Court in a Province to a Court in another Province; or

(b) to the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Province, for transfer from one Court in a Province to another Court in the same Province, and the Supreme Court or the High Court, as the case may be, may in the interest of justice, transfer the case from one Court to another Court, and the case so transferred shall be tried under this Act without recalling any witness whose evidence may have been recorded.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall mutatis mutandis apply to the Islamabad Capital Territory.

26. Withdrawal from prosecution

The Chief Prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw from the prosecution of an accused generally or in respect of one or more of the offences for which he is tried and upon such withdrawal if it is made-

(a) before charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged in respect of such offence or offences; and

(b) after a charge has been framed, he shall be acquitted in respect of such offence or offences.

CHAPTER-VI

OTHER POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

27. Power to freeze property.-

(1) The Commission or the Court trying an accused for any offence as specified under this Act, may, at any time, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such an offence, order the freezing of his property, or part thereof, whether in his possession or in the possession of any relative, associate or any other person on his behalf.

(2) if the property ordered to be frozen under sub-section (1) is a debt or other movable property, the freezing may be made-

(a) by seizure; or

(b) by appointment of receiver; or

(c) by prohibiting the delivery of such property to the accused or to anyone on his behalf; or

(d) by all or any of such or other methods as the Court or the Commission, as the case may be, deem fit.

(3) If the property ordered to be frozen is immovable, the freezing shall, in the case of land paying revenue, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situated, and in all other cases,-

(a) by taking possession; or

(b) by appointment of receiver; or

(c) by prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the accused or to any other person on his behalf; or

(d) by all or any of such methods as the Commission or the Court may deem fit:

Provided that any order of seizure, freezing, attachment or any prohibitory order mentioned above by the Commission shall remain in force for a period not exceeding thirty days unless confirmed by the Court, where the Reference under this Act shall be sent by the Commission:

Provided further that the order of the Commission or the Court shall be effective from the time of passing thereof or proclamation thereof in a newspaper, widely circulated and dispatch at the last known address of the accused.

(4) If the property ordered to be frozen consists of livestock or is of a perishable nature, the Commission, or the Court may, if it deems proper and expedient, order the immediate sale thereof and the proceeds of the sale may be deposited with the Commission or the Court, or as either may direct as appropriate.

(5) The powers, duties, and liabilities of a receiver, if any, appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Order-XL of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908).

(6) The order of freezing mentioned above in sub-sections (1) to (5) shall, as the case may be; remain operative until final disposal by the Court or the Appellate Forum, notwithstanding filing of or pendency of an appeal under this Act.

28. Claim or objection against freezing

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to entertain and adjudicate upon all claims or objections against the freezing of any property under section 27 above. Such claims or objections shall be made before the Court within thirty days from the date of the order freezing such property.

(2) The Court may for sufficient cause extend the time for filing such claims or objections for a period not exceeding additional fifteen days.

(3) No appeal shall lie against an order made under Section 27 of this Act or against any interlocutory order except that an appeal shall lie against a final order which may be passed by the Court as hereafter provided.

29. Transfer of property void

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, after the Commission has initiated investigation into the offences under this Act, alleged to have been committed by an accused person, such person or any relative or associate of such person or any other person on his behalf, shall not transfer by any means whatsoever, create a charge on any movable or immovable property owned by him or in his possession, which is the subject matter of inquiry or investigation, while the inquiry, investigation or proceedings are pending before the Commission or the Court; and any transfer of any right, title or interest or creation of a charge on such property shall be void.

(2) Any person who transfers, or creates a charge on property in contravention of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees or with both.

30. Power to seek assistance

The Commission shall have the power to seek full and complete assistance and call for any document and information relevant to or in connection with any matter or proceeding pending before the Commission, from any department of the Federal Government, Provincial Government, local authority, bank, financial institution, person or any authority and institution or department in the public sector or the private sector, as he may deem fit and proper to demand or require:

Provided that in any case in which a question of secrecy is involved or is raised at any time, the Commission decision shall be final.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

31. Power to amend the Schedule

The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto or modify or omit any entry therein.

32. Delegation of Powers

(1) The Chairman may by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by the Deputy Chairman, Member or any officer of the Commission so specified.

(2) The Director General may by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any member of the Agency so specified.

(3) The Chief Prosecutor may by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any other Prosecutor so specified.

33. Indemnity

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Federal Government, or the Commission or any person of the Commission or any other person exercising any power or performing any function under this Act or the rules for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules.

34. Public servant

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members and all other employees of the Commission shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Panel Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).

35. Annual budget.

(1) The Commission shall prepare and approve annual budget for a financial year in the prescribed manner.

(2) No expenditure shall be made for which provision has not been made in any approved budget except if made from any previously approved contingency funds, unless further approval is sought and obtained from the Commission.

36. Annual report and accounts. –

(1) The Chairman shall within ninety days from the end of each financial year, prepare a report on the activities and performance of the Commission, and submit a copy of the report to Government, after approval from the Commission.

(2) The Commission shall keep proper accounts and shall, as soon as practicable, after the end of each financial year, prepare a statement of accounts of the Commission through Chairman for the financial year which shall include a balance sheet and an account of income and expenditure.

(d) all debts and liabilities incurred, all obligations undertaken, all contracts entered into, and all agreements made by or with the Abolished Agency, shall be regulated under this Act, and be deemed to have been incurred, undertaken, entered into or made, by or with the Commission; and

(e) all rules, regulations and orders made or issued under the said Act, shall continue to hold ground, unless altered, amended, repealed or inconsistent to the provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE

{PREAMBLE AND SECTIONS 3 (1), 11 (1)}

1. Offences punishable under sections 120B, 121, 122, 123, 123A, 124, 124A, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 165A, 168, 169, 201, 217, 218, 245, 255, 256, 257,258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 300, 301, 302, 324, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337B, 337C, 337D, 337E, 337F, 353 365A, 366B, 402A, 402B, 402C, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 418, 419, 420, 435, 436, 440, 462A, 462B, 462C, 462D, 462E, 462F, 467, 468, 471, 472, 477A, 489A,489B, 489C, 489D,489E, 489F, of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).
2. Offences punishable under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).
3. Offences punishable under the Official Secret Act, 1923 (XIX of 1923).
4. Offences punishable under the Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946).
5. Offences punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (II of 1947)
6. Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947).
7. Offences punishable under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950 (XXXIX of 1950).
8. Offences punishable under the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 (LVII of 1962).
9. Offences punishable under the Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965 (W.P. Ord. XX of 1965).
10. Offences punishable under section 156 of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969).
11. Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Repatriation Regulation, 1972.
12. Offences punishable under the Foreign Assets (Declaration) Regulation, 1972.
13. Offences punishable under the High Treason (Punishment) Act 1973 (LXVIII of 1973).
14. Offences punishable under the Prevention of Anti-National Activities Act, 1974 (VII of 1974).
15. Offences punishable under the Banks (Nationalization) Act, 1974 (XIX of 1974).
16. Offences punishable under the Passport Act, 1974 (XX of 1974).
17. Offences punishable under the Drugs Act, 1976 (XXXI of 1976).
18. Offences punishable under the Emigration Ordinance, 1979 (XVII of 1979)
19. Offences punishable under the Exit from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance 1981 (XLVI of 1981)

20. Offences punishable under Anti-terrorism Act, 1997 (XXVII of 1997), to the extent of dealing with cases which,-
    (a) have interprovincial scope; or
    (b) are entrusted to the Commission by the Federal Government.
21. Offences punishable under the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002 (LIX of 2002)
22. Offences Punishable under the Pakistan Telecommunication (Reorganization) Act, 1996 (XVII of 1996)
23. Offences Punishable under the National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000 (VIII of 2000)
24. Offences punishable under section 36 and 37 of the Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002 (LI of 2002)
25. Offences punishable under the Copyright Ordinance, 1962 (XXXIV of 1962).
26. Offences punishable under the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 (XL of 2016).
27. Offences punishable under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010 (VII of 2010).
28. Offences punishable under the Electricity Act 1910 (IX of 1910).
29. Offences punishable under the Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014 (X of 2014).

inquiry into, and investigation of, the offences specified in the Schedule, including an attempt or conspiracy to commit, and abetment of, any such offence.

(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

15. The Agency shall consist of a _____to be appointed by the Federal Government and such number of other officers as the Federal Government may, from time to time, appoint to be members of the Agency.
(a) Director General
(b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary
(d) None of these

16. The Superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the _____
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government

17. The administration of the Agency shall vest in the _____who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers of an Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861, as may be prescribed by rules.
(a) Director General
(b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary
(d) None of these

18. Subject to any order which the Federal Government may make in this behalf, the members of the Agency shall, for the purpose of an inquiry or investigation under this Act, have throughout Pakistan such powers, including powers relating to
(a) Search
(b) Arrest of persons
(c) Seizure of property
(d) All of these

19. If any, a member of the Agency not below the rank of a _____may, for the purposes of any inquiry or investigation under this Act, exercise any of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Police Station in any area in which he is for the time being and, when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an officer-in-charge of a Police Station discharging his functions as such within the limits of his station.
(a) Superintendence (b) Sub-Inspector
(c) Inspector (d) Director General

20. If, in the opinion of a member of the Agency conducting an investigation, any property which is the subject-matter of the investigation is likely to be removed, transferred or otherwise disposed of before an order of the appropriate authority for its seizure is obtained, such member may, by order in writing, direct the owner or any person who is, for the time being, in possession thereof not to _____of such property in any manner except with the previous permission of that member and such order shall be subject to any order made by the Court having jurisdiction in the matter
(a) Remove
(b) Transfer
(c) Or otherwise dispose (d) All of these

21. Any contravention of an order made under sub-section (5) of section 5 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may be extend to_____, or with fine, or with both.
(a) One year (b) Two years
(c) Three years (d) Four years

22. The Assistant Directors (Legal) and the Deputy Directors (Law) of the Agency shall be deemed to be Public Prosecutors and shall be competent to institute and conduct any proceedings in cases sent up for trial by the Agency in the _____constituted under any law and the courts subordinate to the High Court.
(a) Special Courts
(b) District Courts
(c) Civil Courts
(d) Anti Terrorism Courts

23. The _____may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto or modify or omit any entry therein.
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government

24. The _____may, by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any member of the Agency so specified.
(a) Director General (b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary (d) None of these

25. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the _____Government, any member of the Agency or any other person exercising any power or performing any

Job Related Questions

1. _____means the Police constituted by a Provincial Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861);
(a) Provincial Police (b) Public Servant
(c) Specified Persons (d) Special Police

2. _____means a public servant as defined in Section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code and includes an employee of any corporation or other body or organization set up, controlled or administered by or under the authority of the Federal Government;
(a) Provincial Police
(b) Public Servant
(c) Special Police
(d) Specified Persons

3. _____means the Pakistan Special Police Establishment constituted under the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1948;
(a) Provincial Police
(b) Public Servant
(c) Special Police
(d) Specified Persons

12. _____mean the persons who were appointed to posts in or under a Provincial Police in pursuance of Article 3 of the Special Police and Provincial Police (Amalgamation) Order, 1962 (P.O. No. 1 of 1962)
(a) Provincial Police
(b) Public Servant
(c) Special Police
(d) Specified Persons

5. _____means rules made under this Act
(a) Director General (b) Code
(c) Rules (d) None of these

6. Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974extends to the
(a) Whole of Pakistan
(b) To all citizens of Pakistan
(c) Public Servants of Pakistan
(d) All of these

7. "Agency" means the Federal Investigation Agency constituted under section
(a) Section 2 (b) Section 3
(c) Section 4 (d) Section 5

8. "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure of
(a) 1894 (b) 1896
(c) 1898 (d) 1899

9. _____means the Director General of federal Investigation Agency?
(a) Director General (b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary (d) None of these

10. Federal Investigation Agency Act 1974 was published in Gazette of Pakistan on
(a) 17th January, 1975
(b) 19th January, 1975
(c) 24th January, 1975
(d) 27th January, 1975

11. Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 is also called
(a) Federal Investigation Agency Act of VII of 1973
(b) Federal Investigation Agency Act of VII of 1974
(c) Federal Investigation Agency Act of VII of 1975
(d) Federal Investigation Agency Act of VII of 1976

12. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a Federal Investigation Agency for the investigation of certain offences committed in connection with matters concerning the
(a) Provincial Government, and for matters connected therewith
(b) Local Government, and for matters connected therewith
(c) District Government, and for matters connected therewith
(d) Federal Government, and for matters connected therewith

13. This Act may be called the Federal Investigation Agency Act,
(a) 1975 (b) 1976
(c) 1977 (d) 1974

14. According to which section Federal Government may constitute an Agency to be called the Federal Investigation Agency for

inquiry into, and investigation of, the offences specified in the Schedule, including an attempt or conspiracy to commit, and abetment of, any such offence.

(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

15. The Agency shall consist of a _____to be appointed by the Federal Government and such number of other officers as the Federal Government may, from time to time, appoint to be members of the Agency.
(a) Director General
(b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary
(d) None of these

16. The Superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the _____
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government

17. The administration of the Agency shall vest in the _____who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers of an Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861, as may be prescribed by rules.
(a) Director General
(b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary
(d) None of these

18. Subject to any order which the Federal Government may make in this behalf, the members of the Agency shall, for the purpose of an inquiry or investigation under this Act, have throughout Pakistan such powers, including powers relating to
(a) Search
(b) Arrest of persons
(c) Seizure of property
(d) All of these

19. If any, a member of the Agency not below the rank of a _____may, for the purposes of any inquiry or investigation under this Act, exercise any of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Police Station in any area in which he is for the time being and, when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an officer-in-charge of a Police Station discharging his functions as such within the limits of his station.
(a) Superintendence (b) Sub-Inspector
(c) Inspector (d) Director General

20. If, in the opinion of a member of the Agency conducting an investigation, any property which is the subject-matter of the investigation is likely to be removed, transferred or otherwise disposed of before an order of the appropriate authority for its seizure is obtained, such member may, by order in writing, direct the owner or any person who is, for the time being, in possession thereof not to _____of such property in any manner except with the previous permission of that member and such order shall be subject to any order made by the Court having jurisdiction in the matter
(a) Remove
(b) Transfer
(c) Or otherwise dispose (d) All of these

21. Any contravention of an order made under sub-section (5) of section 5 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may be extend to_____, or with fine, or with both.
(a) One year (b) Two years
(c) Three years (d) Four years

22. The Assistant Directors (Legal) and the Deputy Directors (Law) of the Agency shall be deemed to be Public Prosecutors and shall be competent to institute and conduct any proceedings in cases sent up for trial by the Agency in the _____constituted under any law and the courts subordinate to the High Court.
(a) Special Courts
(b) District Courts
(c) Civil Courts
(d) Anti Terrorism Courts

23. The _____may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto or modify or omit any entry therein.
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government

24. The _____may, by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any member of the Agency so specified.
(a) Director General (b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary (d) None of these

25. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the _____Government, any member of the Agency or any other person exercising any power or performing any

function under this Act or the rules for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules.

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(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government

26. According to this act which Government has powers to make rules?
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government

27. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules which are made under this at may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -
(i) The terms and conditions of service of the Director General and other members of the Agency and the qualifications for recruitment to various posts.
(ii) The powers and functions of the members of the Agency in relation to the conduct of inquiries and investigations;
(iii) The nature and extent of the assistance which the Agency may provide to Provincial investigating agencies;
(iv) The powers of the Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861, which shall be exercisable by the Director General
(v) The manner in which rewards may be given to the members of the Agency or of the public for rendering commendable services. Which is true?
(a) i, iii, iv, v (b) ii, iii, iv, v
(c) i, ii, iii, v (d) i, ii, iii, iv, v

28. The Pakistan Special Police Established in
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1949 (d) 1950

29. Which act was repealed after the promulgation of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974?
(a) The Pakistan Special Police Establishment, 1948
(b) The Special Police and Provincial Police (Amalgamation) Order, 1962
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these

30. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with definitions?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

31. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Constitution of the Agency?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

32. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Superintendence and administration of the Agency?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

33. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Powers of the members of the Agency?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

34. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Certain Officers of the Agency deemed to be Public Prosecutors?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 5-A

35. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Power to amend the Schedule?
(a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9

36. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Delegation of Powers?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

37. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Indemnity?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

38. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Power to make rules?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

39. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Repeal?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

40. There are how many schedules in Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

41. There are how many sections in Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

42. Special Police" means the Pakistan Special Police Establishment constituted under the
(a) Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1948
(b) Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1949
(c) Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1950
(d) Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1958

43. Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Ru1es, 1975 was published in Gazette of Pakistan, on
(a) 1st March, 1975
(b) 21st March, 1975
(c) 24th March, 1975
(d) 17th March, 1975

44. How many rules are included in Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Ru1es, 1975?
(a) 29 (b) 40
(c) 30 (d) 31

45. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section _____of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 (VIII of 1975), the Federal Government has made the rules?
(a) Section 7 of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974
(b) Section 8 of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974
(c) Section 9 of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974
(d) Section 5 of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974

46. Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Ru1es, 1975 came into force on
(a) 1st March, 1975
(b) 21st March, 1975
(c) 24th March, 1975
(d) 17th March, 1975

47. _____has the same meaning as in the Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Ru1es, 1973?
(a) Central Section Board
(b) Commission
(c) Departmental Promotion Committee
(d) Grade

48. _____means a Committee constituted for the purpose of making selection for appointment by promotion to posts under the Federal Investigation Agency in Grade 18 and below
(a) Central Section Board

49. According to which rule Posts in Grades 1 and 2 of peon, constable and electrician shall be filled by direct appointment and the post of Daftry and Jamadar shall be filled by promotion.
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

50. According to which rule 50 percent of the posts in Grade 3 to 15 shall be; filled by promotion and 50 per cent by direct
(b) Commission
(c) Departmental Promotion Committee
(d) Grade

51. _____means a Committee constituted for the purpose of making selection for direct appointment or through transfer to posts under Federal Investigation Agency in Grade 18 and below;
(a) Central Section Board
(b) Commission
(c) Departmental Promotion Committee
(d) Grade

52. _____means a National Scale of Pay in which a post or group of posts is placed
(a) Central Section Board
(b) Commission
(c) Departmental Promotion Committee
(d) Grade

53. Appointments to the posts under the Federal Investigation Agency shall be made by the following methods, namely:
(a) by promotion of persons employed on regular basis in the Agency;
(b) by transfer of person from other Departments of the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, on deputation for a specified period
(c) by direct appointment.
(d) All of these

54. Appointments of the posts of Director-General and Additional Director-General shall be made by the Federal Government on the basis of selection ordinarily from amongst officers of
(a) All-Pakistan Unified Grade
(b) All-Punjab Unified Grade
(c) All-KPK Unified Grade
(d) All-Sindh Unified Grade

55. Posts in Grade 19 shall ordinarily be filed by promotion of officers of Grade 18 serving in the _____on regular basis
(a) Federal Public service Commission
(b) Federal Investigation Agency
(c) Federal Government
(d) None of these

56. According to which rule there shall, be three Departmental Promotion Committees each consisting of three officers for selecting persons for appointment by direct recruitment or transfer to the Grades specified against each in Schedule II.
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12

57. How much per cent of the posts in Grades 16, 17 and 18 are filled by promotion of officers serving in the Agency on regular basis?
(a) 25 per cent (b) 35 per cent
(c) 50 per cent (d) 60 per cent

58. How much percent of the posts in Grade 3 to 15 are filled by promotion and 50 per cent by direct appointment or transfer?
(a) 25 per cent (b) 35 per cent
(c) 50 per cent (d) 60 per cent

59. There are _____Departmental Promotion Committees each consisting or three officers for selecting persons for appointment by promotion to the Grades specified against each in Schedule. I.
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Four (d) Five

60. There are _____Departmental Promotion Committees each consisting of three officers for selecting persons for appointment by direct recruitment or transfer to the Grades specified against each in Schedule II.
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Four (d) Five

61. The authorities competent to make appointments, whether by promotion, transfer or direct recruitment to the various Grade shall be as follows:
(i) Grades 17 and above: Prime Minister.
(ii) Grades 11 to 16 Director-General
(iii) Grades 3 to 10 Director-General or Additional Director-General or any Officer not below the rank of it Director of the Agency (Grade 19) to whom the powers arc delegated by the Director-General.
(iv) Grades I and 2: Deputy Director of the Agency (Grade 18 officer)
(a) I, iii, iv (b) I, ii, iv
(c) ii, iii, iv (d) I, ii, iii, iv

62. For the purposes of promotion, and direct appointment, and transfer, the posts in the Federal Investigation Agency will be placed in the foil owing groups, namely:
(i) Investigation.
(ii) Accounts. (iii) Customs..
(iv) Income Tax. (v) Engineering.
(vi) Legal
(a) I, iii, iv, v (b) I, ii, iv, v, vi
(c) ii, iii, iv, v, vi (d) I, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

63. All groups for the smooth administration of the Agency and with the prior approval of Federal Government, be added to or modified as may be considered appropriate by the
(a) Director General (b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary (d) None of these

64. Appointments by promotion shall ordinarily be made within the Groups mentioned in rule _____by promotion of officers and staff working in the next lower Grade or rank on the recommendation of the appropriate Departmental Promotion Committee or the Central Selection Board, as the case may be.
(a) Rule 11 (b) Rule 12
(c) Rule 13 (d) Rule 14

65. Only those persons who are employed _____basis in the Agency shall be considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion.
(a) Regular (b) Adhoc
(c) Temporary (d) None of these

66. Persons appointed in the Agency by_____ can be considered for promotion only after they have been selected to serve the Agency only on regular basis.
(a) Regular (b) Adhoc
(c) Temporary (d) Transfer

67. The service limits for purposes or promotion to Grades 18, 19 and 20 shall be the same as have been or may be prescribed by the _____from time to time.
(a) Federal Public Service Commission
(b) Punjab Public Service Commission
(c) Departmental Commission
(d) Establishment Division

68. Direct appointments to posts in Grade 16 and above shall be made on the basis of examination or test to be held by the
(a) Federal Public Service Commission
(b) Punjab Public Service Commission
(c) Departmental Commission
(d) None of these

69. Direct appointments to post in Grade 3 to _____shall be made on the recommendation of the departmental selection Committee after the vacancies have been advertised and the candidates interviewed.
(a) 13 (b) 15
(c) 14 (d) 16

70. A candidate fur direct appointment to a post must possess the educational qualifications and experience must be within the age limits and fulfill other condition laid down for the post in
(a) Schedule II (b) Schedule I
(c) Schedule III (d) Schedule IV

71. A candidate for appointment to a post shall be a citizen of
(a) Pakistan (b) Punjab
(c) Sindh (d) KPK

72. Vacancies in the under-mentioned posts shall be filled on all Pakistan basis in accordance with the merit on Provincial or regional quotas prescribed by the Federal Government from time to time
(a) All posts in Grade 16 and above.
(b) Posts in Grades 3 to 15 in offices which serve the whole of Pakistan
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these

73. Vacancies in posts in Grades 3 to _____in offices which serve only a particular province or region and the incumbents of which are not ordinarily transferable to offices of the Agency located in other Provinces or regions shall be filled by appointment of region concerned.
(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 15

74. Vacancies in posts in Grades 1 and _____ shall ordinarily be filled on local basis
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

75. According to rule 24 A candidate for appointment must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of this duties.
(a) True (b) False

76. When under these rules a post is required to be filled through the Commission, the appointing authority shall forward a requisition on the prescribed form to the commission immediately if it is decided to fill the post or, if that is not practicable and the post is filled on adhoc basis as provided in rule 26 within _____months of the filling of the post. .
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

77. When the appointing authority considers it to be in the public interest to fill a post falling within the purview of the Commission urgently pending nomination of a candidate by the Commission, it may proceed to fill it on an ad/we basis for a period not exceeding _____
(a) 3 Months (b) 5 Months
(c) 6 Months (d) 9 Months

78. Short term vacancies in the posts falling within the purview of the Commission and vacancies occurring as a result of creation of temporary posts for period not exceeding _____may be filled by the appointing authority otherwise than through the commission on a purely temporary basis, after advertising the vacancy in the newspapers.
(a) 3 Months (b) 5 Months
(c) 6 Months (d) 9 Months

79. All posts of Ministerial staff in the Agency up to Grade _____shall be considered to be on cadre
(a) Grade 12 (b) Grade 13
(c) Grade 14 (d) Grade 15

80. In respect of matters not 'provided in the Act, and not covered by these' rules or any other rules framed under the Act but covered by the _____ shall apply to the appointments made under these rules.
(a) Civil Servants Act, 1973 (LXXI of 173)
(b) the Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1973
(c) the. corresponding provisions of the later Act or the Rules
(d) All of these

81. Which rule of the Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 deals with Short title, Commencement and Application?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

82. Which rule of the Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 deals with Definitions?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

83. Which rule of the Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 deals with Appointments to the 'posts under the Federal Investigation Agency?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

84. Which rule of the Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 deals with appointments of the posts of Director-General and Additional Director-General?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

85. According to which rule Posts in Grade 19 shall ordinarily be filed by promotion of

officers of Grade 18 serving in the Agency on regular basis
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

86. According to which rule Not more than 50 per cent of the posts in Grades 16, 17 and 18 shall be filled by promotion of officers serving in the Agency on regular basis: Provided that if no suitable Officers possessing the requisite qualifications, experience and length of service arc available the posts may be filled by transfer or direct appointment?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

87. Investigation defined in which section of Cr.P.C?
(a) Section 2 (l) of Cr. P. C
(b) Section 3 (l) of Cr. P. C
(c) Section 4 (l) of Cr. P. C
(d) Section 5 (l) of Cr. P. C

88. All the proceedings under Criminal Procedure Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorized by a Magistrate in this behalf is called
(a) Investigation (b) Inquiry
(c) Trial (d) None of these

89. In which type of case a police officer cannot start an investigation without an order from the Magistrate?
(a) Non-cognizable case
(b) Cognizable case
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these

90. In which type of case police may not only arrest without a warrant but has a duty to investigate the case without seeking any permission
(a) Non-cognizable case
(b) Cognizable case
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these

91. Section 159 of the Code empowers a Magistrate on receipt of a police report under Section 157, Cr. P.C., to hold a preliminary _____in order to ascertain whether an offence has been committed and, it so whether any person should be upon their trial.
(a) Investigation (b) Inquiry
(c) Trial (d) None of these

92. A proceeding by a police officer other than a Magistrate for the collection of evidence for ascertaining as to whether any offence has been committed is called
(a) Investigation (b) Inquiry
(c) Trial (d) None of these

93. It can also be made by a person specially authorized by a Magistrate. If the investigation, does not reveal that an offence has been committed, the case may be filed and no action is taken.
(a) True (b) False

94. According to which rule there shall be three Departmental Promotion Committees each consisting or three officers for selecting persons for appointment by promotion to the Grades specified against each in Schedule. I?
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12

95. Under the Cr.P.C investigation consists generally of the following steps:
(1) Proceeding to the spot;
(2) Ascertainment of the facts and circumstances of the case;
(3) Discovery and arrest of the suspected offender;
(4) Collection of evidence relating to the commission of the offence
(5) Formulation of the opinion as to whether on the material collected there is a case to place the accused before a Magistrate for trial
(a) 1, 3, 4 & 5 (b) 2, 3, 4 & 5
(c) 1, 2, 3 & 4 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

96. An investigation is made by a police officer or by some person authorized by a Magistrate but is never made by a Magistrate or a Court
(a) True (b) False

97. An inquiry is a judicial proceeding made by a Magistrate or a Court
(a) True (b) False

98. The three terms "investigation", 'inquiry' and trial' denote three different stages of a criminal case. Which one is the first stage and is reached when a police-officer either by himself or under orders of a Magistrate investigates into a case?
(a) Investigation (b) Inquiry
(c) Trial (d) None of these

99. In-charge of a City or a non-field branch/division/wing
(a) Deputy Inspector General of Police
(b) Additional Inspector General of Police
(c) Senior Superintendent of Police
(d) None of these

100. An officer-in charge of a police station is empowered by_____ Criminal Procedure Code to investigate any organizable offence which occurs within the limits of his jurisdiction
(a) Section 136 (b) Section 156
(c) Section 146 (d) None of these

101. Who studied the use of fingerprints for personal identification as well as developing the methodology for classifying them?
(a) Calvin Goddard (b) Francis Galton
(c) Leone Lattes (d) Walter Specht

102. Who was the figure who developed a method for determining the ABO blood type of a dried bloodstain?
(a) Hans Gross (b) Paul Jesrich
(c) Leone Lattes (d) Alfred Dreyfus

103. Who first used the services of a scientist at a criminal trial in 1907?
(a) August Vollmer
(b) Clarence Darrow
(c) Paul Kirk
(d) Vincent Hnizda

104. Justice delayed is Justice:
(a) Denied (b) Delayed
(c) Condemned (d) All of the above

105. _____means members of the police of and below the rank of Inspector as set out in the First Schedule
(a) Provincial Police Officer
(b) Junior ranks
(c) Police Officer
(d) Prime Minister

106. Who is the author of the book "Crime Prevention Tips"?
(a) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
(b) Aftab Ahmad Khan
(c) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
(d) Sardar Muhammad

107. Identification of dead body is necessary of the dead person in the following circumstances:
(a) Fires, Floods (b) Explosions
(c) Accidents (d) All of the these

108. Any inquiry into the cause of death which is apparently not due to natural causes is called:
(a) Jury (b) Court
(c) Inquest (d) Summon case

109. If a person dies in police custody or in jail; an inquest must be held by:
(a) Police officer (b) Coroner
(c) Magistrate (d) Police surgeon

110. Who is the author of the book "Foot Print Science "
(a) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
(b) Sardar Muhammad
(c) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
(d) Aftab Ahmad Khan

111. National Police Bureau consists on how many members including chairman?
(a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Seven

112. Who is the author of the book "Interrogation"(Techniques & Methods)
(a) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
(b) Aftab Ahmad Khan
(c) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
(d) Sardar Muhammad

113. Who is the author of the book "The Investigator as a Witness"?
(a) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
(b) Sardar Muhammad
(c) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
(d) Aftab Ahmad Khan

114. Police department is working under the supervision of
(a) Home Department
(b) Foreign Department
(c) Punjab Department
(d) None of them

115. Islamabad District Public Safety Commission for Islamabad Capital Territory consisting of____
(a) 6 members (b) 8 members
(c) 10 members (d) 12 members

116. Criminal Investigation Department and Counter Terrorism Branch of police is divided into
(a) Two major wings
(b) Three major wings
(c) Four major wings
(d) None of these

117. A statement made by an accused person by which he either admits having committed an offence or at any rate substantially all the facts which constitute an offence is called:
(a) Evidence
(b) Criminal Proceedings
(c) Confession
(d) None of these

118. It is duty of an _____to find out the truth of the matter under investigation. His object shall be to discover the actual facts of the case and to arrest the real offender or offenders. He shall not commit himself prematurely to any view of the facts for or against any person
(a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these

119. No police officer shall investigate a non-cognizable offence unless ordered to do so by a competent _____under Section

196-B or 202, Criminal Procedure Code.
(a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these

120. In every such case a police officer making an investigation shall day by day enter his proceedings in a case diary and submit them daily as prescribed for cognizable cases in Police Rule_____
(a) Police Rule 45-63
(b) Police Rule 51-53
(c) Police Rule 25-53
(d) None of these

121. _____shall be submitted through the gazette officer concerned to the Court, which has ordered investigation. No copies shall be prepared or kept by the police
(a) Case diaries (b) FIR
(c) Reports (d) None of these

122. _____ shall decline to accept for action references, in which provisions of Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, itself, and the instructions of the High Court referred to above have not been strictly complied with
(a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these

123. _____are expected to take steps to secure expert technical assistance and advice, whenever such appears desirable in the course of an investigation for purposes of evidence or for demonstration in Court.
(a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these

124. The Crime Branch is able to obtain expert technical assistance on many subjects and should be freely consulted in that connection by investigating officers through their_____:
(a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these

125. Starting with the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947, there are about _____pieces of enactments and rules that deal with offences of corruption and corrupt practices in Pakistan
(a) Sixty (b) Fifty
(c) Ninety (d) None of these

126. Modern techniques use such specimens as semen, blood, and hair to identify the body of a victim and to compare the DNA of the criminal to that of the defendant through
(a) DNA fingerprinting
(b) RNA fingerprinting
(c) Cell fingerprinting
(d) None of these

127. Which statement is correct?
(a) Dying declaration is admitted in evidence
(b) Dying declaration is not admitted in evidence
(c) Dying declaration is irrelevant in evidence
(d) None of these

128. When a man who is dead has left a statement throwing light upon the cause of his death, that statement is relevant evidence under Section
(a) 32 (b) 34
(c) 35 (d) 37

129. Under Section _____ of the Evidence Act, it is not illegal to convict a person on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.
(a) 131 (b) 132
(c) 133 (d) 135

130. A summons is a written order issued by a_____ calling upon the person to whom it is directed to attend before the Court for a certain purpose.
(a) Witness (b) Court of Justice
(c) Ex Party (d) None of these

131. A subpoena or a summons is issued by the Court in writing, in duplicate, and signed by the presiding officer of the Court. It is served on the witness by
(a) A police-officer (b) Public servant
(c) Officer of the Court (d) All of these

132. _____of a person or dead body means the determination of the individually or recognition of that person or dead body.
(a) Coma (b) Syncope
(c) Identification (d) Criminology

133. Identification is essential in the living person in:
(a) Criminal cases (b) Civil cases
(c) Family cases (d) None of these

134. The term of office of a member of the Provincial Public Safety Commission is
(a) Two years (b) Four years
(c) Three years (d) Five years

135. National Public Safety Commission consisting of_____ members and the ex officio Chairperson.
(a) Twelve (b) Eleven
(c) Nine (d) Ten

136. Who is ex officio Chairperson of the National Public Safety Commission?
(a) Provincial Home Minister
(b) Federal Interior Minister
(c) Speaker
(d) Prime Minister

137. Legal inquiry into the cause of suspicious death is called:
(a) Subpoena
(b) Lethal inquiry
(c) Dying declaration
(d) Dying deposition

138. The important way to conduct inquest is by:
(a) Magistrate
(b) Coroner
(c) Police
(d) Medical examiner system

139. A witness is one who purposely makes statement contrary to facts or what he has already said in a lower court is called:
(a) Expert witness
(b) Skilled witness
(c) Hostile witness
(d) Common witness

140. What causes fingerprints to be left behind when we touch things?
(a) The smoothness of the surfaces we touch
(b) The natural oils in the skin
(c) The moisture in the atmosphere
(d) The dust on the things we touch

141. Which of the following is NOT one of the three basic types of fingerprint patterns?
(a) Loops (b) Whorls
(c) Spirals (d) Arches

142. At what age do human beings acquire fingerprints?
(a) At birth
(b) At six month's gestation
(c) At three month's gestation
(d) At two weeks of age

143. Which of the following statements about fingerprints is true?
(a) Fingerprints are unique for every human being
(b) Even identical twins do not have identical fingerprints
(c) Fingerprint patterns do not change with growth or age
(d) All of the above

144. Who is generally recognized as being the first person to use fingerprints as a means of identification?
(a) Alphonse Bertillon
(b) Dr Henry Faulds
(c) Sir William Herschel
(d) Sir Edward Henry

145. In which country was the first case of a conviction based on fingerprint evidence?
(a) China (b) Germany
(c) Argentina (d) Australia

146. What system of fingerprint classification is most widely used today?
(a) The Edward system
(b) The Henry system
(c) The Herschel system
(d) The Darwin system

147. Police officer shall make every effort to:
(a) afford relief to people in distress situations
(b) provide assistance to victims of road accidents
(c) cause awareness among the victims of road accidents of their rights and privileges
(d) All of above

148. Who is In-charge of a police station?
(a) Inspector of Police
(b) Sub-Inspector of Police
(c) Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police
(d) Head Constable

149. In-charge of a Region, Capital City or a non-field branch/division/wing
(a) Deputy Inspector General of Police
(b) Additional Inspector General of Police
(c) Senior Superintendent of Police
(d) None of these

150. In-charge of a non-field post at police headquarters
(a) Deputy Inspector General of Police
(b) Additional Inspector General of Police
(c) Senior Superintendent of Police
(d) Superintendent of Police

151. Who is known as the father of anatomical pathology?
(a) Giovanni Morgagni (b) Ibn-e- Sena
(c) Ibn-e- Nafees (d) None of these

152. Who is considered the father of modern toxicology?
(a) Alphonse (b) Alfred Dreyfus
(c) Mathieu Orfila (d) Rudolf Adler

153. Who is the person that is credited with revolutionizing the field of firearm examination by advancing the use of comparison microscopy?
(a) William Nichol (b) James Marsh
(c) Calvin Goddard (d) Edmund Locard

154. Term of members of the National Public Safety Commission is
(a) Two years (b) Four years
(c) Three years (d) Five years

155. What is Hearsay evidence?
(a) Hearsay evidence is a complete evidence;
(b) Hearsay evidence is no evidence
(c) Hearsay evidence is partly evidence
(d) All of the above

156. Who is the author of the book "Criminalistics"?
(a) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
(b) Aftab Ahmad Khan
(c) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
(d) Sardar Muhammad

157. An officer-in charge of a police station is also empowered under Section 157 (1), Criminal Procedure Code, to depute a subordinate proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case and, if necessary, to take measures for:
(a) discovery and arrest of the Persons
(b) discovery and arrest of the offenders
(c) discovery and arrest of the things
(d) None of these

158. The powers and privileges of a police officer making an investigation are detailed in _____Criminal Procedure Code
(a) Sections 160 to 175,
(b) Sections 140 to 165,
(c) Sections 130 to 145,
(d) None of these

159. In-charge of a District or a non-field post at police headquarters
(a) Deputy Inspector General of Police
(b) Additional Inspector General of Police
(c) Senior Superintendent of Police
(d) Superintendent of Police

160. An officer in charge of a police station is empowered under_____, to investigation any cognizable offence which occurs within the limits of his jurisdiction.
(a) Punjab Police Rules 1934
(b) Civil Procedure Code
(c) Criminal Procedure Code
(d) Pakistan Penal Code

161. SHO is also empowered under Criminal Procedure Code to depute a subordinate to proceed to the spot to _____the facts and circumstances or the case and, if necessary, to take measures for the discovery and arrest o the offenders.
(a) Report (b) Investigate
(c) Collect (d) None of these

162. An officer in charge of a station shall also render assistance whenever required to all officers of the Criminal Investigation Department working within his jurisdiction
(a) True (b) False

163. The power and privileges of police officer making an investigation are detailed in
(a) Punjab Police Rules 1934
(b) Civil Procedure Code
(c) Criminal Procedure Code
(d) Pakistan Penal Code

164. When the police are unsuccessful, after taking all the measure in their power and it is considered advisable to suspend the investigation a final report shall be submitted as required by section of_____ Cr.PC
(a) 171 (b) 173
(c) 176 (d) 177

FIA ACT, 2017 MCQ's

1. When the Federal Investigation Commision Act, 2017 was introduced? **(January 22, 2018)**
2. Complete name of the Act is: **(Federal Investigation Commission Act)**
3. This Act has repealed the act named: **(Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974)**
4. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has _____chapters. **(7)**
5. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 is applicable to: **(Whole of Pakistan)**
6. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has_____sections. **(41)**
7. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has_____ schedules. **(1)**
8. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 shall come into force: **(At once)**
9. First chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Introduction)**
10. Second chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Federal Investigation Commission)**
11. Third chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Federal Investigation Agency)**
12. Fourth chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Prosecution)**
13. Fifth chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Cognizance and trial of offences and appeal)**
14. Sixth chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Other powers of the commission)**
15. Seventh chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Miscellaneous)**
16. Short title, application, extent and commencement of the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 1)**
17. Definitions of the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 2)**
18. The Federal Investigation Commission has been dealt in. **(Sectio**
19. Composition of the Commission has been dealt in. **(Section 4)**
20. Mode of appointment has been dealt in. **(Section 5)**
21. Parliamentary Committee has been dealt in. **(Section 6)**
22. Deputy Chairman and Members have been dealt in. **(Section 7)**
23. Acting Chairman has been dealt in. **(Section 8)**
24. Appointment of members of staff and officers of the Commission has been dealt in. **(Section 9)**
25. Expenditure charged upon Federal Consolidated Fund under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 10)**
26. Federal Investigation Agency under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealth in. **(Section 11)**
27. Superintendence and administration of the Agency under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 121)**
28. Powers of the members of the Agency under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 13)**
29. Chief Prosecutor under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 14)**
30. Prosecutors under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in.**(Section 15)**
31. Other Prosecutor under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 15)**
32. Bar to private practice under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 17)**
33. Cognizance of offences, etc. under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 18)**
34. Arrest and bail under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 19)**
35. Trial of offences under the Federal Investigation

Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 20)**

36. Provision of the Code to Apply, etc. under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 21)**
37. Cognizance of false evidence etc. under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 22)**
38. Copy of judgment to be given to accused and Prosecutor under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 23**
39. Appeal under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 24)**
40. Transfer of cases Federal investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 25)**
41. Withdrawal from prosecution under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 26)**
42. Power to freeze property under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 27)**
43. Claim or objection against freezing under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 28)**
44. Transfer of property void under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 29)**
45. Power to seek assistance under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in **(Section 30)**
46. Power to amend the Schedule under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 31)**
47. Delegation of Powers under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 32)**
48. Indemnity under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 33)**
49. Public servant under he Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 34)**
50. Annual budget under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 35)**
51. Annual report and accounts under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have dealt in. **(Section 36)**
52. Removal of difficulties under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 37)**
53. Power to make regulations under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in **(Section 38)**
54. Power to make rules under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 39)**
55. Overriding effect under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 40)**
56. Repeal under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 41)**
57. _____means the Federal Investigation Agency constituted under section 11. **(Agency)**
58. _____means the Chairman of the Commission as given in section 4. **(Chairman)**
59. _____means the Parliamentary Committee constituted under section 6. **(Committee)**
60. ____means the Court of a serving District and Session Judge or Additional District and Session Judge, to be nominated by the Chief Justice for the trial of offences under this Act. **(Court)**
61. _____means the Federal Investigation Commission constituted under section 3. **(Commission)**
62. _____means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898). **(Code)**
63. _____ means Deputy Chairman of the Commission as given in section 4. **(Deputy Chairman)**
64. _____means the Director General of the Agency. **(Director General)**
65. _____means the Federal Government. **(Government)**
66. _____means Member of the Commission as given

in section 4. **(Member)**

67. _____ means the Police constituted by Provincial Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) or under any other law for the time being in force. **(Regulations)**

68. _____means regulations made under this Act. **(Regulations)**

69. _____means rules made under this Act. **(Rules)**

70. _____means the Schedule appended to this Act. **(Schedule)**

71. Agency has been defined in: **(Section 2(a))**

72. Chairman has been defined in: **(Section 2(b))**

73. Committee has been defined in: **(Section 2(c))**

74. Court has been defined in: **(Section 2(d))**

75. Comission has been defined in: **(Section 2(e))**

76. Code has been defined in: **(Section 2(g))**

77. Deputy CHairman has been defined in: **(Section 2(g)**

78. Director General has been defined in: **(Section 2(h)**

79. Government has been defined in: **(Section 2(i)**

80. Member has been defined in: **(Section 2(j)**

81. Provincial Police has been defined in: **(Section 2(k)**

82. Regulations have been defined in: **(Section (l)**

83. Rules has been defined in: **Section 2(m)**

84. Schedule has been defined in: **(Section 2)**

85. Aggrieved person will apeal to High Court in_____ days. **(30)**

BASIC GRAMMAR

Q. What are Parts of Speech?

Ans. There are eight parts of speech. Those are given below one by one.

(1) NOUN: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. For example:

Person	Place	Thing	Idea
Prophet Muhammad (SAW),Ali, Teacher, Actor, etc	Makkah, City, Town, Lahore, etc	Rose, Water, Pen, Fan, etc	Goodness, Respect, Love, Islam, Belief, etc

Proper Noun: A proper noun is the special name of a particular person, place or thing. For example K-2, Pakistan, Karachi, etc. Proper noun always begins with capital letter.

Common Noun: A common noun is a name given in common to every person, place or thing. For example man, women, boy, girl, books, desk, etc

Abstract Noun: That type of noun which we can only feel. For example sweetness, kindness, darkness, sleep, honesty, etc.

Concrete Noun: That type of noun which we can perceive by senses is called concrete noun. For example boy, air, people, rose, Ali, flower, water etc.

Collective Noun: When the noun is the name of number of things or persons. For example Goats, crowd, soldiers, etc.

(2) PRONOUNS: A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun. For example, **I** am playing cricket, **He** goes to bazaar. Why are **you** crying? **She** wants some money. **We** should always speak the truth. In the above sentences words he, she, you, we, I are pronouns.

(3) ADJECTIVE: Adjective is a word to describe something more about the noun. For example Ali is a **big** boy. England is a **rich** country. Ahmad is a **poor** boy. In the above sentence the words big, rich and poor are adjectives because they describe more nouns.

(4) VERB: In grammar an action word is called verb. For example Zarak **kicks** the ball. The wolf **killed** the goat. Hira is **singing**. She will **come** tomorrow. In these sentences the words kicks, killed, singing and come is action words (verbs).

(5) ADVERB: A word which adds something to the meaning of a verb is called adverb. For example. We must eat our food **slowly**. The women spoke **loudly**. My uncle lives **here**. In these sentences the words slowly, loudly and here are adverbs because they give more information about the verb.

(6) PREPOSITION: A preposition is a word placed before a noun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the nouns stands to something else. For example. The book is **beside** the desk. The book is **above** the desk. The book is **below** the desk. In these sentences the words above, below and beside are preposition.

(7) CONJUNCTION: A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together. For example Rashid has gone **and** Ali has come. Do you work **or** I shall punish you? I called him **but** he did not hear me. In these sentences the words and, or, and but is conjunctions.

(8) INTERJECTION: An interjection is a word used merely to express sudden feelings of the mind. For example, **Hurrah!** Our side has won. **Hush!** I hear someone coming. **Oh,** what a beautiful rose it is! In these sentences the words hurrah, hush and oh are examples of interjection.

Q. Find the meaning of the following words in the dictionary and identify the part of speech of the word through abbreviation of part of speech.

S No	Word	Meaning	Abbreviation of part of speech
1	Modest	Shy	Adj
2	Pardon	Mercy	N
3	Pitied	Forgive	V
4	Conquer	Rout	V
5	Curse	Hateful	N
6	Mercy	Pity	N

Q. Find out the synonyms of the following words?

S No	Word	Synonym	Word	Synonym
1	Path	Roadway	Right	Fair
2	Enemy	Foe/ antagonist	Carry	import

3	Kind	Good	Friend	Colleague

Q. What is noun?

Ans. A noun is a word that names a person, place, a thing or idea.

For example:

(1) Persons: Prophet (PBUH), Ali Doctor, Teacher etc.

(2) Place: Makkah, City, Town, Peshawar

(3) Thing: Rose, Water, Pen, Fan

(4) Idea: Goodness, Love, Belief, respect, Islam

Regular Noun: For regular noun the plural is made simply by adding "s" or "es" to the end of the world.

For example:

Singular	Plural
book	books
dish	dishes
zoo	zoos
boy	boys

Irregular Noun: For irregular noun the plural does not form by simply adding "s" or "es" to the end.

For example:

Singular	Plural
knife	knives
story	stories
tooth	teeth

Q. What is possessive noun?

Ans. Possessive noun and pronoun demonstrate ownership or some similar relationship over something else.

Q. What are articles?

Ans. An article in a word used to modify a noun, which is a person, a place, an object or an idea. "The", "a" and "an" are articles.

For example:

(1) There is .....cricket match at .....stadium today. (a and the)

(2) No _____ game is free, but _____ parking costs Rs = 50. (the and a)

(3) Bring _____ hat and _____ umbrella, because it might rain. (a and an)

Note: In grammar most cases a can be put before a world start from vowel like apple so we can write it like an apple

Animate Nouns: A noun which refers to peoples, animals and living being is an animate noun.

Inanimate Noun: Refers to things that are not alive.

For example: The teacher wrote a book.

In above sentence **teacher** is alive so an **animate noun** and **book** is not alive so it is **inanimate noun**.

Pronouns: The words we use instead of noun is called pronoun. For example he, she it etc.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me	She	Her	He	Him
You	You	It	It	They	Them
We	Us				

Possessive Pronoun: A pronoun indicating possession is called possessive pronoun.

For example: mine, yours, hers, theirs etc.

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a noun.

Example	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Is that Arifs bicycle?	No, it's **my bicycle**	No, it's **mine.**
Whose house is this?	Is it **your house**?	It is **yours**
Her bag is grey, **my bag** is brown	Her bag is grey	**Mine** is brown

Indefinite Pronoun: Refers to people or thing without saying exactly who or what they are.

For example: Somebody, anyone, something, nobody, everything, everybody, nothing, etc.

Q. What is Minimal Pairs?

Ans. A pair of words differing only by one sound in the same position in each word is called M P

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Examples: Pin and Bin, Bet and Bed

Some examples of the Minimal Nouns Pairs

Sink	Think	Whizz	With	Free	Three
Sing	Thing	Breathe	Breeze	Fin	Thin
Sick	Thick	Vest	West	Fresh	thresh
Pass	Path	Vow	Wow	Throw	Thrill
Alive	Arrive	Play	Pay	Vest	Guest
Lead	Read	Wright	Right	Viper	Wiper
Artist	Atelier	Vent	Went	Work	Walk

Linking Verbs: They do not show action; instead they link the subject with a word or words in the predicate that tell something about the subject.

For example:

He was a good teacher	=	Noun + Verb + Noun
She is very sad	=	Noun + Verb + Adjective

Some linking verbs are: Become, appear, feel, look, remain, seem and grow.

Q. Read the sentences and circles the linking verb.

(1) Habiba enjoyed the game, but the popcorn tasted bad.

(A) Enjoyed (B) Tasted (C) Game (D) Popcorn

(2) Kashif Ahmad didn't get cut even through the knife felt sharp.

(A) Didn't (B) Cut (C) Felt (D) Sharp

(3) Bacteria grew on the bread, and it turned moldy.

(A) Turned (B) Bacteria (C) Grew (D) Bread

(4) The man worked all day and looked tired.

(A) Worked (B) All (C) Looked (D) Day

(5) His friend argued a lot but he remained silent.

(A) Remained (B) Argued (C) Silent (D) Friend

ANSWERS

1	A	2	A	3	C	4	A	5	B

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Transitive Verbs: Transitive verbs require one or more objects in a sentence.

For example:

(1) We **showed** her the photo album.

(2) She **laughed** at the joke.

Intransitive Verbs: Intransitive verbs do not require an object.

For example:

(1) She was **crying**.

(2) It was **raining**.

Q. Identify the underlined word in the each sentence as a proper, common, countable or uncountable noun.

(1) The **Zalmi** will play cricket tonight.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(2) The **family** will eat together.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(3) We travelled down the **Indus River**.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(4) I will walk home after **school**.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(5) I live in Haripur District.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(6) They will reach on **Monday**.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(7) The **children** are playing in the game.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(8) I prefer to have **tea**.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(9) We need some **glue** to fix this vase.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(10) I brought **three bottles** of water.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(11) A rise in **oil** prices is inevitable.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(12) My mother uses **butter** to prepare cakes.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	A	4	B
5	A	6	A	7	B	8	D
9	D	10	C	11	D	12	D

Modal Verbs: A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality that is likelihood, ability, permission and obligation.

Modal verbs include: can, could, might, must, will, shall, would, ought to, should

Q. Choose the correct modal verb for each of these sentences.

(1) _____ you go already? You only arrived an hour ago;

(A) Must (B) Should (C) Can (D) Must not

(2) When he was young, he _____ swims very well. He won medals and

championships;

(A) Had to (B) Can (C) Could (D) Must

(3) The company _____ go bankrupt if they don't find a lot of money quickly:

(A) Should (B) Should not (C) Might (D) Must

(4) You look very confused by the homework, Arshad _____ I help you?

(A) Will (B) Can (C) Must (D) Cant

(5) I felt my purse at home. Lily, _____ you lend me ten dollars?

(A) May (B) Could (C) Should not (D) May not

ANSWERS

1	C	2	C	3	C	4	B	5	B

Q. Define Adjective?

Ans. Adjective usually goes before the nouns they modify.

For example: She is **pretty** girl.

Adjective stands before noun:

For example:

(1) We met an **intelligent** boy. (2) They are **happy** students.

Adjective stands after adverb:

For example:

(1) She is very **clever.** (2) They are so **kind.** (3) It is too **old.**

Q. What is Adverbs?

Ans. Adverb is a word to modify verb

For example:

(1) He is playing cricket **very well**. (2) He is speaking **loudly**.

(3) He finished the work **quickly.**

Q. What is preposition?

Ans. A preposition is a word to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words and they are normally placed directly in the front of nouns.

For example:

(1) You walk **to** work every day. (2) You must walk **across** the street.

Preposition since and for:

Since: A point in time (in the past) until now. Since means "when"

For: During a length of time. For means "how long"

For example:

(1) I have lived her **for** 5 years. (2) I have been waiting **since** 1230 pm.

(3) I have not seen you **for** a week. (4) He was living here **since** 1990.

Q. Fill the following sentences with suitable preposition.

(1) Lets go for a walk _____ the park.

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

(2) He is walking _____ the path.

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

(3) I prefer to ride my bike _____ the hill.

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

(4) I go _____school by bus.

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

(5) The boat will take you _____ the river.'

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

ANSWERS

1	D	2	C	3	E	4	A	5	B

Q. How many types of sentences are there?

Ans. There are four types of sentences:

(1)Declarative Sentence: Declarative sentences make a statement to relay

information. They are punctuated with a simple period. Formal essays or reports are declarative sentences.

For example: "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.

(2)Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences always ask a question and end in a question mark. **For example:** Now, Never, are we to live forever?

(3)Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation work.

For example: "Two communities Muslim and Hindus will not put their hearts in any venture together.

(4)Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences issue commands, request, desire, or wish. They are punctuated with a simple full stop.

For example: Don't get frightened by these furious, violent winds, O Eagle. These blow only to make you fly higher.

Q. Choose the correct option.

(1) Which sentence is imperative?

(A) The players were nervous before the game.

(B) Kareem went to school to earn a study.

(C) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.

(2) Which sentence is Interrogative?

(A) Have I to clean plate?

(B) I found my keys on the desk.

(C) When will the store open today?

(3) Which sentence is exclamatory?

(A) Kashif used a towel to clean his hands.

(B) I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.

(C) Hurrah I won the match.

(4) Which sentence is declarative?

(A) What is your name? (B) Who told you this?

(C) She is a successful writer?

ANSWERS

1	C	2	A	3	C	4	C

Q. Rewrite the sentences below by replacing the underline common noun to proper noun?

(1) **The boy** went to the **city** in the morning.

Ans: **Kashif** went to **Peshawar** in the morning.

(2) The **animal** in the **zoo** was very big.

Ans: The **Lion** in the **Lahore zoo** was very big.

(3) **This boy** is my best friend.

Ans: **Ahmad** is my best friend.

(4) **My country** is very beautiful.

Ans: **Pakistan** is very beautiful.

(5) We will have holidays in **the six month**.

Ans: We will have holidays in **June.**

Q. What are countable and uncountable nouns?

Ans. Countable Noun: Countable nouns are individual people, animal's places, things or idea. They can be countable. For example ten glass,

Uncountable Noun: Uncountable nouns are not individual objects, so they counted be count. For example Milk, Tea, Juice etc.

Q. Underline the nouns in the sentence below and say whether they are countable or uncountable.

(1) I turned on all the fans.

Ans: Fans (Countable)

(2) Have you found a house yet?

Ans: House (Countable)

(3) That garden is beautiful.

Ans: Garden (Uncountable)

(4) There is no light.

Ans: Light (Uncountable)

(5) The iron door has rusted.

Ans: Iron Door (Countable)

Q. Differentiate between countable and uncountable noun?

(1) He sells **roses**, **daisies** and **marigolds**.

Ans: He sells **flowers** **(Countable)**

(2) You can buy **pens**, **pencils**, **papers** and **books** from this shop.

Ans: You can buy **school stationary** from this shop **(Countable)**

(3) After the operation, she could only have **milk**, **juice** and **tea.**

Ans: After operation, she could only have **liquids**. **(Uncountable)**

Rules for making plural form of the regular and irregular nouns

Rules	Singular	Plural
For regular noun add "s"	Ankle Coat	Ankles Coats
For regular noun ending in "s" "ch" "sh" "x" or "z" add "es"	Branch Glass Box	Branches Glasses Boxes
For Irregular nouns ending in "f" or "fe" remove "f/fe" to "v"and add "es" at the end	Leaf Life Knife	Leaves Lives Knives
For regular nouns ending on "vowel + y" change" y" into "i" add "es"	Country Story	Countries Stories
For regular nouns ending in "vowel + o" add "s"	Toy Donkey	Toys Donkeys
For regular nouns ending in "consonant + o" add "es"	Potato Tomato	Potatoes Tomatoes

Q. Change the following sentences into plural form.

(1) There is a new **boy** in my **class**.

Ans: There are new **boys** in my **classes**.

(2) **A boy** helped me find **a taxi** to go home.

Ans: Two **boys** helped me find **taxies** to go home.

(3) Ther is a **table** in Adnan room.

Ans: There **are tables** in Adnans room.

(4) Sara said that her leg was aching.

Ans: Sara said that her **legs** were aching.

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(5) A **farmer** has brought a **tractor**.

Ans: The farmers have brought **tractors**.

Q. What are Masculine Nouns, Feminine, Common Gender and Neuter Nouns?

Ans. Masculine Nouns: Words used for men, boys and male animals. For example Landlord, Rooster etc.

Feminine Noun: Words used for women, girls and female animals. For example Hen, Landlady etc.

Common Gender Noun: Many nouns are used for both male and females. For example Doctor, Dancer, Parents etc.

Neuter Noun: Words used for things that are neither male nor female are called neuter nouns. For example Ball, Building, Forest etc.

Some of masculine and feminine nouns:

Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun	Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun
Master	Mistress	Nephew	Niece
Bridegroom	Bride	Lion	Lioness
Tiger	Tigress	Bull	Cow
Father	Mother	Steward	Stewardess
King	Queen	Uncle	Aunt
Boy	Girl	Dog	Bitch
Pig	Sow	Sheep	Ewe
Husband	Wife	Man	Women
God	Goddess	Sir	Madam
Papa	Mama	Hero	Heroine

Q. Separate the masculine feminine common gender and neuter nouns from the following?

Children	Sun	Witch	King	Boy
Mother	Queen	File	Teacher	Father
Ram	Doctor	Dancer	Wizard	Girl
Lamp	Rooster	Leaf	Fish	Son

Ans:

Masculine	Feminine	Common Gender	Neuter
Son	Witch	Doctor	Lamp
Father	Mother	Dancer	Sun
Boy	Girl	Teacher	File
King	Queen	Fish	Wizard
Ram	Ewe	Children	Leaf
Rooster	Hen		

Q. What is Animate and Inanimate Nouns?

Ans. **Animate Nouns:** A noun which refers to peoples, animals and living being is an animate noun

Inanimate Noun: Refers to things that are not alive.

For example: The teacher wrote a book.

In above sentence **teacher** is alive so an **animate noun** and **book** is not alive so it is **inanimate noun**.

Q. Decide the following noun that is animate or inanimate?

Apple, Lizard, Glasses, Calendar, Baby and Furniture.

Ans.

Animate Noun	Inanimate Noun	Animate Noun	Inanimate Noun
Apple	Glasses	Lizard	Furniture
Baby	Calendar		

Q. What is personal pronoun?

Ans. **Personal Pronouns:** The words we use instead of noun is called pronoun. For example he, she it etc.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me	She	Her	He	Him
You	You	It	It	They	Them

We	Us				

Q. Fill in the blink with the correct personal pronoun?

(1) **Marwa** often read the Holy Quran.

Ans: She often read the Holy Quran.

(2) **Aslam** is watching TV.

Ans: He is watching TV.

(3) **The hat** is green.

Ans: It is green hat.

(4) **The cat** is running.

Ans: It is a running cat.

(5) **My sister and I** are going to the park.

Ans: We are going to the park.

Q. What is Possessive Pronoun?

Ans. Possessive Pronoun: A pronoun indicating possession is called possessive pronoun.

For example: mine, yours, hers, theirs etc

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a noun.

Example	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Is that Asifs car?	No, it's **my car**	No, it's **mine.**
Whose coat is this?	Is it **your coat?**	It is **yours?**

Q. What is Indefinite Pronoun?

Ans. Indefinite Pronoun: Refers to people or thing without saying exactly who or what they are.

For example: Somebody, anyone, something, nobody, everything, everybody, nothing, etc.

(1) **Everybody** enjoyed the party.

(2) I opened the door but there was **no one**.

(3) It was a clear day. We could see **everything**.

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In the above sentences the words everybody, no one and everything are indefinite pronouns

Q. What is Minimal Pairs?

Ans. A pair of words differing only by one sound in the same position in each word is called M P

Examples: Pin and Bin, Bet and Bed

Some examples of the Minimal Nouns Pairs

Sink	Think	Whizz	With	Free	Three
Sing	Thing	Breathe	Breeze	Fin	Thin
Sick	Thick	Vest	West	Fresh	thresh
Pass	Path	Vow	Wow	Throw	Thrill
Alive	Arrive	Play	Pay	Vest	Guest
Lead	Read	Wright	Right	Viper	Wiper
Artist	Atelier	Vent	Went	Work	Walk

Q. What is Apologizing?

Ans. Apologizing: To apologize is to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused him inconvenience or unhappiness.

For example: I must apologize to Khan for my late arrival.

Some expressions you can use to make and respond to apologize

Making Apologies	Accepting Apologies
I do apologize for…….	That's all right.
I am so sorry for…….	Never mind
I shouldn't have……..	Don't apologize
Its all my fault.	It doesn't matter.
I m ashamed of……	Don't worry about it.
Excuse me for……	That's ok.
I m terribly sorry for……	You couldn't help it.
Pardon me for this…..	Forget about it
Please forgive me for my…..	Don't worry about it.

Q. What is Auxiliary verb?

Ans. Auxiliary Verb: It helps the main verb and also called "helping verb". In auxiliary verb the sentence can be written in different tenses, moods, or voices.

Be, Do, Have and Need as main and ass auxiliary verbs

	As an auxiliary verb	As main verb
Be	She is preparing dinner for us. He was received by his friends. They were studying all night.	I am from Abbottabad. They were here. My friends are late.
Do	I do not know the truth. I do agree with you.	We have done the shopping. I am doing my homework.
Have	I have been following you. She had been leader of the party.	I have a car. Her father will have a good job.
Need	She need not hurry. He needs no more reply.	He needs to come with us. He needs a new watch.

Q. Tell whether the underline word is main or helping verb?

(1) This old house **has** no central heating.

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb

(C) Both of them (D) None of these

(2) She **was** forgetting her problems.

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb

(C) Both of them (D) None of these

(3) Do you **have** a glass of water?

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb

(C) Both of them (D) None of these

(4) He **is** not thinking about his pen.

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb

(C) Both of them (D) None of these

(5) I **have** had this computer for three years.

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb

(C) Both of them (D) None of these

ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	A	4	B	5	B

Q. What is Linking Verb?

Ans. Linking Verbs: They do not show action; instead they link the subject with a word or words in the predicate that tell something about the subject.

For example:

She was a good friend	=	Noun + Verb + Noun
She was very happy	=	Noun + Verb + Adjective

The most common linking verbs are forms of the verb to be, am, is, are, was, were, being, and been.

Q. Read the sentences and circle whether it is action or linking verb?

(1) She grew into fine young women.

Ans. She **grew** into fine young women. (Linking verb)

(2) Most people drink coffee or tea every day.

Ans. Most people **drink** coffee or tea every day. (Action verb)

(3) The vanilla ice cream tasted good.

Ans. The vanilla **ice cream** tasted good. (Linking verb)

(4) He became the first man on the moon.

Ans. He **became** the first man on the moon. (Action verb)

(5) The class ate all the burgers at the party.

Ans. The class **ate** all the burgers at the party. (Action verb)

Q. What is Modal verb?

Ans. Modal Verb: modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb which expresses the mood of another verb. They are used to express such as: something is certain, probable or possible or talking about the ability, asking permission, making requests and offers and so on.

Modal	Example	Function

Can/Cannot	They can fix the problem.	Ability
	They cannot fix the problem.	Inability
	Can I have a cup of tea, please?	Request
	Can I go with you?	Asking for permission
	Can I help you?	Offer or Invitation
May/Maynot	May I go to the toilet?	Asking for permission
	I may be able to help you with your work.	Possibility
Should/Shouldn't	Its nearly six o clocks. They should arrive soon.	Possibility
	He should go by train.	Suggestion or Advice
	Should I help you with that?	Offer or Invitation

Q. What are Semi Model Verbs?

Ans. Semi Modal Verb: The following are semi model verbs

(1) Might: We use might when we are not sure about something. Might is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) I might see you tomorrow.

(2) Its quite bright. It might not rain today.

(2) Shall: We use shall to make offers. Shall is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example :(1) Shall I help you with that? (2) Shall I call you on your mobile?

(3) Must: We use must to show we are sure something is to true. Must is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) It must be quite late. (2) You must have heard the good news.

(4) Could: We use could to talk about past. Could is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) She could speak several languages.

(2) They couldn't dance very well.

(5) Ought to: We use ought to after the subject and before another verb. Ought is

used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) We ought to do more exercise. (2) Medicine ought to be free.

Q. Make affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using might, shall, could, ought and must.

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Could	Could	Couldn't	Could
Might	Might	Might not	Might
Ought	Ought	Ought not	Ought
Shall	Shall	Shall not	Shall
Must	Must	Must not	Must

Q. What are Transitive and Intransitive verbs?

Ans. Transitive Verbs: Transitive verbs require one or more objects in a sentence.

For example:(1)We **showed** her the photo album.

(2) She **laughed** at the joke.

Intransitive Verbs: Intransitive verbs do not require an object.

For example:(1)She was **crying**. (2) It was **raining**.

Q. Complete the following by supplying an object:

(1) The horse kicked _____.

Ans: The horse kicked **the ball**.

(2) The teacher punished _____.

Ans: The teacher punished **students**.

(3) My brother wrote _____.

Ans. My brother wrote **a letter**.

(4) He broke _____.

Ans. He broke **the cup**.

(5) I moved _____.

Ans. I moved **the chair**.

Q. Choice the collective noun from the following sentences.

(1) The army walked across the land.

Ans. Army

(2) The troops headed towards the battlefield.

Ans. Troops

(3) The flock of geese flew over the lake.

Ans. Geese

(4) The herd moved towards the river.

Ans. Herd

Q. Read the following sentences and tell whether the underline word is main or helping verb.

(1) Do you want to go for picnic?

Ans. Helping verb

(2) She **has** had her dog since 2015.

Ans. Helping verb

(3) He **needs** to go to the doctor.

Ans. Helping verb

(4) Lubna **has** been talking for 10 minutes

Ans. Helping verb

(5) He **was** planning a trip to Murree.

Ans. Main verb

Q. What is Adjective?

Ans. Adjective: The Adjectives that describes the quality of a noun are called Adjective of quality. For example: Karachi is a **big** city.

Similarly adjective which tell number or amount of noun are called adjective of quality. For example: **Four** boys ran down the street.

Q. Pick out the adjectives of quality in the following sentences?

(1) Step back three paces.

Ans. Three

(2) He made several mistake.

Ans. Several 44

(3) I speak a few words.

Ans. Few

(4) He is ninety years of age.

Ans. Ninety

(5) Did you get many marks?

Ans. Many

Q. What is a regular and irregular adjective?

Ans. Regular Adjective: Make their comparative and superlative forms either adding the suffixes er/est or use more or most.

For example: Pretty/Prettier/Prettiest

Irregular Adjective: Make their comparative and superlative forms by adding the suffixes er/est or more and most.

For example: Bad, Worse and Worst

Q. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following and also classify whether the adjective is regular or irregular.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Type
Good	Better	Best	Irregular Adjective
Far	Further	Furthest	Irregular Adjective
Happy	Happier	Happiest	Regular Adjective
Little	Less	Least	Irregular Adjective
Expensive	More Expensive	Most Expensive	Regular Adjective
Big	Bigger	Biggest	Regular Adjective
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest	Regular Adjective
Old	Older	Oldest	Regular Adjective
Young	Younger	Youngest	Regular Adjective

Close	Closer	Closest	Regular Adjective
Long	Longer	Longest	Regular Adjective
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful	Regular Adjective
Many	More	Most	Irregular Adjective
Bright	Brighter	Brightest	Regular Adjective

Q. What is Transitional Devices?

Ans. Transitional devices: Transitional devices are words or phrases that help carry a thought.

(1) From one sentence to another sentence.

(2) From one paragraph to another.

(3) From one idea to another.

(4) Linking sentences and paragraphs together smoothly.

Common Transitional Devices:

Addition	And, again, and then, besides, finally, further, furthermore, nor, too, next
Alternative	Either, or, nor, on the other hand, however, neither, otherwise
Comparison And contrast	Where, but, yet, however, by comparison, compared to, up against, although
Illustration	For example, for instance, in this case, in another case, on this occasion
Sequence	First, second, third, then, following this, at this time, now, after, afterward
Conclusion	In brief, on the whole, to conclude, in conclusion, as I have said, hence, therefore

Q. What is preposition?

Ans. Preposition: A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns.

Preposition of position: A preposition of position is a preposition which is used to refer to a place where something or someone is located.

Examples:(1) Lets play ball **in** the park. (2) The boy sat **on** the chair (3) The cat is **under** the table

Preposition of time: Preposition of time discusses specific time, date, festival, holiday, months, seasons, etc.

Preposition of movement: Prepositions are used to show movement to or from a place. We use to show movement with the aim of a specific destination.

Examples: (1) He's gone **to** the shop. (2) He swam **across** the river.
(3) She ran **under** the shelter.

Preposition of direction: Preposition of direction tell you where to go.

For example: Walk, go up, turn left, make a right, go, walk along, go down, go around.

Compound Preposition: Compound preposition are made up of two or more words. They may be written as one word or as two or more separate words.

Examples: (1) She cannot stay here **as of** now.
(2) Rashid was never **close to** her parents.

Q. Underline the compound preposition from the following sentences?

(1) The oak tree is next to my window.

Ans. The oak tree is **next to** my window.

(2) The inside of the auditorium is beautiful.

Ans. The **inside of** the auditorium is beautiful.

(3) According to his mother, he often talked in his sleep.

Ans. According to his mother, he **often talked** in his sleep.

(4) In our solar system, one planet next to Earth is Venus.

Ans. In our solar system, one planet **next to** Earth is Venus.

Q. Fill in the blanks using the preposition at, on and in.

(1) Can you see a spider _____ the ceiling?
(A) On (B) In (C) At

(2) The rose _____ your garden is very beautiful.
(A) On (B) In (C) At

(3) Were there are many cars _____ the road this evening?

(A) On (B) In (C) At

(4) I am meeting my friend _____ the gate of the park on Sunday.

(A) On (B) In (C) At

(5) Will you stay _____ home tomorrow?

(A) On (B) In (C) At

ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	C	4	B	5	C

First, Second and Third form of verbs:

First form of Verb	Second from of Verb	Third form of Verb	First form of Verb	Second from of Verb	Third form of Verb
be (is, am, are)	was, were	Been	burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
Beat	Beat	Beaten	buy	bought	Bought
Become	became	Become	catch	caught	Caught
Begin	began	Begun	Choose	Chose	Chosen
bend	bent	Bent	come	Came	Come
bet	bet	Bet	cost	cost	Cost
bid	bid	Bid	dive	dove	Dived
bite	bit	Bitten	do	Did	Done
blow	blew	Blown	draw	Drew	Drawn
break	broke	Broken	Dream	dreamed/d	dreamed/d

				reamt	reamt
bring	Brought	Brought	drive	Drove	Driven
build	built	Built	drink	drank	Drunk
lose	lost	Lost	hear	heard	Heard
make	made	Made	hide	hid	Hidden
mean	meant	Meant	hit	hit	Hit
send	sent	Sent	have	had	Had
sit	sat	Sat	hang	hung	Hung
sing	sang	Sung	grow	grew	Grown
shut	shut	Shut	go	went	Gone
Show	showed	Shown	meet	met	Met
sleep	Slept	Slept	pay	paid	Paid
speak	spoke	Spoken	put	put	Put
spend	spent	Spent	rise	rose	Risen
stand	stood	Stood	ring	rang	Rung
swim	swam	Swum	ride	rode	Ridden
take	took	Taken	read	read	Read
wake	woke	Woken	run	ran	Run
Understand	Understood	Understood	say	said	Said
Throw	threw	Thrown	see	saw	Seen
think	thought	Thought	sell	sold	Sold
tell	told	Told	write	wrote	Written

tear	tore	Torn	win	won	Won
teach	taught	Taught	eat	Ate	Eaten
wear	wore	Worn	fall	fell	Fallen
fly	flew	Flown	feel	Felt	Felt
forget	forgot	Forgotten	fight	fought	Fought
forgive	forgave	Forgiven	find	found	Found
freeze	froze	frozen	lend	Lent	Lent
get	got	Gotten	let	let	Let
give	gave	Given	leave	Left	Left
hold	held	Held	lead	led	Led
hurt	hurt	Hurt	lay	Laid	Laid
keep	Kept	Kept	know	knew	Known
lie	lay	Lain			

Q. What is a tense?

Ans. Tense is a farm of a verb that shows the time of an action. A tense can be simple

The tables showing the different tenses of the verb "walk"

Tense	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I walked	I walk	I shall walk
Continuous	I was walking	I am walking	I shall be walking
Perfect		I have walked	

Tenses Explanation:

Explanation	Past	Present	Future
	Simple Past	**Simple Present**	**Future I Simple**
Action that takes place once, never or several times	He played football every Tuesday.	He plays football every Tuesday.	He will / is going to play football every Tuesday.
Actions that happen one after another	He played football and	He plays football and then he goes	He will play football and then

	then he went home.	home.	he will go home.
State	He loved football.	He loves football.	He will love football.
	Past Progressive	Present Progressive	Future I Progressive
action going on at that moment	He was playing football.	He is playing football.	He will be playing football.
actions taking place at the same time	He was playing football and she was watching.	He is playing football and she is watching.	He will be playing football and she will be watching.
	Past Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Simple	Future II Simple
action taking place before a certain moment in time; emphasises the result	He had won five matches until that day.	He has won five matches so far.	He will have won five matches by then.
	Past Perfect Progressive	Present Perfect Progressive	Future II Progressive
action taking place before a certainmoment in time (and beyond), emphasises the duration	He had been playing football for ten years.	He has been playing football for ten years.	He will have been playing football for ten years.

Different tenses and different verb forms used in each tense

Name of tense	Verb form used in tense
Present indefinite/sample	Verb/ verb + s/es
Present continuous/progressive	Is/am/are + verb + ing
Present perfect	Has/have + third form of verb
Present perfect continuous	Has/have + been + verb + ing
Past indefinite/sample	Second form of verb only
Past continuous/ progressive	Was/were + verb + ing

Past perfect	Had + third form of verb
Past perfect continuous	Has been + verb + ing
Future indefinite/sample	Shall/will + verb
Future continuous/ progressive	Shall/will + be + verb + ing
Future perfect	Shall/will + have + past participate
Future perfect continuous	Shall/will have been + verb + ing

Q. Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.

(1) It _____ here in summer? (Rain)

Ans. It **is raining** here in summer?

(2) Your English _____ better. (Get)

Ans. Your English **are getting** better.

(3) Where's Sara? She _____now. (Sleep)

Ans. Where's Sara? She **is sleeping** now.

(4) Well, goodnight. I _____ to bed. (Go)

Ans. Well, goodnight. I **am going** to bed.

(5) Water _____ at 100 °C. (Boil)

Ans. Water **is boiling** at 100 °C.

Q. Complete the sentences using am/ is/ are and one of the verbs below:

Washing	Cooking	Playing	Building	Swimming
Snowing	Talking	Watching	Coming	Doing

(1) I can't talk now. I _____ the dishes.

Ans. can't talk now. I **am washing** the dishes

(2) Listen to Jim. He _____ the guitar.

Ans. Listen to Jim. He **is playing** the guitar.

(3) It _____ so we can go skiing.

Ans. It **is snowing** so we can go skiing.

(4) Look at Jill. She _____ in the river.

Ans. Look at Jill. She **is swimming** in the river.

(5) They _____ a new house.

Ans. They **are building** a new house.

(6) Someone _____ I can smell the food.

Ans. Someone **is cooking**. I can smell the food.

(7) Hurry! The bus _____.

Ans. Hurry! The bus **is coming**.

(8) They _____ their exercise so they can lose weight.

Ans. **They are** doing their exercise so they can lose weight.

(9) I can't answer the phone. I _____ a shower.

Ans. I can't answer the phone. I **am taking** a shower.

(10) Danish and Jaffar _____ the football on T V.

Ans. Danish and Jaffar **are watching** the football on T V.

Q. Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.

(1) He (speak) _____ well yesterday. (Simple past)

Ans. He **spoke** well yesterday.

(2) I (forget) _____ all about it. (Present perfect)

Ans. I **have forgotten** all about it.

(3) It (rain) _____ now. (Present continuous tense)

Ans. It **is raining** now.

(4) I (carry) _____ an umbrella. (Simple future tense)

Ans. I **shall carry** an umbrella

(5) I (see) _____her ten years ago. (Simple perfect)

Ans. I **see** her ten years ago

Q. Pick the verbs into the correct form of (present perfect tense).

(1) I (not/work) _____ today.

Ans. I **have not worked** today.

(2) We (buy) _____ a new lamp.

Ans. We **have bought** a new lamp.

(3) We (not/plan) _____our holiday yet.

Ans. We **have not planed** our holiday yet.

(4) He (write) _____five letters.

Ans. He **has written** five letters.

(5) She (not/see) _____ him for a long time.

Ans. She **has not seen** him for a long time.

Q. Choose the correct present progressive form.

(1) Look! Andy is _____ in the garden.

Ans. Look! Andy is **working** in the garden.

(2) I am _____ TV at the moment.

Ans. I am **watching** TV at the moment.

(3) We are _____ a book.

Ans. We are **reading** a book.

(4) She is _____ the piano.

Ans. She is **playing** the piano.

(5) Listen! Saud and Kamran _____.

Ans. Listen! Saud and Kamran are **singing.**

(6) My sister is _____ the bathroom.

Ans. My sister is **cleaning** the bathroom.

(7) Look! They are _____ inside.

Ans. Look! They are **going** inside

(8) I am _____ in the car now.

Ans. I am **waiting** in the car now.

Q. Rewrite the sentences using the negative forms.

(1) We are playing a game.

Ans. We are **not playing** a game.

(2) I'm drawing a picture.

Ans. I'm **not drawing** a picture.

(3) He is making pizza right now.

Ans. He is **not making** pizza right now.

(4) Dad is working in the kitchen.

Ans. Dad is **not working** in the kitchen.

(5) Susan and her brother are taking photos.

Ans. Susan and her brother are **not taking** photos.

Q. How many types of sentences are?

Ans. There are four types of sentences:

(1) Declarative Sentence: Declarative sentences make a statement to relay information. They are punctuated with a simple period. Formal essays or reports are declarative sentences.

For example: "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.

(2) Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences always ask a question and end in a question mark. **For example:** Now, Never, are we to live forever?

(3) Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation work.

For example: "Two communities Muslim and Hindus will not put their hearts in any venture together.

(4) Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences issue commands, request, desire, or wish. They are punctuated with a simple full stop.

For example: Don't get frightened by these furious, violent winds, O Eagle. These blow only to make you fly higher.

Q. Choose the correct option.

(1) Which sentence is imperative?

(A) The players were nervous before the game.

(B) Kareem went to school to earn a study.

(C) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.

(2) Which sentence is Interrogative?

(A) May I have clean plate?

(B) I found my keys on the desk.

(C) When will the store open today?

(3) Which sentence is exclamatory?

(A) Javid used a towel to clean his hands.

(B) I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.

(C) Hurry I won the match

(4) Which sentence is declarative?

(A) What is your name? (B) Who told you this?

(C) She is a successful writer?

ANSWERS

1	A	2	A	3	C	4	C

Q. What are Punctuation marks?

Ans. Punctuation can be used to alter the meaning of a sentence, without changing a single word.

For example: Amir said, "Iqbal is a fool"

Punctuation marks used in English are:

(1) The full stop (.): The full stop (.) is used to end all sentences except questions and exclamations.

Example: Do come and visit me.

(2) The question mark (?): It is used to end a direct question. For example: How are you?

(3) The Exclamation mark (!): It is used after exclamations showing grief, joy, surprise, etc.

For example: (1) How wonderful!

(2) What a terrible thing to happen!

(4) The Comma (,): It is used to direct short pause and is also used as a separator, but always within the sentence, never at its end.

For example: I have brought carrots, potatoes and onions.

(5) The Colon (:): The colon is used before a list.

For example: There are three things on the shopping list: rice, fruit and biscuits.

(6) The Dash (_): To mark a break in the sentence.

For example: She wanted nothing more than peace _ but even that could not be given to her.

(7) The Hyphen (-): It is half the length of a dash and is used in compound words.

For example: Mother-in-law Brother-in-law Out-of-town

(8) Quotation mark (''): These are used to enclose a quotation.

For example: She said, "We must hurry now"

Q. Punctuate the following sentences.

(1) I got an A on my test, said Kiran.

Ans. I got an A on my test", said Kiran.

(2) I hate you she screamed.

Ans. "I hate you" she screamed.

(3) Can we go to school early he said.

Ans. "Can we go to school early" he said.

(4) The leader said we should win the election.

Ans. The leader said "we should win the election".

(5) I would like to go with you Jameel said.

Ans. "I would like to go with you" Jameel said.

Q. What is Consonant Cluster?

Ans. Consonant Cluster: If two consonant without a vowel in between come together they form a consonant cluster. For example frog gloves where "fr" and "gl" are consonant clusters without having a vowel coming between them.

Q. Read the following words and underline the consonant cluster.

	Street	Raspberry	Twenty	Finch	Splendid
Ans	Str	**Pb**	Tw	Ch	**Sp**

Q. What is sentence structure (SVO) pattern?

Ans. (SVO) is a sentence structure where the subject comes first, the verb second and the object third.

For example:

I	Completed	My homework
Subject	Verb	Object

(SVO) pattern with direct and indirect objects:

A direct object is a word that is affected by the action of the verb directly. An in direct object tells to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done.

For example:

Shazia	Gave	Sadaf	A doll
Subject	Verb	Direct object	Indirect object

Q. Identify where the underline world in the bold are used as direct objects or indirect objects.

(1) She sent **her friend** a letter.

(2) Faryal will help **you** with your school homework.

(3) I need your help.

(4) He gave **them** a bag full of money.

(5) Javed sold me **his car**.

ANSWERS

1	Direct object	2.	Direct object	3	Indirect object	4	Direct object	5	Indirect object

Q. Rewrite the following sentences under SVO (Subject-verb-object) DO (Direct Object) and IO (Indirect object) pattern.

(1) Arshad gave the dog a bone.

(2) He sent us some foreign stamps.

(3) The doctor gave her an injection.

(4) Sara sent Palwasha a gift.

(5) She offered me a firm hand shake.

(6) They sold him picture.

Answers:

S No	Subject	Verb	Direct Object (DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
1	Arshad	Gave	The dog	a bone
2	He	Sent	Us	foreign stamps
3	The doctor	Gave	Her	an injection
4	Sara	Sent	Palwasha	a gift
5	She	Offered	Me	A firm hand shake
6	They	Sold	Him	Pictures

Q. What is Direct speech and Indirect speech?

Ans. (1) Direct Speech: Consider the example: He said, "The weather is stormy and the way is long".

The given sentence in Direct form

Rules for Direct Speech:

(1) The **exact words of the speaker** have been put within **quotation marks**.

(2) There is a **comma after said**.

(3) The **first word inside** the quotation marks starts with a capital letter.

(2) Indirect Speech:

Consider the example: He said that weather was stormy and the way was long.

The give sentence is an example of Indirect speech.

Rules for the Indirect Speech:

(1) The **quotation marks** as well as the **comma** after said are removed.

(2) The conjunction **that** introduces to the words spoken by the speaker.

(3) Change of **tense**.

Rules for direct and indirect speeches to follow:

Present tense: He said, "I love cake so much"	**Past tense:** He said that he loved cake so much
Past tense: He said, "I loved cake so much"	**Past perfect tense** He said that he had loved cake so much
Present perfect tense: He said, " I have loved cake so much"	**Past Perfect:** He said that he had loved cake so much
Will future: He said, "I will love cake so much"	**Would:** He said that he would love cake so much
Imperative	**Infinitive:**

He said, "Like me"	He told to like him

43 **Time/space expressions:**

Yesterday	The day before
Today	That day
Last week/month	The month before/previous month
Tomorrow	The next day
Next month/year	The following month/year
This/These	That/those
Here	There
Now	Then/that moment

Rules for Direct and Indirect speeches along with examples:

(1) **Present Tense in the Direct** becomes past tense.

Example: Johnsi said, "I write a letter". (D.S)

Ans. Johnsi said that she wrote a letter. (I.S)

(2) **Past Tensein the direct** becomes past perfect or remains unchanged.

Example: Angel said, "I brought a pen yesterday". (D.S)

Ans. Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before. (I.S)

(3) **Present Continuous in the direct** becomes past continuous.

Example: John said, "I am going to church". (D.S)

Ans. John said that he was going to church. (I.S)

(4) **Past Continuous in the direct** becomes past perfect continuous.

Example: Nelson said, "I was playing cricket". (D.S)

Ans. Nelson said that he had been playing cricket. (I.S)

(5) **Present Perfect in the direct** becomes past perfect.

Example: Kamal said, "I have done my homework". (D.S)

Ans. Kamal said that he had done his homework. (I.S)

(6) **Present Perfect Continuous in the direct** becomes past perfect continuous.

Example: He said, "I have been reading a novel". (D.S) 43

Ans. He said that he had been reading a novel. (I.S)

(7) **'Will' and 'Shall'** are changed to **'would'**.

Example: He said, "I will go to London tomorrow". (D.S)

Ans. He said that he would go to London the next day. (I.S)

(8) **Exception to the above rule:**

If the direct speech contains the Universal Truth, the tense of the direct speech remains unchanged even if the reporting verb is in the past.

Example: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East". (D.S)

Ans. The teacher said that the sun rises in the East. (I.S)

Examples of direct and Indirect speeches:

(1) "I will work hard to get first class" said Lazar

Ans. Lazar said he would work hard to get first class.

(2) "You can do this work" said Nelson to Johnsi

Ans. Nelson told Johnsi that he could do that work.

(3) He says, "I am glad to be here this evening"

Ans. He says that he is glad to be there that evening.

(4) "I'm going to the library now" said David.

Ans. David said that he was going to the library then.

(5) He said, "John will be in London on Tuesday".

Ans. He said that John would be in London on Tuesday.

(6) "I never eat meat", he explained.

Ans. He explained that he never ate meat.

(7) He said, "I wish I knew".

Ans. He said that He wished he had known.

(8) She says, "I shall be there."

Ans. She said that she will be there.

(9) He said, "She is coming this week."

Ans. He said that she was coming that week.

(10) He said, "I bought this pearl for my mother."

Ans. He said that he had bought that pearl for his mother.

(11) He said, "Where is she going?".

Ans. He asked where she was going.

(12) He said, "Lucy, when is the next bus."

Ans. He asked Lucy when the next bus was.

(13) "Is anyone there?" she asked.

Ans. She asked if anyone was there.

(14) The mother said, "Lie down, David."

Ans. The mother asked David to lie down.

(15) He said, "Don't move, boys."

Ans. He asked the boys not to move.

(16) He said, "Please say nothing about this."

Ans. He asked her to say nothing about that.

(17) I say, "I want to sleep."

Ans. I say that I want to sleep.

(18) He says, "I like sweets."

Ans. He says that he likes sweets.

(19) You said, "I will meet the doctor."

Ans. You said that you would meet the doctor.

(20) They said, "We are starting now."

Ans. The said that they were starting then.

(21) I said to you, "what do you want?"

Ans. I asked you what you wanted.

(22) You said to me, "why are you wasting your time?"

Ans. You asked me why I was wasting my time.

(23) She said to you, "when will you start from London?"

Ans. She asked you when you would start from London.

(24) I said to my brother, "where were you this morning?"

Ans. I asked my brother where he had been that morning.

(25) The teacher said to Sarah, "who were you waiting for?"

Ans. The teacher asked Sarah who she had been waiting for.

Q. What is active voice and passive voice?

Ans. There are two ways to express an action of a subject in relation to its object:

(1) **Active voice** (2) **Passive voice**

In active voice the subject acts upon object.

While in passive voice object is acted upon by subject.

The normal structure of an active voice sentence is subject + verb + object.

In the passive voice the normal structure of sentence is reversed according to certain rules and becomes like object + verb + subject.

Example of active voice: Arif bounced a ball.

Arif	Bounced	A ball
Subject	**Verb**	**Object**

Example of passive voice: A ball was bounced by Arif.

A ball	Was bounced	Arif
Object	**Verb**	**Subject**

Passive voice for all tenses rules:

(1) The places of subject and object in sentence are inter-changed in passive voice.

(2) 3rd form of verb (past participle) will be used (as main verb) in passive voice.

(3) Auxiliary verbs for each tense are give below in the table.

Present Simple tense (passive voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **am/is/are**

Active voice:	**Passive voice:**
He sings a song.	A song **is** sung by him.
He does not sing a song	A song **is** not sung by him
Does he sing a song?	**Is** a song sung by him?

Present Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **am being/is being/are being**

Active voice:	**Passive voice:**
I am writing a letter.	A letter **is being** written by me.

	A letter **is not being** written by me.
I am not writing a letter.	**Is** a letter **being** written by me?
Am I writing a letter?	

Present Perfect Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **has been/have been**

Active voice:	**Passive voice:**
She has finished his work.	Her work **has been** finished by her.
	Her work **has not been** finished by her.
She has not finished her work.	**Has** her work **been** finished by her?
Has she finished her work?	

Past Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **was/were**

Active voice:	**Passive voice:**
I killed a snake.	A snake **was** killed by me.
I did not kill a snake.	A snake **was not** killed by me.
Did I kill a snake?	**Was** a snake killed by me?

Past Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **Was being/were being**

Active voice:	**Passive voice:**
He was driving a car.	A car **was being** driven by him.
He was not driving a car.	A car **was not being** driven by him.
Was he driving a car?	**Was** a car **being** driven by him?

Future Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **will be**

Active voice:	**Passive voice:**
She will buy a car.	A car **will be** bought by her.
She will not buy a car.	A car **will not be** bought by her.
Will she buy a car?	**Will** a car **be** bought by her?

PREPOSITIONS

1. Nafeesa is afraid _____ spiders.
   (a) from (b) in
   (c) about (d) of
2. I am worried _____ the exam
   (a) in (b) about
   (c) on (d) of
3. He looks upset, I think he took the criticism ____ heart.
   (a) to (b) in
   (c) about (d) of
4. I am envious ____ them.
   (a) of (b) in
   (c) about (d) on
5. He confided ___ me.
   (a) about (b) in
   (c) on (d) of
6. They decided ____ the grey sofa.
   (a) about (b) on
   (c) of (d) in
7. She suffers ____ a heart disease.
   (a) about (b) in
   (c) from (d) on
8. The teacher set some homework ____ the end of the lesson.
   (a) about (b) in
   (c) of (d) at
9. I am good ____ tennis.
   (a) about (b) in
   (c) at (d) of
10. We arrived _____ the station an hour late.
    (a) about (b) in
    (c) at (d) of
11. He is interested ____ history.
    (a) about (b) of
    (c) in (d) on
12. Please do not interfere ____ my personal affairs.
    (a) about (b) in
    (c) of (d) on
13. Green pepper is very rich ____ vitamin C.
    (a) about (b) of
    (c) in (d) on
14. He was embarrassed because everybody was laughing ____ him.
    (a) about (b) in
    (c) of (d) at
15. She cares ____ the environment.
    (a) about (b) on
    (c) of (d) in
16. It was kind ____ you to help.
    (a) of (b) in
    (c) about (d) of
17. Unfortunately, we had to cancel it owing ____ the bad weather.
    (a) about (b) in
    (c) of (d) to
18. What did you make ____ the lecture?
    (a) about (b) in
    (c) of (d) on
19. He was accused ____ theft.
    (a) on (b) in
    (c) about (d) of
20. As ____ me; I will be happy to lend a hand.
    (a) about (b) in
    (c) for (d) of
21. It differs ____ their last suggestion.
    (a) about (b) in
    (c) from (d) of
22. I am ____ favour the idea- I think it will work well.
    (a) of (b) on
    (c) about (d) in
23. What is the cause ____ the problem?
    (a) about (b) of
    (c) in (d) on
24. I would like to thank you ____ behalf of all of us.
    (a) on (b) in
    (c) about (d) of
25. He is jealous ____ her success.
    (a) about (b) of
    (c) in (d) on
26. Everything is ____ control there is no need to worry.
    (a) about (b) under
    (c) in (d) of
27. He is married ____ Maria
    (a) about (b) to
    (c) of (d) in
28. He does not care ____ losing his job.
    (a) about (b) in
    (c) of (d) on
29. I never listen ____ the radio.
    (a) to (b) of
    (c) about (d) in
30. Do not take any notice ____ him.
    (a) about (b) on
    (c) of (d) in
31. I am fed up ____ his mess.
    (a) with (b) of
    (c) about (d) in
32. He is tired ____ their complaints.

(a) about (b) of
(c) on (d) in

33. She will be there ____ you.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

34. The trouble ____ him is that he never knows when to keep quiet.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of

35. Shall I ask ____ the bill?
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for

36. Everybody blamed him ____ the accident.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

37. Congratulations ____ your engagement.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

38. She is sick ____ her job.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

39. The mission is ____ United Nations control.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

40. I need it by Friday ____ the latest.
(a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of

41. They are associated ____ our company.
(a) about (b) with
(c) in (d) of

42. She has nothing ____ common with them.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

43. Their share price fell to ____ ten rupees yesterday.
(a) under (b) below
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

44. I could not find the solution ____ the problem.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

45. Their boss has them all completely ____ her thumb. They are really scared of her.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

46. In the ____ example, you can see how it works.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

47. They walked ____ the bridge.
(a) about (b) in
(c) over (d) of

48. ____ all, you should make sure there are no typos.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

49. The goods that had not been claimed were sold ____ the Police Property Act.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

50. He was in prison for ____ three years.
(a) about (b) over
(c) of (d) in

51. They have closed ____ 50 newspapers this year.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of

52. It is only ____ the end of the book that we find out who the father really was.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

53. You have finished ____ last at last.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

54. I know nothing ____ the matter.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

55. The company has been ____ fire from investors because of its poor performance this year.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

56. The results were ____ average.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

57. What is the matter ____ her?
(a) about (b) of
(c) with (d) on

58. She is feeling a bit ____ par.
(a) below (b) under
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

59. They manufacture it ____ licence from the parent company.
(a) about (b) in
(c) under (d) of

60. That reminds me ____ when I was at university.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

61. It took me ages to get all my documents and papers ____ order.
(a) in (b) about
(c) of (d) on

62. Could you explain that point ____ me again?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

63. I prefer spring ____ summer.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

64. The light is ____ our heads.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

65. It looks very good when seen from ____.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

66. I chatted ____ them yesterday.
(a) to (b) with
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b

67. It is ____ order but delivery can take up to 28

days.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

68. I would not dream ____ speaking to her like that.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

69. The manager likes to be ____ control.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

70. She ran to the station and managed to get there ____ time.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

71. Nabila will take it ____ the bitter end.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) to

72. They finished the work ____ no time.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

73. I am sure that ____ the time you get home, I will have done it.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of

74. What is up ____ them?
(a) with (b) in
(c) about (d) of

75. The matter is ____ the jurisdiction of the courts, so they will decide what to do.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

76. I am going there ____ learn the language.
(a) to (b) at
(c) of (d) on

77. They have no one to blame for the trouble ____ themselves.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

78. New lightweight materials have replaced traditional ones ____ certain special uses.
(a) except for (b) on
(c) of (d) about

79. I cannot remember anything ____ the pain after the operation.
(a) except for (b) except
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

80. I went there ____ a holiday.
(a) of (b) on
(c) for (d) about

81. Everyone was there ____ Nasir
(a) except for (b) except
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b

82. I wear glasses ____ reading.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) for

83. Have you spoken ____ him yet?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

84. Everybody started shouting and the meeting got ____ of hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

85. It is famous ____ its seafood.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

86. It can only be seen from directly ____.
(a) about (b) of
(c) above (d) in

87. The results can be seen in the graph given ____.
(a) below (b) in
(c) about (d) of

88. She is obsessed ____ her project.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

89. They were driving too fast - ____ 150 kph.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

90. She spent a fortune ____ that painting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

91. He will be with you ____ a moment.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on

92. I was robbed ____ my way home.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

93. I could not get in because there were so many people ____ the way.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

94. She is away ____ business.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

95. The new store opens ____ business in March.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

96. The situation is ____ control.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

97. ____ the years, things got better.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of

98. Hamza was standing ____ the front of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

99. You should not take what she says ____ heart and upset yourself.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

100. She learnt the poem ____ heart.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

101. The parcel was delivered ____ hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of

102. Osama called Ahmad ____ short.

(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

103. I need some time ____ think it over.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

104. She went into hospital ____ kidney surgery.
(a) about (b) for
(c) of (d) in

105. Come over ____ have dinner.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

106. The restaurant is ___ the sea front.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

107. The car ____ front is slowing down.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of

108. The soldiers were sent ____ the front to fight.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) to

109. The film was different ____ what I had been expecting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of

110. I did not get on with them ____ the word go.
(a) about (b) from
(c) of (d) in

111. His success was due ____ the support he got from the team.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in

112. Have you heard ____ the company you applied to for a job?
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

113. He is suffering ____ prostate cancer.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) from

114. It was translated ____ Italian to English.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

115. Jerusalem is the sacred place for
(a) Islam (b) Christianity
(c) Judaism (d) All of these

116. We waited for nearly an hour and ____ the end we went without her.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

117. How do you feel ____ their coming?
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

118. What did you think ____ the film? I did not like it much.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

119. There is an eraser ____ the end of my pencil.
(a) in (b) of
(c) on (d) about

120. We were exhausted ____ the end of the journey.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of

121. They could not decide which one they liked and ____ the end they didn't bother.
(a) of (b) at
(c) in (d) about

122. They argue everything ____ the bitter end.
(a) to (b) about
(c) in (d) of

123. I paid the fees ____ the end of the course.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of

124. Did you hear ____ the accident last night?
(a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) about

125. Does this song remind you ____ anything?
(a) of (b) about
(c) at (d) in

126. The President said that he had ____ no time lied during his presidency.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at

127. I thought it would take ages, but I did it ____ no time at all.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

128. I have no answer to the criticism, ____ to blame the short-sighted management.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on

129. Shall we stop ____ a break?
(a) except (b) except for
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

130. He was stabbed ____ the back and died before the ambulance arrived.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

131. It will take us a long time ____ make a decision.
(a) about (b) to
(c) in (d) of

132. It took me ages to find a space ____ park my car.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

133. I have not got enough money ____ buy it.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in

134. The neighbours complained ____ how loud our music was.
(a) of (b) at
(c) on (d) about

135. The town is 100 metres ____ sea level.
(a) of (b) on
(c) above (d) at

136. He complained ____ chest pains and went to hospital.
(a) at (b) of

(c) on (d) over

137. The bank is ____ front of my house.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

138. The kitchen is ____ the back of the house.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

139. We waited ____ the back of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

140. We sat ____ the back of the classroom.
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) in

141. He tried to push in, but he was sent ____ the back of the queue.
(a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of

142. The story was ____ the front page of all the newspapers.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at

143. Didn't they warn you____ trying that?
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) on

144. My house is ____ the end of the street.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) Over

145. We have not decided, but we're thinking ____ buying a new car.
(a) at (b) of
(c) about (d) on

146. Good idea - I wish I had thought ____ it.
(a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) under

147. I am scared ____ heights.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

148. They were congratulated for their success ____ tracking him down.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

149. There has been a fall ____ prices.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

150. He has a difficult relationship ____ them.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of

151. I have thought a lot _____ them recently.
(a) on (b) of
(c) in (d) about

152. I cannot tell the difference ____ them.
(a) about (b) in
(c) between (d) of

153. His attitude ____ his work is very negative.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

154. You have to be ____ 18 to see this film.
(a) at (b) over
(c) of (d) on

155. They get killed ____ the end of the film.
(a) of (b) on
(c) at (d) with

156. The temperature is just ____ freezing.
(a) at (b) of
(c) above (d) on

157. Her test was ____ average.
(a) at (b) above
(c) of (d) on

158. I will keep phoning ____ you pay me.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

159. It must be finished ____ Friday afternoon.
(a) by (b) of
(c) at (d) on

160. She will be staying at the hotel ____ Friday.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

161. I was shocked ____ their behaviour.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of

162. Fruit is good ____ you.
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of

163. She is was very good ____ us.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) to

164. I am not very keen ____ mathematic.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

165. She is hungry ____ success.
(a) about (b) for
(c) in (d) of

166. I am tired ____ studying all the time.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

167. I was happy ____ them.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) for

168. I was sickened ____ the sight.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

169. She is not capable _____ behaving like that.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on

170. Don not move ____ I tell you.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

171. Once he starts a decorating job he would not stop ____ it's finished.
(a) until (b) at
(c) of (d) on

172. They do nothing ____ complain all the time.
(a) except (b) at
(c) of (d) on

173. They live in a flat ____ the shop.
(a) about (b) over
(c) none of these (d) both of these

174. There were ____ 10,000 people at the concert.
(a) over (b) at
(c) of (d) on

175. She will be here at five, ___ which time you mustn't leave the room.
(a) at (b) of
(c) until (d) on

176. The people in the flat ____ are always arguing.
(a) at (b) on
(c) above (d) of

177. The decrease ____ demand has caused a huge drop in their profits.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

178. I am no good ____ word games.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of

179. I am sick ____ all this stress.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

180. The storm did a lot of damage ____ the roof.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) to

181. The train got ____ at nine o'clock.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

182. Everyone was listening ____ the news.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

183. I was confused ____ what she said.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

184. They were driving at ____ 100 miles an hour.
(a) at (b) over
(c) of (d) on

185. ____ the time I get to Phoenix, she'll be getting up.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on

186. It's open from 7am ____ 5pm.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

187. I could not cope ____ it.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of

188. The report focuses ____ social problems.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

189. I fear ____ his health.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for

190. They apologized ____ the mistake.
(a) about (b) of
(c) for (d) in

191. She had promised to be back ____ five o'clock.
(a) at (b) by
(c) of (d) on

192. The application must be in ____ the 1st.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on

193. Did they give you the reasons ____ their decision?
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of

194. It depends ____ you.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

195. They laughed ____ him.
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) in

196. I will have it ready ____ four o'clock at the latest.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) by

197. There was a decrease ____ 10% last year.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

198. I did everything ____ the last exercise.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

199. Smoking is bad ____ your health.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

200. I was angry ____ the way they reacted.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

201. I will be ready ____ the time you get here.
(a) at (b) by
(c) of (d) on

202. I will stay here ____ five o'clock.
(a) until (b) of
(c) at (d) on

203. She was dressed ____ black.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of

204. I came near ____ hit them.
(a) to (b) of
(c) about (d) in

205. The bridge goes ____ the river.
(a) over (b) at
(c) of (d) on

206. She will be here at five, ___ which time I expect you to have finished the work.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on.

207. He is not very friendly ____ when he wants something.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on

Basic English Sentences

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Barking dogs seldom_____.
   (a) bite (b) cut
   (c) run (d) care
   Ans. (a) bite
2. He was married _____a rich family.
   (a) to (b) with
   (c) in (d) of
   Ans. (a) to
3. Janis has been ill ____ last Monday.
   (a) from (b) for
   (c) since (d) by
   Ans. (c) since
4. I have applied _____a new job.
   (a) to (b) for
   (c) through (d) on
   Ans. (b) for
5. He sat next _____me.
   (a) on (b) by
   (c) at (d) to
   Ans. (d) to
6. He is suffering ____fever.
   (a) from (b) to
   (c) by (d) with
   Ans. (a) from
7. The road is _____repair/construction.
   (a) under (b) into
   (c) for (d) to
   Ans. (a) under
8. She has been weeping _____ two hours.
   (a) from (b) for
   (c) since (d) still
   Ans. (b) for
9. They came ____their car.
   (a) for (b) in
   (c) on (d) by
   Ans. (d) by
10. Smoking is injurious _____health.
    (a) for (b) to
    (c) of (d) none of these
    Ans. (b) to
11. I stand ____ my friends in hard time.
    (a) by (b) with
    (c) for (d) to
    Ans. (a) by
12. He was assisted _____ his elder brother.
    (a) for (b) to
    (c) with (d) by
    Ans. (d) by
13. The sea is abundant _____ fisher.
    (a) by (b) from
    (c) with (d) of
    Ans. (c) with
14. Can I speak _____ you for a moment?
    (a) for (b) to
    (c) by (d) none of these
    Ans. (b) to
15. Fill this jug _____ milk.
    (a) by (b) of
    (c) with (d) from
    Ans. (c) with
16. He will buy _____ new car next year.
    (a) the (b)a
    (c) an (d) no article
    Ans. (b)a
17. I gave him _____ one rupee note.

(a) the (b) an
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

18. This is _____ honorary post.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

19. A cat has _____ long tail.
(a)a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (a)a

20. _____ cow gives milk.
(a) a (b)the
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

21. She has got _____ headache.
(a)a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans.(d) no article

22. She is not _____ college student.
(a) an (b) the
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

23. Nadeem is ____ University student.
(a) the (b)a
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)a

24. _____ Hindus worship idols.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a) the

25. Copper is ____ useful metal (دھات).
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

26. He had lost _____ few rupees he had.
(a) a (b)the
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

27. He is as stupid as _____ owl.
(a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)an

28. _____ Indus is the largest river of Pakistan.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

29. Her mother is _____ honest woman.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an

30. Honesty is _____ best policy.
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

31. She is _____ tallest girl in this class.
(a)the (b) a
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

32. _____ Himalayas are two _____ north of Pakistan.
(a) an, an (b) a, a
(c)the, the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the, the

33. He is _____ cleverest boy.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

34. The teacher caught him by _____ air.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

35. My father is _____ honourable man.

(a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)an

36. _____ camel is the ship of the desert (صحرا).
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

37. Keep to _____ left.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

38. I gave him _____ piece of advice.
(a) the (b)a
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)a

39. She is _____ intelligent student.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an

40. He is _____ industrious boy.
(a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)an

41. Naveed eats _____ apple daily.
(a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

42. He takes tea twice _____ day.
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

43. I read _____ Pakistan Times daily.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

44. He bought _____ pair of shoes.
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

45. She always speaks _____ truth.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

46. _____ word to _____ wise is sufficient.
(a)A, the (b) the, a
(c) the, an (d) no article
Ans. (a)A, the

47. Waseem is _____ best bowler in our team.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

48. _____ sun sets in the west.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

49. Agha Hashar is _____ Shakespeare of Pakistan.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

50. This is _____ easy lesson.
(a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

51. Let us go to _____ club.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

52. Gold is _____ precious metal.
(a) the (b) an
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

53. Karachi is _____ big city.
(a) an (b)a
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (b)a

54. She is _____ ugly girl.
(a) the (b) a

(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an
55. This is _____ book you gave me to read.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the
56. He has _____ umbrella.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an
57. Elephant is _____ huge animal.
(a)a (b) the
(c) an (d) no article
Ans.(a) a
58. Yesterday I saw _____ European in the street.
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a
59. The hunter caught _____ eagle yesterday.
(a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an
60. We read _____ Holy Quran daily.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the
61. _____ Arabs conquered our country.
(a) an (b)The
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)The
62. His elder brother is _____ L.L.B.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an
63. He is like _____ angel.
(a)an (b) a
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (a)an
64. Both _____ brothers are lawyers.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the
65. He could not sleep _____ whole of the night.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the
66. She works all _____ day long.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the
67. _____ rich should help _____ poor.
(a) The, an (b)The, the
(c) The, a (d) no article
Ans. (b)The, the
68. English is the language of _____ English.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the
69. _____ Ravi flows near Lahore.
(a) an (b)The
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)The
70. Makkah is _____ holy city of the Muslims.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the
71. _____ Punjab is the biggest province of Pakistan.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)The
Ans. (d)The

72. _____ health of his father is breaking down.
(a) an (b) a
(c)The (d) no article
Ans. (c)The

73. I have _____ ink-pot.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an

74. He has lost _____ book which he bought yesterday.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans.(a)the

75. She was here _____ hour ago.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an

76. _____ earth revolves round the sun.
(a) an (b) a
(c)The (d) no article
Ans. (c)The

77. She is _____ foolish girl.
(a) the (b) an
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

78. _____ harder you work _____ better it is.
(a) The, an (b)The, the
(c) The, a (d) no article
Ans. (b)The, the

79. This is _____ shortest way to my school.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

80. He does not tell _____ lie.
(a) an (b) the
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

81. _____ bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
(a)A (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (a)A

82. Do not beat about _____ bush.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

83. Man has landed on _____ moon.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

84. This is _____ historical place.
(a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)an

85. He is _____ unlucky fellow.
(a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

86. Do you like _____ orange or _____ mango?
(a) the, a (b)an, a
(c) a, an (d) no article
Ans. (b)an, a

87. Many _____ man died in this battle.
(a) an (b) the
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

88. He has only _____ few friends.
(a)a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (a)a

89. He is _____ most brilliant boy in the class.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

90. Ceylon is _____ island which lies

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to _____ south of India.
(a) the, an (b) a, the
(c)an, the (d) no article
Ans. (c)an, the

91. He is _____ boy who stole my book.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

92. The rose is _____ beautiful flower.
(a) an (b)a
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (b)a

93. She is _____ old friend of mine.
(a) a (b) the
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

94. Do not make _____ noise.
(a)a (b) the
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (a)a

95. He said that he saw _____ cow.
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

96. Will you light _____ lamp.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

97. The strange hen laid _____ golden egg.
(a) an (b) the
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

98. I will not wind _____ clock.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

99. Turn on _____ fan.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

100. The teacher will _____ you.
(a)beat (b)beaten
(c)beats (d)beating
Ans. (a)beat

101. I have _____ these two books.
(a)read (b)read
(c)reads (d)reading
Ans. (a)read

102. It is _____ in China. (*P.V*)
(a)make (b)made
(c)makes (d)making
Ans. (b)made

103. Nothing _____ here.
(a)grows (b)grew
(c)grown (d)growing
Ans. (a)grows

104. I shall _____ him next week.
(a)meet (b)meets
(c)met (d)meeting
Ans. (a)meet

105. The police has _____ him.
(a)arrest (b)arrested
(c)arrests (d)arresting
Ans. (b)arrested

106. The sun is _____ in the east.
(a)rise (b)rose
(c)risen (d)rising
Ans. (d)rising

107. Always _____ upon your teacher's advice.
(a)act (b)acts
(c)acted (d)acting
Ans. (a)act

108. When I leave Multan I _____ to you.
(a)shall write (b) write
(c) wrote (d) written
Ans. (a)shall write

109. I _____ that place next week.
(a) would visit (b)shall visit

(c) visit (d) visited
Ans. (b)shall visit
110. Did my friend _____ my slate?
(a) broke (b) broken
(c) breaking (d)break
Ans. (d)break
111. My father often _____ here.
(a) came (b)comes
(c) coming (d) none of these
Ans. (b)comes
112. Every potter _____ his own pots.
(a)praises (b) praise
(c) praised (d) praising
Ans. (a)praises
113. The baby _____ for milk now.
(a) cries (b) cried
(c) will cry (d)is crying
Ans. (d)is crying
114. His father _____ two months ago.
(a)die (b) died
(c) was dead (d) will die
Ans. (b)died
115. I was reading the book, when the bell _____.
(a) ring (b) rung
(c)rang (d) ringing
Ans. (c)rang
116. How long ago you _____ here?
(a) did you came (b) do you come
(c) do you came (d)did you come
Ans. (d)did you come
117. She _____ English quite well.
(a) speak (b) spoke
(c)speaks (d) spoken
Ans. (c)speaks
118. He _____ to my letter.
(a)replied (b) reply
(c) replying (d) none of these
Ans. (a)replied
119. Do not _____ fast.
(a) ran (b)run
(c) running (d) none of these
Ans. (b)run
120. I _____ this motor bike only a month ago.
(a) buy (b) buying
(c)bought (d) none of these
Ans. (c)bought
121. Shahida _____ a sad song today.
(a) sing (b) sung
(c) singing (d)sing
Ans. (d)sang
122. He is _____ back next week.
(a) came (b) coming
(c) come (d) none of these
Ans. (b)coming
123. She has _____ him back.
(a)sent (b) send
(c) sending (d) sand
Ans. (a)sent
124. He (go) to Lahore yesterday.
(a) go (b)went
(c) gone (d) going
Ans. (b)went
125. You (read) a book now.
(a) read (b) reading
(c) was reading (d)are reading
Ans. (d)are reading
126. She (write) a letter since morning.
(a)has been writing
(b) have been writing
(c) had been writing
(d) will be writing
Ans. (a)has been writing
127. He (speak) the truth.
(a) speak (b) spoke
(c)speaks (d) spoken
Ans. (c)speaks
128. We are (take) tea.
(a) take (b) took
(c) taken (d)taking
Ans. (d)taking

129. If she (come) in time, we shall help her.
(a)comes (b) came
(c) coming (d) none of these
Ans. (a)comes
130. He (play) for two hours.
(a) have been playing
(b) had been playing
(c) will be playing
(d)has been playing
Ans. (d)has been playing
131. No sooner did I (come) to school than the peon rang the bell.
(a) came (b) coming
(c)come (d) none of these
Ans. (c)come
132. He (meet) his friend today.
(a) meet (b) meets
(c) met (d)met
Ans. (d)met
133. It was (rain) when I reached there.
(a) rain (b)raining
(c) rained (d) none of these
Ans. (b)raining
134. They (play) cricket for six hours.
(a)has been playing
(b) have been playing
(c) are playing
(d) will be playing
Ans. (b)have been playing
135. What are you (do) now?
(a) do (b)doing
(c) did (d) done
Ans. (b)doing
136. I am (write) a letter.
(a)writing (b) write
(c) wrote (d) written
Ans. (a)writing
137. He has (write) a book.
(a) write (b) wrote
(c)written (d) writing
Ans. (c)written
138. I (buy) this motor bike only a month ago.
(a) buy (b)bought
(c) buying (d) none of these
Ans. (b)bought
139. The match started after I (leave) the playground.
(a) leave (b) leaved
(c)had left (d) left
Ans. (c)had left
140. They always _____ the truth.
(a) spoke (b)speak
(c) spoken (d) speaking
Ans. (b)speak
141. Our teacher has _____ us this lesson.
(a) teach (b) teaching
(c)taught (d) none of these
Ans. (c)taught
142. Aslam _____ absent yesterday.
(a)was (b) is
(c) has (d) had
Ans. (a)was
143. She _____ for London tomorrow.
(a) leave (b) left
(c) will leave (d) none of these
Ans. (c)will leave
144. _____ is a good exercise.
(a)swim (b)swimming
(c)swam (d)swum
Ans. (b)swimming
145. May I _____ in, sir?
(a)come (b)comes
(c)came (d)coming
Ans. (a)come
146. _____ at the blackboard.
(a)look (b)looks
(c)looking (d)looked
Ans. (a)look
147. My uncle has _____ me a gift.

(a)send (b)sends
(c)sent (d)sending
Ans. (c)sent
148. They _____ tea every morning.
(a) take (b) took
(c) taken (d) taking
Ans. (a) take
149. Quaid-e-Azam _____ very hard.
(a)work (b)works
(c)worked (d)working
Ans. (c)worked
150. The match _____ after I had left the ground.
(a)start (b)starts
(c)started (d)starting
Ans. (c)started

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ENGLISH

LIST OF SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

The following is a list of common words along with their synonyms (words with more or less similar meaning) and antonyms (words with more or less opposite meaning) to help you tackle the vocabulary section of Synonyms and Antonyms in your examination:

Word	Synonyms (Similar Meaning)	Antonyms (Opposite Meaning)
Abandon	Forsake, leave, give up, relinquish,	Retain, stay with
Abase	humiliate, disgrace, bring down, humble	exalt, uplift, honour.
Abash	Confuse, feel or made to feel ashamed, confound	Encourage, cheer to
Abate	Lessen, reduce, diminish, decline	Raise, increase, rise, augment,
Abet	Help, assist, encourage	Discourage, hinder, block
Abhor	Dislike, detest, hate	approve, like.
Abject	Degraded, mean, groveling, wretched or miserable	Proud, independent
Abnormal	Unusual, irregular, unnatural	Normal, usual, regular
Abjure	Disclaim, forswear, repudiate, disavow	Accept, claim, avow
Aboriginal	Native, indigenous	Immigrant, imported
Abortive	Futile, unsuccessful, fruitless, miscarriage of birth	Successful, effective, well-time
Abridge	Condense, summarized, shorten, curtail	Expand, extend, enlarge
Abrupt	Sudden, steep, hasty	Gentle, gently, sloping
Abscond	Decamp, run away, go away secretly	Remain, stay, live in
Absolve	Acquit, release, pardon, set free from guilt	Condemn, sentence
Abstain	Refrain, desist, forbear	Continue, permit
Abstruse	Hidden, obscure, deep	Simple, open, revealed
Abundant	Ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant	Meager, inadequate, poor, insufficient
Abuse	Injure, maltreat, revile, upbraid	Praise, use well
Accede	Consent, assent, comply	Refuse, resign, quit
Accelerate	Hasten, expedite, quicken	Retard, hinder, reduce speed
Accession	Addition, enlargement, extension	Diminution, loss
Accommodate	Suit, reconcile, oblige	Refuse, disoblige
Accomplish	Finish, fulfil, execute, achieve	Fail, leave undone

Accord	Agreement, harmony, willingness	Discord, disagreement, unwillingness
Accredited	Authorized, entrusted, delegated	Discredited, unauthorized
Accumulate	Collect, pile up, store	Squander, waste, distribute
Acquaintance	Knowledge, cognizance	Ignorance, unfamiliar
Acute	Sharp, penetrating	Dull, blunt
Addicted	Devoted, accustomed to	Unaddicted, free
Adept	Skilful, expert	Clumsy, not expert/inexpert
Adhere	Stick, abide by, cling	Break from, come undone
Adjacent	Close, near, contiguous	Remote, distant, far away
Adjourn	Postpone, defer, delay, put off, suspend	Advance, hurry on schedule
Adoration	Worship, reverence, beautify	Irreverence, contempt, disfiguring, marring.
Affinity	Alliance, liking, sympathy, attraction	Dislike, discord, antipathy, repulsion, repugnance
Aggravate	Intensify, make worse	Diminish, reduce, please, satisfy, reconcile, recover
Alienate	Estrange, transfer, desolation	Reconcile, recover
Alienation	Desolation, disaffection	Allegiance, camaraderie, companionship, fellowship
Allegiance	Loyalty, fidelity, fealty	Disloyalty, treachery, disaffection, rebellion
Alleviate	Lessen, lighten, reduce	Enlarge, escalate, heighten
Alliance	Union, combination, league, confederation	Separation, opposition, disunion, division
Altercation	Quarrel, dispute, discord, friction, strife	Agreement, consensus
Ambiguous	Doubtful, uncertain, suspicion, skepticism	Clear, simple, certainty, confidence
Ameliorate	Improve, amend, meliorate	Worsen, spoil, impair, deteriorate
Amiable	Lovable, charming, agreeable, affable	Unlovable, unattractive
Amicable	Friendly, cordial, in goodwill	Unfriendly, cold.
Analogy	Likeness, resemblance, comparison	Difference, dissimilar
Annihilate	Destroy, abolish, nullify, wipe out, reduce	Restore, ratify, improve
Annul	Cancel, quash, nullify, wipe out, reduce	Restore, ratify, improve
Antagonistic	Opposed, adverse, hostile, rival	Friendly, sympathetic, associated
Anticipate	Forestall, forecast, prejudge, foresee	Be behindhand, miss
Antipathy	Dislike, aversion, hostility	Liking, sympathy, attachment
Antique	Ancient, old, hoary, immemorial	Modern, fresh, new, young, recent, up-to-date, novel
Apparent	Clear, evident, plain, conspicuous, manifest, obvious	Obscure, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, implicit, inconspicuous
Appease	Assuage, pacify, lessen, alleviate, lighten	Provoke, vex, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten.
Applaud	Cheer, approve	Cry down, hiss
Applause	Acclaim, acclamation, plaudit	Abuse, disapproval, jeering, booing, censure.

Apposite	Pertinent, relevant, apt	Irrelevant, inapposite
Apprise	Inform, acquaint, notify, advise, enlighten	Keep secret, misinform
Apprehend	Grasp, seize, arrest, perceive, fear	Miss, relax, let go, misunderstand
Approbation	Approval, sanction, commendation	Disapproval, censure, dissatisfaction
Arbitrary	Tyrannical, dictatorial, absolute, imperious	Reasonable, mild, constitutional
Arduous	Difficult, laborious	Easy, light, simple
Ardent	Fiery, heated, hot, passionate, fervent, impassioned, zealous	Calm, cool, impassive
Arrogant	Haughty, indolent, overbearing, imperious	Humble, tolerant, modest, docile, obsequious
Ascendancy	Superiority, mastery, upper hand	Inferiority, subjection,
Assail	attack, assault, storm, besiege, charge	defend, protect, uphold
Assuage	Calm, tranquilize, lessen, alleviate, lighten, allay	Excite, disturb, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten, toughen
Atonement	Reconciliation, amends, propitiation.	Derange, disarrange, disjoin, dislocate, misfit.
Audacious	Bold, daring, disdainful, insolent, scornful	Timid, shrinking, considerate, humble, polite, respectful
Augment	Increase, enlarge, swell, extend	Decrease, lessen, reduce
Authentic	True, certain, genuine, veritable	Unauthentic, spurious
Auspicious	Lucky, favorable	Unfavorable, unlucky
Avenge	Retaliate, punish	Forgive, pardon, overlook
Aversion	Hostility, dislike, unwillingness, distaste	Willingness, readiness, liking
Avocation	Recreation, employment of leisure	Vocation, business
Awful	Venerable, solemn, dreadful, shocking	Secular, unimpressive, pleasant
Awkward	Clumsy, unhandy, rude, clownish; ungainly	Handy, clever, graceful, refined
Baffle	Defeat, elude, puzzle, confuse, perplex, mystify	Clarify, inform, easy
Barbarous	Uncivilized, cruel	Civilized, gentle
Bare	Naked, nude, stripped	Clothed, covered, dressed
Barricade	Obstacle, barrier, hurdle,	Help, open, approachable,
Beguile	Deceive, cheat	Enlighten, treat, honesty
Belittle	Depreciate, deprecate; discredit, disparage, minimize	Credit, encourage,, enhance, exaggerate
Benevolent	Charitable, benign, kindness, generosity, unselfishness	Malevolent, uncharitable, malice, stinginess, egoism, merciless
Betray	Disclose, divulge, deceive, cheat, give away	Conceal, defend, be loyal
Bewilder	Puzzle, perplex, confuse	Enlighten, illuminate
Binding	Compulsory, obligatory	Voluntary, laxative
Biased	One-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, slanted, subjective	Disinterested, open minded, unbiased

Bigotry	Bias, intolerance, narrow-mindedness	Impartiality, objectivity
Blandishment	Flattery, coaxing	Bluntness, disrespect
Blasphemy	Profanity, swearing, cursing, obscenity, vulgarity, obscene	Reverence, exquisite, polite
Blatant	noisy, vociferous, clamorous	Quiet, gentle, soothing
Bleak	Cold, cheerless, barren, desolate, weak	Warm, comfortable, luxurious, healthy
Bliss	Happiness, delight	Unhappiness, misery
Bloom	Freshness, flush	Decay, withered state
Boggle	Falter, doubt, waver, shrink, demur, shirk	Be certain, act promptly, consent, accede.
Boisterous	Loud, blatant, noisy, clamorous, vociferous, stormy	Quiet, calm, soft, silent, disciplined, tranquil
Bombastic	Turgid, fustian	Simple, quiet, brief, sober speech
Brandish	Flourish, swing, wield	Arrest, hang, suspend
Brashness	Brass, cheek, gall, hide, nerve	Civility, meekness, politeness
Brevity	Shortness, conciseness, succinctness, summarized	Lengthy, long-windedness, circumlocution
Brutal	Cruel, rough, beastlike	Human kindly, gentle
Brusque	Abrupt, rude, blunt, bluff, curt, gruff, surly	Diplomatic, gracious, mannerly, polite, urbane
Bystander	Looker-on, onlooker, spectator, beholder	Performer, actor
Candid	Fair, impartial, just, frank, ingenuous	Unfair, partial, biased, disingenuous
Canvass	Investigate, scrutinize, inspect, solicit	Leave alone, refuse
Caprice	Freak, whim, fancy, vagary	Steadfastness
Captivity	Bondage, servitude	Freedom, liberty
Catastrophe	Calamity, debacle, disaster, cataclysm	Benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, success.
Caress	Fondle, hug, embrace	Repel, discourage
Cease	Leave off, stop, desist	Begin, continue
Cede	Give up, surrender, yield, relinquish	Hold, refuse
Celebrated	Famous, notable, renowned, glorious, eminent	Unknown, undistinguished
Censure	Blame, condemn, rebuke, admonish, reprimand	Praise, commend, endorse
Ceremonious	Formal, solemn, courtly, ritual	Unceremonious, informal, undignified, haphazard
Cessation	Ending, pause, rest, ceasing, intermission, discontinuance	Beginning, continuance
Cheer	Gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh	Chill, depress, dispirit, ridicule, sadden, disheartened.
Cherish	Nourish, foster, entertain, harbour	Neglect, repel
Chivalrous	Heroic, brace	Cowardly, ungallant
Circumlocution	Euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis	Brevity, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness

Circumscribe	Bound, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, surround	Open, unbound
Clamour	Outcry, uproar	Silence, peace
Clemency	Gentleness, mildness, merry, leniency	Harshness, severity
Coalition	Alliance, combination	Disunion, separation
Coarse	Rough, gross, thick, rude, vulgar	Thin, fine, refined
Coerce	Compel, force, subdue, oblige, constrain	Persuade, lead, free, cooperate, coincide, collaborate
Collateral	Indirect, not lineal, confirmatory	Lineal, direct
Colossal	Gigantic, huge, large	Small, diminutive
Combat	Struggle, fight, encounter	Peace, rest
Commensurate	Equal, equivalent, tantamount, synonymous	Unequal, incommensurate, opposed, antonymous
Commodious	Convenient, roomy	Cramped, incommodious
Compassion	Pity, sympathy	Ruthlessness, antipathy
Comprehend	Comprise, embrace, understand, perceive	Exclude, fail to perceive
Comprehensive	Inclusive, extensive	Exclude, narrow
Compress	Squeeze, contract	Loosen, expand
Conceal	Hide, cover, keep secret	Reveal, disclose
Concede	Allow, permit, yield	Forbid, deny; unyielding
Concise	Short, brief, succinct	Diffuse, lengthy, large
Concord	Agreement, accord	Disagreement, discord
Condemn	Blame, censure, disapprove	Praise, approve
Confer	Give, bestow, award, accord, grant	Refuse, take, back, withdraw, withhold
Conjure	Adjure, implore, beckon, invoke, beseech	Command, injunction
Conscientious	Exact, honorable, meticulous, punctilious	Unprincipled, dishonorable
Considerate	Thoughtful, unselfish	Thoughtless, selfish
Consign	Deposit, commit, deliver	Withhold, withdraw
Conspicuous	Noticeable, remarkable	Insignificant, obscure
Conspiracy	Plot, combination, league, intrigue	Counterplot
Contend	Strive, struggle, compete	Yield, give in
Contemptible	Despicable, detestable, execrable	Admirable, excellent, moral
Contemptuous	Audacious, disdainful, insolent, scornful, supercilious	Considerate, humble, polite, respectful, reverent
Contradict	Contravene, deny, oppose, controvert, disprove, refute	Affirm, agree, corroborate, maintain, uphold
Contravene	Contradict, interfere, oppose, counteract, refute	Stand aside, assist, affirm, corroborate
Corroborate	Strengthen, establish	Weaken, disapprove, forbid
Coruscate	Flash, glitter, gleam	Flame, burn steadily
Countenance	Favour, sanction, approve	Discountenance, disapprove, forbid
Counterfeit	Forged, spurious, shoddy, snide, apocryphal	Accurate, authentic, genuine, sincere

Crafty	Cunning, artful	Ingenuous, honest
Cripple	Lame, disable, weak, hobbled, gammy, halt	Help, strengthen
Cruel	Brutal, bestial, nasty, sadistic	Gentle, humane, kind, merciful
Culmination	Summit, zenith, top	Bottom, base
Cursory	Transient, rapid, careless, hasty, scant	Leisurely, thorough, careful, minute, profound
Danger	Hazard, jeopardy, menace, peril, risk, threat	Defence, protection, safety, security, safeguard
Daring	Adventurous, venturous, venturesome	Timid, caution, cowardly
Dainty	Delicious, palatable, nice, delicate, neat	Unpalatable, inelegant, uncritical
Dash	Hurl, cast, smash, destroy, abash, rush	Retain, encourage, stand still
Daunt	Dismay, terrify, scare	Encourage, cheer
Dawdle	Procrastinate, dally, dilly-dally, loiter	Decide, persevere, push on, quicken
Debar	Hinder, exclude, prevent, shut out	Facilitate, admit, allow
Debase	Degrade, humiliate, disgrace, humble, demean, downgrade	Exalt, purify, praise, respect, compliment
Debility	Weakness, infirmity	Strength, health
Declare	Advertise, announce, enunciate, proclaim	Censor, conceal, withhold
Decrease	Abate, decline, drop, fall, sink, subside	Climb, enlarge, escalate, grow, strengthen, wax
Decorum	Propriety, decency, gravity, staidness	Impropriety, lack of dignity, levity
Deface	Disfigure, damage	Improve, preserve
Defame	Malign, asperse, libel, slander, vilify	Praise, commendation
Deference	Respect, reverence, honour, homage	Disrespect, rudeness
Defile	Corrupt, soil, stain, contaminate	Cleanse, purify
Deformity	Malformation, ugliness, disfigure, blemish, deform, deface	Shapeliness, adorn, beautify, conserve, restore
Defray	Discharge, liquidate, settle	Be in debt
Defraud	Cheat, fleece, swindle	Honest, sincere
Deleterious	Harmful, deadly, killing	Harmless, innocuous
Delusion	Fantasy, illusion, mirage, hallucination	Actuality, fact, reality, truth verify
Demur	Pause, stop, hesitate, recoil, shirk, shy	Agree, act promptly, accept, consent, accede
Depose	Dethrone, degrade	Enthrone, exalt
Depraved	Corrupt, degenerate, evil, heinous, infamous, nefarious, vile, wicked	Pious, chaste
Descend	Decline, drop, fail, sink	Climb, increase, lift, soar
Desert	Abandon, run away	Stay with, retain
Desecration	Debasement, defilement, profanation, sacrilege, violation	Consecration, purification, sanctification
Despair	Dejection, depression, desperation, hopelessness.	Confidence, encouragement, expectation, hope, optimism.
Desist	Leave off, stop	Continue, go on
Despotic	Unconstitutional, arbitrary, autocratic, dictatorial, tyrannical	Constitutional, reasonable, democratic, lawful, representative

Destitute	Wanting, needy, poor	Well-provided, well to do
Desultory	Rambling, casual, random	Steady, straight-forward orderly, systematic
Deteriorate	Lower, spoil, decline	Ameliorate, improve
Devoid	Empty, vacant	Full, well, supplied
Devout	Religious, pious	Irreligious, profane
Dexterity	Skill, facility	Clumsiness, not skill
Diffident	Hesitating, doubtful	Confident, trusting
Dilapidated	Ruined, wasted	Restored, in repair
Dilate	Expand, widen, broaden	Contract, narrow, squeeze
Diligence	Industrious, care	Laziness, slackness
Discern	Perceive, descry	Misunderstand, confuse
Disconsolate	Sad, cheerless, disturb	Happy, cheerful, glad
Disgrace	Abase, debase, degrade, demean, downgrade, humble	Compliment, exalt, praise, raise, respect
Disinterested	Fair, impartial, unbiased, objective	Interested, biased, partial, ubiective
Disown	Disclaim, deny	Acknowledge, accept
Disseminate	Spread, scatter, disperse, broadcast, diffuse	Withhold, withdraw, unite, gather
Dogmatic	Authoritative	vague
Dreadful	Awful, appalling, ugly	Harmless, pleasing, soothing
Dress	Apparel, attire, costume, garb, gear	Undress, unclothed
Dwell	Reside, abide, live	Travel, move on
Dwindle	Decrease, shrink, decline, reduce	Increase, grow, expand, extend
Eager	Avid, desirous, intent, enthusiastic, keen	Impassive, indifferent, listless, uninterested, uninvolved
Earnest	Eager, ardent	Slack, apathetic
Eccentric	Irregular, anomalous	Concentric, regular
Eccentricity	Idiosyncrasy, oddity, quirk	Commonness, normality, ordinariness, conventionality
Eclipse	Overshadow, dim, obscure	Reveal, illumine
Ecstasy	Rapture, transport	Calmness, agony, displeasure
Edible	Eatable, harmless	Uneatable, inedible
Efficacy	Force, energy, virtue, potency, competency	Weakness, impotence, incompetency
Elegant	Graceful, refined, deluxe, elaborate, luxurious, sumptuous	Unrefined, mediocre, simple, unadorned, usual, vulgar
Embarrass	Confuse, entangle	Help, enable
Embarrassment	Chagrin, shame, humiliation, discomposure, mortification	Brashness, composure, confidence, contentment, exaltation, temerity
Embezzle	Steal, flinch	Be honest, sincere
Embrace	Incorporate, embody	Exclude, keep away
Emotion	Affect, desire, feeling, passion, sentiment	Indifference, reason, insensibility, rationally.
Encroach	Intrude, trespass, infringe, invade, violate	Keep away from, desist, withdraw, respect

Endorse	Approve, sanction, back, confirm, ratify, O.K	Disapprove, oppose, censure, condemn, reject, reprehend.
Endow	Dower, furnish, bequest	Deprive, withhold
Endurance	Continuance, persist, withstand, sustain	Cessation, forgo, relinquish, submit, bear, cope, put up with
Enormous	Colossal, gigantic, large	Small, puny, compact
Ensue	Follow, succeed	Go before, cause
Entangle	Involve, implicate, ravel	Unravel, free, clear
Entice	Allure, attract, yield	Repel, repulse, resist
Entrap	Entangle, ensnare	Set free, liberate
Envy	Jealousy, ill-will	Good-will, contentedness
Espouse	Betroth, marry, support	Refuse, oppose, resist
Escalate	Increase, intensify, step up	Decrease, lessen, reduce, weaken
Escape	Abscond, flee, fly, retreat, run away	Confront, face, follow, remain, submit, surrender
Eternal	Endless, everlasting, permanent	Transient, temporary, non-permanent
Evasive	Shuffling, equivocal	Frank, honest, sincere.
Everlasting	Endless, eternal, timeless, interminable, never-ending, unending	Finite, temporary.
Exaggerate	Amplify, magnify	Minimize, understate
Exalt	Lift up, raise, elevate	Cast down, lower
Excel	Surpass, superior	Fail, inferior
Exclaim	Call out, vociferate	Be silent, quiet
Exhale	Breath out, evaporate, eject, reject, vomit	Inhale, intake, assimilate
Exile	Banish, expulsion, expatriation, deport, relegate, rusticate	Repatriation, welcome, greet
Expatriate	Exile, expel, foreigner	Repatriate, recall
Exonerate	Absolve, acquit, vindicate, exculpate	Accuse, implicate
Explicit	Delicate, fine, graceful, polished, refined	Clumsy, unrefined, common, coarse, rough
Extenuate	Lessen, reduce, decrease, decline	Heighten, intensify, enhance, exaggerate
Extinguish	Quench, annihilate	Light, kindle
Extraneous	Foreign, extrinsic, immaterial, inessential	Native, intrinsic, relevant, significant
Extricate	Emancipate, free	Enslave, bind
Fabulous	False, not real, fictitious, mythical	True, real, actual, based on facts dull, serious
Facetious	Merry, jesting	Dull, serious
Fallacy	Deception, illusion	Truth, real
Fantastic	Fanciful, imaginative, queer	Real, practical
Fastidious	Particular, meticulous	Indifferent, careless
Feeble	Weak, debilitated, frail, faint, dim, imbecile	Strong, vigorous, sane

Felicity	Hoy, happiness, bliss, gladness, blessedness	Misfortune, sorrow, grief, misery, sadness
Ferocity	Cruelty, savagery	Kindness, gentleness
Fervent	Glowing, vehement	Cool, unimpassioned
Fictitious	False, untrue, not real	True, genuine, actual
Figurative	Typical, metaphysical	Actual, straightforward
Finite	Bounded, limited	Infinite, unlimited
Flimsy	Slight, thin, trivial	Substantial, serious
Fluctuate	Waver, vacillate, vibrate, oscillate, swing	Constant, uniform
Fold	Crease, crimp, line, wrinkle, pleat	Smooth, straighten, unfold
Fore-knowledge	Farsightedness, foresight, forethought, prescience	Heedlessness, ignorance, hindsight
Forgo	Give up, sacrifice, waive	Demand, keep, preserve
Forswear	Abjure, disavow, disclaim, recant, retract, take back	Assert, acknowledge, claim, uphold
Fortify	Secure, strengthen, brace, encourage, entrench	Weaken, discourage, unnerve
Fragile	Weak, brittle, frail, delicate, frangible, friable	Strong, solid, tough, flexible, malleable
Fraudulent	Dishonest, cheating	Honest, candour, sincere
Frivolous	Foolish, vain	Grave, serious
Frown	Grimace, pout, scowl	Smile
Funeral	Dismal, mournful, gloomy	Cheerful, bright
Furtive	Stealthy, secret, sly, sneaky, surreptitious	Open, above, board, overt, obvious
Futility	Useless, vanity, worthlessness	Utility, advantage, profitable
Gaiety	Joyousness, festivity	Sadness, mourning
Gale	Blizzard, breeze, cyclone, hurricane, tornado, typhoon.	Peace, tranquility
Gallantry	Courage, bravery, heroism, chivalry	Cowardice, poltroonery
Ghastly	Spectral, pallid, horrible	Corporeal, alive, pleasing
Gauche	Boorish, maladroit, tactless, uncouth, unpolished	Urbane, adroit, polite, considerate
Genuine	Actual, authentic, real, true	Artificial, fake, forged, spurious, imaginary
Gloomy	Dark, dreary, grey, dim	Cheerful, bright, gay
Gregarious	Affable, amiable, cordial, outgoing, viscous	Social, introverted
Glutinous	Sticky, viscous	Liquid, smooth
Gorgeous	Splendid, superb, neat	Shabby, mean, dirty
Grandeur	Splendor, greatness	Shabbiness, sordidness
Gratification	Enjoyment, delight	Disappointment, dissatisfaction
Grim	Sullen, surly	Mild, gentle
Gratuitous	Voluntary, spontaneous	Mercenary, paid for

Grudge	Envy; jealousy	Goodwill, love
Gruesome	Ghastly, grim, grisly, hideous, lurid, macabre	Charming, delightful, pleasing.
Gullible	Credulous, trusting	Critical, doubtful, dubious, sceptical
Gush	Flow, stream	Stop, cease, finish
Hackneyed	Common, stale	Novel, fresh
Hamper	Shackle, clog, hinder	Release, accelerate
Hapless	Unfortunate, unlucky	Lucky, fortunate
Harbor	Shelter, lodge, dwell	Eject, banish, remove
Harmony	Concord, agreement, accord	Discord, disagreement
Hazardous	Adventurous, bold, dangerous, threatening	Protected, safeguarded
Heartily	Cordially, ardently	Insincere, cold
Heed	Mind, pay attention	Disregard, neglect
Herculean	Laborious, colossal, difficult	Slight, easy, simple
Homogeneous	Uniform, similar, pure	Heterogeneous, mixed
Hobby	Avocation, pastime, sport, recreation	Business, labour, livelihood, profession
Humane	Gentle, kind	Cruel, ungentle
Hostile	Bellicose, unfriendly	Cordial, friendly, tolerant
Humility	Humbleness, modesty	Pride, arrogance
Humorous	Comic, comical, funny, jocular, witty	Gloomy, dull, sedate
Husky	Beefy, stocky, brawny	Thin, lean, weak
Hypocrisy	Deceit, imposture	Honesty, sincerely
Hypocritical	Treacherous, disloyal, false, traitorous	Candid, honest, loyal, moral, sincere
Identity	Sameness, oneness	Difference, not similar
Imbibe	Absorb, engross, assimilate, digest	Eject, discharge, vomit
Immaculate	Spotless, stainless	Spotted, stained
Immerse	Dip, plunge, douse, submerge	Draw out
Immunity	Exemption, release, freedom, privilege	Subjection, liability
Impatient	Hindrance, prevention	Facility, liberty
Imperative	Obligatory, commanding, important, essential	Unimportant, submissive, not compulsory
Impertinent	Irrelevant, impudent	Pertinent, relevant
Implicate	Entangle, involve	Exclude
Impel	Drive, motivate, move	Inhibit, prevent, quell
Implicit	Implied, inferred, covert	Expressed, reserved, exposed
Impenetrable	Impassable, impermeable, impervious	Accessible, open, permeable
Imposter	Cheat, rogue	Honest person
Imprudence	Thoughtlessness, heedlessness	Prudence, carefulness
Imitate	Ape, copy, mimic, impersonate	Create, originate
Inaccessible	Unapproachable, distant, remote	Approachable, accessible
Inadvertent	Inattentive, careless, over-sighted	Attentive, heedful, thoughtful

Inclement	Unmerciful, harsh	Clement, merciful
Incumbent	Binding, compulsory, obligatory	Unnecessary, non compulsory
Incite	Arouse, exhort, foment	Discourage, hinder, subdue
Indemnify	Compensate, reward, repay	Inflict, loss
Industrious	Busy, active, laborious	Idle, lazy
Inevitable	Unavoidable, necessary	Avoidable, unnecessary
Induce	Cajole, coax, persuade, urge, wheedle	Hinder, repel, subdue, discourage
Infirm	Debilitated, sickly	Strong, healthy, stout
Infinite	Boundless, illimitable, limitless	Circumscribed, finite, limited
Infringe	Break, violate	Submit, obey
Insanity	Lunacy, madness	Sanity, sensibility
Insipid	Tasteless, dull, flavored	Tasty, well-flavored
Instantaneous	Immediate, quick, momentary	Future, remote, tardy,
Intermission	Suspension, stoppage	Continuance, resume
Intervention	Interposition, mediation, involvement	Neglect, hindrance
Intricate	Involved, complicated, obscure, knotty	Straightforward, simple, clear, easy
Intrude	Invade, encroach	Keep away, respect
Insolvent	Bankrupt, broke, impecunious	Affluent, flush, rich, well-to-do
Intuition	Insight, instinct.	Calculation, inference
Invigorate	Straighten, stimulate	Weaken, unnerve
Involuntary	Compulsory, automatic	voluntary, spontaneous
Intimidate	Browbeat, bulldoze, bully, daunt, dismay, terrorize	Blandish, encourage, induce
Irksome	Tiresome, tedious, difficult	Pleasant, easy
Itinerant	Wandering, nomadic	Stationary, settled
Jaundiced	Biased, prejudiced, mistrustful, distrustful	Unprejudiced, unbiased, trusting, confident
Jeopardize	Hazard, endanger	Secure, preserve
Jeopardy	Danger, hazard, menace, peril, risk, threat	Defence, protection, safety
Jolly	Jovial, festive	Miserable, dull
Jubilant	Exulting, rejoicing	Despondent, despairing
Judicious	Discriminating, prudent, well-advised	Indiscreet, imprudent
Jumble	Conglomeration, mess, muddle, farrago, confuse	Clear, straightforward, sequential, order, arrange
Juvenile	Youthful, young	Senile, old
Jurisdiction	Authority, dominion	Forbidding, preventing
Kindle	Fire, ignite, inflame, light quench, stifle, smother	Darken, extinguish
Kidnap	Abduct, carry off	Restore, bring back
Knotty	Hard, intricate	Smooth, easy, simple
Knack	Aptitude, faculty, gift	Ineptitude, incompetence

Laborious	Tiresome, wearisome	Easy, light, simple
Lack	Absence, dearth, shortage	Abundance, sufficiency
Lament	Wail, mourn, gloom	Rejoice, approve
Lavish	Excessive, extravagant, prodigal	Restrained, economical
Laxity	Looseness, slackness	Tightness, firmness
Legend	Myth, fable, tradition	True story, fact, reality
Lethal	Deadly, mortal, fatal	Harmless, enlivening, life-giving, invigorating
Lofty	High, tall, elevated, towering, outstanding, summit, steep	Low, depressed, degraded, short
Lucrative	Profitable, paying	Unprofitable, losing
Luminous	Light, bright	Dark, obscure
Lunacy	Insanity, madness	Sanity, mental, soundness
Luster	Brilliance, brightness	Dimness, plainness
Luxuriant	Abundant, profuse	Scanty, barren, scarcity
Magnanimous	Generous, noble	Ungenerous, mean
Magnitude	Size, bulk, largeness	Smallness
Malevolent	Malignant, spiteful	Benevolent, kindly
Malice	Spite, hate	Charity, love
Malign	Asperse, defame, libel, slander, vilify, lampoon	Praise, eulogize
Massive	Enormous, hefty, huge, immense, vast	Minute, small, thin
Manifest	Exhibit, show, obvious, conspicuous, evident	Conceal, suppress, hidden, implicit, secret
Meager	Scanty, poor	Plentiful, plump
Melancholy	Sad, gloomy	Gay, joyous
Melodious	Tuneful, musical	Unmelodious, tuneless
Mercenary	Hired, mean	Voluntary, generous
Mingle	Mix, blend	Dissolve, disentangle,
Migrate	Emigrate, immigrate, move, travel	Remain, stationary
Migratory	Wandering, unsettled	Settled, stationary
Miraculous	Marvelous, wonderful	Normal, natural
Miscellaneous	Mixed, mingled	Individual, separate
Misery	Sorrow, distress	Joy, comfort
Miserable	Dismal, sorry, unhappy	Cheerful, contended, joyous
Moderate	Restrained, limited	Immoderate, excessive
Monotonous	Uninflected, dull, boring, tedious, tiresome	Melodious, cheerful, stimulating, exciting
Monstrous	Prodigious, horrible	Ordinary, normal
Mortal	Perishable, deadly	Immortal, imperishable
Mutable	chargeable, variable	Settled, unchanging
Mutiny	Insubordination, revolt	Loyalty, subordination

Mystify	Puzzle, perplex	Illuminate, enlighten
Myth	Fable, legend, saga	Fact, history
Mythical	Legendary, fabulous	Actual, historic
Native	Aboriginal, indigenous, autochthonous, endemic	Alien, exotic, foreign, immigrant, imported
Nebulous	Cloudy, misty, confused	Clear, unclouded
Nefarious	Depraved, corrupt, evil, heinous, villainous	Innocent, moral, pious
Nervous	Edgy, excitable, fidgety, restless	Composed, steady, tranquil, imperturbable
Nicety	Accuracy, precision,	Carelessness, indifferent
Notorious	Well-known, renowned noted (in something bad) disreputable	Unknown, reputable
nugatory	Trifling, insignificant	Important, effective
Numb	Anaesthetized, insensible, paralyzed, deadened	Lively, active, vigorous, aware
Obedient	Dutiful, good, well-behaved	Mischievous, stubborn
Oblivion	Forgetfulness, obscurity	Memory, remembrance
Oblivious	Absent-minded, inattentive, abstracted	Aware, observant
Obnoxious	Exposed, harmful, hateful, odious, offensive	Free, cheerful, harmless, humane, lovable, pleasing.
Obscene	Filthy, indecent	Pure, clean
Obscure	Darken, dim, arcane, cryptic	Clear, explicit, plain, transparent
Obtuse	Stupid, dull	Intelligent, bright
Obsessed	Addicted, addictive, hooked, compulsive	Instinctive, natural
Officious	Meddlesome, mischievous, intrusive,	Harmless, non-interfering, incurious,
Onerous	Burdensome, laborious	Light, easy, trifling
Opportunistic	Ambitious, aspiring, pushy	Indolent, lazy, timid, uninvolved
Oppress	Crush, harass	relieve, help
Optimistic	Confident, hopeful, sanguine	Pessimistic, cynical, defeatist
Oration	Speech, address	Silence
Orifice	Opening, aperture, hole	Ending
Ostentatious	Boastful, pretentious	Reticent, restrained
Outrageous	Atrocious, bold, daring, monstrous, scandalous	Timid, appropriate, commendable, decorous, polite
Outstanding	Distinguished, dominant, foremost, paramount	Mediocre, usual
Overbearing	Arrogant, domineering, haughty, imperious	Deferential, docile, modest, obsequious
Overture	Offer, invitation	Withdrawal, finale
Pacific	Peaceful, gentle	Violent, hostile
Palatable	Tasty, appetizing	Unpalatable, tasteless, intangible
Palpable	Tangible	Intangible

Paltry	Little, beggarly	Fine, great, sufficient
Paramount	Supreme, predominant, important, essential	Subordinate, inferior, irrelevant, unimportant
Paucity	Scarcity, fewness, deficiency, inadequate	Abundance, multitude, adequate, sufficient,
Penitence	Repentant, remorseful	Obstinacy, stubbornness
Pensive	Thoughtful, sorrowful	Active, gay, happy
Perennial	Everlasting, perpetual	Temporary
Perseverance	Persistence, steadiness	Slackness, inconstancy
Petition	Request, appeal	Command, order
Piercing	Sharp, acute, penetrating	Soft, low
Piteous	Sad, sorrowful, mournful	Joyful, cheerful
Plague	Immerse, dip	Draw out, come out
Preamble	Introduction, preface	Conclusion, ending
Precarious	Risky, uncertain	Safe, secure
Precedence	Priority, preference	Inferiority
Precipitate	Hasten, expedite, impetuous, impulsive	Delay, retard, cautious, impassive, thoughtful
Preclude	Prevent, stop, hinder, hamper,	Help, allow, permit
Predicate	Assert, affirm	Deny, doubt
Prefatory	Introductory, opening	Concluding, final
Pregnant	Full, teeming	Empty, meaningless
Prejudiced	Biased, slanted, subjective	Unbiased, disinterested
Prejudicial	Baneful, biased	Unbiased, objective
Pretence	Affectation, show, pretext	Sincerity, reality
Prey	Victim, capture	Captor, hunter
Proclamation	Announcement, ordinance	Silence
Prodigal	Extravagant	Miser, economic
Profane	Unconsecrated, impious	Sacred, religious
Profound	Deep, fathomless, excess	Shallow, abstruse
Profuse	Lavish, prodigal	Meager, sharing
Progeny	Descendant, off-spring	Ancestors
Prolific	Productive, fruitful	Unproductive, barren
Prohibit	Ban, debar, enjoin, forbid	Endorse, permit, allow
Prone	Inclined, prostrate	Averse, upright
Propel	Press, push, shove, thrust, urge	Discourage, pull, stop
Proscribe	Outlaw, denounce	Pardon, forgive
Prosecute	Indict, pursue	Abandon, defend
Prototype	Archetype, exemplar, ideal, original	Copy, counterpart, duplicate
Provident	Foreseeing, thrifty	Improvident, extravagant
Provisional	Conditional, contingent, tentative, dependent	Conclusive, definite, permanent

Prudent	Judicious, cautious,	Imprudent
Pungent	Sharp, stinking	Mild, harmless
Quack	Charlatan, imposter	Professional, qualified
Quash	Annul, cancel	Ratify, confirm, restore
Quell	Calm, placate, subdue	Noisy
Quench	Extinguish, put out	Light, ignite, arouse
Radiance	Brilliancy, luster	Dullness, dimness
Radical	Fundamental, organic	Superficial, incomplete
Ragged	Torn, jagged	Even
Raid	Foray, incursion, invasion, sortie	Depress, descend, lower
Random	Casual, desultory, haphazard	Formal, invariable, orderly, systematic
Rancid	Tainted, sour	Untainted, sweet
Rational	Intelligent, reasonable	Irrational, foolish
Rebuff	Reprimand, rebuke	Encourage, approve
Recede	Retire, withdraw	advance, retreat
reciprocal	mutual, correlative	selfish, individual
reckless	rash, regardless	cautious, prudent
rectify	repair, renew, remedy, renovate	destroy, save, keep, conserve, repair
redeem	buy back, recover	retain, detain
Redundant	Exuberant, excessive	Scanty, deficient
Relinquish	Abandon, abdicate, cede, renounce, resign, yield	Possess, maintain
Remission	Abatement, relaxation	Increase, augmentation
Repudiate	Renounce, reject	Allow, admit
Repugnant	Distasteful, offensive	Agreeable, pleasant
Repulsive	Abhorrent, abominable, disgusting, loathsome	Admirable, alluring, amiable, charming
Resolute	Determined, firm	Irresolute, undecided
Respite	Pause, cessation	Continuance, perpetuity
Restoration	Recovery, reinstatement	Destruction, with-holding
Restraint	Check, hindrance	Freedom, frankness
Retrospect	Review	Prospect
Reveal	Publish, disclose	Conceal, hide
Revive	Renew, reanimate	Depress, deject
Revolt	Rebel, mutiny	Loyal, obey, submit
Ridiculous	Laughable, absurd	Grave, serious
Righteousness	Uprightness, goodness	Ungodliness, dishonestly
robust	Strong, hale, stout, lusty, portly	Thin, lean, weak, fragile
Ruinous	Dilapidated, harmful	Whole, sound
Rupture	Breach, break	Union, attachment
Rustic	Rural, simple rude, clownish	Urbane, polished

Sacrilegious	Profane, impious	Pious, reverent
Sacred	Blessed, consecrated	Temporal worldly
Sad	Dejected, depressed, despondent, disconsolate	Joyous, blithe, cheerful, jubilant. lively
Saddle	Load, burden	Unload, disburden
Sane	Sound, healthy, sensible, reasonable	Unsound, confused, unreasonable, insane
Saucy	Impertinent, rude	Polite, reserved
Savory	Tasty, palatable, spicy	Unsavory, tasteless
Sarcastic	Biting, caustic, cutting, sardonic	Complimentary, flattering, favourable
Scandal	Shame, infamy, slander	Credit, praise
Scandalous	Atrocious, monstrous	Appropriate, commendable, humane, polite
Scanty	Insufficient, meager	Abundant, plentiful
Scatter	Sprinkle, disperse, diffuse, disseminate	Retain, hold, gather, unite
Sceptic	Agnostic, atheist, doubter, unbeliever	Believer, bigot, religious, zealot
Seclusion	Separation, withdrawal	Publicity, union
Secular	Temporal, civil, lay, profane, worldly	Religious, eternal, pious
Sedate	Calm, composed, sober, serious, solemn, staid	Perturbed, agitated, light-hearted
Seductive	Alluring, enticing, attractive, luring,	Repelling, chill, dissuade
Semblance	Resemblance, likeness	Unlikeness
Sensual	Carnal, fleshly	Ascetic, spiritual
Servile	Slavish, menial	Masterly, lordly
Shackle	Fetter, hamper	Loose, release
Shuffle	Mix, confuse	Clear, be frank
Slender	Slim, fragile, weak, thin	Fat, bulky, stout, strong
Sloth	Torpor, inactivity, laziness	Activity, vigour
Smite	Strike, beat, hit	Spare, repair
Snug	Close, comfortable	Uncomfortable
Smudge	Soil, besmirch, dirty	Bleach, clean, purify
Sober	Moderate, calm	Immoderate, excited
Solace	Console, comfort, peace	Vex, pain, irritation
Solemn	Formal, ceremonial	Informal, profane
Solicitude	Care, concern, worry	Baffle, confuse, puzzle
Solicitous	anxious, apprehensive	Careless, unconcerned
Solitary	Lone, single, secluded	Companionable, sociable
Sophistry	Casuistry, hair-splitting	Uncontroversial
Sordid	Dirty, foul, filthy	Clean, polished
Sovereign	Royal, regal, authority	Subject, ineffectual
Speculation	Thought, theory	Action, fact
Speculator	Barracker, observer	Performer, participant
Splendid	Gorgeous, sumptuous	Shabby, cheap
Spontaneous	Voluntary, without preparation	Involuntary, with prior preparation

Spurious	Illegitimate, forged, counterfeit, shoddy	Genuine, authentic, accurate, sincere
Squander	Dissipate, waste	Save, economize
Stagnant	Still, motionless, stationary	Running, moving, in action
Stake	Risk, hazard	Shirk, avoid
Staunch	Firm, resolute	Infirm, unsteady
Steadfast	Fixed, established	Unfixed, infirm
Steep	Abrupt, precipitous	Flat, gentle, level, low
Sterile	Arid, barren, childless, unfruitful, unproductive	Bearing, fruitful, viable, yielding, productive
Stimulate	Arouse, stir	Calm, tranquil
Stout	Strong, robust, portly	Thin, lean, weak
Stray	Wander, err, deviate	Stay, continue
Stringent	Astringent, contracting, tight,	Relaxing, gentle
Strip	Denude, uncover, bare	Cover, clothe
Stubborn	Obstinate, unyielding, adamant, inflexible	Adaptable, docile, yielding, tractable
Sublime	High, exalted	Low, depressed
Subdue	Check, constrain, curb, repress, restrain, suppress	Incite, stimulate
Subservient	Ancillary, inferior	Superior, leading
Subsistence	Living, existence	Starvation
Subtle	Nice, delicate, rare, thin, crafty	Rough, coarse, unrefined, simple
Subvert	Overthrow, destroy	Reconstruct, restore
Sumptuous	Costly, expensive	Cheap, simple
Superfluous	Redundant, useless, harmful, unprofitable	Useful, beneficial, profitable, serviceable
Superlative	Highest, greatest	Lowest, smallest
Surmise	Suspect, suppose	Know, be sure, exact
Susceptible	Sensitive, impressionable	Insusceptible, hard
Suspicious	Doubtful, questionable	Certain, trustful, clear
Swell	Dilate, expand, bulge	Diminish, lessen, deflate, actual
Symbolical	Typical, representative	Actual
Synonymous	Equivalent, similar	Dissimilar, contrary
Tacit	Implied, implicit	Explicit, expressed
Taciturn	Close, reticent, uncommunicative, secretive	Unreserved, talkative, chatty
Tangible	Tactile, substantial	Impalpable, unreal
Tantamount	Equivalent, equal	Unequal, non-equivalent
Taunt	Jeer, flout, scoff, gibe	Soothe, commend, praise
Tedious	Wearisome, irksome	Delightful, agreeable
Tenacity	Adhesiveness, obstinacy	Looseness, inertia
Terrestrial	Earthy, worldly	Heavenly, celestial
Testimony	Witness, deposition	Concealment, denial
Theatrical	Dramatic, showy, histrionic	Natural, real, prosaic

Terse	Compendious, laconic, concise, brief	Lengthy, talkative, tedious
Thrifty	Provident, economical	Prodigal, uneconomic
Thriftless	Wasteful, improvident, spendthrift	Cautious, frugal, miserly, thrifty
Thwart	Oppose, frustrate, balk, foil, inhibit	Help, advance, permit, allow
Tipsy	Intoxicated, drunk, nervous, shaken, agitated	Sober, calm, composed, cool
Torment	Pain, torture	Comfort, easy, tranquil
Tortuous	Twisted, winding, crooked	Straight, honest, simple
Tranquil	Calm, quiet, composed, peaceful	Disturbed, agitated
Treachery	Disloyalty, perfidy	Loyalty, faith
Trench	Infringe, trespass	Respect, observe
Trifle	Toy, play, wanton	Serious
Trivial	Paltry, petty	Significant, important
Triumph	Victory, achievement	Lament, fail
Turbulent	Blustering, riotous, stormy, violent	Tranquil, peaceful
Turmoil	Bustle, confusion, hurry	Quiet, peacefulness
Turpitude	Baseness, depravity, wickedness, vileness	Worthiness, goodness
Tyrant	Despot, autocrat	Constitutional, sovereign
Tyro	Beginner, novice,	Expert, old hand, veteran
Unethical	Amoral, immoral, unprincipled, unscrupulous	Moral, principled, scrupulous
Unanimous	Accordant, harmonious	Discordant, disagreeing
Unique	Solve, single, unmatched	Common, frequent
Uphold	Back, champion, defend	Betray, destroy, drop
Urbane	Cultivated, genteel, sophisticated	Brusque, gauche, vulgar
Urbanity	Civility, politeness	Rudeness, harshness
Vagrant	Wandering, roaming	Settled, homely
Vague	Uncertain, indefinite	Certain, definite, sure
Vain	Empty, worthless	Useful, effective
Valiant	Brave, gallant	Cowardly,
Validity	Efficiency, authority	Inefficiency, weakness
Vanish	Disappear, pass away	Appear, live, survive
Vehement	Violent, boisterous	Weak, cold, lean
Veil	Screen, hide, conceal	Disclose, uncover
Velocity	Swiftness, rapidity	Slowness, tardiness
Venerable	Reverend, grave	Trifling, light
Verbose	Wordy, diffuse, long-winded, repetitious	Terse, silent, speechless
Veracity	Truth, reality, correctness	Fiction, unreality
Vexatious	Annoying, harassing, irritating, knotty	Soothing, pleasing,
Vicious	Faulty, defective, corrupt, depraved	Perfect, incorrupt, simple
Viable	Fertile, fruitful	Aborted, sterile, untenable

Vibrate	Fluctuate, oscillate	Stationary, motionless
Vigour	Power, strength	Weakness, sickness
Vindictive	Revengeful, spiteful, malevolent, malicious	Benevolent, kindly
Vivid	Lively, clear	Dull, unimpressive
Vogue	Fashion, usage, trend	Unpopular, outdated
Voluntary	Spontaneous, free	Involuntary
Voracious	Greedy, ravenous	Satiable, satisfied
Vulnerable	Weak, exposed, untenable, defenseless	Fortified, strong, invulnerable, guarded, invincible
Wander	Meander, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray	Remain, rest, settle, steady
Wariness	Caution, circumspection, vigilance, watchfulness	Incaution, careless
Warrant	Guarantee, certify, authorize	Forbid, disallow
Wearisome	Fatiguing, irksome, tiring, tedious	Refreshing, restful
Whimsical	Freakish, fanciful, eccentric, capricious	Serious, staid
Wistful	Pensive, thoughtful, dreamy, moody, nostalgic	Cheerful, happy, heedless, airy, flippant
Wretched	Unfortunate, sad, miserable, dismal, sorry	Joyous, contended
Wrinkle	Fold, crease, crimp, pleat	Smooth surface, flat, straighten
Yearn	Hanker, long, pine	Be satisfied, be contended
Yield	Forgo, give in, surrender, relinquish, concede	Resist, withhold, refuse
Yoke	Link, bondage, slavery	Freedom, liberty
Zeal	Passion, eagerness	Apathy, weakness
Zenith	Top, apex, climax, pinnacle, summit	Base, bottom, foot, low
Zest	Brio, dash, drive, energy, gusto, pleasure, spirit	Dullness,

Most Important English MCQ's

1. He was unreasonably incensed ---------- me.
(a) With (b) At
(c) Against (d) On

2. The Prime Minister invested the new establishment ---------- judicial authority.
(a) Over (b) On
(c) Against (d) With

3. They quarreled ---------- division of the booty.
(a) About (b) On
(c) Upon (d) Over

4. The protracted illness has reduced him ---------- skeleton.
(a) To (b) By
(c) Up to (d) Into

5. The Government has embarked ---------- the implementation of the 20-point programme vigorously.
(a) With (b) Upon
(c) At (d) On

6. They talked ---------- the matter for many hours without arriving at any conclusion.
(a) On (b) About
(c) Upon (d) Over

7. He was vexed ---------- the behaviour of his son.
(a) At (b) With
(c) About (d) On

8. He was totally innocent ---------- the crime.
(a) About (b) With
(c) From (d) Of

9. He will not succeed ---------- he works hard.
(a) Unless (b) Until
(c) In case (d) In

10. We will have to atone ---------- our misdeeds.
(a) At (b) On
(c) With (d) For

11. Large number of colleges are affiliated ---------- the Karachi University.
(a) With (b) By
(c) From (d) To

12. The man was an accomplice ---------- the thief.
(a) Of (b) In
(c) With (d) From

13. The destiny has destined him ---------- a high post than he now holds.
(a) For (b) To
(c) On (d) Upon

14. It is natural for us to exult ---------- our own success.
(a) At (b) Over
(c) On (d) Against

15. The teacher seemed to be irritated ---------- me.
(a) With (b) Over
(c) From (d) Against

16. What he has done ---------- no excuse.
(a) With (b) Of
(c) For (d) In

17. Fate smiled ---------- him in all his ventures.
(a) At (b) With
(c) On (d) Above

18. Work hard ---------- you should fail.
(a) Otherwise (b) Or
(c) That (d) Lest

19. At last he yielded ---------- the temptation.
(a) For (b) About
(c) At (d) To

20. The master dispensed ---------- the services of his servant.
(a) Up (b) With
(c) From (d) Through

21. The girl could not bear ---------- the force of the current.
(a) With (b) Up
(c) Out (d) Up against

22. The event came ---------- as he had predicted it.
(a) By (b) About
(c) Off (d) UP

23. His friend has run ---------- his whole fortune.
(a) Out (b) Down
(c) Over (d) About

24. He was unreasonably incensed ---------- me.
(a) With (b) At

(c) On (d) About

25. So many servants attended ---------- him during his illness.
(a) At (b) Upon
(c) On (d) With

26. He will cast ---------- an opportunity of taking revenge on you.
(a) Up (b) For
(c) On (d) About for

27. He has not yet reconciled ---------- his friend.
(a) To (b) With
(c) From (d) By

28. He congratulated his friend ---------- the latter's success.
(a) About (b) For
(c) On (d) Against

29. He revenged himself ---------- his enemy.
(a) From (b) On
(c) By (d) With

30. At present I am occupied ---------- writing a book on General Knowledge.
(a) In (b) With
(c) On (d) About

31. ---------- the event of his resigning his job, his family would starve.
(a) At (b) On
(c) Within (d) In

32. He always connives ---------- the faults of his children.
(a) With (b) On
(c) At (d) About

33. I complimented him ---------- his bright success in the examination.
(a) At (b) On
(c) About (d) For

34. These days everybody complains ---------- corruption in public life.
(a) About (b) On
(c) Of (d) Against

35. We sailed ---------- the river.
(a) In (b) On
(c) At (d) Down

36. He was kind enough to accede ---------- his request.
(a) With (b) In
(c) To (d) Over

37. She persisted ---------- doing the job despite its being uninteresting to her.
(a) On (b) With
(c) At (d) In

38. In the world of today, material values take precedence ------- spiritual values.
(a) At (b) On
(c) Over (d) Above

39. He persevered ---------- all obstacles.
(a) Among (b) Between
(c) Through (d) Despite

40. I am ---------- sure of it as you are.
(a) Quite (b) As
(c) Perfectly (d) Very

41. Beethoven ---------- music you have been listening to was one of the world's famous composers.
(a) Which (b) Whose
(c) About whom (d) About which

42. I was born in London but ---------- most of my childhood in the country.
(a) Spend (b) Spent
(c) Spended (d) Spending

43. In my town, they continuously ---------- down old houses and put up new ones.
(a) Pulled (b) Pull
(c) Pulling (d) Pulls

44. The grandfather's clock ---------- there for as long as I can remember.
(a) Stood (b) Stands
(c) Has been standing (d) Is standing

45. I have been mending my socks ---------- the last two hours.
(a) For (b) Since
(c) Against (d) Within

46. I have to go back ---------- my promise.
(a) From (b) To
(c) On

47. Mr. Aslam sat ---------- the Managing Committee.
(a) In (b) On
(c) To

48. Rani will wash the tank ---------- Saturday.
(a) In (b) On
(c) To

49. Ali did not abide ---------- the rule.
(a) Around (b) By
(c) At

50. Nawaz is ---------- stronger of the two.
(a) Certainly (b) Certainly the
(c) Certainty

51. We can certainly learn about philosophy ---------- the help of mathematics.
(a) By (b) On
(c) With

52. The new weapons were not ---------- enough.

(a) The effective (b) An effective
(c) Effective

53. Mr. Salman's wife ---------- yesterday.
(a) Has come (b) Came
(c) Had come

54. Had Uzma come into the room, she ---------- the child eating the paper.
(a) Saw (b) Would see
(c) Would have seen

55. When I was sleeping, she ---------- playing the sitar.
(a) Was (b) Must be
(c) Were

56. The main points are as ---------- .
(a) Follows (b) Follow (c) Following

57. I congratulated him ---------- his success.
(a) On (b) For
(c) At

58. I have not seen him ---------- the last ten days.
(a) For (b) Since
(c) By

59. I stared at him ---------- he spoke.
(a) When (b) While
(c) Whenever

60. I wish I ---------- a car.
(a) Had (b) Have
(c) May have

61. I invited him ---------- dinner.
(a) For (b) To
(c) At

62. Would you mind ---------- the bag for me.
(a) Hold (b) Holding
(c) To Hold

63. He has a very expensive watch ---------- his wrist.
(a) On (b) In
(c) Around

64. If you need a coat you will have to buy ---------- as I cannot give you mine.
(a) It (b) One
(c) Some (d) Any

65. Will Iqbal help us prepare for the examination? He will help us if he ---------- time.
(a) Would have (b) Had
(c) Has had (d) Has

66. What colour are you going in to have your house painted. We will ---------- .
(a) Paint in white
(b) Paint white
(c) Had painted in white
(d) Have it painted white
(e) Have it white painted

67. Who is the new secretary of the club? The members ---------- recently.
(a) Elected Sania secretary.
(b) Elected to Sania secretary.
(c) Elected secretary to Sania
(d) Elected secretary Sania

68. Will Raja drive to Multan? No, his father persuaded him-----.
(a) For not driving (b) Not for driving
(c) Not to drive (d) To not drive

69. Can they go shopping with us? Sorry, they are busy; I wish they ---------- with you now.
(a) Can go (b) Are going
(c) Could go (d) Would go

70. It is very nice movie and they are also free tonight. I wish they ---------- to the movie tonight.
(a) Can go (b) Are going
(c) Could go (d) Would go

71. It has been raining for the past five days. I wish it ---------- .
(a) Stopped to rain (b) Stopped raining
(c) Would stop raining (d) Were to stop raining

72. Do you speak French? Yes, I learned ---------- in France.
(a) It how it speak (b) How speak it
(c) Speaking it (d) It to speak

73. Might Shahla have come at 8-00? Yes, she ---------- .
(a) May have (b) Might
(c) Had (d) Might have

74. Rubi talks a lot, doesn't she? Yes, although there's no reason for ---------- .
(a) So much have talking
(b) Her so much talking
(c) Her talking so much
(d) Talking her so much

75. Why is Maria so late? I do not know ---------- be.
(a) What can the reason
(b) Can what the reason
(c) What the reason
(d) What the reason can

76. The neighbours will not let their son play with Salman. What could Salman ---------- to deserve that?
(a) Do (b) Done
(c) Have done (d) Be done

77. Did he get a new shirt? Yes, he bought ---------- one.
(a) Himself (b) Him
(c) For himself (d) His

78. How are you going to have your hair cut? During the hot weather I am going to ---------
(a) Cut it short (b) Cut it shortly
(c) Have it shortly cut (d) Have it cut short

79. He left for Karachi by the ---------- train.
(a) Half past eight (b) Eight-thirty
(c) Eight-thirty o'clock
(d) Thirty minutes past eight

80. Everyone wonders why you took such a risk. I wish they would ---------- .
(a) Stop to guess (b) Stop in their guessing
(c) Stop guessing (d) Stop from guessing

81. Can he swim? I don't think he knows ----------.
(a) Swimming (b) To swim
(c) How to swim (d) How can he swim

82. We must leave right away. Oh, don't be in ---------- .
(a) So hurry (b) Such hurry
(c) A such hurry (d) Such a hurry

83. I ran quickly ---------- late.
(a) Not in order to be (b) In order to be not
(c) In order not to be (d) In order to not be

84. I will come to meet you at the station in my car ---------- you do not have to walk to my house.
(a) So that (b) In order
(c) That (d) Because

85. I cannot remember where ---------- my coat.
(a) I would have left (b) Did I leave
(c) I left (d) I was made to leave

86. All the ---------- French houses were sold.
(a) Old fine white (b) White fine old
(c) Fine old white (d) Fine white old

87. Is he sorry for what he did? Not at all! He doesn't know what ---------- be sorry for.
(a) Should be (b) May be
(c) He should (d) He could

88. How did he kill the tiger? He killed it ---------- a rifle.
(a) With (b) Through
(c) From (d) By

89. I ---------- trouble with my bicycle these days.
(a) Have been experiencing
(b) Experience
(c) Had been experience
(d) Experienced

90. I wonder why I always have trouble with my car whenever I ---------- to go to the cinema.
(a) Deciding (b) Decide
(c) Am deciding (d) Had decided

91. When the clock struck six o'clock, I ---------- here for over an hour.
(a) Have waited (b) Had to wait
(c) Shall have waited (d) Had been waiting

92. I ---------- a lie if I ever said that I liked you.
(a) Was telling
(b) Have been telling
(c) Would have been telling
(d) Would have told

93. He -------- her for a long time before he finally marries her.
(a) Is knowing (b) Knows
(c) Will know (d) Will have known

94. He could not cut the grass today because the handle of the machine -------- a few days ago.
(a) Braked (b) Was broken
(c) Has broken (d) Had broken

95. He promised that he ---------- the goods yesterday but they have not arrived up till now.
(a) Will deliver
(b) Shall have delivered
(c) Would deliver
(d) Must have delivered

96. Ali asked ---------- my work.
(a) When did I complete
(b) When was I going to complete
(c) When had I completed
(d) When I had completed

97. He will win the race if he -------- running regularly.
(a) Practices (b) Would practice
(c) Will practice (d) Will be practiced

98. He would not have failed if he -------- enough money.
(a) Would have (b) Had
(c) Would have had (d) Was having

99. That table would collapse if both -------- on it.
(a) Would stand (b) Will stand
(c) Are standing (d) Stood

100. If more teams withdraw the tournament --------
(a) May have to be cancelled
(b) Will have cancel
(c) Will have cancelled
(d) Would cancel

101. He was unable to help because he -------- to earn much money.
(a) Has been failed (b) Had failed
(c) Had been failed (d) Was being failed

102. This is the first time I -------- a typewriter.
(a) Ever had used (b) Will ever use
(c) Have ever been using (d) Have ever used

103. I hope it will not rain when the bride ---------- the church.
(a) Will be leaving
(b) Will have left
(c) Has been going to leave
(d) Leaves

104. I wish I ---------- it.
(a) Will break
(b) Would have broken
(c) Should have broken
(d) Had broken

105. It is time that we ---------- something useful.
(a) May do
(b) Did
(c) Should have been done
(d) Could have been done

106. Although he worked very hard ---------- get first class marks.
(a) He did not
(b) But he did not
(c) In spite of it he did not
(d) However he did not

107. You have done very well, -------- ?
(a) Haven't you (b) Have you
(c) Isn't it (d) Is it

108. Does your father know ---------- in English?
(a) That why you failed
(b) Why you failed
(c) Did you fail
(d) Why have you been failed

Direction: Chose the correct word or phrase for filling the blank space from the alternatives given below each sentence.

109. We had fish on -------- days.
(a) Alternative (b) Alternating

110. It is difficult to run a school with so -------- students.
(a) Little (b) Few
(c) Small

111. It is pity that though he was -------- intelligent, he did not work hard.
(a) Much (b) Very
(c) Too

112. Yesterday I received a letter by -------- post.
(a) Register (b) Registry
(c) Registered

113. You shouldn't be angry, they did it only for ----.
(a) Fun (b) Humour
(c) Joke

114. My sister is -------- of cockroaches.
(a) Fearful (b) Frightened
(c) Afraid

115. He appealed to the President as a last --------.
(a) Resort (b) Rightly
(c) Resource

116. I can never spell his name --------.
(a) Right (b) Rightly
(c) Correctly

117. You are old enough to -------- your shoe-laces.
(a) Bind (b) Tie
(c) Knot

ANALOGIES I

1. Doctor: Nurse:: Follower: _____?
   (A) Employer (B) Leader
   (C) Worker (D) Manager
2. Moon: Satellite:: Earth: _____?
   (A) Sun (B) Planet
   (C) Solar System (D) Asteroid
3. Fear: Threat:: Anger: _____?
   (A) Compulsion (B) Panic
   (C) Provocation (D) Force
4. Clock: Time:: Thermometer: _____?
   (A) Heat (B) Radiation
   (C) Energy (D) Temperature
5. Cup: Lip:: Bird: _____ ?
   (A) Bush (B) Grass
   (C) Forest (D) Beak
6. Tractor: Trailer:: Horse: _____?
   (A) Stable (B) Cart
   (C) Saddle (D) Engine
7. Flower: Bud:: Plant: _____ ?
   (A) Twig (B) Seed
   (C) Taste (D) Flower
8. Flow: River:: Stagnant: _____ ?
   (A) Rain (B) Stream
   (C) Pool (D) Canal
9. Paw: Cat:: Hoof: _____ ?
   (A) Lamb (B) Horse
   (C) Elephant (D) Lion
10. Car: Garage:: Aeroplane: _____ ?
    (A) Port (B) Depot
    (C) Hangar (D) Harbour
11. Venerate: Worship:: Extol: _____?
    (A) Glorify (B) Homage
    (C) Compliment (D) Recommend
12. Nurture: Neglect:: Denigrate: ____?
    (A) Reveal (B) Extol
    (C) Recognize (D) Calumniate
13. Tiger: Forest:: Otter : _____ ?
    (A) Cage (B) Sky
    (C) Nest (D) Water
14. Illiteracy: Education:: Flood: _____?
    (A) Rain (B) Bridge
    (C) Dam (D) River
15. Hill: Mountain:: Stream: _____?
    (A) River (B) Canal
    (C) Glacier (D) Avalanche
16. Fruit: Banana:: Mammal: _____?
    (A) Cow (B) Snake
    (C) Fish (D) Sparrow
17. Fire: Ashes:: Explosion:_____?
    (A) Flame (B) Debris
    (C) Sound (D) Death
18. Drama: Stage:: Tennis: _____ ?
    (A) Net (B) Tournament
    (C) Racket (D) Court
19. Sculptor: Statue:: Poet: _____ ?
    (A) Canvas (B) Pen
    (C) Verse (D) Chisel
20. Malaria: Disease:: Spear: _____ ?
    (A) Wound (B) Sword
    (C) Weapon (D) Death
21. Reading: Knowledge:: Work: ____?
    (A) Experience (B) Engagement
    (C) Employment (D) Experiment
22. Cricket: Bat:: Hockey: _____ ?
    (A) Field (B) Stick
    (C) Player (D) Ball
23. Enough: Excess:: Sufficiency:____?
    (A) Adequacy (B) Surplus
    (C) Competency (D) Import
24. Skeleton: Body:: Grammar:

_____?
(A) Language (B) Sentence
(C) Meaning (D) Education

25. Mature: Regressed:: Varied: _____?
(A) Rhythmic (B) Monotonous
(C) Decorous (D) Obsolete

26. Ship: Sea:: Camel: _____?
(A) Forest (B) Land
(C) Mountain (D) Desert

27. Dilatory: Expeditious:: Direct: ___?
(A) Circumlocutory
(B) Tortuous
(C) Straight
(D) Curved

28. Wrist: Elbow:: Ankle: _____ ?
(A) Heel (B) Fingers
(C) Foot (D) Knee

29. Amber: Yellow:: Carmine: _____?
(A) Red (B) Green
(C) Violet (D) Blue

30. Wax: Wane:: Zenith: _____?
(A) Nadir (B) Bottom
(C) Fall (D) Height

31. Foundation: Edifice:: Constitution: _____?
(A) Government (B) State
(C) Nation (D) Cabinet

32. Video: Cassette:: Computer: _____?
(A) Reels (B) Recordings
(C) Files (D) Floppy

33. Produce: Waste:: Contrast: _____?
(A) Match (B) Correct
(C) Oppose (D) Contradict

34. Paleography: Writings::Ichthyology:_____?
(A) Fishes (B) Whales
(C) Oysters (D) Mammals

35. Painting: Artist:: Symphony: _____? .
(A) Novelist (B) Poet
(C) Essayist (D) Composer

36. Dawn: Dusk:: Inauguration: _____?
(A) Invitation (B) Valediction
(C) Repetition (D) Organisation

37. Annihilation: Fire:: Cataclysm: ___?
(A) Earthquake (B) Flood
(C) Emergency (D) Steam

38. Entrepreneur: Profit:: Scholar: ___?
(A) Income (B) Knowledge
(C) Service (D) Business

39. Anatomy: Zoology:: Pediatrics: __?
(A) Chemistry (B) Medicine
(C) Paleontology (D) Mechanics

40. Novice: Learner:: Harbinger: ____?
(A) Messenger (B) Thief
(C) Pickpocket (D) Robber

41. Mattock: Dig:: Shovel: _____?
(A) Break (B) Push
(C) Scoop (D) Whittle

42. Foresight:Anticipation:: Insomnia:_____?
(A) Treatment (B) Disease
(C) Sleeplessness (D) Unrest

43. Poles: Magnet:: Battery: _____?
(A) Cells (B) Power
(C) Terminals (D) Energy

44. Physician: Treatment:: Judge: ____?
(A) Punishment (B) Judgments
(C) Lawyer (D) Court

45. Ice: Coldness:: Earth: _____?

(A) Weight (B) Jungle
(C) Gravitatism (D) Sea

46. Safe: Secure:: Protect: _____?
(A) Lock (B) Sure
(C) Guard (D) Conserve

47. Firm: Flabby:: Piquant: _____?
(A) Bland (B) Salty
(C) Pleasant (D) Small

48. Appreciation: Reward:: Disgrace: _____?
(A) Crime (B) Guilt
(C) Allegation (D) Punishment

49. Mouse: Cat:: Fly: _____?
(A) Animal (B) Horse
(C) Spider (D) Rat

50. Kilogram: Quintal:: Paisa: _____?
(A) Rupee (B) Money
(C) Coin (D) Wealth

51. Earth: Axis:: Wheel: _____?
(A) Tyre (B) Car
(C) Road (D) Hub

52. Engineer: Machine:: Doctor: _____?
(A) Hospital (B) Body
(C) Disease (D) Medicine

53. South: North-West:: West: _____?
(A) South-West (B) East
(C) North-East (D) South

54. Pride: Humility:: Desire: _____?
(A) Wish (B) Hate
(C) Suppress (D) Indifference

55. Boat: Oar:: Bicycle: _____?
(A) Chain (B) Pedal
(C) Road (D) Wheel

56. Much: Many:: Measure: _____?
(A) Weight (B) Measures
(C) Calculate (D) Count

57. Lapse: Session:: Conclude: _____?
(A) Leave (B) Permit
(C) Agency (D) Policy

58. Boat: Sales:: Balloon: _____?
(A) Rubber (B) Hot air
(C) Rope (D) Nylon

59. Clue: Mystery:: Warning: _____?
(A) Disaster (B) Precaution
(C) Risk (D) Danger

60. Cup: Lip:: Bird: _____?
(A) Bush (B) Grass
(C) Forest (D) Beak

61. Flow: River:: Stagnant: _____?
(A) Rain (B) Stream
(C) Canal (D) Pool

62. Peacock: India:: Bear: _____?
(A) Russia (B) England
(C) Australia (D) America

63. Insect: Disease:: War: _____?
(A) Army (B) Defeat
(C) Arsenal (D) Destruction

64. Book: Cover:: Painting: _____?
(A) Example (B) Wall
(C) Colour (D) Frame

65. Float: Sink:: Boat: _____?
(A) Ship (B) War
(C) Submarine (D) Missile

66. Water: Dam:: Trade: _____?
(A) Commerce (B) Economy
(C) Goods (D) Trade Policy

67. Interest: Money lender:: Salary: _____?
(A) Employees (B) Seminar
(C) Workers (D) Prisoners

68. Asthma: Lungs:: Conjunctivitis: _____?
(A) Bones (B) Teeth
(C) Eyes (D) Blood

69. Dismay: Joy:: Tend: _____?
(A) Regret (B) Ignore

(C) Negligfble (D) Spoil

70. Thermometer: Temperature:: Glucometer: _____?
(A) Body sugar
(B) Body resistance
(C) Blood
(D) Blood sugar

71. Communicable disease: Malaria:: Non-communicable disease: _____?
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Hepatitis
(C) Aids (D) Cancer

72. Air: Atmosphere:: Water: _____?
(A) Island (B) Earth
(C) Ocean (D) Drop

73. Mother: Daughter:: Father: _____?
(A) Son (B) Brother
(C) Boy (D) Sister

74. Obey: Defy:: Work: _____?
(A) Lazy (B) Rest
(C) Idle (D) Labour

75. Light: Sun:: Heat: _____?
(A) Electricity (B) Moon
(C) Fire (D) Stars

76. Oil: Lamp:: Wax: _____?
(A) Bulb (B) Candle
(C) Light (D) Dark

77. Parrot: Cage:: Man: _____ ?
(A) Home (B) Life
(C) House (D) Prison

78. Mango: Fruit:: Potato: _____?
(A) Root (B) Stem
(C) Flower (D) Fruit

79. Dog: Bark:: Goat: _____?
(A) Grunt (B) Bray
(C) Howl (D) Bleat

80. Laugh: Joy:: Weep: _____?
(A) Grief (B) Remorse
(C) Baby (D) Punishment

81. Typist: Typewriter: Writer: _____?
(A) Book (B) Paper
(C) Script (D) Pen

82. Rupee: India:: Yen: _____?
(A) Turkey (B) Bangladesh
(C) Japan (D) Pakistan

83. Dog: Rabies:: Mosquito: _____?
(A) Malaria (B) Sting
(C) Death (D) Plague

84. Aeroplane: Cockpit:: Train: _____?
(A) Coach (B) Wagon
(C) Engine (D) Compartment

85. Pen: Ink:: Pencil: _____?
(A) Knife (B) Write
(C) Lead (D) Chalk

86. Trouble: Safety:: Freedom: _____?
(A) Independence (B) Patient
(C) Liberty (D) Slavery

87. Sickness: Health:: Happiness: _____?
(A) Medicine (B) Sorrow
(C) Comfort (D) Misery

88. Bee: Honey:: Cow: _____?
(A) Animal (B) Water
(C) Grass (D) Milk

89. Plant: Tree:: House: _____?
(A) Skyscraper (B) Building
(C) Home (D) Residence

90. Tall: Short:: Treachery: _____?
(A) Respect (B) Honour
(C) Disgrace (D) Loyalty

91. Stone: Hard:: Feather: _____?
(A) Soft (B) White
(C) Bird (D) Fly

92. Home: Shelter:: School: _____?
(A) Principal (B) Student
(C) Class (D) Education

93. Timid: Ass:: Cunning: _____?
(A) Ant (B) Fox
(C) Rabbit (D) Horse

94. Architect: Building:: Sculptor: ___?
(A) Museum (B) Stone
(C) Chisel (D) Statue

95. Country: President:: State: _____?
(A) Chief Minister (B) Prime Minister
(C) Speaker (D) Governor

96. Forecast: Future: : Regret: _____?
(A) Present (B) Atone
(C) Past (D) Sins

97. Fear: Threat: : Anger: _____?
(A) Compulsion (B) Panic
(C) Provocation (D) Force

98. Melt: Liquid: : Freeze: _____?
(A) Ice (B) Condense
(C) Solid (D) Crystal

99. Paw: Cat: : Hoof: _____?
(A) Horse (B) Lion
(C) Lamb (D) Elephant

100. Scribble: Write: : Stammer: _____?
(A) Walk (B) Play
(C) Speak (D) Dance

Answer

1	B	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	D	6	B	7	B
8	C	9	B	10	C	11	A	12	B	13	D	14	C
15	A	16	A	17	B	18	D	19	C	20	C	21	A
22	B	23	B	24	A	25	B	26	D	27	A	28	D
29	A	30	A	31	C	32	D	33	A	34	A	35	D
36	B	37	B	38	B	39	B	40	A	41	C	42	C
43	C	44	B	45	C	46	C	47	A	48	D	49	C
50	A	51	D	52	C	53	C	54	B	55	B	56	D
57	D	58	B	59	D	60	D	61	D	62	A	63	D
64	D	65	C	66	D	67	A	68	C	69	B	70	D
71	D	72	C	73	A	74	B	75	C	76	B	77	D
78	B	79	D	80	A	81	D	82	C	83	A	84	C
85	C	86	D	87	B	88	D	89	B	90	D	91	A
92	D	93	B	94	D	95	D	96	C	97	C	98	C
99	A	100	C										

ANALOGIES II

1. BUNCH: KEY::_____ ?
   (A) Hound: Pack
   (B) Team: Competition
   (C) Beehive: Bee
   (D) Bouquet: Flower
2. PROFIT: LOSS::_____ ?
   (A) Success: Failure
   (B) Rupee: Paisa
   (C) Multiplication: Addition
   (D) Whole: Part
3. SAPLING: TREE::_____ ?
   (A) Horse: Mare
   (B) Student: Teacher
   (C) Bud: Flower
   (D) River: Brook
4. SUPERVISOR: WORKER::_____ ?
   (A) Junior: Senior
   (B) Superior: Inferior
   (C) Elder: Younger
   (D) Officer: Clerk
5. ECSTASY: GLOOM::_____ ?
   (A) Congratulation: Occasion
   (B) Diligent: Successful
   (C) Measure: Scale
   (D) Humiliation: Exaltation
6. MASK: DISGUISE::_____ ?
   (A) Clothes: Necessity
   (B) Building: Office
   (C) Makeup: Beautify
   (D) Radio: News
7. IND: HURRICANE::_____ ?
   (A) Clouds: Rain
   (B) Sky: Universe
   (C) Thunder: Lighting
   (D) Water: Life
8. BIRD: NEST::_____ ?
   (A) Horse: Farm (B) Squirrel: Tree
   (C) Beaver: Dam (D) Cat: Kitchen
   (E) Book: Library
9. DOCTOR: HOSPITAL::_____ ?
   (A) Spectator: Cricket
   (B) Deer: Farm
   (C) Professor: College
   (D) Criminal: Jail
   (E) Wheat: Field
10. CUB: BEAR::_____ ?
    (A) piano: Orchestra
    (B) Puppy: Dog
    (C) Cat: Kitten
    (D) Eagle: Predator
    (E) Fork: Utensil
11. TENET: THEOLOGIAN::_____ ?
    (A) Predecessor: Heir
    (B) Hypothesis: Scientist
    (C) Recluse: Rivalry
    (D) Arrogance: Persecution
    (E) Guitarist: Rock band
12. BADMINTON: SHUTTLECOCK::_____ ?
    (A) Wicket: Cricket
    (B) Stick: Golf
    (C) Bridge: Billiards
    (D) Hockey: Puck
    (E) Mouse: Computer
13. ENTICE: REPEL::_____ ?
    (A) Germinate: Sprout
    (B) Flourish: Fade
    (C) Officiate: Preside
    (D) Lubricate: Grease
    (E) Implore: Entreat
14. OSCILLATE: PENDULUM::____ ?
    (A) Revolve: Wheel
    (B) Swim: Fish
    (C) Turn: Car

(D) Learn: Student
(E) Spin: Gyroscope

15. SPECTACLE: VISIBLE::_____?
(A) Sports: Exciting
(B) Sound: Audible
(C) Machine: Capable
(D) Joke: Laughable

16. HEMI: DEMI::_____?
(A) Maximum: Minimum
(B) Quad: Tetra
(C) Radius: Diameter
(D) Sphere: Lin
(E) Half: Quarter

17. AVIARY: BIRDS::_____?
(A) Dictionary: Work
(B) Sanitarium: Nurses
(C) Gallery: Paintings
(D) Library: Books
(E) Aquarium: Fish

18. LARVA: ADULT::_____?
(A) Adam: Eva
(B) Cub: Deer
(C) Grasshopper: Insect
(D) Tadpole: Frog
(E) Snake: Reptile

19. MOUNTAIN: TUNNEL::_____?
(A) Window: Frame
(B) Door: Handle
(C) Charcoal: Fire
(D) River: Bridge
(E) Wall: Height

20. INITIATE: END::_____?
(A) Enthusiasm: Euphemism
(B) Sum: Difference
(C) Malignant: Cancer
(D) Attend: Ignore
(E) Start: Begin

21. MAUDLIN: DISPASSION::_____?
(A) Dauntless: Trepidation
(B) Mawkish: Sentiment
(C) Vociferous: Predilection
(D) Avuncular: Kinship
(E) Perfunctory: Laxity

22. BIBLIOGRAPHER: LIBRARY::_____?
(A) Student: Examination Hall
(B) Apple: Self
(C) Goldsmith: Gold
(D) Teacher: Classroom
(E) Preacher: Road

23. TAPESTRY: LOOM::_____?
(A) Emulsion: Wall
(B) Inflation: Poor
(C) Painting: Easel
(D) Plan: Trip
(E) Computer: Mouse

24. PERORATION: ADDRESS::____?
(A) Preamble: Speech
(B) Orchestration: Overture
(C) Score: Finale
(D) Denouement: Novel

25. RUNE: ALPHABET::_____?
(A) Range: Mountain
(B) Team: Player
(C) Suspicious: Thief
(D) Stream: Water
(E) Star: Constellation

26. VESSEL: FLEET::_____?
(A) Forest: Clearing
(B) Squadron: Rank
(C) Hound: Pack
(D) Wide: Trunk
(E) Lion: Lair

27. TEDIOUS: BOREDOM::_____?
(A) Burglar: Warning
(B) Witty: Rejuvenation
(C) Enigmatic: Uncertainty

(D) Square: Circle

28. SCOWL: SMILE::_____?
(A) Jazz: Harsh
(B) Acid: Vinegar
(C) Tendentious: Buck
(D) Wine: Water
(E) Despair: Hope

29. LECHER: LUST::_____?
(A) Pith: Herb
(B) Glutton: Greed
(C) Business: Profit
(D) Showbiz: Fame
(E) Garrulous: Cottage

30. LUGUBRIOUS: DOLEFUL::____?
(A) Banal: Insipid
(B) Profligate: Miserly
(C) Pensive: Vacuous
(D) Tangible: Illusory
(E) Tractable: Recalcitrant

31. GROVEL: SERVILE::_____?
(A) Elevator: Skyscraper
(B) Neglect: Fortuitous
(C) Summary: Narration
(D) Foresee: Prescient
(E) Risk: Indiscriminate

32. CLARIFY: CONFUSION::_____?
(A) Cloud: Thunder
(B) Wish: Success
(C) Declare: Bankruptcy
(D) Algorithm: Structure
(E) Mediate: Altercation

33. ETHEREAL: EMPYREAL::_____?
(A) Fetus: Offspring
(B) Earnest: Saccharine
(C) Novice: Expert
(D) Jargon: Authentic
(E) Obsequious: Sycophantic

34. MOAT: CASTLE::_____?
(A) Bridge: River (B) Propel: Ship
(C) Archer: Bow (D) Shoe: Foot
(E) Cummerbund: Waist

35. DOLLAR: DIME::_____?
(A) Rupee: Frank
(B) Saleswoman: Pitch
(C) Retreat: Victory
(D) Century: Decade
(E) Ring: Necklace

36. CHEFF: RECIPE::_____?
(A) Celestial: Deferential
(B) Musician: Score
(C) People: Band
(D) Novelist: Puzzle

37. OSSIFY: BONE::_____?
(A) Embezzle: Account
(B) Pulverize: Dust
(C) Refine: Crude Oil
(D) Filter: Water
(E) Euphoria: Hydrophobia

38. CHIME: JAR::_____?
(A) Hug: Abjure
(B) Command: Request
(C) Zenith: Nadir
(D) Arrow: Quiver
(E) Seek: Find

39. NYMPH: FAUN::_____?
(A) Hurricane: Typhoon
(B) Valley: Range
(C) Goat: Cub
(D) Duck: Dark
(E) Cowboy: Horse

40. AMBIGUOUS: CLEAR::_____?
(A) Singular: Plural
(B) Synthetic: Real
(C) Farmer: Seed
(D) Sheep: Goat
(E) Agreement: Contract

41. HELMET: HEAD::_____?
(A) Glove: Mitten

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(B) Ring: Finger
(C) Goggles: Eyes
(D) Negotiate: Haggle
(E) Scarf: Necklace

42. FELONY: MISDEMEANOR::___?
(A) Blunder: Mistake
(B) Inquire: Question
(C) Phylogenic: Genetic
(D) Friend: Sympathetic
(E) Disorder: Disturbance

43. VERBIAGE: PROLIX::_____?
(A) Iodine: Sublimate
(B) Fertility: Fecund
(C) Pollution: Disease
(D) Prisoner: Sullen
(E) Ornament: Expensive

44. EXTRACT: QUOTATION::_____?
(A) Radius: Diameter
(B) Forecast: Prediction
(C) Explore: Mine
(D) Broil: Lobster
(E) Fry: Fricassee

45. SLOTHFUL: OVERWORK::____?
(A) Confused: Clear
(B) Miser: Overspend
(C) Smile: Laugh
(D) Tired: Exertion
(E) Submissive: Obsession

46. ZEALOT: ENTHUSIASTIC::____?
(A) Action: Verbal
(B) Teacher: Rich
(C) Athlete: Quick
(D) Idler: Lazy
(E) Businessman: Clever

47. CANDY: SUGAR::_____?
(A) Pickle: Brine (B) Wine: Spirits
(C) Apple: Iron (D) Field: Insect
(E) Tropics: Tundra

48. NEST: BIRD::_____?
(A) Cave: Bear
(B) Flower: Petal
(C) Window: House
(D) Dog: Basket

49. TEACHER: SCHOOL::_____?
(A) Businessman: Money
(B) Waitress: Restaurant
(C) Dentist: Tooth
(D) Fish: Water

50. PEBBLE: BOULDER::_____?
(A) Pond: Ocean
(B) River: Rapids
(C) Fish: Elephant
(D) Feather: Bird

51. SLAPSTICK: LAUGHTER::____?
(A) Fallacy: Dismay
(B) Genre: Mystery
(C) Satire: Anger
(D) Mimicry: Tears
(E) Horror: Fear

52. VERVE: ENTHUSIASM::_____?
(A) Loyalty: Duplicity
(B) Devotion: Reverence
(C) Intensity: Color
(D) Eminence: Anonymity
(E) Generosity: Elation

53. SPY: CLANDESTINE::_____?
(A) Accountant: Meticulous
(B) Furrier: Rambunctious
(C) Lawyer: Ironic
(D) Shepherd: Garrulous
(E) Astronaut: Opulent

54. COBBLER: SHOE::_____?
(A) Jockey: horse
(B) Contractor: building

(C) Mason: stone
(D) Cowboy: boot
(E) Potter: paint

55. UMBRAGE: OFFENSE::_____?
(A) Confusion: Penance
(B) Infinity: Meaning
(C) Decorum: Decoration
(D) Elation: Jubilance
(E) Outrage: Consideration

56. DIRGE: FUNERAL::_____?
(A) Chain: Letter
(B) Bell: Church
(C) Telephone: Call
(D) Jingle: Commercial
(E) Hymn: Concerto

57. DOMINANCE: HEGEMONY::__?
(A) Romance: Sympathy
(B) Furtherance: Melancholy
(C) Independence: Autonomy
(D) Tolerance: Philanthropy
(E) Recompense: Hilarity

58. PHOBIC: FEARFUL::_____?
(A) Envious: Desiring
(B) Shy: Familiar
(C) Finicky: Thoughtful
(D) Asinine: Silly
(E) Cautious: Emotional

59. FERAL: TAME::_____?
(A) Rancid: Rational
(B) Repetitive: Recurrent
(C) Ephemeral: Immortal
(D) Nettlesome: Annoying
(E) Repentant: Honorable

60. METAPHOR: SYMBOL::_____?
(A) Pentameter: Poem
(B) Rhythm: Melody
(C) Nuance: Song
(D) Slang: Usage
(E) Analogy: Comparison

Answers

1	D	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	D	6	C	7	A
8	C	9	C	10	B	11	B	12	D	13	B	14	A
15	B	16	B	17	E	18	D	19	D	20	D	21	A
22	D	23	C	24	D	25	E	26	C	27	C	28	E
29	B	30	A	31	D	32	E	33	E	34	E	35	D
36	B	37	B	38	A	39	D	40	B	41	C	42	A
43	B	44	B	45	B	46	D	47	A	48	A	49	B
50	A	51	E	52	B	53	A	54	B	55	D	56	D
57	C	58	D	59	C	60	E						

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ANALOGIES III

1. Hospital is related to Treatment in the same way School is related to :_____ ?
   (A) Education (B) Student
   (C) Teacher (D) Books
2. Monsoon is related to Season in the same way April is related to :_____?
   (A) Spring (B) Autumn
   (C) Winter (D) Month
3. Much is related to Many in the same way as Measure is related to:_____?
   (A) Weight (B) Measures
   (C) Calculate (D) Count
4. Odometer is to Mileage as Compass is to:_____?
   (A) Speed (B) Hiking
   (C) Direction (D) Needle
5. Marathon is to Race as Hibernation is to:_____?
   (A) Winter (B) Bear
   (C) Dream (D) Sleep
6. Window is to Pane as Book is to:_____?
   (A) Novel (B) Glass
   (C) Cover (D) Page
7. Cup is to Coffee as Bowl is to:__?
   (A) Dish (B) Soup
   (C) Spoon (D) Food
8. Yard is to Inch as Quart is to:___?
   (A) Gallon (B) Ounce
   (C) Milk (D) Liquid
9. Boat is related to Oar in the same way as Bicycle is related to:_____?
   (A) Chain (B) Pedal
   (C) Road (D) Wheel
10. Optimist is to Cheerful as Pessimist is to:_____?
    (A) Gloomy (B) Mean
    (C) Petty (D) Helpful
11. Reptile is to Lizard as Flower is to:_____?
    (A) Petal (B) Stem
    (C) Daisy (D) Alligator
12. Play is to Actor as Concert is to: _____?
    (A) Symphony (B) Musician
    (C) Piano (D) Percussion
13. Sponge is to Porous as Rubber is to: _____?
    (A) Massive (B) Solid
    (C) Elastic (D) Inflexible
14. Careful is to Cautious as Boastful is to: _____?
    (A) Arrogant (B) Humble
    (C) Joyful (D) Suspicious
15. Pen is to Poet as Needle is to:_____?
    (A) Thread (B) Button
    (C) Sewing (D) Tailor
16. Secretly is to Openly as Silently is to:_____?
    (A) Scarcely (B) Impolitely
    (C) Noisily (D) Quietly
17. Embarrassed is to Humiliated as Frightened is to:_____?
    (A) Terrified (B) Agitated
    (C) Courageous (D) Reckless
18. Pride is to Lion as Shoal is to:___?
    (A) Teacher (B) Student
    (C) Self-respect (D) Fish
19. Artist is to Painting as Senator is to:_____?
    (A) Attorney (B) Law
    (C) Politician (D) Constitution
20. Exercise is to Gym as Eating is to:_____?
    (A) Food (B) Dieting

(C) Fitness (D) Restaurant

21. Candid is to indiscreet as Honest is to:_____?
(A) Frank (B) Wicked
(C) Truthful (D) Untruthful

22. Guide is to Direct as Reduce is to:_____?
(A) Decrease (B) Maintain
(C) Increase (D) Preserve

23. Oar is to Rowboat as Foot is to:_____?
(A) Running (B) Sneaker
(C) Skateboard (D) Jumping

24. Wax is related to Grease in the same way as Milk is related to:_____?
(A) Ghee (B) Drink
(C) Curd (D) Protein

25. Life is related to Autobiography in the same way as Witness is related to:_____?
(A) Papers (B) Truth
(C) Documents (D) Acceptance

26. Life is related to Death in the same way as Hope is related to:_____?
(A) Sad (B) Despair
(C) Pain (D) Cry

27. Radical is related to Moderate in the same way as Revolution is related to:_____?
(A) Change (B) Chaos
(C) Peace (D) Reformation

28. Cube is related to Square in the same way as Square is related to:_____?
(A) Plane (B) Triangle
(C) Line (D) Point

29. Bank is related to Money in the same way as Transport is related to:_____?
(A) Traffic (B) Goods
(C) Speed (D) Road

30. Fan is related to Wings in the same way as Wheel is related to:_____?
(A) Round (B) Air
(C) Spokes (D) Cars

31. Jade is related to Green in the same way as Garnet is related to:_____?
(A) Blue (B) Orange
(C) Red (D) Yellow

32. Life is related to Death in the same way as Despair is related to:_____?
(A) Sad (B) Hope
(C) Pain (D) Cry

33. Scissors is related to Cloth in the same way as Scythe is related to:_____?
(A) Wood (B) Steel
(C) Grass (D) Paper

34. Cub is related to Tiger in the same way as Fawn is related to:_____?
(A) Stag (B) Monkey
(C) Ass (D) Sheep

35. Radical is related to Moderate in the same way as Revolution is related to:_____?
(A) Change (B) Chaos
(C) Peace (D) Reformation

36. Firm is related to Flabby in the same way as Piquant is related to:_____?
(A) Bland (B) Salty
(C) Pleasant (D) Small

37. Motorcycle is related to Battery in the same way as Life is related to:___?
(A) Earth (B) Sun
(C) Moon (D) Star

38. Appreciation is related to Reward in the same way as Disgrace is

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related to:_____?
(A) Crime (B) Guilt
(C) Allegation (D) Punishment

39. Drummer is related to Orchestra in the same way as Minister is related to:_____?
(A) Constituency (B) Voter
(C) Department (D) Cabinet

40. Accident is related to Carefulness in the same way as Disease is related to:_____?
(A) Sanitation (B) Treatment
(C) Medicine (D) Doctor

41. Thick is related to Thin in the same way as Idle is related to:___?
(A) Virtuous (B) Business
(C) Industrious (D) Activity

42. Bread is related to Wheat in the same way as Brick is related to:_____?
(A) Clay (B) Fire
(C) Cement (D) Building

43. Indolence is related to Work in the same way as Taciturn is related to:_____?
(A) Observe (B) Speak
(C) Cheat (D) Act

44. Mouse is related to Cat in the same way as Fly is related to:_____?
(A) Animal (B) Horse
(C) Spider (D) Rat

45. Street is related to Lane in the same way as Road is related to:___?
(A) Footpath (B) Junction
(C) Avenue (D) Highway

46. Victory is related to Happiness in the same way as Failure is related to:_____?
(A) Defeat (B) Anger
(C) Frustration (D) Sandiness

47. Laugh is related to Joy in the same way as Cry is related to:_____?
(A) Child (B) Sad
(C) Punishment (D) Sorrow

48. Earth is related to Axis in the same way as Wheel is related to:_____?
(A) Tyre (B) Car
(C) Road (D) Hub

49. Engineer is related to Machine in the same way as Doctor is related to:_____?
(A) Hospital (B) Body
(C) Disease (D) Medicine

50. Pride is related to Humility in the same way as Desire is related to:_____?
(A) Wish (B) Hatred
(C) Suppress (D) Indifference

Answers

1	A	2	D	3	D	4	C	5	D	6	D	7	B
8	B	9	B	10	A	11	C	12	B	13	C	14	A
15	D	16	C	17	A	18	D	19	B	20	D	21	D
22	A	23	C	24	C	25	B	26	B	27	C	28	C
29	B	30	C	31	C	32	B	33	C	34	A	35	C
36	A	37	B	38	D	39	D	40	A	41	C	42	A
43	B	44	C	45	C	46	C	47	D	48	D	49	C
50	B												

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Choose Correct Spelling

Q: Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct spelling:

(1) Fill in the blank: "I would be happy to _____ you."
(A) Assist
(B) assit
(C) assist
(D) assest

(2) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) tomarrow
(B) tomorow
(C) tamorrow
(D) tomorrow

(3) Fill in the blank: "I'm very _____ for your assistance."
(A) Greatful
(B) gratefull
(C) greatfull
(D) gratefull
(E) grateful

(4) What is a synonym of the word "help"?
(A) Hinder
(B) change
(C) tired
(D) assist
(E) explain

(5) What is the correct spelling?
(A) Guarante
(B) guarentee
(C) guarantee
(D) garuntee

(6) Fill in the blank: "What would you _____ for this customer?"
(A) Recammend
(B) reckomend
(C) recommend
(D) recomend

(7) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) Acquir
(B) ackquire
(C) acquire
(D) aquire

(8) Fill in the blank: "I cannot believe _____ coming over!"
(A) Their
(B) there
(C) they're

(9) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) homorous
(B) humerous
(C) humorus
(D) humorous

(10) Fill in the blank: "I _____ for that inconvenience to you."
(A) Apolegize
(B) appologize
(C) applogise
(D) apologize

(11) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) Inconveinence
(B) Inconvenience
(C) Inconvienience
(D) Incanvenience

(E) Inconveneince

(12) Which is the correct spelling?

(A) activate
(B) activat
(C) acktivate
(D) actavaite

(13) Which is the correct spelling?

(A) Privelidge
(B) privilege
(C) priveledge
(D) privilage
(E) priviledge

(14) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.

(A) Puerille
(B) Puerile
(C) Puerrile
(D) Purrile

(15) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.

(A) Scriptur
(B) Skripture
(C) Scripcher
(D) Scripture

(16) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.

(A) Careir
(B) Carreer
(C) Caireer
(D) Career

(17) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.

(A) Gaurante
(B) Guaruntee
(C) Garuntee
(D) Guarantee

(18) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.

(A) Forcaust
(B) Forcast
(C) Forecaste
(D) Forecast

(19) Choose the correctly spelt word.

(A) Grametic
(B) Grammatic
(C) Grammetic
(D) Gramatic

(20) Choose the correctly spelt word.

(A) Sedantry
(B) Sedentary
(C) Sedentery
(D) Sedantary

(21) Choose the correctly spelt word.

(A) Acquiescence
(B) Acquisence
(C) Aquicence
(D) Acquissence

(22) Choose the correctly spelt word.

(A) Coruppt
(B) Corrupt
(C) Curropt
(D) Currupt

(23) Choose the correctly spelt word.

(A) Aliennate
(B) Alienate
(C) Allienate
(D) Alienatte

(24) Emma has always been fascinated by the way the

mind works, so she's decided to get a degree in.....?
(A) pshycology
(B) psycology
(C) psychalogy
(D) Psychology

(25) Helen was surprised by the _____ stature of her blind date.
(A) Diminutive
(B) Diminuative
(C) Diminative
(D) dimminutive

(26) Peter always makes such a _____ of himself!
(A) Nuisance
(B) Nuisents
(C) Newsanse
(D) nuisince

(27) Mrs. Baker took her _____ class on a field trip to the zoo.
(A) Kindergarden
(B) Kindergaten
(C) Kindergarten
(D) kindegarden

(28) The crowd _____ me on my acceptance into Mensa.
(A) Congradulated
(B) Congrachulated
(C) Congretulated
(D) congratulated

(29) The annual _____ was ruined when a family of bears stole all the hotdogs.
(A) barbecue
(B) barbequeue
(C) Barbycue
(D) barbcue

(30) Sally's nervous _____ left her standing at the altar.
(A) fiance
(B) finance
(C) feancé
(D) fience

(31) Clara the cat simply chose to ignore the _____ of our dog.
(A) Ezistence
(B) Existance
(C) Existence
(D) existace

(32) My father does not believe in _____ but my mother does.
(A) Reincarnation
(B) Reincarenation
(C) Reincornation
(D) reincantation

(33) The savvy dancer acted as a _____ between the detective and the cabaret owner.
(A) Liaisone
(B) Liaison
(C) Liasone
(D) leason

(34) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Restaureter
(B) Restaurater
(C) Restaurateur
(D) Restourateur

(35) Be sure to leave your travel _____ with the secretary so he'll know how to reach you while you're away.

(A) Itenreray
(B) Itinerary
(C) Iteneray
(D) Itinirary

(36) The clown's performance was _____, to say the least.
(A) Disapointing
(B) Disappainting
(C) Disappointing
(D) Disppointing

(37) _____animals feed almost exclusively on meat.
(A) Carnivorus
(B) Carnivorous
(C) Carnivoures
(D) Carnivoreus

(38) After my grandfather was diagnosed with chronic_____, he moved to Spain.
(A) Neumonia
(B) Penumonia
(C) Pneumonia
(D) Pnuemonia

(39) He wrote _____on every topic from shoestrings to string theory.
(A) prolefically
(B) prolifecally
(C) prollificaly
(D) prolifically

(40) Let me tie your mittens to your sleeves so you don't _____them.
(A) Loose
(B) Looze
(C) Lose
(D) louse

(41) The professor made it clear that _____would not be tolerated.
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Plagiarisum
(C) Plagerism
(D) plagirism

(42) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Pronounciation
(B) Pronuciation
(C) Pronuncitation
(D) Pronunciation

(43) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Carribean
(B) Caribbean
(C) Carribbean
(D) Caribeen

(44) Identify the misspelled word in the list below
(A) Parallel
(B) Prevalent
(C) Prejudice
(D) Perserverance

(45) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Quixotic
(B) Quite
(C) Questionaire
(D) Quarantine

(46) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Goverment
(B) Governmant
(C) Government
(D) Govermant

(47) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Vengeance
(B) Vengance
(C) Vengents
(D) Vengence

(48) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Ligitimate
(B) Legitimate
(C) Legetimate
(D) Legitemate

(49) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Unanimus
(B) Unanemous
(C) Unanimess
(D) Unanimous

(50) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Referense
(B) Refrence
(C) Reference
(D) Referance

(51) Identity the misspelled word in the list below
(A) Indivisible
(B) Irresistable
(C) Indispensable
(D) Irresponsible

(52) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Managable
(B) Millennium
(C) Minuscule
(D) Miscellaneous

(53) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Stationery
(B) Statutory
(C) Sincerely
(D) Sanctuery

(54) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Efficency
(B) Efficentsy
(C) Effciensy
(D) Efficiency

(55) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Neccesary
(B) Necessary
(C) Necessary
(D) Necesary

(56) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Synonymous
(B) Synonymus
(C) Synonimous
(D) Sinonymus

(57) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Hienous
(B) Henous
(C) Heinus
(D) Heinous

(58) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Definitly
(B) Definitly
(C) Defenitely
(D) Definitely

(59) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
(A) Enhancement
(B) Elicit
(C) Enigma
(D) Ecstacy
(60) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
(A) Fluorescent
(B) Fullfill
(C) Facsimile
(D) Fictitious
(61) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Occasion
(B) Occurrence
(C) Overrun
(D) Opponent
(62) Identify the misspelt word in the list below
(A) Mischeivous
(B) Misanthrope
(C) Mussel
(D) Malicious
(63) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Maneuver
(B) Manouver
(C) Manuevre
(D) Manuver
(64) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Leiutenant
(B) Luietenent
(C) Lieutanent
(D) Lieutenant
(65) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
(A) Develop
(B) Desciple
(C) Dilemma
(D) Discipline
(66) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Dexterity
(B) Dyeing
(C) Dessecrate
(D) Descending
(67) Identify the misspelled word in the list below
(A) Pageant
(B) Poignant
(C) Plummage
(D) Priggish
(68) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Persue
(B) Parsue
(C) Persou
(D) Pursue
(69) The judge granted the reluctant witness complete _____ from prosecution for his part in the crime.
(A) Amnesty
(B) Amnasty
(C) Amnisty
(D) emnesty
(70) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Vacuum
(B) Vaccuum
(C) Vacumm
(D) Vaccum
(71) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Forfiet

(B) Forfeit
(C) Forefeit
(D) Fourfit

(72) The waitress brought me a plate of squid even though I ___ asked for clams.
(A) Specificaly
(B) Specifically
(C) specifycally
(D) specificly

(73) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Posess
(B) Poesess
(C) Possess
(D) Pozess

(74) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Idiosyncracy
(B) Idiosincrasy
(C) Idiosyncrasy
(D) Ideosyncracy

(75) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Manoeuvar
(B) Manouver
(C) Maneuver
(D) Manuver

(76) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Councelor
(B) Condescend
(C) Camouflage
(D) Criticize

(77) Sam _____ a successful political campaign.
(A) Orchestraited
(B) Orchestrated
(C) Orchestreated
(D) orcestrated

(78) Identify the misspelled word in the list below
(A) Rhythmical
(B) Reminiscence
(C) Rheumatism
(D) Resevoir

(79) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Reminiscience
(B) Reminiscence
(C) Reminescence
(D) Reminisense

(80) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Yacht
(B) Youthful
(C) Yeilding
(D) Yesterday

(81) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Warid
(B) Wired
(C) Whined
(D) Willful

(82) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Embarassment
(B) Embrassement
(C) Embarrasment
(D) Embarrassment

(83) He ___ a summer house, an exercise bike, and a hamster in the divorce settlement.
(A) Acqiured
(B) Ecquired

(C) Acquired
(D) akquired

39 (84) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Cachet
(B) Connoisseur
(C) Charateristic
(D) Catastrophe

(85) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Adress
(B) Addrress
(C) Addres
(D) Address

(86) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Temperamental
(B) Tempermental
(C) Temperamentle
(D) Temparamental

(87) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Accomodate
(B) Analyze
(C) Acknowledgment
(D) Asterisk

(88) The protesters hurled _____insults at us as we walked by.
(A) Vicous
(B) Vicious
(C) Vicoius
(D) vicius

(89) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Gauge
(B) Gaje
(C) Guage
(D) Gaige

(90) Their relationship was plagued by _____ problems.
(A) Perpetual
(B) Perpechual
(C) Perpatual
(D) perptual

(91) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Excesive
(B) Exccesive
(C) Excessive
(D) Exceesive

(92) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Priveledge
(B) Privilage
(C) Privilege
(D) Privelege

(93) The purpose of your report should be to ____the most relevant facts, not to obscure them.
(A) illumenate
(B) iluminate
(C) illuminate
(D) elluminate

(94) On the _____day of Christmas, Lucy was annoyed to find her yard full of noisy drummers drumming.
(A) Twelvth
(B) Twelfth
(C) Twelfeth
(D) twelth

(95) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Exhilirate
(B) Exhilarate
(C) Exhilireat
(D) Exhilrate

(96) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Bureaucrasy
(B) Buroucracy
(C) Bureaucracy
(D) Beuraucracy

(97) Hazel Dormouse is a_____creature.
(A) Nucturnal
(B) Nocturnal
(C) Nacturnal
(D) nacturnal

(98) The church members accused the cult of _____practices.
(A) Sacreligious
(B) Sacrilagious
(C) Sacrilegious
(D) Sacrilegious

(99) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Hemorrhage
(B) Harass
(C) Hankerchief
(D) Hypocrisy

(100) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Sophomore
(B) Supersede
(C) Susceptable
(D) Spontaneous

(101) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Conscentiuos
(B) Consentious
(C) Conscientous
(D) Conscientious

(102) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Enhancement
(B) Elicit
(C) Enegma
(D) Ecstasy

(103) No one knew what devious experiments the scientist conducted in his _____
(A) Labretory
(B) Labarotory
(C) Laboratory
(D) Leboratory

(104) Fill in the blank. "I'm afraid _____ not in stock at this time."
(A) Its' (B) It's (C) Its

Answers

1	C	22	B	43	B	64	D	85	D
2	D	23	B	44	D	65	B	86	A
3	E	24	D	45	C	66	C	87	A
4	D	25	A	46	C	67	C	88	B
5	C	26	A	47	A	68	D	89	A
6	C	27	C	48	B	69	A	90	A
7	C	28	D	49	D	70	A	91	C
8	C	29	A	50	C	71	B	92	C
9	A	30	B	51	B	72	B	93	C
10	D	31	A	52	A	73	C	94	B
11	B	32	A	53	D	74	C	95	B
12	A	33	B	54	D	75	C	96	C
13	B	34	C	55	C	76	A	97	B
14	B	35	B	56	A	77	B	98	C
15	D	36	C	57	D	78	D	99	C
16	D	37	B	58	D	79	B	100	C
17	D	38	C	59	D	80	C	101	D
18	D	39	D	60	B	81	A	102	C
19	D	40	C	61	B	82	D	103	C
20	B	41	A	62	A	83	C	104	B
21	A	42	D	63	A	84	C		

PAKISTAN STUDIES
مطالعہ پاکستان

Unit No: 1 Ideological Basis of Pakistan

- ✓ The base of the ideology of **Pakistan** and the separate nationhood of the Muslims is **Kalma e tawheed**.
- ✓ **Islam** is not merely a religion but a complete **code of life**.
- ✓ From Islamic point of view, the basic objective of **human life** is to accept the **sovereignty** of Almighty **Allah** and abide by his Nabi ﷺ.
- ✓ **Quaid-e-Azam** addressing the **Shahi Darbar** at **Sibi** on **14th of February 1948**, "We must lay the foundations of our democracy on the Islamic ideals and principles in true sense".

MCQs

✓ Base of Ideology of Pakistan is:
a) Collective system
b) Tendency of Progress
c) Islamic code of life
d) Strategy

✓ The Main Sources of ideology are:
a) 1
b) 5
c) 7
d) 3

✓ Islam is a code of:
a) Life
b) Teaching
c) Law
d) Morality

✓ Many nations got independence during the center:
a) 19th
b) 18th
c) 21st
d) 20th

✓ Japanese lead their lives according to the theory of:
a) Communism
b) Socialism
c) Christianity
d) Buddhism

✓ The first pillar of Islam is:
a) Zakat
b) Hajj
c) Fasting and Namaaz
d) Touheed and Prophet hood

✓ Namaaz is the pillar of Islam:
a) Second
b) Fourth
c) Third
d) First

✓ Third pillar of Islam is:
a) Hajj
b) Zakat
c) Namaaz
d) Fasting

✓ 4th pillar of Islam is:
a) Hajj
b) Zakat
c) Namaaz
d) Fasting

✓ The fifth pillar of Islam is:
a) Fasting
b) Namaaz
c) Zakat
d) Hajj

✓ Who advised the Muslims sub-continent to break the idols of color and creed?
a) Quaid-e-Azam
b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c) Gandhi
d) Allama Muhmmad Iqbal

✓ Who has the supreme authority in Islam?
a) People
b) Allah Almighty
c) President of State
d) Parliament

✓ Which state did Sultan Fatah Ali Tipu rule:
a) Bengal
b) Hyderabad
c) Oudh
d) Maysoor

✓ The forth pillar of Islam is:
a) Zakat
b) Fasting
c) Namaaz
d) Hajj

✓ Who dominated by prejudice enmity, dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs?
a) Feudal
b) Sikhs
c) Hindus
d) British

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad khan was born in..
a) 1814 AD
b) 1815 AD
c) 1816 AD
d) 1817 AD

✓ Where was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan born?
a) Agra
b) Madras
c) Bengal
d) Delhi

✓ His father name was.....
a) Syed Muhammad Muttaqi
b) Syed Muhammad Nadvi
c) Syed Muhammad Ibrahim

✓ Who was the first leader expounded the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations?
a) Quaid-e-Azam
b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c) Allama Muhmmad Iqbal
d) Mehmood ul Hassan

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad khan founded "scientific Society" in the year of
a) 1857 AD
b) 1864 AD

c) 1862 AD
d) 1866 AD

✓ Where Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a scientific society?
a) Ghazi Pur
b) Delhi
c) Bengal
d) Madras

✓ Scientific society translated the modern work from?
a) Urdu to English
b) English to Urdu
c) Arabic to English
d) Persian to Urdu

✓ Scientific society published a journal.
a) 1866 AD
b) 1872 AD
c) 1886 AD
d) 1888 AD

✓ When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England?
a) 1867 AD
b) 1869 AD
c) 1871 AD
d) 1873 AD

✓ How many year/years Sir Syed Ahmad Khan stayed in England?
a) 1 year
b) 2 years
c) 3 years
d) 4 years

✓ M.A.O school was established at?
a) Delhi
b) Mumbai
c) Bengal
d) Ali Garh

✓ When M.A.O was established?
a) 1871 AD
b) 1873 AD
c) 1875 AD
d) 1879 AD

✓ When M.A.O was upgraded to college?
a) 1877 AD
b) 1879 AD
c) 1883 AD
d) 1887 AD

✓ M.A.O College was inaugurated by?
a) Lord Minto
b) Lord wiliam
c) Lord Dalhousie
d) Lord lytton

✓ When M.A.O became university?
a) 1920 AD
b) 1922 AD
c) 1924 AD
d) 1926 AD

✓ Who wrote RISALA-I-ASBABI-BAGHAWAT-HIND?
a) Allama Iqbal
b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c) Mulana Shabeer
d) None of these

✓ When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote RISALA-I-ASBABI-BAGHAWAT-HIND?
a) 1852 AD
b) 1854 AD
c) 1856 AD
d) 1859 AD

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad khan founded "Patriotic Association" to:
a) Counter Policies of Deoband Movement
b) Counter anti Islam moves by the British
c) Counter Anti-Muslim propaganda of Hindus
d) Counter policies of Nadva tul Islam Ulema

✓ The Muslim institution which was established by sir Syed Ahmad

Khan to create political awareness among the Muslims was:
a) Indian National Congress
b) Patriotic Association
c) Muhammadan Educational conference
d) All India Muslim league

✓ The issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was:
a) Issue of Muslim University
b) Ilbert Bill
c) Hindi-Urdu controversy
d) Partition of Bengal

✓ Urdu Hindi controversy started in
a) 1857 AD
b) 1867 AD
c) 1877 AD
d) 1887 AD

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was elevated to position of chief judge?
a) 1846 AD
b) 1856 AD
c) 1866 AD
d) 1876 AD

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan received the title of knight.
a) 1880 AD
b) 1888 AD
c) 1892 AD
d) 1896 AD

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired as a Judge in.....?
a) 1874 AD
b) 1875 AD
c) 1876 AD
d) 1877 AD

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up school at?
a) Delhi
b) Mumbai
c) Murad Abad
d) Bengal

✓ When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up school at Murad Aad?
a) 1859 AD
b) 1861 AD
c) 1867 AD
d) 1869 AD

✓ In 1863 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a school in which city?
a) Madras
b) Mumbai
c) Murad Abad
d) Ghazi Pur

✓ Who wrote magazine Tehzibul-Akhlaq?
a) Mulana Siad Hussain
b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c) Allama Iqbal

✓ Who founded ANJUMAN-I-TEHREK-URDU?
a) Mulana Siad Hussain
b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c) Allama Iqbal
d) Maualvi Abdul Haq

✓ Who introduce two-nation theory in subcontinent?
a) Mulana Siad Hussain
b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c) Allama Iqbal
d) Maualvi Abdul Haq

✓ When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan used the word two nations?
a) 1862 AD
b) 1864 AD
c) 1866 AD
d) 1868 AD

✓ When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died?
a) 1892 AD
b) 1894 AD
c) 1896 AD
d) 1898 AD

Allama Muhammad Iqbal:

✓ Allama Iqbal was born in.....
a) Lahore
b) Sailkot
c) Faisal Abad
d) Sargodha

✓ Allama Iqbal was born on November 9,.....
a) 1873 AD
b) 1875 AD
c) 1877 AD
d) 1899 AD

✓ What was the name of Allama Iqbal's father?
a) Shiekh Noor Muhammad
b) Ghulam Ali
c) Shiekh Imtiaz Ali
d) ShieNawab ud din

✓ He went to Government College, Lahore for studies in.....
a) 1894 AD
b) 1895 AD
c) 1896 AD
d) 1899 AD

✓ He passed his M.A from Punjab University in.....
a) 1894 AD
b) 1895 AD
c) 1896 AD
d) 1899 AD

✓ He was appointed professor of .....at the oriental College in 1899.
a) Persian
b) Arabic
c) English
d) Urdu

✓ He got a degree of law from ....
a) England
b) Munich
c) New York
d) Washington

✓ He was awarded a PH.D degree by.....University.
a) Harvard
b) Munich
c) Oxford
d) Cambridge

✓ Allama Iqbal was awarded Ph.D degree for his work on..... Philosophy.
a) Eastern
b) Western
c) Persian
d) Russian

✓ He was elected a member of the Punjab Legislative council in.....
a) 1924 AD
b) 1925 AD
c) 1926 AD
d) 1927 AD

✓ He was elected.....of the Punjab branch of the All India Muslim League.
a) President
b) Vice president

c) General secretary
d) Treasurers

✓ He presided over the Allahabad meeting of the all India Muslim League in.....
a) 1926 AD
b) 1928 AD
c) 1929 AD
d) 1930 AD

✓ Allama Iqbal made a definite demand for a separate Muslim State in.....
a) Lahore
b) Allahabad
c) Aligarh
d) New Delhi

✓ The Muslims demanded Pakistan in.....
a) 1930 AD
b) 1940 AD
c) 1941 AD
d) 1942 AD

✓ Allama Iqbal died on April 21,...
a) 1934 AD
b) 1935 AD
c) 1937 AD
d) **1938 AD**

Quaid-I-Azam Muhmmad Ali Jinnah:

✓ Jinnah was born on
a) 11 September 1876
b) 25 December 1876
c) 25 December 1875
d) None of above

✓ Jinnah was born in.....city of sub-continent.
a) Lahore
b) Karachi
c) Bombay
d) Delhi

✓ Jinnah's father Name is.....
a) Ponja Jinnah
b) Ali Jinnah
c) Ahmad Jinnah
d) None of above

✓ Jinnah was born at.....
a) Nazir Mansion, Karachi
b) Lakshmi building Lahore
c) Shamim Mansion Karachi
d) Wazir Mansion, Karachi

✓ Jinnah's Father was a prosperous....
a) Farmer
b) Lawyer
c) Businessman
d) None of above

✓ Muhammad Ali Jinnah received his early education at Sindh Madrasa and later at the.....
a) Mission School, Karachi
b) Mission School, Bombay
c) Mission School Kolkata
d) None of above

✓ In..... Jinnah went to England for further studies.
a) 1890
b) 1891
c) 1892
d) 1893

✓ Jinnah was trained as a barrister at.....in London.
a) Lincoln's Inn
b) Oxford University
c) British College of Law
d) None of above

✓ Jinnah joined Congress in.....
a) 1904
b) 1905
c) 1906
d) 1907

✓ In ....., Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council.
a) 1907
b) 1908
c) 1909
d) 1910

✓ In March ....., Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League.
a) 1913
b) 1914
c) 1915

✓ In March ....., Jinnah became the president of All India Muslim League.
a) 1913
b) 1914
c) 1915
d) 1916

✓ The ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity was:
a) Liaquat Ali Khan
b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
c) Gandhi
d) None of Above

✓ On the occasion of independence Jinnah reached Karachi on.....
a) 14 August 1947
b) 12 August 1947
c) 09 August 1947
d) 07 August 1947

✓ "The Hindus worship cows whereas Muslims slaughter it", is quoted by:
a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
b) Sir Syed Ahmad khan
c) Gandhi
d) None of these

✓ "Pakistan started the moment the first non-Muslim was converted to Islam in India long before the Muslims established their rule. Throughout the ages Hindus had remained Hindus and Muslims had remained Muslims, and they had not merged their entities—that was the basis of Pakistan." These are the words of:
a) Liaquat Ali Khan
b) Fazal Haq
c) Allama Iqbal
d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

✓ "Pakistan came into existence when first Muslim put his feet on the soil of subcontinent", a famous quote said by:
a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c) Liaqat Ali Khan
d) Allama Iqbal

✓ Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing:
a) Punjab Student Federation
b) Muslim Students Federation
c) Indian Muslims
d) None of these

✓ Jinnah married Rattan Bai on....
a) 20 April 1918
b) 19 April 1918
c) 19 December 1918
d) 20 December 1918

✓ In 1919, Jinnah resigned from his membership of the legislative Council as protest against the:
a) Rowlett Act
b) Nehru Report
c) Reunion of Bengal 1n 1911
d) None of above

✓ The Nehru Report was published in....., which severely criticized Muslim community.
a) 1925
b) 1926
c) 1927
d) 1928

✓ Jinnah left the congress in 1920, while opposing.....:
a) Rowlett Act
b) Nehru Report
c) Reunion of Bengal in 1911
d) Civil Disobedience Movement

✓ In 1929, Jinnah presented his famous Fourteen Points in response to:
a) Rowlett Act
b) Civil Disobedience Movement
c) Reunion of Bengal in 1911
d) Nehru report

✓ The annual session of Muslim League held in March 1940 was presided by.....
a) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
b) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
d) None of above

✓ In ..... the Demand for Pakistan was put forward for the first time in the annual session of Muslim League.
a) March 1940
b) April 1941
c) April 1942
d) April 1943

✓ Jinnah died on.....
a) 21 April 1948
b) 11 September 1948
c) 23 March 1948
d) None of above

✓ Jinnah helped in making..... between the congress and the Muslim League.
a) Lucknow Pact
b) 14 points
c) Nehru Report
d) None of above

✓ In 1918, Jinnah married again. His second wife was.....
a) Rattanbai
b) Mitthibai
c) Emabai
d) None of above

✓ Jinnah founded Dawn (News Paper) in.....
a) 1940
b) 1941
c) 1942
d) 1943

✓ On .....the British announced plan for a united India.
a) 16 April 1946
b) 16 May 1946
c) 16 June 1946
d) 16 July 1946

✓ On .....the British announced another plan to partition the sub-continent, one for the Hindus and one for the Muslims.
a) 16 April 1946
b) 16 May 1946
c) 16 June 1946
d) 16 July 1946

✓ Muhammad Ali Jinnah University is located in which city of Pakistan?
a) Lahore
b) Karachi
c) Islamabad
d) Peshawar

✓ One of the highways of.....is named after Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
a) Istanbul
b) Ankara
c) **Tehran**

Exercise:

✓ Pakistan is what type of State?
a) Political
b) Conceptual
c) Ideological
d) Economic

✓ The factors form an ideology, are called?
a) Elements
b) Parts
c) Means
d) Source

✓ How does an ideological Nation live?
a) Meaningful
b) Purposeful
c) Respectful
d) Ethical

✓ What was the aim of life of the Muslims of South Asia?
a) Pakistan Ideology
b) Economic Prosperity
c) Pakistan Movement
d) Islam

✓ What was the basis of separate Muslim nationality?
a) Prayer
b) Tauheed
c) Social Justice
d) sovereignty

✓ What are the principles of the establishment of the Islamic State?
a) Political
b) Economic
c) Democratic
d) Universal

✓ Who was the last Mughal Emperor?
a) Zaheer-ud-din Babar
b) Jalal-ud-Din Akbar
c) Aurang Zeb Alamgir
d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

✓ What was the name of Trade Company of English Merchants?
a) East India Company
b) British India Company
c) Anglo India Company
d) Royal India Company

✓ Which Party was founded in 1885?
a) Muslim League
b) India National congress
c) Muslim Student Federation
d) Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam

✓ Who founded Indian National Congress?
a) The Hindus
b) Gandhi
c) A.O.Hume
d) Lord Curzon

✓ Which branch of All India Muslim League introduced the resolution of Indian Partition in 1938?
a) Punjab
b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
c) Sindh
d) Baluchistan

✓ Who delivered the Allah Abad address in 1930?
a) Liaqat Ali Khan

b) Allama Iqbal
c) Quaid-e-Azam
d) Maulvi Fazal-e-Haq

✓ The collective thinking achievement of national aim was called.....
a) Pakistan
b) Two nation theory
c) Pakistan Ideology
d) Idea

✓ Pakistan Ideology at the same time was a.....character.
a) Religious
b) Political
c) Economic
d) All of A,B,C

✓ Muslim league was founded in..?
a) 1905
b) 1906
c) 1907

Unit No: 2 **Making of Pakistan**

Lahore Resolution (1940):

✓ What is the other name of Lahore Resolution?
- **a) Pakistan Resolution**
- b) Muslim League Resolution
- c) Indo Pak Resolution
- d) None of these

✓ The Pakistan Resolution was passed in which city?
- a) Karachi
- b) Peshawar
- c) Faisal Abad
- **d) Lahore**

✓ At which place in Lahore was the Pakistan Resolution session held?
- a) Jilani Park
- b) Jallo Park
- c) Jinnah Park
- **d) Minto Park**

✓ What is the current name of Minto Park?
- **a) Iqbal Park**
- b) Jilani Park
- c) National Park
- d) Jinnah Park

✓ The annual session of All India Muslim League was held in Lahore from 22nd March to.....March 1940.
- a) 23rd
- **b) 24th**
- c) 25th
- d) 26th

✓ Who presented Lahore resolution (Pakistan Resolution) on 23rd March, 1940?
- a) Allama Iqbal
- b) Liaqat Ali Khan
- c) Quaid e Azam
- **d) Maulavi Fazal-Haq**

✓ Lahore resolution was approved on ..... March 1940.
- a) 22nd
- **b) 23rd**
- c) 24th
- d) 25th

✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Bihar?
- **a) M.Ismail**
- b) M. Ali Johar
- c) I.I Chandreeger
- d) Qazi M. Isa

✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Baluchistan?
- a) M.Ismail
- b) M. Ali Johar
- c) I.I Chandreeger
- **d) Qazi M. Isa**

✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from N.W.F.P?
- a) Mulana Zafar Ali
- b) Dr. M. Alum
- **c) Aurangzeb Khan**
- d) Mulana Abdul Hameed

✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Punjab?
- a) Muhmmad Ismail
- **b) Mulana Zafar Ali**
- c) Qazi Muhmmad Isa
- d) M. Ali johar

✓ What is the official name of Pakistan Day?
- a) Youm-e-Inqilaab
- b) Youm-e-Azadi
- **c) Youm-e-Pakistan**
- d) Youm-e-Bunyyad

✓ The Minar-e-Pakistan was built in:
- a) 1 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 3 years
- d) **8 years**

Crips Mission (1942):

✓ When the Second World War started?
a) 1937
b) 1938
c) 1939
d) 1945

✓ The British Govt appointed a delegation (Crips Mission) under whose chairmanship?
a) Stafford Cripps
b) Lord Curzon
c) Lord Wavell
d) Lord Attlee

✓ Who was Sir Stafford Crips?
a) Prominent Member of house of lords
b) Prominent Member of the War Cabinet of England
c) Ex Viceroy of India

✓ When Crips Mission visited India?
a) 1939
b) 1940
c) 1941
d) 1942

✓ In which Month Crips Mission visited India?
a) January
b) March
c) August
d) September

✓ How many Cabinet members formed the cabinet mission?
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Five

C.R Formula (1944):

✓ The C.R formula was sent to Quaid-e-Azam on 8th April.....
a) 1939
b) 1914
c) 1857
d) 1944

✓ Who gave the C.R formula?
a) Raj Gopal Acharia
b) Jawahir Lal Nehru
c) Gandhe
d) M.Abdil Kalam Azad

✓ Raj Gopal Acharia was known in the public as.....
a) Raja Gee
b) Rana Gee
c) Maula Gee

Gandhi-Jinah Talk (1944):

✓ Gandhi –Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to.....
a) Opposition by khaksars
b) Red Shirts
c) The Ahrar
d) Two-Nation Theory

✓ Which one of the following Muslim Leader was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?
a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
b) Allama Iqbal
c) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
d) Quad-e-Azam

✓ Gandhi-Jinah Talks were held at the..... residence.
a) Quaid's
b) Gandhi's
c) Raj Gopal Acharia
d) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

✓ How many sessions of Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944?
a) Ten
b) Twelve
c) Fourteen

Shimla Conference (1945):

✓ Shimla Conference was held in:
- **a) 1945**
- b) 1946
- c) 1947
- d) 1948

✓ Who presented over the Shimla Conference in 1945?
- a) Lord Minto
- **b) Lord Wavell**
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) Lord Mountain Batten

✓ The Shimla Conference of 1945 failed due to:
- a) Arrogance of Congress leaders
- b) Callousness by F.M.Lord Wavell, the viceroy of India
- c) The Derogatory approach about Muslims. by the Hindu press
- **d) Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslims seats to be allocated to the Muslim League**

General Election (1945-1946):

✓ How many seats were specified for Muslims out of 100 in the Central Assembly?
- a) 20
- b) 25
- **c) 30**
- d) 35

✓ How many seats were reserved for the Muslims in provisional Assemblies in 1945-1946 election?
- a) 490
- **b) 495**
- c) 502
- d) 509

✓ How many Muslim seats were secured by All India Muslim League, in 1945-1946 Election of Provincial Legislatures?
- a) 396
- b) 425
- c) 441
- **d) 439**

✓ In the Provisional Assemblies Muslim League won……..seats.
- a) 80%
- **b) 89%**
- c) 93%
- d) 96%

✓ Muslim League got majority in all the provinces except…….
- a) Sindh
- b) Punjab
- c) Mudras
- **d) N.W.F.P**

✓ In 1946 Indian Provincial Elections, who was the president of of Indian National Congress?
- **a) Abdul Kalam Azad**
- b) M. Ali Johar
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) None of these

✓ At what age Abdul Kalam Azad served as youngest president of the Indian National Congress?
- a) 20
- b) 23
- c) 30
- **d) 35**

✓ An All India Muslim Legislators convention was held in Delhi in April……
- a) 1944
- b) 1945
- **c) 1946**
- d) 1947

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Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

✓ Cabinet Mission plan was announced in year:
- a) **February 1945**
- b) February 1946
- c) February 1947
- d) None

✓ Who headed the Cabinet Mission 1946?
- a) A.V. Alexander
- b) Sir Stafford Crips
- c) **Lord Pethick Lawrence**
- d) None of the above

✓ Main terms of Cabinet Mission were:
- a) Rejection of Pakistan
- b) Grouping of Existing provisional assemblies in to three
- c) Full autonomy to provinces
- d) A common Centre with major control powers
- a) **All of the above**
- b) Only B, D and C
- c) Only A, B
- d) Only C, D and A

✓ When Jawahir Lal Nehru became president of Congress?
- a) 4th July, 1946
- b) 7th July, 1946
- c) **10th July, 1946**
- d) 16th July, 1946

✓ On the reaction of Jawahir Lal Nehru speech the Muslim League called a meeting of Muslim League Council on.....
- a) **29 July 1946**
- b) 29 August 1946
- c) 29 September 1946
- d) 29 October 1946

✓ Who gave the call for "Direct Action Day"?
- a) Hindustan Socilist Republican Association
- b) Hindu Mahasabha
- c) Indian National army
- d) **Muslim League**

✓ All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day "(Yaum-e-Rast Iqdam) on.....?
- a) August 6, 1944
- b) August1 6, 1945
- c) August 6, 1946
- d) **August 16, 1946**

Formation of Interim Government (1946-1947):

✓ Who wrote letters to Nehru and Jinnah on July 22, 1946 and invited them to join an "interim Coalition Government"?
- a) Lord Atle
- b) **Lord Wavell**
- c) Lord Mount Baton
- d) Lord Curzon

✓ The Interim Government was formed in 1946. Who was the Prime Minister?
- a) Pandit Nehru
- b) F.M. Lord Wavel
- c) Liaqat Ali Khan
- d) **Jawaharlal Nehru**

✓ When Muslim League joined the Interim government?
- a) **October 25, 1946**
- b) Jan 5, 1946
- c) August 3, 1946
- d) February 23, 1946

✓ Who was appointed as Finance Minister in interim Government of 1946-1947?
- a) **Liaqat Ali Khan**
- b) Chaudri Muhmmad Ali
- c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- d) Hussain Suharwardi

The Third June Plan (1947):

✓ The 3rd June 1947 plan was announced by:
a) M.A Jinnah
b) Jawahar Lal Nahru
c) Lord Mountbatten
d) Lord Wavell

✓ In March 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced by the British Viceroy in India named:
a) Lord Linlighgow
b) Lord Mountbatten
c) Lord Harding
d) Lord Irwin

✓ The 3rd June plan partitioned the Subcontinent into:
a) Two state
b) Three state
c) Four state
d) Five state

✓ According to the 3rd June plan the British rule in India was to end:
a) 14th August 1947
b) 13th August 1947
c) 15th August 1947
d) 16th August 1947

✓ When the Muslim League session was held in Delhi in 1947?
a) 9th June
b) 10th June
c) 10th July
d) 12th July

✓ When the Indian National Congress Committee Session held and accepted 3rd June plan?
a) 9th June 1947
b) 11th June 1947
c) 14th June 1947
d) 17th June 1947

Partition of India and Establishment of Pakistan (1947):

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✓ Which provinces were to be divided according to 3rd Jun plan?
a) Bombay & Sindh
b) Punjab & Bengal
c) K.P.K & Baluchistan
d) Calcutta and Madras

✓ When did the Radcliff award declare?
a) 14th June 1947
b) 30th July 1947
c) 14th August 1947
d) 17th August 1947

✓ Who was the head of Radcliff commission?
a) Radcliff
b) Lord Michal
c) J. L.Nehru
d) M.Abu Kalam Azad

✓ In Punjab and Bengal, Radcliffe gave an unjust award. He unjustly included in India the Punjab Tehsils of:
a) Sheikhupura, kasur
b) Gurdaspur, Pathankot, and Batala
c) Ferozpur, Hoshiarpur, Ajnala
d) Shakargarh, Pakpattan, Okara

✓ Quaid-e-Azam elected as president of assembly in the session of first constituent assembly of Pakistan on.....
a) 11th August 1947
b) 13th August 1947
c) 15th August 1947
d) 21st August 1947

✓ On 14th August 1947 Pakistan emerged on the map of the world

as an Independent state as a result of:

a) Govt. of India Act, 1935
b) Simon Commission Report
c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
d) August offer

✓ Quaid e Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan on:

a) 11th August 1947
b) 15th August 1947
c) 17th August 1947
d) 10th August 1947

✓ The First PM of Pakistan was:

a) Khawaja nizamuddin
b) Liaqat Ali Khan
c) M.A Bogra
d) Abdur rab Nawaz

British Colonization:

✓ Which European nation colonized India?

a) France
b) Russia
c) England
d) United States

✓ The united East India Company refers to the company in India formed by the…..

a) Potuguese
b) Dutch
c) French
d) British

✓ Who Authorize British India Company to trade in The East?

a) Queen Elizabeth IV
b) Queen Elizabeth I
c) Queen Elizabeth III
d) Queen Elizabeth II

✓ Who was the Mughal Emperor when first British enter into the Mughal Court to secure royal patronage?

a) Akbar I
b) Aurangzeb
c) Babar
d) Jahngir

✓ At which place in Bengal was the East India Company given permission to trade and build a factory by the Mughals in 1665.

a) Calcutta
b) Qasim Bazar
c) Singur
d) Burdwan

✓ Who among the following British diplomat sent by Emperor James I of England to Jahangir's court, with a plea for more concession for the company?

a) Thomas Munro
b) Thomas Roe
c) Captain William Hawkins
d) None of the above

✓ When the British defeated Nawab Sirajuddaula in the Battle Plasy?

a) 1757
b) 1767
c) 1857
d) 1883

Unit No: 3 **Land of Pakistan**

Location of Pakistan:

✓ Pakistan is located in the .....part of South Asia.
- a) North East
- b) East Southern
- c) South Western
- **d) North Western**

✓ Pakistan lies between the latitudes:
- **a) 24° N to 37° N**
- b) 56° N to 66° N
- c) 25° N to 36° N
- d) None of these

✓ Pakistan lies between the longitudes:
- **a) 61° E to 76° E**
- b) 61.3° E to 74.1° E
- c) 66° E to 78.8° E
- d) 63° E to 73.8° E

✓ What is the total area of Pakistan?
- a) 797,094 sq km
- **b) 796,096 sq km**
- c) 798,094 sq km
- d) 799, 097 sq km

✓ Which is located North and North East of Pakistan?
- a) Iran
- **b) China**
- c) India
- d) Afghanistan

✓ Which is located in the East of Pakistan?
- a) Afghanistan
- b) China
- c) Iran
- **d) India**

✓ Which is located West of Pakistan?
- **a) Afghanistan**
- b) China
- c) Iran
- d) India

✓ Wakhan a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from.....
- a) Azerbaijan
- b) Kazakhstan
- **c) Tajikistan**
- d) Turkmenistan

✓ Which is located South of Pakistan?
- **a) Ocean**
- b) India
- c) China
- d) Iran

✓ What is the total length of Pak-China boundary line?
- **a) 585 km**
- b) 605 km
- c) 795 km
- d) 810 km

✓ The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called:
- a) 24th parallel line
- b) Sir Radcliffe line
- **c) Durand line**
- d) None of these

✓ Pak-Afghan border line was demarcated in.....
- a) 1993
- b) 1965
- **c) 1893**
- d) 1865

✓ What is the total length of Durand line?
a) 1900 km
b) 2100 km
c) 2150 km
d) 2250 km

✓ What is the total length of pak-India border?
a) 1610 km
b) 1680 km
c) 2210 km
d) 2325 km

✓ What is the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line?
a) 595 km
b) 695 km
c) 795 km
d) 832 km

✓ The length of the coastal strip is……..
a) 930 km
b) 1046 km
c) 1200 km
d) 1257 km

✓ Pakistan is connected with China by road, this road is called Karakoram Highway (Shahrah-e-Resham) and also known as…….
a) N-655
b) N-35
c) N-25
d) N-135

Physical Feature of Pakistan:

ON THE BASE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES, PAKISTAN IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING 5 PARTS.

1. MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS (پہاڑی سلسلے):

NORTHERN AREA MOUNTAINS:

1) Northern Mountains:

✓ This mountains consist of parallel ranges in the East West Direction
✓ These mountains are divided into two parts.
- The Himalayan Range
- The Karakorum Range

i. The Himalayan:

✓ The Himalalayan Range stretches from Asam (India) in the East to the River Indus in the North West.
✓ In Pakistan there are three major ranges of these mountains.

a. The Shiwalik Range (شوالک کا پہاڑی سلسلہ):

✓ It is situated in the North of plain area of Punjab.
✓ Its altitude 600 to 1200 meters.

b. The Pir Punjal Range (پیر پنجال کا پہاڑی سلسلہ):

✓ The Pir Punjal Ranges lies further to the north of Shiwalik Range.
✓ This range has an altitude of 1800 to 4600 meters.

c. The Central Himalayas (ہمالیہ کبیر):

- ✓ In the North of Pakistan this great mountain range of the world lies in the East-West direction.
- ✓ Its average height of 6000 meters.
- ✓ The highest peak of this range, Nanga Parbat, is 8126 meters high.

2) The Karakorum Range:

- ✓ Karakorum Range lies to the north of Himalayas.
- ✓ Karakorum Mountain has an average altitude of 6100 meters.
- ✓ K-2 is the highest peak of this range, having an altitude of 8611 meters.
- ✓ After the Mount Everest, this is the second highest Peak of the world.
- ✓ Khunjarab Pass and Karakorum Pass are the important passes of this range.

North Western and Western Mountainous Regions:

- ✓ These mountains spread in the western and North Western parts of Pakistan.
- ✓ Western Mountains are further divided into the following important ranges.

a) The Hindu Kush Range (کوہ ہندوکش):

- ✓ The Hindu Kush Range is situated in Chitral and Western part of Northern Areas.
- ✓ In the North of Chitral, Trichmir is the highest peak of this range.
- ✓ River Chitral is the important river of Hindu Kush Range.
- ✓ Khyber Pass is the important trade route between Peshawar valley and Kabul.

b) The Koh-e-Sufaid (کوہ سفید):

- ✓ The average altitude of this mountain range is 3600 meters.
- ✓ Seeka Ram Sar is the highest peak of this range.
- ✓ Parachinar is situated in the foot of this range.

c) Waziristan Hills(وزیرستان کی پہاڑیاں):

- ✓ The average altitude of these hills is 1500 to 3000 meters.
- ✓ Miran shah and Wana are located in this region.

d) The Suleiman Range (کوہ سلیمان):

- ✓ This mountain range starts from River Gomal and spread to the East up to 450 kilometers.
- ✓ Takht-e-suleiman is the highest Peak in this range with a height of 3847 meters.

e) Kirthar Range (کوہ کیرتھر):

- ✓ This range is in the south of koh-e-Suleiman in the North South direction, separates Lower Indus Basin from Baluchistan.
- ✓ This Mountain range is about 400 kilometers long and 30 kilometers wide.

MCQs:

✓ Which is the highest peak of the koh-e-Sufaid range?

A. Broad peak
B. Nanga Parbat
C. Sakasar
D. Sakaram

✓ Name of the range which separates from Pakistan?

A. Himalayas
B. Hindu kush
C. Pamir
D. Karakuram

✓ The world's highest passes such as khunjrab, Lawari and Shandoor are situated in.....
A. Western mountain range
B. Karakuram range
C. Himalaya range
D. Hindu Kush range

✓ Which range is called roof of the world?
A. Himalayas range
B. Pamir Pateau
C. Hindu Kush range
D. karakuram

✓ k-2 is present in which mountains range?
A. Himalayas
B. Karakuram
C. Hindu kush
D. Pamir

✓ K-2 is also known as.....
A. Sia kingri
B. Goodwin Austin
C. Broad Peak
D. Roshan Peak

✓ The Hindu Kush range starts at the.....
A. Pamir Plateau
B. Karakoram
C. Afghan border
D. China border

✓ K-2 peak is the.....peak of the world.
A. Fourth
B. Third
C. First
D. Second

✓ The height of Himalaya range increase as it moves from.....
A. North to South
B. West to East
C. East to West
D. South to North

✓ What is the highest of Tirchmir?
A. 7350 meters
B. 7690 meters
C. 7870 meters
D. 7140 meters

✓ What is the total height of K-2 peak?
A. 8410 meters
B. 8591 meters
C. 8210 meters
D. 8611 meters

✓ Oldest mountains of the world present in India and the youngest mountains are present in.....
A. Pakistan
B. China
C. India
D. Burma

✓ Which of the following mountain is called killer mountain?
A. Nanga Parbat
B. Raka Poshi
C. Godwin Austin
D. Broad peak

✓ Name of the range which separate Pakistan from Afghanistan?
A. Hidu Kush
B. Karakuram
C. Himalayas
D. Pamir

✓ The height of Nanga parbat peak is
A. 8016 meters
B. 9901 meters
C. 8126 meters
D. 8086 meters

✓ Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?
A. K-2
B. Kilik peak
C. Broad Peak
D. Sia Kingri Peak

2. THE PLATEAUS (سطوح مرتفع):

01 The Potohar Plateau:

- ✓ The Potohar Plateau is situated in the **North** of **Islamabad** between **river Indus and river Jehlum.**
- ✓ Potohar Plateau **height** is **300 to 600 meters**.
- ✓ River Swan is the important river of the Potohar plateau.
- ✓ The famous **salt mine *"khewra"*** is situated in the **Potohar plateau**.

02 Baluchistan Plateau:

- ✓ The Baluchistan Plateau is situated in the **South West** of Pakistan.
- ✓ The Baluchistan Plateau average **altitude** is **600 to 900 meters**.
- ✓ The Baluchistan Plateau area about **34190 square kilometers**.
- ✓ The famous salt water lake **"Hamoon Mashkhel"** is also situated in Baluchistan Plateau.

MCQs:

✓ **The famous "Soan River" belong to:**
- **A. Potohar Plateau**
- B. Balochistan Plateau
- C. Thar Desert
- D. Chaghi Hills

✓ **Which of the following areas from Potohar Plateau?**
- **A.** Rawalpindi
- **B.** Jhelum
- **C.** Mianwali
- **D. All of the above**

✓ **The average height of Potohar Plateau** is.....
- **A. 300 to 600 meters**
- B. 400 to 600 meters
- C. 500 to 800 meters
- D. 300 to 500 meters

✓ **Where is lake Hamoon Mush Khali situated?**
- A. Koh-e-Hindukush
- B. Koh-e-Sulaiman
- C. Potohar Plateau
- **D. Baluchistan Plateau**

✓ **Where Baluchistan plateau is located?**
- A. South of Pakistan
- **B. South west of Pakistan**
- C. South East of Pakistan

✓ **What are the important river of Baluchistan plateau?**
- A. Hub, Hangol
- B. Dasht, Nieheng
- C. Indus plan, hub
- **D. Both a and b**

✓ **Which range separates Baluchistan plateau from Afghanistan?**
- A. Makran
- B. Turbat
- **C. Chaghi**

✓ **Average altitude of Baluchistan Plateau is.....**
- A. 300 to 600 meters
- B. 500 to 8
- C. 00 meters
- **D. 600 to 900 meters**
- E. 700 to 1000 meters

✓ The world's highest passes such as khunjrab, Lawari and Shandoor are situated in.....
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- **D. 600 to 900 meters**
- E. 700 to 1000 meters

4.DESERT (ریگستانی علاقے)

✓ Cholistan desert is in…district.
A. Bahawalnagar
B. Tharparkar
C. Multan
D. Bahawalpur

✓ Cholistan desert is also known as
A. Roh desert
B. Nara desert
C. Tharparkar desert
D. None of these

✓ Which of the following desert is known as friendly desert?
A. Thal desert
B. Nara desert
C. Thar desert
D. Rohi desert

✓ What is the ranking of the Thar Desert in the world?
A. 18th
B. 10th
C. 9th
D. 11th

✓ The desert comprises of part of Mainwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and……
A. Multan
B. Dera Ghazi khan
C. Rawalpindi
D. Dera Ismail khan

✓ In which province the desert of Thal lies?
A. Sindh
B. Punjab
C. Khber Pakhtunkhawa
D. Balochistan

✓ In which province desert thar lies?
A. Sindh
B. Punjab
C. Balochistan
D. None of these

✓ In which province the desert Kharan is situated?
A. Balochistan
B. Punjab
C. KPK
D. Sindh

✓ Which is the largest desert of Pakistan?
A. Naran
B. Thal
C. Thar
D. Cholistan

✓ The desert covering border area of Mirpur and Sanghar districts is called:
A. Cholistan Desert
B. Tharparkar Desert
C. Rohi Desert
D. Thal Desert

✓ In which province of Pakistan there is no desert?
A. Punjab
B. Balochistan
C. Sindh
D. KPK

✓ How many deserts are there in Punjab?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 1
D. 4

✓ The southern border area of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as…….
A. Tharparkar desert
B. Cholistan desert
C. Nara desert
D. None of the above

✓ Which of the following deserts of Pakistan also lies in India?

A. Nara
B. Rohi
C. Thal
D. Thar

✓ Which area of Pakistan is known as "Deserts Free Area"?
A. Northern Area
B. Punjab province
C. Balochistan Province
D. Sindh Province

✓ The driest desert in the world is:
A. Sahara Desert
B. Cholistan Desert
C. Arabian Desert
D. Atacama Desert

✓ The hottest desert of the world is:
A. Sahara Desert
B. Arabian Desert
C. Cholistan Desert
D. Arctic Desert

✓ Which of the following desert is known as the Great Indian Desert:
A. Thar desert
B. Kharan desert
C. Cholistan desert
D. Thal desert

✓ How much area of Pakistan and India is covered by the largest desert Thar?
A. 185,000 Sq. Km
B. 180,000 Sq. Km
C. 175,000 Sq. Km
D. 135,000 Sq. Km

5.THE COASTAL AREAS (ساحلی علاقے)

✓ Pakistan has a coastline of about..... Kilometers?
A. 1020
B. 1165
C. 1017
D. 1046

✓ Name of the province which have longest coastline:
A. Sindh
B. Punjab
C. Baluchistan
D. KPK

✓ Gawadar is a seaport situated in?
A. KPK
B. Sindh
C. Baluchistan
D. Indian Gujrat

✓ Sost is dry port of?
A. KPK
B. Siri Lanka
C. China
D. Gilgit Baltistan

✓ A free port is where there are
A. No duties and no taxes
B. No duties and no liabilities
C. No duties and no restrictions
D. none of Above

✓ Bin Qasim is seaport of ?
A. America
B. China
C. Pakistan
D. India

✓ In which of the following cities the first dry port of Pakistan is located?
A. Multan
B. Lahore
C. Faisalabad

✓ The China Pakistan economic coridor is being built at a cost of.....billion US dollars?

A. 45
B. 50
C. 46
D. **None of These**

✓ Gawader Port was purchased from Oman on?

A. Sep 09, 1958
B. Sep 09, 1959
C. Sep 09, 1961

✓ Which is the second busiest port of Pakistan?

A. Karachi port
B. Gawader Port
C. Port Qasim
D. none of these

✓ Name the biggest port of Pakistan?

A. Karachi Port
B. Port Qasim
C. Gawader Port

✓ When Pakistan identified Gawader as a port site?

A. 1964
B. 1965
C. 1962
D. 1971

✓ Name the small sea port located on the Makran coastline along the Arabian Sea.

A. Pansi
B. Jiwani
C. Ormara
D. Both b and c

✓ Which is the second seaport of Pakistan?

A. Bin Qasim
B. Gawadar
C. Jiwani
D. Keti Bunder

✓ How many seaports are operational in Pakistan?

A. 6
B. 3
C. 2
D. 5

✓ Which is the major seaport of Pakistan?

A. Port Qasim
B. Jiwani
C. **Karachi**
D. Keti Bunder

✓ Which airline is national flag carrier of Pakistan?

A. Bhoja Airline
B. Shaheen Airline
C. Aero Asia Airline
D. Pakistan International Airlines

CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN (پاکستان کی آب وہوا)

✓ The average condition of temperature, humidity, air pressure and rainfall of a place or region for a long time **(average 30 years)** is called **Climate**. Whereas if it is for a short time i.e. a day or a week then it is called **weather.**

MCQs:

✓ Pakistan is situated in the.....region.
A. Tropical
B. Sub-tropical
C. Temperate
D. Cold

✓ Pakistan can be divided into..... regions on the basis of climate.
A. 4
B. 5
C. 7
D. 8

✓ Which of the following places is the hottest place in Pakistan?
A. Kashmore
B. Mainwali
C. Jacobabad
D. Sibi

✓ The climate of Pakistan is mostly....
A. Cold and dry
B. Hot and dry
C. Cold and moist
D. Hot and moist

✓ In which region the areas of Murree and Hunza fall?
A. Sub-tropical continental coastal land
B. Sub-tropical continental high level
C. Sub-tropical continental pltateau
D. Sub-tropical continental high land

✓ In which region the areas of Sibbi and Jacobabad are located?
A. Sub-tropical continental pltateau
B. Sub-tropical continental high land
C. Sub-tropical continental coastal land
D. Sub-tropical continental low land

✓ Pakistan has how many seasons?
A. Three seasons
B. Two seasons
C. Four seasons
D. All the year same

✓ What is the minimum and maximum average of January temperature in the plains of Pakistan?
A. 5°C to 30°C
B. 4°C to 34°C
C. 6°C to 32°C
D. 4°C to 24°C

✓ What is the minimum and maximum average of June/July temperature in the plains of Pakistan?
A. 24°C to 32°C
B. 18°C to 36°C
C. 30°C to 49°C
D. 10°C to 24°C

✓ Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in .....
A. August
B. November
C. September
D. October

River System Of Pakistan (پاکستان کے دریاؤں کا نظام)

✓ How many rivers flow in Punjab Province?
A. Three
B. Four
C. Five
D. six

✓ How many rivers flow in Sindh Province?
A. Three
B. Four
C. Five
D. six

✓ How many rivers flow in Baluchistan Province?
A. Four
B. Five
C. Six
D. Seven

✓ How many rivers flow in KPK Province?
A. Six
B. Seven
C. Eight
D. Nine

✓ How many rivers are present in Pakistan?
A. 21
B. 22
C. 23
D. 24

✓ How many Systems of Rivers in Pakistan?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

The Indus River System:

✓ What is the total length of Indus River?
A. 2900 km
B. 2300 km
C. 4000 km
D. 47000 km

✓ Indus River flows from North to....
A. Eastwards
B. Westwards
C. Southwards
D. East and West

✓ Name the tributaries of the Indus in the Punjab region:
A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Chenab
D. All of the above

✓ Where the Indus River ends?
A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Chenab
D. Arabian Sea

✓ Name of the longest river of Pakistan?
A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej

✓ From where the Indus river rises?
A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Tibet
D. Sutlej

✓ Most of the country rivers flow into:
A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej

✓ Which of the following rivers is called "Nile of Pakistan"?
A. Kabul
B. Sutlej
C. Chenab
D. Indus

✓ Where Jehlum and Chenab Rivers meet?
A. Rasol Pur
B. Panjnad
C. Trimmu
D. Khanki Headworks

✓ Where all rivers of Punjab enter into Indus?
A. Rasol Pur
B. Panjnad
C. Khanki Headworks
D. Kot mitthan

✓ Which is the smallest river of Pakistan?
A. Indus
B. Ravi
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej

✓ Which is the longest River of Sub-continent?
A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Brahmaputra
D. Sutlej

✓ Name of the most polluted river of Pakistan?
A. Ravi
B. Indus
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej

✓ Harappa city is situated on the bank of:
A. Indus
B. Ravi
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej

✓ The Bari Doab cannal originated from the river:
A. Ravi
B. Kabul
C. Indus
D. Sutlej

✓ Into which the Kabul River falls?
A. Kabul
B. Chenab'
C. Sutlej
D. Indus

✓ Bolan River is situated in the province of.....
A. Baluchistan
B. KPK
C. Punjab
D. Sindh

✓ Baran River is located in the Province of:
A. Punjab
B. Sindh
C. KPK
D. Baluchistan

✓ Dast river is located in the province of:
A. KPK
B. Punjab
C. Sindh
D. Baluchistan

✓ What is the total length of the Ravi River?
A. 300 km
B. 470 km
C. 715 km
D. 921 km

✓ Gomal and Kuram Rivers are in the province of:
A. Punjab
B. KPK
C. Baluchistan
D. Sindh

NATURAL VEGETATION OF PAKISTAN

(پاکستان کے قدرتی نباتات)

✓ Indicate the percentage of total land area of Pakistan which the forest occupy:
- **A. 4.8 %**
- B. 5.8 %
- C. 6.8 %
- D. 7.8 %

✓ Kinds of forest in Pakistan are coniferous forest, irrigated plantation riverain forest and ……
- A. Mangrove forest
- B. Private plantation
- **C. Scrub forest**
- D. All of these

✓ Coniferous forests are found in the ……..area of Pakistan.
- **A. Northern**
- B. Southern
- C. Eastern
- D. Western

✓ Which forest is found along the banks of Indus River and its tributaries?
- A. Coniferous forest
- B. Riverain forest
- C. Bela forest
- **D. Both B and C**

✓ Dry Shrub forest also called……..
- **A. Arid or desert forest**
- B. Artificial forest
- C. Bela forest
- D. Coastal forest

✓ Artificial forests are found in Changa Manga near……city.
- A. Faisalabad
- B. Hyderabad
- **C. Lahore**
- D. Karachi

WILD LIFE IN PAKISTAN

(پاکستان کی جنگلی حیات)

✓ Wildlife generally refers to all species of……
- A. Mammals
- B. Birds
- C. Reptiles
- **D. All of the above**

✓ How many kinds of mammals found in Pakistan?
- **A. 180**
- B. 194
- C. 212
- D. 237

✓ How many kinds of birds found in Pakistan?
- A. 521
- **B. 660**
- C. 712
- D. 832

✓ How many kinds of reptiles are found in Pakistan?
- A. 154
- B. 164
- **C. 174**
- D. 194

✓ How many kinds of fish found in Pakistan?
- A. 942
- B. 714
- C. 637
- **D. 525**

✓ How many kinds of insects found in Pakistan?
- **A. 20000**
- B. 25000
- C. 29000
- D. 33000
- E.

Unit No: 4 History of Pakistan

37 Initial Problem:

✓ What was the first and immediate problem, which invited attention of the Government?
- **A. Rehabilitation of Refugees**
- B. Rehabilitation of Ministers
- C. Rehabilitation of Government Officials
- D. Rehabilitation of Hindus

✓ At the time of partition a cash balance of how much money?
- A. Rs. 1 Billion
- B. Rs. 2 Billion
- C. Rs. 3 Billion
- **D. Rs. 4 Billion**

✓ What was the proportional share of Pakistan in the assets?
- **A. 75 Crore (750 Million)**
- B. 80 Crore
- C. 90 Crore
- D. 97 Crore

✓ How much money was paid in 750 million?
- A. 10 Crore
- **B. 20 Crore**
- C. 30 Crore
- D. 40 Crore

✓ Who threatened that the rest of amount of 550 million shall not be paid until Pakistan recognized India's right over Kashmir?
- **A. Sardar Patel**
- B. Bannerjee
- C. Nehru
- D. Gandhi

✓ Military assets were to be divided with the ratio of:
- A. 34 % and 64 %
- B. 35 % and 64 %
- **C. 36 % and 64 %**
- D. 37 % and 64 %

✓ When India cut off Pakistan water supply?
- A. 1st March, 1948
- **B. 1st April, 1948**
- C. 1st June, 1948
- D. 1st July, 1948

✓ What do we call the water treaty signed between India and Pakistan?
- A. Indo-Pak water Treaty
- **B. Indus Basin Treaty**
- C. Treaty of water
- D. Rivers and Canals Treaty

✓ The Indus water Treaty was mediated by?
- A. IMF
- B. USA
- **C. World Bank**
- D. Britain

✓ Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in:
- **A. Sep 1960**
- B. Oct 1960
- C. Nov 1960
- D. None of these

✓ Under the Indus water treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of.....?
- A. Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab
- B. Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum
- **C. Chenab, Jhelum and Indus**
- D. None of these

✓ The three western rivers the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab flow into Pakistan from which state:
- **A. Jammu and Kashmir**
- B. Junagadh
- C. Patiala
- D. Hyderabad

✓ How many rivers were given to India through Indus water Treaty?
A. • Two
B. Three (Sutlaj, Bias and Ravi)
C. Four
D. five

✓ The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on.....?
A. 10th August 1947
B. 11th August 1947
C. 12th August 1947
D. 13th August 1947

✓ Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?
A. Liaqat Ali Khan
B. Quaid-e-Azam
C. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din
D. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

✓ According to an estimate of the government of Pakistan how much refugees migrated to Pakistan as a result of exchange of population.
A. 2.5 million
B. 3.5 million
C. 5.5 million
D. 6.5 million

✓ How much Sikh and Hindus migrated from Pakistan.
A. 5.5 million
B. 6.5 million
C. 7.5 million
D. 8.5 million

✓ At the time of partition Pakistan has .....numbers of factories:
A. 24
B. 34
C. 44
D. 54

✓ At the time of Partition India has numbers of factories:
A. 921
B. 925
C. 930
D. 935

✓ Before partition of India in 1947 how many Princely states existed?
A. 532
B. 544
C. 552
D. 560

✓ After Independence the Junagarh announced its accession to which country?
A. Bangladesh
B. Kashmir
C. Pakistan
D. India

✓ What was the population of Kashmir, according to 1941 census?
A. 3,000,000
B. 4,000,000
C. 5,000,000
D. 6,000,000

✓ The state of Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by which Dogara Ruler?
A. Gurpreet Singh
B. Amar Singh
C. Ghulab Singh
D. Jeet Singh

✓ Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of Partition?
A. Gurjeet Singh
B. Ranjeet Singh
C. Gulab Singh
D. Hari Singh

✓ Who is the first Governor General of Pakistan?
A. Liaqat Ali Khan
B. Quaid –e-Azam
C. Sir Syed Ahmad khan
D. Alama Iqbal

✓ Who is the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
A. Quaid-e-Azam

B. Ayoub Khan
C. Liaqat Ali Khan
D. Yahya Khan Jonijho

✓ When Pakistan became the member of U.N on.....
A. 30th September 1947
B. 15th August 1947
C. 30th December 1947
D. 11th October 1947

✓ When the constituent assembly passed the objective Resolution?
A. 9th June 1949
B. 15th July 1949
C. 15th August 1949
D. 12th March 1949

✓ When Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly?
A. January 1953
B. April 1953
C. September 1953
D. October 1953

✓ What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Borgra Formula?
A. New Law of Pakistan
B. Constitutional Formula
C. Pakistan Report
D. Third Report

Constitution of 1956

✓ Constitution of 1956 was passed from national Assembly on.....
A. 29th January, 1956
B. 29th February, 1956
C. 29th April, 1956

✓ In formation of 1st Constitution..... play a very important role.
A. Skandar Mirza
B. Muhammad Ali Bogra
C. Ch. Muhammad Ali

✓ The constitution of 1956 was framed by the constituent Assembly in the name of:
A. People
B. President
C. Prime Minister

✓ The constitution of Pakistan, 1956 declared Pakistan as:
A. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
B. Republic of Pakistan
C. None of the above

✓ According to the constitution of 1956 there shall be.....form of government in country?
A. Parliamentary
B. Presidential
C. None of the above

✓ According to the constitution of 1956 .....was the head of state.
A. President
B. Prime minister
C. Governor General

✓ Minimum age to become President was held .....year in 1956 constitution.
A. 35
B. 40
C. 50

✓ According to the Constitution of 1956.....was the highest court of country.
A. Supreme court
B. Federal court
C. High court

✓ According to the constitution of 1956.....were declared as National Languages.
A. Urdu and English
B. Urdu and Hindi
C. Urdu and Bengal

✓ The Constitution of 1956 was consisting...Articles, and ...parts.

A. 240 Articles, 10 parts
B. 280 Articles, 7 parts
C. 234 Articles, 13 parts

✓ Strength of Membership of National Assembly according 1956 Constitution was....
A. 340
B. 310
C. 240

✓ The Constitution of 1956 prevails for....
A. 2 years
B. 3 years
C. 4 years

✓ The crisis came in October,.....when Iskander Mirza Declared Martial Law and dismissed central and provisional cabinets.
A. 1956
B. 1957
C. 1958
D. 1959

✓ When first Martial Law imposed in the country?
A. 7th October 1958
B. 16th October 1958
C. 17th October 1949
D. 18th October 1949

✓ General M. Ayub Khan was appointed as ....
A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Chief Martial Law, Administrator
D. None of these

✓ On October 27, ...General ayub Khan took over as President.
A. 1958
B. 1956
C. 1954
D. 1952

✓ General Ayub Khan announced Land Reforms in:
A. 1958 AD
B. 1959 AD
C. 1960 AD
D. 1962 AD

✓ When the basic Democracies system was adopted?
A. August 1947
B. October 1948
C. October 1958
D. October 1959

✓ Who was the opponent of Ayub Khan in the Presidential election of 1965?
A. General Yahya Khan
B. Miss Fatima Jinnah
C. Mrs Liaqat ali Khan
D. Iskandar Mirza

✓ Who enforced the Muslim Family Ordinance?
A. General Yahya khan
B. Iskandar Mirza
C. Ghulam Muhammad
D. General Ayub khan

1962 CONSTITUTION

✓ Constitution, of 1962 was made on
A. 23rd March, 1962
B. 28 February, 1962
C. 14 August, 1962

✓ Constitution of 1962 was consisting
A. 250 Articles, and 10 parts
B. 260 Articles, and 9 parts
C. 234 Articles, and 12 parts

✓ Constitution of 1962, provided .....form of government
A. Parliamentary
B. Presidential

C. None of the above

✓ Constitution of 1962, provided .....election for President

A. Direct

B. **Indirect**

C. Both (a) and (b)

✓ According to Constitution of 1962, age limit to cast vote was.....

A. 21 years

B. 20 years

C. 18 years

✓ According to Constitution of 1962, minimum age limit for President-ship was

A. 35 years

B. 40 years

C. 45 years

✓ The constitution of 1962, held .....religion for speaker of national Assembly

A. Islam

B. Non-believer

C. No restriction upon

✓ Total strength of members of National Assembly according to the constitution of 1962, was

A. 156 members

B. 218 members

C. 318 members

✓ According to constitution of 1962, Provisional Assemblies were consisting.....members.

A. 210

B. 218

C. 220

✓ According to constitution of 1962 .....was the chief executive of the country.

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. Army Chief

✓ Term and Tenure of President office in Constitution of 1962, was

A. 4 years

B. 5 years

C. 6 years

✓ According to the constitution of 1962, ...was the highest court of the country.

A. Supreme court

B. Federal Court

C. Federal Shariat Court

✓ As per Constitution of 1962 age limit for Judge of Supreme Court was.....

A. 60 years

B. 62 years

C. 65 years

✓ The constitution of 1962 declared .....as capital of the country.

A. Karachi

B. Lahore

C. Islamabad

✓ Constitution of 1962 was abrogated on.....

A. March 1969

B. June 1970

C. July 1970 of 1962

✓ Constitution of 1962 remained for..

A. 6 years

B. 7 years

C. 8 years

✓ Constitution of 1962 was abrogated by.....

A. General Tikka Khan

B. General Yahya Khan

C. General Asghar Khan

PAK-INDIA WAR, 1965

✓ India made a cowardly attack on Lahore which resulted as war between two countries. When this war broke out
A. 9th Sep 1965
B. 7th Sep 1965
C. 6th Sep 1965
D. 4th sep 1965

✓ In April 1965, Pakistan and India were locked in a localized skirmish. Where did the clash take place?
A. Kutch border
B. Fazilka Sector
C. Hussainiwala sector

✓ On Sept 6, which Pakistani leader declared "We are at war with India"?
A. Field Marshal Ayub Khan
B. Hussein Suhrawardy
C. General Yahya Khan

✓ Gen Mohammad Musa was the commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Army. Who was his counterpart in the Pakistan Air Force?
A. Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan
B. Air Marshal Nur Khan
C. Air Marshal Asghar Khan

✓ Who was the Chief of Army Staff of India in Indo-Pakistani War of 1965?
A. Pran Nath Thapar
B. Gopal Gurunath Bewoor
C. Joyanto Nath Chaudri
D. Paramasiva Prabhakar

✓ Who was the Indian prime minister when the war was fought?
A. Morarji Desai
B. Lal Bahadur Shastri
C. Gulzarilal Nanda

✓ Where was the Jan 10, 1966, peace agreement between Pakistan and India signed?
A. Tashkent
B. Simla (now Shimla)
C. Agra

✓ In which country Tashkent conference was held?
A. Tajakistan
B. Turkamanistan
C. Kirghistan
D. Uzbekistan

✓ Who called upon Indian and Pakistani leaders to sign the pact?
A. Khrushchev
B. Gorbachev
C. Alexie
D. Henry Kosygin

✓ Tashkent accord consisted of.....points.
A. 7
B. 9
C. 11
D. 13

✓ When Tashkent Agreement was signed?
A. September, 1966
B. August, 1966
C. February, 1966
D. January, 1966

✓ Tashkent conference continued from 4th January to .....1966.
A. 8th January
B. 10th January
C. 3rd February
D. 7th February

✓ Who participated Tashkent Pact as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
A. Mr. Malik Feroz Khan
B. Mr. I.I Chundrigar
C. Mr. Z.A Bhutto

D. Mr. Hussain Shaheed

✓ Who was the hero of Pak India 1965 war?
A. Major Tufail
B. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti
C. Lalik Jan
D. Mulla Faqir

✓ How much Pakistani Tanks was used in Indo-Pakistani war of 1965?
A. 569 Tanks
B. 850 Tanks
C. 756 Tanks
D. 957 Tanks

✓ Indo-Pak war of 1965 lasted for?
A. 17 days
B. 27 days
C. 37 days
D. 47 days

✓ Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan annually on…
A. 4th September
B. 6th September
C. 8th September
D. 10th September

✓ Defense day is also known as…..
A. Yaum-i-Takbeer
B. Yaum-i-Azadi
C. Yaum-i-Difa
D. Yaum-i-Ashura

✓ Which party was formed in 1967?
A. Jumat-e-Islami
B. Pakistan People Party
C. Muslim League
D. Awami National Party

ERA OF GENERAL YAHYA KHAN (1969-1971)

✓ When 2nd Martial Law was imposed in the country?
A. 25th April 1968
B. 25th February 1969
C. 25th March 1969
D. 25th December 1970

✓ In which year Gen. Yahya held General Elections in the country?
A. 1970
B. 1971
C. 1972
D. 1973

✓ In Election 1970 who secured victory in East Pakistan?
A. PPP
B. Muslim League
C. Awami League
D. Jamt-e-Islami

✓ In Election 1970 polling for the National Assembly was held on….
A. 7th July
B. 7th June
C. 7th December
D. 7th August

✓ In Election 1970 polling for the Provisional Assembly was held on:
A. 7 September
B. 17 September
C. 7 December
D. 17 December

✓ In Election 1970 how many parties are participated?
A. 43
B. 53
C. 63
D. 73

✓ How many seats are won in Election 1970 by Awami League in East Pakistan out of 169?

A. 152
B. 155
C. 165
D. 167

✓ How many seats are won in election 1970 by PPP in West Pakistan out of 138?
A. 82
B. 87
C. 97
D. 122

✓ When Bangladesh came into being?
A. 14th December 1970
B. 15th December 1971
C. 16th December 1971
D. 18th December 1971

✓ When Bangladesh was accepted by Pakistan?
A. December 1971
B. December 1972
C. February 1974
D. March 1975

1973 CONSTITUTION

✓ Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on
A. 23rd March, 1973
B. 12th May, 1973
C. 12th April, 1973

✓ The Constitution of 1973 came into force on
A. 23rd March, 1973
B. 12th May, 1973
C. 14th August, 1973

✓ Constitution of 1973 consist
A. 250 Articles,
B. 280 Articles
C. 285 Articles

✓ Constitution of 1973 consists.....
A. 6 schedules
B. 7 schedules
C. 8 schedules

✓ The Constitution of 1973 declared Pakistan as
A. Republic of Pakistan
B. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
C. Federation of Pakistan

✓ As per Article 1 of the Constitution territories of Pakistan shall comprise
A. The Province of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab Sindh, Federal Capital and FATA
B. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and FATA
C. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital Territory

✓ 16. Islam to be the State religion of Pakistan as provided in.....of the Constitution of 1973
A. Article 1
B. Article 2
C. Article 2(A)

✓ Definition of the State is provided in Article.....of the Constitution of 1973
A. 7
B. 8
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of these

PAKISTAN STUDIES
مطالعہ پاکستان
Part -2

Unit No: 1 **History of Pakistan - II**

The Government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, 1971 - 1977:

✓ When Gen. Yahya Khan resigned from his Presidentship?
A. 18th December 1971
B. 20th December 1971
C. 22nd December 1971
D. 24th December 1971

✓ When did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto become the first Martial Law administrator of the country?
A. 16th December 1971
B. 20th December 1971
C. 22nd December 1971
D. 23th December 1971

✓ Who became President of Pakistan after Yahya Khan?
A. Mr. Z.A Bhutto
B. Mr. Wasim Sajad
C. Mr. Ghulam Ishaue Khan
D. Mr. Farooque Ahmad Khan Leghari

✓ When Mr. Z.A Bhutto became the prime Minister of Pakistan?
A. 23rd March 1973
B. 14th September 1973
C. 25th December 1973
D. 14th August 1973

✓ Which of the following was the first step Taken by Mr. Z.A Bhutto for Economic Development?
A. Economic Pact
B. Aid Agreements with World
C. Nationalization of Industries
D. Linking of Rupee with dollar

✓ When all life insurance companies working in the country were nationalized?
A. March 19, 1972
B. April 15, 1972
C. Jun 10, 1973
D. July 12, 1974

✓ Through a presidential order all the banks operating in the country were nationalized and were put under the control of the State Bank of Pakistan in May19,.....
A. 1971
B. 1972
C. 1973
D. 1974

✓ Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Introduced land reforms and introduced the land holding, limit to 150 acres for irrigated land and 300 acres for Barani land in:
A. 1972
B. 1973
C. 1974
D. 1975

✓ When was the Martial Law ended during the Bhutto regime?
A. 10 February 1972
B. 12 March 1972
C. 13 April 1972
D. 9 August 1972

1973 CONSTITUTION

✓ Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on
D. 23r[d] March, 1973
E. 12[th] May, 1973
F. 12[th] April, 1973

✓ When the national assembly appointed a committee for preparing draft constitution during the reign of Mr. Bhutto?
A. 17[th] April 1972
B. 18[th] April 1972
C. 19[th] April 1972
D. 20[th] April 1972

✓ The Constitution of 1973 came into force on
D. 23[rd] March, 1973
E. 12[th] May, 1973
F. 14[th] August, 1973

✓ Which kind of system of Government was introduced in the 1973 constitution?
A. Presidential
B. Parliamentary
C. Confederate
D. Basic Democracy

✓ What was the strength of the National Assembly Committee tasked with drawing the 1973 Constitution?
A. 15
B. 20
C. 25
D. 32

✓ Constitution of 1973 consist
D. 250 Articles,
E. 280 Articles
F. 285 Articles

✓ Constitution of 1973 consists……..
D. 6 schedules
E. 7 schedules
F. 8 schedules

✓ The Constitution of 1973 declared Pakistan as
D. Republic of Pakistan
E. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
F. Federation of Pakistan

✓ As per Article 1 of the Constitution territories of Pakistan shall comprise
D. The Province of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab Sindh, Federal Capital and FATA
E. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and FATA
F. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital Territory

✓ Islam to be the State religion of Pakistan as provided in……..of the Constitution of 1973.
D. Article 1
E. Article 2
F. Article 2(A)

✓ Definition of the State is provided in Article……..of the Constitution of 1973
E. 7
F. 8
G. Both (a) and (b)
H. None of above

✓ Who is the titular head of the country according to the 1973 constitution?
A. Prime Minister
B. President
C. Chairman Senate
D. None of these

✓ According to the 1973 constitution the president must be a Muslim. Who elect him?
A. National assembly
B. Senate
C. Both of them
D. None of these

✓ Who elects the Prime Minister according to the constitution of 1973?
A. Senate
B. National Assembly
C. President
D. None of these

✓ What age was specified for a person, in the constitution of 1973, who wants to be the Member of Parliament?
A. Not less than 25 years
B. Not less than 30 years
C. Not less than 35 years
D. Not less than 40 years

✓ In which constitution Urdu is recognized as the national language?
A. 1959
B. 1956
C. 1962
D. 1973

The Regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, 1977 - 1988:

✓ Who imposed third Martial Law on Pakistan?
A. Gen. Ayub Khan
B. Gen. Yahya Khan
C. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq
D. Gen. Pervez Musharraf

✓ When did General Zia-ul-Haq assume the position of President?
A. July 5, 1977
B. Jan 7, 1978
C. August 13, 1977
D. September 7, 1977

✓ After the assumption of power Zia-ul Haq promised to hold elections within how many days?
A. 80
B. 90
C. 95
D. 120

✓ When General Zia announced the accountability of Politicians?
A. October, 1977
B. August, 1988
C. Jun, 1989
D. December, 1991

✓ When the Lahore high court found Bhutto guilty of the murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan and sentenced the ex-Prime Minister to death?
A. Jan, 1978
B. March, 1978
C. Jan, 1979
D. March, 1979

✓ When Gen. Zia held the referendum in the country?
A. January, 1984
B. June, 1984
C. September, 1984
D. December, 1984

✓ Among following what was introduced by Gen. Zia?
A. PLS Account
B. Hudood Ordinance
C. Both of them
D. None of them

✓ For the first time in the country, Zakat, Ushar and hudood Ordinance were enforced in.....
A. 1979-80
B. 1981-82
C. 1983-84
D. 1985-86

✓ When Zia ul Haq proclaimed the end of Martial Law in the country?
A. 12 August 1983
B. 30 December 1985
C. 11 July 1986
D. 7 September 1988

✓ When Federal Government established National Zakat Foundation?
A. 1980
B. 1981
C. 1982
D. 1983

✓ Which ordinance did Zia promulgate on June 20, 1980?
A. Labor reform
B. Islamic Hudood and Tazeraat
C. Zakat and Usher
D. Zakat Foundation

✓ Which ordinance did Zia promulgate on June 20, 1980?
E. Labor reform
F. Islamic Hudood and Tazeraat
G. Zakat and Usher
H. Zakat Foundation

✓ When Zia promulgated ihteram-e-Ramzan Ordinance?
A. 1980
B. 1981
C. 1982
D. 1983

✓ When Zia announced the establishment of the institution of Wafaqi Mohtasib?
A. 1981
B. 1982
C. 1983
D. 1984

✓ In 1981 Zia announced the formation of Majlis-e-Shura. It composed of how many members?
A. 20
B. 30
C. 40
D. 50

✓ When the Soviet troops move into the Asian Nation Afghanistan?
A. 24 December 1971
B. 24 December 1975
C. 24 December 1979
D. 24 December 1981

✓ When a C-130 plane carrying Gen. Zia crashed near Bahawalpur?
A. 15th August 1988
B. 16th August 1988
C. 17th August 1988
D. 18th August 1988

✓ Russia withdrew from Afghanistan under the.....?
A. Islamabad treaty
B. Kabul pact
C. Geneva Accord
D. Moscow Agreement

✓ When Geneva Accord was sign?
A. 10 Jan 1979
B. 14 April 1988
C. 10 July 1981
D. 27 August 1984

✓ Who signed Geneva accord on behalf of Pakistan?
A. Zia ul Haq

B. Junejo
C. General Akhtar abdur Rehman
D. None of these

✓ To whom Zia appointed as the prime Minister of Pakistan?
A. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
B. Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo
C. Mr. Moin Qureshi
D. Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari

✓ In which year Mr. Mohammad khan Junejo was appointed as prime Minister?
A. 1983
B. 1984
C. 1985
D. 1986

✓ Which prime minister announced the five-point Program?
A. Benazir Bhutto
B. Muhammad Khan Junejo
C. Nawaz Sharif
D. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

✓ When Muhammad Khan Junejo Decleared his five-point agenda or program?
A. 31 December 1985
B. 7 April 1983
C. 12 August 1987
D. 17 Jun 1988

✓ The Junejo government was dismissed on .....
A. 29 Jan 1988
B. 29 March 1988
C. 29 May 1988
D. 29 September 1988

✓ Who became president after Zia's plan incident?
A. Ghulam Ishaque khan
B. Benazir Bhutto
C. Mirza Aslam Beg
D. None of these

Governments of Benazir Bhutto (First Term 1988-1990)

✓ When the Elections to the national and Provincial Assemblies were held in 1988
A. Aug, 1988
B. Sept, 1988
C. Oct, 1988
D. Nov, 1988

✓ Who became the Prime Minister in elections of 1988
A. Mr. Nawaz Sharif
B. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto
C. Mr. Moin Qureshi
D. Mr. Mairaj Khalid

✓ When First time Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister?
A. December 2, 1988
B. January 6, 1987
C. November 25, 1988

✓ When Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto did take vote of confidence from the national Assembly?
A. 2nd December 1988
B. 8th December 1988
C. 10th December 1988
D. 12th December 1988

✓ Who launched the Peoples' works Programme?
A. P.M Muhammad Khan Junejo
B. P.M Benazir Bhutto
C. P.M Nawaz Sharif
D. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan

✓ Where and when Benazir Bhutto inaugurated the Commencement of Peoples' works Programme?
A. Karachi- April 23, 1989
B. Lahore- August 12, 1988
C. Peshawar- April 23, 1989
D. Faisal Abad- Jun 11, 1988

✓ When Benazir Bhutto and the visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement on not attacking the nuclear installations of each other?
A. Jun 12, 1987
B. December 31, 1988
C. August 9, 1988
D. September 3, 1988

✓ When President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National and Provincial assemblies?
A. January 6, 1990
B. August 6, 1990
C. March 6, 1990
D. December 6, 1990

✓ When National assembly elections held in 1990?
A. January 24, 1990
B. March 21, 1990
C. October 24, 1990
D. December 21, 1990

✓ When provincial Assembly elections held in 1990?
A. October 25, 1990
B. October 26, 1990
C. October 27, 1990
D. October 28, 1990

Benazir's second Term in Office (1993- 1996)

✓ When Ms. Benazir Bhutto Became Prime Minister for second term?

A. January, 1993
B. March, 1993
C. August, 1993
D. October, 1993

✓ When the trader community launched a strike against the General Sales Tax that continued for two days?

A. August 10, 1996
B. January 5, 1996
C. December 31, 1996
D. April 7, 1996

✓ What was the duration of second term of Benazir Government?

A. 1993- 1994
B. 1993-1995
C. 1993-1996
D. 1993-1997

Nawaz Sharif's First Term in Office (1990-1993)

✓ Who become Prime Minister of Pakistan after Election of 1990

A. Mr. Mian M. Soomro
B. Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari
C. Mr. Nawaz Sharif
D. None of These

✓ Nawaz sharif was Prime Minister of Pakistan for Tenure of.....

A. 1990-1993
B. 1993-1996
C. 2002-2004
D. 2008-2012

✓ When Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal was established?

A. 1990
B. 1991
C. 1993
D. 1992

✓ When India and Pakistan renewed the agreement on not attacking each other's nuclear installation?

A. January 27, 1991
B. April 12, 1992
C. August 7, 1991
D. September 11, 1992

✓ The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) in the year.....?

A. 1960
B. 1974
C. 1988
D. 1992

✓ When Shariat Bill was introduced and passed by the national assembly?

A. 1990
B. 1991
C. 1992

D. 1993

✓ When the government of Nawaz Sharif Launched a motorway between Islamabad and Lahore?
A. 1990
B. 1991
C. 1992
D. 1993

✓ Motorway M2 is between which two of the Following cities?
A. Lahore to Peshawar
B. Lahore to Karachi
C. Multan to Sukkur
D. Lahore to Islamabad

✓ The Motorway M2 was inaugurated in.....?
A. 1992
B. 1994
C. 1997
D. 1999

✓ When Ghulam Ishaq dissolved the Assemblies, dismissed Nawaz Sharif and appointed Balkh Sher Mazari as Caretaker Prime Minister?
A. April 18, 1993
B. December 22, 1993
C. January 3, 1993
D. August 17, 1993

Nawaz Sharif's Second Term in Office (1997-1999)

✓ When Nawaz Sharif took oath second time as a Prime Minister?
A. 7th December 1997
B. 17th February 1997
C. 27th April 1997
D. 7th March 1997

✓ Farooq Ahmad khan Laghari resigned from his position as the President of the republic on December 2, ...
A. 1994
B. 1995
C. 1996
D. 1997

✓ After Farooq Ahmad khan who became acting president?
A. Waseem Sajjad
B. Imran ismail
C. Asad Nawaz
D. Farooq Shah Laghari

✓ On April 6, 1998 Pakistan successfully launched Ghauri, a missile with a range of .....kilometers.
A. 1000 km
B. 1200 km
C. 1500 km
D. 1900 km

✓ When India Conducted nuclear tests?
A. 9th and 10th May
B. 11th and 13th May
C. 15th and 17th May
D. 21st and 23rd May

✓ During Nawaz Sharif's second tenure when Pakistan became Nuclear Power?
A. 28th May 1998
B. 28th May 1999
C. 30th May 1998
D. 30th May 1999

✓ What do we call the day when Pakistan became Nuclear power?
A. Yoam-e-Dehshat
B. Yoam-e-Takbeer
C. Yoam-e-Misal
D. Yoam-e-Quwwat

✓ On ....., 1998 the Sindh Assembly was dissolved and Governor Rule was imposed in the province.
A. October 30
B. September 13

C. November 7
D. December 31

36 ✓ When Pakistan launched Ghauri II and Shaheen missiles?
A. 1997
B. 1998
C. 1999
D. 2000

✓ Kargil War was fought in which year?
A. 1996
B. 1997
C. 1998
D. 1999

✓ At the time of Kargil in 1999 the Chief of army staff was.....?
A. General Jahngir Karamat
B. General Aslam Baig
C. General Parvez Musharaf
D. General Waheed Kakar

✓ When General Pervez Musharaf did overthrew the government of the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif?
A. 27th December 2000
B. 12 October 1999
C. 17 December 2000
D. 12 November 1999

The Regime of General Pervez Musharraf (1999 - 2008)

✓ Pervez Musharraf was appointed the Chief of army staff in:
A. 1999
B. 1997
C. 1998
D. 2000

✓ Which post Gen. Musharraf secured after taking over?
A. President
B. Chief Martial Law Administrator
C. Chief Executive
D. Prime Minister

✓ When Pervez Musharraf removed Muhammad Rafiq Tarrar from the Presidency and himself become the president of Pakistan?
A. January 12, 2000
B. June 20, 2001
C. December 7, 2000
D. July 21, 2001

✓ Pervez Musharraf remained President of Pakistan for Tenure of.....
A. 2001-2007
B. 2001-2008
C. 2002-2009
D. 2003-2008

✓ When General Pervez Musharraf established National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB)?
A. January 3, 1999
B. August 7, 1999

C. March 11, 1999
D. November 8, 1999

✓ Who became Prime Minister of Pakistan after 2002 Election?
A. Mr. Mir Zafarullah Jamali
B. Mr. Shoukat Aziz
C. Mr. Choudry Shuja'at Hussain
D. Mr. Yusuf Raza Gilani

✓ The longest serving Army Chief (for about 12 years) was....
A. Ayub khan
B. Zia-ul-haq
C. Pervez Musharraf
D. Ashfaq Pervez Kiyani

✓ According to Local Government Ordinance the members of union council and the number of councilors were reduced from 21 to.....
A. 9
B. 11
C. 13
D. 15

✓ When referendum was held that gave Musharraf a heavy mandate?
A. April 30, 2002
B. February 23, 2002
C. May 3, 2002
D. June 7, 2002

✓ When the Chief Executive Pervez Musharraf issued the Legal framework order (LFO)?
A. January 3, 2001
B. August 21, 2002
C. March 7, 2003
D. April 27, 2004

✓ The World Trade Center was attacked by Terrorists on....
A. 9th September 2001
B. 10th September 2001
C. 11th September 2001
D. None of these

✓ According to a world bank report, Pakistan witnessed ..... Growth in the last 8 years of Musharraf regime.
A. 5.3 %
B. 6.1 %
C. 6.8 %
D. 7.8%

✓ Where defense Exhibition with the name of "Ideas 2000" was organized from 14 to November 17, 2000.
A. Peshawar
B. Karachi
C. Faisalabad
D. Rawalpindi

✓ During Musharraf regime, ... of citizens rose from poverty level and became part of the middle class.
A. 5 %
B. 10 %
C. 15 %
D. 20 %

✓ When Pervez Musharraf resigned from the presidency?
A. January 2, 2007
B. March 12, 2008
C. August 18, 2008
D. May 21, 2007

Unit No: 2 **Pakistan in the World Affairs**

Geo-Political Importance of Pakistan
(پاکستان کی جغرافیائی اور سیاسی اہمیت)

✓ The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is situated in the.....of South Asia.
- **A. North-west**
- B. North-south
- C. East-south
- D. South-west

✓ Which is located North and North East of Pakistan?
- A. Iran
- B. India
- **C. China**
- D. Afghanistan

✓ Which is located East of Pakistan?
- A. Afghanistan
- B. China
- C. Iran
- **D. India**

✓ Which is located in West of Pakistan?
- **A. Afghanistan**
- B. China
- C. Iran
- D. India

✓ Which is located in South of Pakistan?
- **A. Arabian Sea**
- B. India
- C. China
- D. Russia

✓ Wakhan a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from.....
- A. Azerbaijan
- B. Kazakhstan
- **C. Tajikistan**
- D. Turkmenistan

Relations with neighboring Countries
(پاکستان کے ہمسایہ ممالک کے ساتھ تعلقات)

China:

✓ The People's Republic of China was formed in:
- A. 1947
- **B. 1949**
- C. 1951
- D. 1953

✓ Pakistan and China relationship became very friendly in the.....
- A. 1950s
- **B. 1960s**
- C. 1970s
- D. 1980s

✓ When was the border agreement signed between Pakistan and China?
- A. 1950
- B. 1956
- C. 1961
- **D. 1963**

✓ When the first trade agreement between China and Pakistan was signed?
- **A. 1963**
- B. 1964
- C. 1965
- D. 1966

✓ With whose co-operation was the Gwadar Port built?
- A. Iran
- **B. China**
- C. Kuwait
- D. USA

✓ The silk Route (Karakoram Highway) nearly .....km was constructed with the help of China.

A. 735
B. 812
C. 887
D. 962

✓ Pakistan-China economic Corridor is a proposal to create an Economic Corridor from Gwadar in Baluchistan to ……..in the Western Chinese province of Sinkiang.

A. Beijing
B. Sinkiang
C. Kashgar
D. Shanghai

✓ When China and Pakistan signed an agreement on China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) plan?

A. 21 April 2015
B. 23 April 2015
C. 27 April 2015
D. 29 April 2015

✓ On 21st April 2015 China, Pakistan signed an agreement on economic corridor plan worth 46 billion US dollars. What is the name of economic corridor?

A. China Friendship Economic Corridor (CFEC)
B. China Karakorum Economic Corridor (CKEC)
C. China Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC)
D. China Pak Peace Economic Corridor (CPPEC)

✓ The economic corridor is considered central to China-Pakistan relations and will run from Gawadar to Kashgar with length of

A. 2,700 km
B. 3,800 km
C. 3,900 km
D. 3,000 km

India:

✓ How many wars have been fought to date by Pakistan and India on the Kashmir issue?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

✓ Which agreement took place between India and Pakistan in 1960?

A. Indus Basin Water Treaty
B. The agreement not to attack each other's nuclear installations
C. The Simla Agreement
D. Trade Agreement

✓ When was the Simla Agreement signed between Pakistan and India?

A. 1969
B. 1972
C. 1976
D. 1980

✓ When armed (Kashmiri Mujahideen) struggle against the Indian Rule in the Indian-held Kashmir gathered momentum?

A. 1987
B. 1988
C. 1989
D. 1990

Iran:

✓ Which was the first country to recognize Pakistan an independent state?

A. Iran
B. Afghanistan
C. China
D. Egypt

✓ When did the Shah of Iran visit Pakistan for the first time?

A. 1948
B. 1950
C. 1952
D. 1953

✓ The members of the Regional Co-operation for development (RCD) included?

A. Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan
B. Pakistan, Iraq, and Turkey
C. Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia
D. Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey

✓ When Pakistan and Iran signed a cultural agreement for the promotion of exchange of students, teachers, scholars and artists between the two countries?

A. 1965
B. 1964
C. 1963
D. 1962

✓ Which of the organization was replaced with Economic Cooperation organization (ECO)?

A. Aarab League
B. RCD
C. NAM
D. None of these

✓ Pakistan, Iran, and turkey established Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) for promoting technical, cultural and economic cooperation among the member states in.....?

A. 1962
B. 1968
C. 1979
D. 1985

✓ The Secretary-General of ECO is elected for a period of?

A. 2 Years
B. 3 Years
C. 4 Years
D. 5 Years

✓ ECO has its headquarters in.....?

A. Tehran, Iran
B. Ankara, Turkey
C. Dushanbe, Tajikistan
D. Islamabad, Pakistan

Afghanistan:

✓ Which country opposed Pakistan's Membership in UN?

A. Afghanistan
B. Iran
C. America
D. Russia

✓ Pakistan became the member of U.N on.....?

A. 30th September 1947
B. 15th August 1947
C. 30th December 1947
D. 15th August 1948

✓ When Pakistan recognized and established full diplomatic relations with the government of the Mujahideen in Afghanistan?

A. 1990
B. 1991
C. 1992
D. 1993

Central Asian Republics (وسطی ایشیائی ریاستیں)

Uzbekistan:

✓ When Republic of Uzbekistan declared independence from the Soviet Union?
- **A. 1st September 1991**
- B. 6 April 1993
- C. 17 August 1989
- D. 28 May 1987

✓ The first treaty on aviation between Pakistan and Uzbekistan was signed in Karachi in.....
- A. 1990
- B. 1991
- **C. 1992**
- D. 1993

✓ Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan became the members of UNO in...?
- A. 1991
- B. **1992**
- C. 1993
- D. 1994

✓ Currency of Uzbekistan is.....
- A. Pound
- B. Rupees
- **C. Uzbekistan Som**
- D. Euro

✓ Capital of Uzbekistan is.....?
- A. Andjian
- **B. Tashkent**
- C. Nukus
- D. Qarshi

✓ Official Religion of Uzbekistan is.....?
- A. Christianity
- B. Buddhist
- **C. Islam**
- D. Hinduism

✓ Total Population of Uzbekistan in 2013 is.....?
- A. 2,316,100
- **B. 3,018,500**
- C. 2,017,600
- D. 4,319,100

✓ The official sport of Uzbekistan is.....?
- A. Cricket
- B. Volley ball
- C. Hockey
- **D. Football**

✓ The official language of Uzbekistan is.....?
- A. English
- B. French
- **C. Uzbek**
- D. Arabic

Turkmenistan:

✓ PIA and NBP have opened their offices in Ashkabad, the capital of?
- A. Uzbekistan
- **B. Turkmenistan**
- C. Kazakhstan
- D. Tajikistan

✓ When Pakistan signed an agreement with Turkmenistan for the purchase of natural gas?
- **A. 1991**
- B. 1992
- C. 1993
- D. 1994

✓ Currency of Turkmenistan is.....?
- A. Pound
- **B. Turkmen new manat**
- C. British Dollar
- D. US Dollar

✓ Total Population of Turkmenistan in 2014 is?
- **A. 5,171, 94**
- B. 6,121, 88
- C. 9,341, 88

✓ The literacy Rate of Turkmenistan in 1999 is?
A. 91%
B. 71%
C. 98%
D. 80%

✓ The Capital of Turkmenistan is?
A. Ashkabad
B. Ahal
C. Mary
D. Tenjen

✓ The Official Sport of Turkmenistan is?
A. Cricket
B. Football
C. Hockey
D. Volley ball

✓ Calling Code of Turkmenistan is?
A. +91
B. +993
C. +63
D. +92

✓ Independence Day of Turkmenistan from Soviet Union is?
A. 27 October 1991
B. 26 November 1978
C. 11 December 1931
D. 9 June 1891

✓ The Largest Desert of Turkmenistan is?
A. Sahara
B. Nubian
C. Kalahari
D. Karakum

✓ The Official Religion of Turkmenistan is?
A. Hinduism
B. Islam
C. Buddhism
D. Christianity

✓ The Official language Of Turkmenistan is?
A. Spanish
B. Hindi
C. English
D. Turkmen

Kazakhstan:

✓ Largest country of the Muslim world is.....?
A. Uzbekistan
B. Turkmenistan
C. Kazakhstan
D. Tajikistan

✓ Capital City of Kazakhstan is?
A. Almaty
B. Astana
C. Taraz
D. Oral

✓ Official Currency of Kazakhstan is called?
A. Teenage
B. Loti
C. Pyso
D. Birr

✓ The most popular sport in Kazakhstan is?
A. Ice hockey
B. Football
C. Cycling
D. Boxing

✓ Main religion in Kazakhstan is?
A. Christianity
B. Hinduism
C. Islam
D. Judaism

✓ The official language Kazakhstan is?
A. Kazakh, Russian
B. Ukrainian
C. Tatar
D. Uzbek

✓ Largest City of Kazakhstan is?

A. Pavlodar
B. Aktobe
C. Semey
D. Almaty

Kyrgyzstan:

✓ When Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement for the promotion and expansion of economic and cultural ties?
A. 1990
B. 1991
C. 1992
D. 1993

✓ Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan first exchanged diplomatic missions in.....
A. 1991
B. 1992
C. 1993
D. 1994

✓ Official Currency of Kyrgyzstan is called?
A. Som
B. Kyat
C. Won
D. Yen

✓ Capital and Largest City of Kyrgyzstan is?
A. Karakol
B. Bishkek
C. Tokmok
D. Osh

✓ The most popular sport in Kyrgyzstan is?
A. Wrestling
B. Ice hockey
C. Basketball
D. Football

✓ Main religion in Kyrgyzstan is?
A. Christianity
B. Buddhism
C. Islam

✓ The official language of Kyrgyzstan is?
A. German
B. Uzbek
C. Kyrgyz, Russian
D. French

Tajikistan:

✓ Among the Central Asian Republics,.....is Pakistan's closest neighbor.
A. Tajikistan
B. Kyrgyzstan
C. Kazakhstan
D. Turkmenistan

✓ When Tajikistan offered Pakistan the supply of electric power?
A. 1980
B. 1992
C. 1998
D. 2002

✓ The Capital of Tajikistan is?
A. Sughd
B. Dushanbe
C. Dhaka
D. Khalton

✓ Currency of Tajikistan is?
A. British Dollar
B. US Dollar
C. Somoni
D. Pound

✓ Official Religion of Tajikistan is?
A. Hinduism
B. Buddhism
C. Islam
D. Christianity

✓ Independence Day of Tajikistan from Soviet Union is?
A. 17 April 1989
B. 9 September 1991
C. 6june 1981
D. 25 November 1987

✓ The Official Sport of Tajikistan is?

A. Hockey
B. Football
C. Volley ball
D. Cricket

✓ The Official language of Tajikistan is?
A. Tajik
B. Russian
C. Arabic
D. French

✓ The literacy rate Of Tajikistan is?
A. 76%
B. 81%
C. 89%
D. 90%

Pakistan's Relations with the Muslim World:

Saudi Arabia:

✓ The Faisal Mosque and the International Islamic University in Islamabad were built with the financial support of.....
A. Saudi Arabia
B. Turkey
C. Azerbaijan
D. Bangladesh

✓ Capital and Largest City of Saudi Arabia is?
A. Medina
B. Riyadh
C. Jeddah
D. Makkah

✓ International Calling Code of Saudi Arabia is?
A. +965
B. +968
C. +966

✓ Saudi Arabia's busiest airport at Jeddah is used heavily during the Hajj season is?
A. King Abdulaziz International Airport
B. Al-Ahsa International Airport
C. King Khalid International Airport
D. King Fahd International Airport

✓ The Total Area of Saudi Arabia is?
A. 826,465 sq mi
B. 863,983 sq mi
C. 870,000 sq mi
D. 825,498 sq mi

✓ Main religion in Saudi Arabia is?
A. Christianity
B. Islam
C. Jewish
D. Buddhist

✓ Official Currency of Saudi Arabia is called?
A. Dirham
B. Rupee
C. Riyal
D. Dinar

✓ The official language of Saudi Arabia is?
A. Arabic
B. Rohingya
C. Tagalog
D. Urdu

✓ When was Saudi Arabia proclaimed as a kingdom?
A. 1940
B. 1936
C. 1932
D. 1944

Turkey:

✓ When a treaty of friendship was signed between Pakistan and Turkey in.....
A. 1949
B. 1951
C. 1965
D. 1972

✓ Total Area of Turkey is?
A. 502,621 sq mi
B. 302,535 sq mi
C. 651,400 sq mi
D. 402,521 sq mi

✓ Currency of Turkey is?
A. Turkish lira
B. British Dollar
C. Us Dollar
D. Pound

✓ Total Population Of turkey in 2013 is?
A. 78,662,981
B. 76,667,864
C. 71,766,981
D. 72,991,888

✓ Which Country Was Attacked by Turkey in 1974?
A. Cyprus
B. India
C. Israel
D. Pakistan

✓ Official Sport of Turkey is?
A. Cricket
B. Volley ball
C. Hockey
D. Football

✓ The Official language Of Turkey is?
A. Spanish
B. Turkish
C. French
D. Hindi

✓ Official religion Of Turkey is?
A. Judaism
B. Christianity
C. Hinduism
D. Islam

✓ The largest City of Turkey is?
A. Izmri
B. Istanbul
C. Konya
D. Ankara

✓ The Capital of Turkey is?
A. Ankara
B. Izmir
C. Bursa
D. Konya

✓ The Literacy Rate of Turkey in 2014 is?
A. 94%
B. 81%
C. 78%
D. 90%

✓ Calling Code of Turkey is?
A. +92
B. +90
C. +63
D. +91

Azerbaijan:

✓ When Azerbaijan became independent?
A. 1967
B. 1977
C. 1992
D. 1999

✓ When the agreement was signed between Pakistan and Azerbaijan for the promotion of co-operation in the field of health?
A. 1990
B. 1994
C. 1996
D. 1999

✓ The Official and National language in Azerbaijan is?
A. Rutul
B. Juhuri
C. Azerbaijani
D. Avar

✓ Main Religion in Azerbaijan is?
A. Islam
B. Christianity
C. Russian
D. Molokans

✓ The Total Area of Azerbaijan is?
A. 34,845 sq mi
B. 5,845 sq mi
C. 32,654 sq mi
D. 33,436 sq mi

✓ Most popular sport in Azerbaijan is?
A. Hockey
B. Chess
C. Football
D. Volleyball

✓ Official Currency of Azerbaijan is called?
A. Sum
B. Tolar
C. Manat
D. Lori

✓ Capital and Largest City of Azerbaijan is?
A. Ganja
B. Baku
C. Shirvan

Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC):

✓ When was Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) established?
A. May 1970
B. May 1971
C. September 1969
D. May 1972

✓ How many members does OIC have?
A. 55
B. 52
C. 53
D. 57

✓ When did Pakistan join OIC?
A. 1969
B. 1970
C. 1982
D. 1987

✓ Which of the following is the main objective behind the establishment of OIC?
A. To use Oil against the USA
B. To force Israel to vacate occupied areas
C. To promote Islamic solidarity safeguard holy places
D. All 01 them

✓ The Headquarters of Organization of Islamic Conference are located in?
A. Kuwait
B. Jeddah
C. Cairo
D. Tehran

✓ Name the Pakistani who became the Secretary-General of OIC in 1985?
A. SM Zafar

B. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada
C. Munir Akram
D. Yaqoob Ali Khan

✓ The charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference was adopted in.....?
A. 1971
B. 1972
C. 1974
D. 1981

✓ The Conference of Head of States of OIC is convened every.....?
A. 2 years
B. 3 years
C. 4 years
D. 5 years

✓ Pakistan in the Chairman of OIC standing committee for.....?
A. Trade Promotion
B. Economic Development
C. Environmental Protection
D. Science and technology

✓ What Percentage of World Population lives in OIC states?
A. 12%
B. 21%
C. 31%
D. 45%

✓ Third emergency OCI Conference was held on 10th December 2005 in?
A. Jaddah
B. Makkah
C. Madina
D. Jaya Putra

✓ Ten Year Plan was announced by OIC Conference in?
A. Third Emergency Conference
B. 9th 010 Conference
C. 11th OIC Conference
D. **10th OIC Conference**

The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC):

✓ Currently how many members are in the SAARC organization?
A. 6
B. 7
C. 8
D. 10

✓ SAARC was formed in Dhaka on.....
A. November 7, 1984
B. October 3, 1985
C. September 5, 1984
D. December 8, 1985

✓ Where is the headquarters of the SAARC?
A. Manila
B. Kathmandu
C. New Delhi
D. Jakarta

✓ Apart from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh who are the other member countries of SAARC?
A. Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand and Singapore
B. Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia and Maldives
C. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan
D. Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore and Sri Lanka

✓ Which SAARC summit was held in Islamabad in 2004
A. 5^{th}
B. 12^{th}
C. 3^{rd}
D. 6^{th}

Pakistan's Relations with Great Powers:

United States of America:

✓ Pakistan became a member of CENTO in:
A. 1954
B. 1955
C. 1958
D. None of these

✓ Which of the following set of countries was the founder of CENTO
A. USA, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq
B. U.K. Turkey, Iran. Pakistan and USA
C. USA, France, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan
D. U.K, Turkey. Iran. Pakistan and Iraq

✓ USA was not among the founders of CENTO but later on joined in ____
A. 1957
B. 1958
C. 1959
D. 1956

✓ When did Turkey, Iran and Pakistan resulting in the dissolution of the organization?
A. 1978
B. 1977
C. 1979
D. 1976

✓ South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was established with its head office Bangkok, Thailand in
A. 1955
B. 1954
C. 1958
D. 1951

✓ SEATO was established with a purpose of.....
A. To block further communist gains in Southeast Asia.
B. Making South East Asia a free trade zone
C. Providing economic assistance to fight against terrorism
D. All of them

✓ When did Pakistan withdraw from the SEATO?
A. 1971
B. 1973
C. 1972
D. 1974

✓ SEATO was dissolved on 30 June.....
A. 1981
B. 1961
C. 1977
D. 1990

✓ The Largest City of United State Of America is?
A. New York City
B. Washington D.c
C. San Diego
D. Atlanta

✓ The Official Sport of United State of America is?
A. Cricket
B. Volleyball
C. Baseball
D. Hockey

✓ Currency of United State of America is?
A. United State Dollar
B. Euro
C. British Dollar
D. Pound

✓ Calling Code of United State of America is?

A. +63
B. +61
C. +1
D. +92

✓ The Official Religion of United State of America is?
A. Christianity
B. Buddhist
C. Hinduism
D. Islam

✓ Independence Day of United State from Great Britain is?
A. 4 July 1776
B. 3 March 1741
C. 5 April 1871
D. 2 June 1711

✓ How Many Official Languages are used in United State of America?
A. 5
B. 1
C. 7
D. 9

United Kingdom:

✓ In 1971 an agreement was signed between United kingdom and Pakistan under which Britain committed itself to giving Pakistan economic aid of 250,000 pound for the construction of.....
A. Mangla Dam
B. Tarbela Dam
C. Kalabagh Dam
D. None of these

✓ When British wrote off Pakistan's debt amounting to 64,000,000 pound.
A. 1979
B. 1980
C. 1981
D. 1982

✓ When British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Pakistan and announced aid to the Afghan Refugees in Pakistan.
A. 1979
B. 1980
C. 1981
D. 1982

✓ Official Currency of United Kingdom is Called
A. Euro
B. Pound sterling
C. Loti
D. Dollar

✓ Capital and Largest City of England is?
A. London
B. Birmingham
C. Manchester
D. Glasgow

✓ Total Population of United Kingdom in 2013 is?
A. 64,100,000
B. 89,984,652
C. 76,986,652
D. 45,094,672

✓ The official language of England is?
A. Russian
B. French
C. Italian
D. English

✓ International Calling Code of UK is?
A. +44
B. +76
C. +98
D. +65

Japan:

✓ Diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Japan were established in.....
A. 1951
B. 1952
C. 1953
D. 1954

✓ Official Currency of Japan is called?
A. Peso
B. Kyat
C. Yen
D. Won

✓ Which sport is considered Japans national sport?
A. Baseball
B. Judo
C. Rugby
D. Sumo

✓ Main religion in Japan is?
A. Christianity
B. Buddhism
C. Judaism
D. Sikhism

✓ Capital and Largest City of Japan is?
A. Osaka
B. Tokyo
C. Sendai
D. Chiba

✓ The National language of Japan is?
A. Japanese
B. Eastern Japanese
C. Ryukyuan
D. Aynu itak

✓ International Calling Code of Japan is?
A. +65
B. +81
C. +89

Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (Now Russian Federation):

✓ Bilateral relation between Russian Federation and Pakistan commenced in.....
A. 1947
B. 1948
C. 1952
D. 1957

✓ International Calling Code of Russia is?
A. +8
B. +7
C. +9

✓ The official language of Russia is?
A. Ukrainian
B. Tatar
C. Russian
D. English

✓ Which is the national animal of Russia?
A. Lion
B. Tiger
C. Bear
D. Cow

✓ Official Currency of Russia is called?
A. Kwachi
B. Dollar
C. Ruble
D. Euro

✓ Main religion in Russia is?
A. Jewish
B. Christianity
C. Islam
D. Buddhist

✓ Capital and Largest City of Russia is?
A. Moscow
B. Saratov
C. Kazan

The Kashmir Issue:

✓ During the partition in 1947 Kashmir was ruled by Maharaja.....

A. Hari Singh
B. Ranjit Singh
C. Partab Singh
D. Gulab Singh

✓ Pakistan observed Kashmir Day on .....to show solidarity with Kashmiris in their struggle for freedom.

A. 1st May
B. 14th February
C. 5 February
D. 11 September

✓ .....Ruled Kashmir from 1885 to 1925.

A. Rambir Singh
B. Ranjit Singh
C. Partab Singh
D. Gulab Singh

✓ What is the name of boundary between the Pakistani Azad Kashmir and Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir?

A. Line of control
B. Line of Fire
C. Front line boundary
D. Durand line

✓ In....., India had moved it's military to occupy Jammu and Kashmir.

A. November 1947
B. October 1947
C. September 1947
D. August 1947

Pakistan's Role in The United Nations:

✓ The UNO was founded on

A. 1947
B. 1952
C. 1945
D. 1919

✓ **The name of UNO was coined by?**

A. George Washington
B. Frank Rosevelt
C. John kennedy
D. Wickshell

✓ The aim of UNO is to bring

A. Disturbance
B. Peace
C. Wars
D. Quarrels

✓ The Head office of UN in.....?

A. New York
B. New Jersey
C. Germany
D. Hague

✓ There are.....languages used as the Official languages of UN?

A. 4
B. 5
C. 3
D. 6

✓ .....Countries are member of United Nation?

A. 183
B. 193
C. 200
D. None of these

✓ There are.....permanent members of General Asembly of United Nations?

A. 5
B. 3
C. 8
D. 4

35 ✓ The permanent members of United Nations are China, Russia, UK, USA &.....?
A. Germany
B. Netherlands
C. France
D. Canada

✓ When did Pakistan become member of the UNO?
A. August 1948
B. September 1947
C. October 1948
D. November 1948

✓ The Security General of UNO is appointed for a period of
A. 5 years
B. 7 years
C. 8 years
D. 10 years

✓ WHO stands for
A. World Human Rights Organization
B. World Health Organization
C. Women Health Organization
D. Women Hockey Organization

✓ UNICEF works mainly for
A. Cricket
B. Hockey
C. Entertainment
D. Children

Unit No: 3 **Economic Development**

Agricultural Development:

✓ Which one of the following is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy?
A. Banking
B. Industry
C. Agricultural
D. Manufacturing

✓ How many crops session are in Pakistan?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. None of the above

✓ First agricultural reforms in Pakistan?
A. June 24, 1959
B. Jan 24, 1956
C. Jan 30, 1959
D. Jan 24, 1959

✓ How much population is directly and indirectly linked with agriculture in Pakistan?
A. 45 %
B. 65 %
C. 75 %
D. 85 %

✓ The share of agriculture in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is around.....
A. 10 %
B. 20 %
C. 32 %
D. 56 %

✓ The agricultural sector of Pakistan generates .....% of employment.
A. 39.0
B. 40.5
C. 42.0
D. 43.5

✓ Pakistan is the .....largest rice Producer country in the world?
A. Sixth
B. Fifth
C. Fourth
D. Eight

✓ Pakistan is the.....largest Cotton Producer country in the world?
A. Sixth
B. Fourth
C. Fifth
D. Eight

✓ .....of the total cultivated area of the country is irrigated through canal irrigation system.
A. 40 %
B. 50 %
C. 60 %
D. 70 %

✓ How much of the total area is cultivated in Pakistan?
A. 45%
B. 30%
C. 55%
D. 38%

Industrial development:

✓ The biggest Industry of Pakistan is?
A. Cement
B. Sugar
C. **Textile**
D. Paper

✓ Which Pakistani city is famous for high quality sports equipment?
A. **Sialkot**
B. Chiniot
C. Gujranwala
D. Lahore

✓ Which of the following is Cottage Industry?
A. Cement
B. Sugar
C. **Handicraft**
D. Textile

✓ The Faisalabad is also known as?
A. Little England
B. Little California
C. **Little Manchester**
D. Little Oxford

✓ When Pakistan established the Industrial Development Corporation?
A. 1950
B. 1951
C. **1952**
D. 1953

✓ When the Industrial Development bank was created?
A. 1952
B. 1958
C. **1961**
D. 1967

✓ At the time of partition India has .....numbers of factories:
A. **921**
B. 925
C. 930
D. 935

✓ At the time of partition Pakistan has .....numbers of factories.
A. 24
B. **34**
C. 44
D. 54

✓ Around .....of industrial labor force is employed in cottage and small scale industries.
A. 40 %
B. 20 %
C. 50 %
D. **80 %**

✓ The contribution of cottage and small scale industries to the GDP is only around .....
A. 20 %
B. 14 %
C. 8.5 %
D. **2.5 %**

✓ What percentage of the country's crude oil need does Pakistan import?
A. 75
B. 80
C. 85
D. **90**

✓ What percentage of the total natural gas consumption in the country goes into the manufacture of the fertilizers?
A. **29**
B. 24
C. 33
D. 37

✓ What percentage of the country's total electricity generation is hydro-generated?
A. **30**
B. 38
C. 47
D. 49

✓ Which of the following sources of energy is renewable?
A. **Water**
B. Crude oil
C. Uranium
D. Natural Gas

✓ What is the exchange of goods called?
A. Industry
B. Imports
C. Export
D. **Trade**

✓ In which province was gas first discovered?
A. KPK
B. Baluchistan
C. Sindh
D. Punjab

✓ In which province is the Karez method of irrigation practiced?
A. Baluchistan
B. Punjab
C. KPK
D. Sindh

✓ Which of the following cities has a solar power station?
A. Lahore
B. Quetta
C. Okara
D. Faisal Abad

✓ The first nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established at.....?
A. Mianwali
B. Islamabad
C. Peshawar
D. Karachi

Pakistan's Major ports:

✓ Name the biggest port of Pakistan?
A. Karachi Port
B. Port Qasim
C. Gawader Port
D. Dry port

✓ .....port is the oldest in Pakistan?
A. Karachi Port
B. Port Qasim
C. Gawader Port
D. Dry port

✓ Which is the second busiest port of Pakistan?
A. Karachi port
B. Gawader Port
C. Port Qasim
D. None of these

✓ The full name of "Port Qasim" is Port
A. Ibn-e-Qasim
B. Bint-e-Qasim
C. Muhammad Bin Qasim
D. Qasim Sulaiman

✓ Gawadar is a seaport situated in?
A. KPK
B. Sindh
C. **Balochistan**
D. Indian Gujrat

✓ Gawader Port was purchased from Oman on?
A. **Sep 09, 1958**
B. Sep 09, 1959
C. Sep 09, 1961
D. None of these

✓ When Pakistan identified Gawader as a port site?
A. **1964**
B. 1965
C. 1962
D. None of these

✓ In which of the following cities the first dry port of Pakistan is located?
A. Multan
B. Lahore
C. Faisalabad
D. None of the above

Unit No: 4 Population, Society and Culture of Pakistan

✓ What was the population of Pakistan in 1947?
A. 28 million
B. 30 million
C. 33 million
D. 35 million

✓ Pakistan's population in 1981 was……..?
A. 80 million
B. **84 million**
C. 88 million
D. 92 million

✓ Pakistan's population in 1998 was……..?
A. 122 million
B. **130.6 million**
C. 142 million
D. 152 million

✓ In 1998 the country population had growth to ……million.
A. 110.6
B. 120.6
C. 130.6
D. 140.6

✓ What is the percentage of rural population in Pakistan?
A. 63.66
B. 68.5
C. 70
D. 75

✓ Which of the following is known as land of the five rivers?
A. Sindh
B. KPK
C. Baluchistan
D. Punjab

✓ What percentage of Pakistan's population lives in cities?
A. 25 %
B. 28.5 %
C. 36.33 %
D. 34 %

✓ In 1950, according to population, Pakistan was the……largest country in the world.
A. 6^{th}
B. 8^{th}
C. 12^{th}
D. 14^{th}

✓ In 2014, according to population, Pakistan was the……largest country in the world.
E. 6^{th}
F. 4^{th}
G. 12^{th}
H. 14^{th}

✓ The overall population of Pakistan consists of….. male, and …… female.
A. 51 %, 39 %
B. 49 %, 51 %
C. 51 %, 49 %
D. 41 %, 59 %

✓ Literacy rate in 1951 was……?
A. 10%
B. **16%**
C. 20%
D. None of these

✓ Infant mortality rate in the country is……per thousand.
A. 60
B. 73

C. 83
D. 87

✓ Maternal mortality rate……per hundred thousand.
A. 150
B. 250
C. 350
D. 450

✓ Life expectancy in Pakistan is (in years):
A. 56
B. 60
C. 64
D. 70

✓ Life expectancy in Sri Lanka is (in years):
A. 66
B. 70
C. 73
D. 78

✓ Life expectancy in China is (in years):
A. 66
B. 70
C. 74
D. 76

✓ Ameer Crore was a poet of which language?
A. Pashto
B. Sindhi
C. Punjabi
D. Seraiki

✓ Urdu is a word of which language?
A. Persian
B. Turkish
C. Arabic
D. Iranian

✓ Who laid down the foundations of the art of the novel in Sindhi language?
A. Sachal Sarmast
B. Abdul Qadir Baidal
C. Miraza Qaleech Baig
D. Shah Abdul Lateef Bhatti

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. Name the first Pakistani Bank which started its operation on August 17, 1947
   (a) Muslim Commercial Bank **(b) Habib Bank Ltd**
   (c) United Bank Ltd (d) Allied Bank Ltd
2. When the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan?
   (a) January 24, 1960 (b) January 24, 1958
   (c) January 24, 1959 (d) January 24, 1957
3. The first Canal water agreement was made with India on.
   (a) May 4, 1950 (b) May 4, 1951
   (c) May 4, 1948 (d) May 4, 1949
4. When first census was conducted in Pakistan?
   (a)1951 (b)1952 (c)1953 (d)1954
5. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan?
   (a) G.I. Khan (b) S. A. Rehmat
   (c) F.M. Khan (d) Justice S.K. Bashir
6. Name the first Cheif Justice of Pakistan
   (a) Justice Sardar A. Rashid
   (b) Justice Bashir Ahmad
   (c) Justice S.A. Rehman
7. When the first Constitution of Pakistan was announced?
   (a) August 14, 1956 (b) December 25,1956
   (c) March 23, 1956 (d) None of them
8. When for the rehabilitation of refugees emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakistan?
   (a) November 25, 1948 **(b) August 27, 1948**
   (c) July 25, 1948 (d) September 25, 1948
9. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947
   (a) For announcement of Independence of Pakistan
   (b) For appointment of Governor-General of Pakistan
   (c) For appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan
   (d) For the appointment of Chief Rehabilitation Commissioner
10. Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Ghulam Muhammad
    (b)Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
    (c) Abdur Rub Nishter **(d) Zafarullah Khan**
11. Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Army after independence?
    (a) Gen. Frank Meservy (b) Gen. Harvey Door
    (c) Gen. H. G. Merk (d) Gen. G. Austen
12. Who was the first Muslim Commander in-Chief of Army?
    (a) Gen. M. Musa Khan **(b) G. M. Ayub Khan**
    (c) Gen. Irshad Buski (d) Gen.M. Ishtiaq Khan
13. Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Force of Pakistan?
    (a) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
    (b) Air Marshal Noor Khan
    (c) Air Marshal Arshad Feroz
    (d) Air Marshal Faiz
14. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab from August, 1947 to November 1948?
    (a) Abdur Rab Nishter
    (b) Muhammad Hussain Chatta
    (c) Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
    (d) Mumtaz Daultana
15. Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948?
    (a) Nisar Khoro **(b) Ayub Khoro**
    (c) Rahim Talpur (d) Noor Muhammad Talpur
16. Who was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkwa?
    (a) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan **(b) Dr. Khan Sahib**
    (c) Abdur Rehmand Hooti (d) Dr. Ali Khan
17. WHo was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973
    (a) Abdullah Murree **(b)Sardar Atta ullah Mengal**
    (c) Akbar Bughti (d) Sardar Akhtar Mengal
18. Name the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949
    (a) Sardar Abdur Rub Nishter
    (b) Sir George Cunningham
    (c) Khaliquzzaman **(d) Sir Francis Moody**
19. Name the first governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948

(a) Ghulam Hussain Hidaya
(b) Nabi Baksh Talpur
(c) Hamida Khoro (d) None of them

20. Name the first governor of Khyber Pakhtunkwa from August 1947 to April 1948
(a) Sir Francis Moody (b) Sir L. Paery Cene
(c) Sir Francis Meservy **(d) Sir George Cunningham**

21. First Martial Law was imposed in
(a) October 1958 (b) September 1958
(c) August 1958 (d) November 1958

22. Karachi Nuclear Power plant, the first nuclear power plant of Pakistan was established in
(a) 1970 **(b) 1972** (c) 1974 (d) 1976

23. Name the first President of Pakistan
(a) Ghulam Muhammad **(b) Iskandar Mirza**
(c) Muhammad Ali Bogra (d) Quaid-e-Azam

24. Who was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team?
(a) Fazal Mehmood (b) Wazir Ali
(c) Hafeez Kardar (d) Hanif Muhammad

25. Who was the first governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
(a) Ishrat Kamal (b) Saeed Hamid
(c) Zahid Hussain (d) Rashid Naqvi

26. The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in
(a) September 1947 (b) August 1948
(c) December 1947 **(d) July 1948**

27. Which of the following was the first private Airline licenced in April 1993 to operate?
(a) Bhuya Airline **(b) Hajvery Airline**
(c) Aero Asia Airline (d) Air Blue

28. Which was the first public airline of Pakistan?
(a) Orient Airline (b) Oriental Airline
(c) Pakistan International Airline
(d) North West Airline

29. After independence the first radio station was established in
(a) Lahore (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Karachi (d) Islamabad

30. On November 26, 1964 the first T.V. station was established in the city of
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(d)Dhaka (d) Rawalpindi

31. The first Nishan-e-Haider was awarded to
(a) Capt. Raja Sarwar (b) Major Aziz Bhatti
(c) Major Muhammad Tufail
(d) Fl. Lt. Sarfraz Rafiquee

32. Name the first Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army
(a) Dr. Shahida Malik (b) Dr. Nosheed Rehman
(c) Dr. Razia Imtiaz (d) Dr. Reheme Sarwar

33. First space satellite was launched by Pakistan in
(a)1991 **(b)1990** (c)1989 (d)1992

34. The first private T.V. channel STN was launched in
(a)1992 **(b)1990** (c)1991 (d)1989

35. First natural gas reserves was discovered in 1952 at
(a)Khand (b)Zane **(c)Sui** (d)Manadi

36. Who is the first Vice President of Pakistan?
(a)Nur-ul-Amin (b)Quaid-e-Azam
(c)Nawab Liquat A. Khan (d) None of these

37. Who was the first Chairman of Senate?
(a) Habib Ullah Khan (b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Syed M. Afzal (d) None of these.

38. First Pakistani who received Noble Prize in Physics in 1979
(a) Dr. Abdus Salam (b) Dr. abdul Qadir
(c) Dr. Mubarak (d) Dr. Aslam

39. First capital of pakistan was
(a) Islambad **(b) Karachi**
(c) Lahore (d) Hyderabad

40. Who was the first women judge of High Court of Pakistan?
(a) Zaib-un-Nisa **(b) Majida Razvi**
(c) Begum Zuhra (d) Begum Arif

41. The first constructed barrage of Pakistan
(a) Jinnah Barrage **(b) Sukkar Barrage**
(c) Tunsa Barrage (d) Chashma Barrage

42. First experimetnal station in Antarctica was established by Pakistan is_____on 25th January 1991.
(a) Jinnah Station (b) Iqbal Station
(c) Quaid Station (d) Badr Station

43. The name of first Secretary General of Pakistan was
(a) Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan

(b) Syed Hasham Khan
(c) Ch. Muhammad Ali (d) Muhammad Ali Bogra

44. Pakistan's First Women Bank was established in
(a)1987 (b)1988 **(c)1989** (d)1990

45. Who is the first Pakistani female teacher awarded the highest civil award DAM (Knight-hood) by the Govt. of U.K. in 2010?
(a) Samina Rehman **(b) Naila Zafar**
(c) Ramila Gohar (d) Nazish Khan

46. On 20-10-2012 a world record of singing the national anthem was made by_____Pakistanis at the National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
(a) 4,200 (b) 14,200 (c) 34,200 **(d) 44,200**

COLDEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST & SMALLEST

1. Which is the coldest place in Pakistan
(a) Ayubia (b) Malam Jabba
(c) Skardu (d) Nathia gali

2. Which is the highest dam in Pakistan?
(a) Tarbela Dam (b) Rawal Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Warsak Dam

3. Name the highest glacier found in Pakistan?
(a) Kargil (b) Lalusar
(c) Siachen (d) Korale

4. Which is the highest park situated more than 4000 metres above sea level?
(a) Green Park (b) Northern Area Park
(c) Ayub Park **(d) National Park**

5. Which is the heighist pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 metres?
(a) Khunjrab Pass **(b) Muztagh Pass**
(c) Mintaka Pass (d) Dorab Pass

6. Which is the highest peak with a height of 8616 m above sea level?
(a) Nanga Parbat **(b) K-2**
(c) Tirich Mir (d) Raka Poshi

7. Which is the highest Railway station in Pakistan?
(a) Landi Kotal **(b) Kan Mehtarzai**
(c) Pishin (d) Rakshan

8. Name the road which is highest at about 3000 m height
(a) Indus Highway (b) Gilgit Highway
(c) Sharah-i-Karakoram (d) None of them

9. Name the area which reveive the heaviest snowfall in a year.
(a) Kaghan Valley **(b) Skardu**
(c) Gilgit (d) Nathiagali

10. Name the highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world
(a) Hispar Glacier (b) Baltora Glacier
(c) Siachin Glacier (d) Yengu Glacier

11. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan with highest recorded temperature 126 ?
(a) Rohri (b) Sibbi
(c) Chaghi **(d) Jacobabad**

12. Which is the biggest airport of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam International Airport
(b) Allama Iqbal International Airport
(c) Chaklala Airport (d)Islamabad Airport

13. Name the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan
(a) Muslim Commercial Bank
(b) Habib Bank Ltd (b) Al-Falah Bank
(c) United Bank Ltd

14. Name the biggest Barrage of Pakistan
(a) Sukkar Barrage (b) Taunsa Barrage
(c) Guddu Barrage (d)Ghulam Muhammad Barrage

15. Name the crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan?
(a) Rice (b) Sugarcane (c) Cotton **(d) Wheat**

16. Name the dam wich has the largest water a capacity in Pakistan.
(a) Mangla **(b) Tarbela Dam**
(c) Gazi Brotha (d) None of them

17. Which is the biggest desert found in Pakistan?
(a) Rohi (b) Cholistan
(c) Thar (d) None of these

18. Which is the biggest fort found in Pakistan?
(a) Kot Digi Fort (b) Kun Court Fort
(c) Lahore Fort **(d) Rani Kot Fort**

19. Which is the biggest Gas field found in Pakistan?

(a) Sui Gas field (b) Dhurnal
(c) Dhodak (d) Pirkoh

20. Where is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Tarbela Dam (d) Khanpur Dam

21. Which is the biggest nuclear power station in Pakistan?
(a) Karachi Nuclear Plant **(b) Chashma**
(c) Hyderabad Nuclear Plant (d) None of them

22. Which is the biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Faisalabad Gas Turbine (b) Jamshoro Steam
(c) Guddu (d) Multan Steam

23. Which one of the following is the biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Hub Lake (b) Manchar Lake
(c) Keenjhar Lake (d) Haleji Lake

24. Which one of the following is the biggest natural lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Saif-ul-Muluk **(b) Manchar**
(c) Lalusar (d) Sat Para

25. Which is the largest mine excavated in Pakistan?
(a) Lakhra Coal Mines (b) Ghasa China Clay Mines
(c) Salt Mines Khewra (d) Salt Mines Kalabagh

26. Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan?
(a) Jamia Mosque Karachi
(b) Chandni Mosque Peshawar
(c) Shahi Mosque Lahore
(d) Faisal Mosque Islamabad

27. Which is the largest oil field found in Pakistan?
(a) Mazari (b) Attock
(c) Balkassar (d) Pidh

28. Name the biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan?
(a) Bagh-e-Jinnah (Lahore) (b) Changa Manga
(c) Ayub National Park (d) None of them

29. Which of the following is the biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan?
(a) Qaddafi Stadium Lahore
(b) Iqbal Stadium Faisalabad
(c) National Stadium Karachi
(d) None of them

30. Name the biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan
(a) National Stadium Karachi
(b) Hockey Stadium Islamabad
(c) National Hockey Stadium Lahore
(d) None of them

31. Name the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan
(a) Lawari **(b) Khojack**
(c) Kachura (d) Atrak

32. Name the longest tunnel which is under construction
(a) Khojack Tunnel (b) Kachura
(c) Lawari Tunnel (d) Chiantar

33. Name the Provice which have longest coastline?
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

34. Indicate the number of Pakistan, area-wise in the word?
(a) 33rd (b) 34th **(c) 35th** (d) 27th

35. The boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan is called_____.
(a) Radcliff Line (b) Mcmohan Line
(c) Durand Line

36. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is_____.
(a) Hunza **(b) Murree**
(c) Nathiagalli

37. The soil composed of sand and clay is called.
(a) Sandy soil **(b) Loam soil**
(c) Clayey soil (d) Mixture soil

38. Name the biggest railway workshop of Pakistan?
(a) Mughalpura workshop (b) Multan workshop
(c) Karachi workshop (d) Rawalpindi workshop

39. Which crop is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils?
(a) Sugarcane **(b) Rice**
(c) Maize (d) Beans

40. Which type of soil Balochistan, Cholistan and Thar have?
(a) Khaddar soil (b) Bhongar soil
(c) Mountain soil **(d) Sandy desert soil**

41. Pakistan's largest export item is:
(a) Rice **(b) Textile products**

(c) Sports goods (d) Surgical products

42. Largest exports are made by Pakistan to
(a) America (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Saudi Arabia

43. Pakistan's major import item is:
(a) Fertilizers (b) Medicines
(c) Transport goods **(d) Petroleum products**

44. Largest imports are made by Pakistan from
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) America (d) Canada

45. Which is the shortest river of Pakistan?
(a) Ravi (b) Jehlum
(c) Chenab (d) Sutlej

46. Pakistan mainly import edible oil from
(a) Brazil **(b) Malaysia**
(c) Indonesia (d) India

47. Which of the following oil refinery has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan
(a) Attock Oil, Refinery **(b) Pak-Arab Oil Refinery**
(c) National Oil Refinery (d) None of the above

48. The biggest market of Pakistan exports is
(a)USA (b)U.K (c) China (d) Saudi Arabia

49. The area of lowest rainfall in Pakistan is
(a) Nushki (b) Quetta
(c) Thar **(d) Nokhundi**

50. Which city of Pakistan has largest number of police stations?
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Multan (d) Lahore

51. First Lady Police Station of pakistan was established in_____.
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Lahore

52. The biggest Airline of Paksitan is
(a) Blue Airways (b) Ithiad Airline
(c) PIA (d) None of these

53. Which is the largest district of Pakistan?
(a) Khuzdar (b) Chaggi
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Larkana

54. Which was the largest division of Pakistan?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Hyderabad
(c) Kalat (d) Lahore.

55. Which is the largest city of Pakistan?
(a) Lahore **(b) Karachi**
(c) Multan (d) Rawalpindi

56. Which is the largest forest of Pakistan?
(a) Changa Manga (b) Jonepur
(c) Chitral (d) Chich Wattni

57. The oldest forest of Pakistan is
(a) Junpur (b) Changa Manga
(c) Chitral (d) Deer

58. Which is the biggest university of Pakistan?
(a) Punjab University (b) B.Z. University
(c) Quaid-e-Azam University (d) None of these

59. Which is the biggest province of Pakistan (area wise)?
(a) Punjab **(b) Balochistan**
(c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

60. Which is the largest province of Pakistan (population wise)?
(a) Sindh **(b) Punjab**
(c) Balochistan (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

61. Name the largest mobile company of Pakistan.
(a) Paktel **(b) Mobilink**
(c) Warid (d) Ufone

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider	Captain Raja Sarwar
First Laday Major General in the Pakistan Army	Dr. Shahida Malik
First Governor General of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First Prime minister of Pakistan	Iskandar Mirza
First elected President of Pakistan	Field Marshal Ayub Khan
First elected Prime Minister	Z.A. Bhutto
First Vice President of Pakistan	Nur-ul-Amin
First Chief Justice of Pakistan (federal court)	Justice Sardar A. Rashid
First Chief Justice Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan	Justice Salahuddin Ahmad
First Chief Minister of Punjab	Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
First Chief Minister of Sindh	Auyb Khoro

First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dr. Khan Sahib
First Chief Minister of Balochistan	Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal
First Governor of Punjab	Sir Francis Moody
First Muslim Governor of Punjab	Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
First Governor of Sindh	Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP)	Sir George Cunningham
First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid
First Governor of Balochistan	Lt. Gen Riaz Hussain
First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan	Shamma Khalid
First Joint chief of Staff committee	General Muhammad Sharif
First Commander-in-chief of Army	Ge. Frank Meservy
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army	G.M. Ayub Khan
First Commander-in-chief of Air Force	Air vice Marshal Allah Perry Keene
First Muslim Commander-inchief of Air force	Air Marshal Asghar Khan
First Commander-in-Chief of Navy	Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford
First Muslim Commander-inchief of Navy	Haji Muhammad Sadique CHaudhry
First Cruise missile	Hatf VII (Babr) August 11, 2005
First consitution of Pakistan was enforced	March 23, 1956
Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced	8 June 1962
Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced	14 August 1973
First Foreign Minister of Pakistan	Sir Zafar Ullah Khan
Chief Election comissioner of Pakistan	F.M. Khan
First Chief Scout commissioner of Pakistan	Quaid-i-Azam
First SOS village of Pakistan	Lahore (1977)

Pakistan first private Channel	STN
First Pakistan Postal stamp issued	July 1948
First constructed Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
First DNA Test laboratory	Islamabad (March, 2006)
First Motorway of Pakistan constructed in 1997	Islamabad Lahore Motorway
First governor of State Bank of Pakistan	Zahid Hussain
First martial Jaw was imposed in Pakistan	7 October 1958
First captain of Pakistani cricket team	Hafeez Kardar
First female chancellor in the Pakistan.	Begum Ra'na Liaqat Ali Khan
First female vice chancellor in Pakistan	Najma Najam
First female university of Pakistan	Fatima Jinnah Women University
First female gold champion in Pakistan	Shehzadi Gulfam
First female representative of Pakistan in the UN	Shaista Ikramullah
First Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize	Adrees Latif
First female governor State Bank of Pakistan	Shamshad Akhtar
First women Pilot in Pakistan	Shukriya Khanam
First Secretary General of Pakistan	Ch. Muhammad Ali
First Administrator of Karachi	Syed Hasham Raza
First Chairman of senate	Habib Ullah Khan
President of first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First female deputy speaker in Pakistan	Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz
First female member of Parliment	Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
First female minister of education	Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan

First female minster of Population	Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
First Pakistan minister of information	Syeda Abida Hussain
First female Prime Minister of Pakistan	Benazir Bhutto
First female ... law and human rights	Shahida Jamil
First female foreign ministry spokesperson	Tasleem Aslam
First private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
First public airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
First capital of Pakistan	Karachi
First TV Station	Lahore
First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power plant 1972
First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan	Majida Razvi
First Speaker of Constitution Assembly	Molvi Tameez ud Din
First Sports channel of Pakistan	Super Geo
First Pakistani who received noble Prize	Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)
First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize	Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan	Benazir Bhutto
Youngest Prime Minister	Benazir Bhutto
First female Speaker of National Assembly	Fahmeeda Mirza
First Finance Minister of Pakistan	Ghulam Muhammad
First Census in Pakistan	1951
First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan	Sui (1952)
First time Pakistan won the cricket world cup	1992
Pakistan's First cabinet sworn	August 15, 1947
First news agency of Pakistan	APP
First Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in SAF Games	Naseem Hameed
First state to join Pakistan	Bahawalpur
First railway track	Karachi and Kotri (1861)
First five year plan of Pakistan	1955-1960
First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest	Nazir Sabir (2000)
First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole	Numira Saleem
First emergency was declared in Pakistan	July 25, 1948
First rocket launched by Pakistan	Rahbar
First missile launched by Pakistan	Hat 70
First female governor of Pakistan	Begum Rana Liaqat Ali
First Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces	Ge. Tikka Khan
First Chief of Staff of the Air Force	Air Marshal Zaffar Ahmed
First Chief of Staff of the Navy	Hafeez Ahmed
Largest Oil refinery	Pak-Arab Oil refinery

HIGHEST AND BIGGEST IN PAKISTAN

Biggest Mosque in Pakistan	Faisal Mosque Islamabad
Tallest bulding of Pakistan	Muslim comercial Bank Building (Karachi)
Oldest forest of Pakistan	Janipur (Found between Loralai And Ziarat
Longest Moterway in Pakistan	M-8
Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan	National Hockey Stadium Lahore
Biggest industry of Pakistan	Textile
Biggest industrial unit in public sector	Pakistan Steel Mills
Longest railway tunnel in Pakistan	Khojak
Longest tunnel Lawari	Tunnel

Province which have longest coastline	Baluchistan
Largest longuage	Punjabi (48)
Pakistan's largest museum	Karachi museum
Biggest park in Pakistan	Ayub National Park
Larges dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power pant (1972)
Biggest fort of Pakistan	Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)
Oldest fort of Pakistan	Daraward Fort
Coldest place in Pakistan	Skardu
Highest dam in Pakistan	Mangla Dam
Highest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Longest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Largest Island of Pakistan	Manora
Oldest Barrage of Paksitan	Sukkur Barrage
Highest mountain peak	K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)
Highest railway station of Pakistan	Khan Mehtarzai
Highest Road.	Sharah-e-Karakorm (Sharah Resham)
Oldest news agency of Pakistan	APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)
Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan	National Stadium Karachi
Largest shipping company of Pakistan	Pakistan national Shipping Corporation
Larest University of Pakistan	Punjab University
Largest (bggest) province by area	Balochistan
Biggest province by population	Punjab
Biggest library found in Pakistan	Punjab

Biggest airline of Pakistan	PIA
Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan	Mughalpura (Lahore)
Largest city of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest District of Pakistan	Chaghi
Biggest desert found in Pakistan	Thar
Highest battle field in Pakistan	Siachin Glacier
Hottest place in Pakistan	Jacobabad
Biggest airport of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi
Biggest Commercial Bank of Paksitan	Habib Bank Limited
Biggest Barrage of Paksitan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
Oldest airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
Oldest private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
Largest & longest river	Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles
Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan	Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)
Biggest natural lake in Pakistan	Manchar Lake (Dadu)
Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange	Karachi
Highest pass	Mustagh Pass (6 00 0 meters)
Biggest Gas field	Sui Gas field
Biggest hydroelectric power station	Tarbela Dam
Largest jungle of Pakistan	Changa Manga
Highest military award	Nishan-e-Haider
Highest civil award	Nishan-e-Pakistan
Tho longest Coastal area is Pakistan	Balochistan (771 kms long) (total 1046 km)
The Longest Frontier	Pakistan-Afghanistan border (2252 km)

The Longest Railways Platform	Rohri (Sindh) Length, 1,896 feet
The Longest Railway Track is Pakistan	Karachi to Landi Kotal
The Longest Road in Pakistan	Karachi to Peshawar
The Longest Tunnel (Railway) in Pakistan	Khojak Balochistan (length 2.43 miles)
The Longest Tunnel in Pakistan	Lowari (length 5 miles)
The Longes (water) is Pakistan	Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)
The Tallest Tower in Pakistan	Minar-e-Pakistan (high 196 feet 8 inches)
The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan	Four afmarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feel each.
The Tallest Mountain Pass Pakistan	Muztagh Pass (nothern Areas) height 19,030 feet
The Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan	K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet
The Tallest Railway Station Pakistan	Khan Ivyehtarzai (height 2,221 feet)
First Loin of Pakistan was designed by	Brandley
The area lowest rainfall in Pakistan	Nokkundi
The oldest Pakistani TV Station in located in	Lahore
Largest mobile company in Pakistan	Mobilink
Largest sector of Pakistan's economy	Agriculture sector
Largest Trade partner of Pakistan	USA

Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan	Indian Ocean
Biggest Thermal power station founded in Pakistan.	Kot Addou
Biggest export item in Pakistan.	Textile (Cotton)
Highest rainfall area of Pakistan	Murree
Largest min excavated in Pakistan	Salt mines Khewra
Largest Stadium of athletics of Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest population density rate in Pakistan	Islamabad
Lowest population density rate in Pakistan	Chaghi Districk
Largest seaport of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest radio station in Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest radia station in Pakistan	Gilgit
Longest road in Pakistan	Pakistan Highway
Largest Division of Pakistan	Kalat
Smallest Division of Pakistan	Karachi
Shortest river of Pakistan	Ravi River
Largest Canal of Pakistan	Lloved Barrage Canal
Largest Hospital in Pakistan	Nishtar Hospital
Largest mausoleum in Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi
Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Jang
Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Daily News
Largest Nuclear power plant of Pakistan	KANUPP

34

23. Name the rivers between which the Chaj Doab is located?
(a) Jhelum & Ravi
(b) Chenab & Sutlej
(c) Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Ravi & Jhelum

24. The area around Chaj Doab is called:
(a) Sandal Bar (b) Thal
(c) Ganji Bar (d) Thar

25. The Ganji Bar is the area between:
(a) Sutlej & Ravi
(b) Ravi & Jhelum
(c) Chenab & Jhelum
(d) Indus & Jhelum

26. Name the River which forms the part of the border between Azad Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa?
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Kabul (d) Swat

27. The Upper Chenab Canal starts from River Chenab at Marala and joins the River Ravi near Balloki to supplement the water supply of the:
(a) Lower Bari Doab
(b) Upper Bari Doab
(c) Link Bari Doab
(d) Lower Chenab Canal

28. The lower Chenab Canal starts from:
(a) Rasul (b) Jhelum
(c) Khanki (d) none of them

29. The Haveli system of canals start from Trimmu Weir, below the junction of the Chenab and the:
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Ravi (d) Satluj

30. From where the Upper Bari Doab Canal starts?
(a) Indian Punjab
(b) Pakistani Punjab
(c) near Amritsar
(d) Madhopur (India)

31. Name the canal which begins in India and its one branch reach Pakistan?
(a) Upper Bari Doab
(b) Lower Bari Doab
(c) Rachna Canal
(d) Punjab Canal

32. From where Lower Bari Doab Canal starts?
(a) Balloki
(b) Ravi
(c) Rasul
(d) Head Sulaimanke

33. The Lower Bari Doab Canal begins from River:
(a) Chenab (b) Satluj
(c) Ravi (d) Beas

34. On which river Marala Barrage is constructed?
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Kabul (d) Jhelum

35. Which one is the longest River in Punjab?
(a) Indus (b) Beas
(c) Sutlej (d) Ravi

36. From where the Sutlej River originates?
(a) Tibet
(b) Hemachal Pardesh
(c) India
(d) Indian Held Kashmir

37. Where Satluj River joins the Chenab River?
(a) Panjnad (b) Bahawalpur
(c) West of Multan (d) West of Vehari

38. The Jinnah Barrage is on the River:
(a) Indus (b) Chenab
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

39. Taunsa Barrage is situated on:
(a) Ravi (b) Sutlej
(c) Chenab (d) Indus

40. Which Districts are irrigated by Taunsa Barrage?
(a) D.G. Khan & Muzaffargarh
(b) Bahawalpur & Muzaffargarh
(c) Multan & Muzaffargarh
(d) Multan & D.G. Khan

41. On which River Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri Barrages are situated?
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

42. The second largest barrage in Pakistan is:
(a) Guddu Barrage
(b) Kotri Barrage
(c) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
(d) Baloki Barrage

43. On which River Khanpur Dam is located?
(a) Chenab (b) Haro
(c) Jhelum (d) Indus

44. Simly Lake is located near:
(a) Abbottabad (b) Rawat
(c) Islamabad (d) Rawalpindi

45. In which province the Tanda Dam is located?
(a) Sindh
(b) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
(c) Balochistan (d) Punjab

46. In which province the Hub River is located?
(a) Balochistan
(b) Punjab
(c) Sindh
(d) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa

47. The Hub Dam is constructed on Hub River in the province of:
(a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
(b) Sindh

(c) Punjab
(d) Balochistan

48. Which is the oldest Barrage in the Pakistan?
(a) Kotri barrage (b) Indus barrage
(c) Sukkur barrage (d) none of them

49. The Sukkur Barrage is errected on:
(a) Jhelum River (b) Hub River
(c) Indus River (d) Baran River

50. Indus Water Treaty was signed on:
(a) 19 Sept., 1960 (b) 19 Sept., 1962
(c) 19 Oct., 1960 (d) 19 Oct., 1962

51. The Indus Water Treaty was madiated by:
(a) IMF (b) USA
(c) World Bank (d) Britain

52. Under Indus Water Treaty water of which River(s) was/were given to India?
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
(b) Ravi & Beas
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Sutlej

53. Under Indus Water Treaty the water of Rivers awarded to Pakistan are:
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
(b) Ravi & Beas
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Indus & Jhelum

54. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by the Indus Water Treaty included 2 storage dams, 5 barrages and 1 gated syphon, eight link canals, three existing link canals, and some other:
(a) Irrigation works
(b) Hydel Works
(c) Irrigation & Hydel works
(d) none of them

55. Balloki Barrage is located on:
(a) Chenab (b) Jhelum
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

56. From where Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal is supplied with water?
(a) Jhelum River (b) Tarbela Dam
(c) Indus River (d) Chashma

57. On which river Kalabagh Dam is supposed to be built?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Satluj (d) Indus

58. On which River Rawal Dam is located?
(a) Swan (b) Kurrang
(c) Rwat (d) Jhelum

59. The third largest earth-filled dam of the world is:
(a) Tarbela Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Kalabagh Dam

60. The length of Tarbela Dam across the top is:
(a) 2,723 m (b) 2,743 m
(c) 2,713 m (d) 2,543 m

61. The width of Tarbela Dam at its base is about:
(a) 610 m (b) 650 m
(c) 630 m (d) 600 m

62. What is the height of Tarbela Dam?
(a) 141 m (b) 123 m
(c) 143 m (d) 133 m

63. The 30 kilometre long Lake of Tarbela Dam can hold nearly _____ water.
(a) 14 m.cub.m (b) 10 m.cub.m
(c) 11 m.cub.m (d) 13 m.cub.m

64. The world's largest spillways are installed at:
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Mink Dam
(c) Aswan Dam (d) Tarbela Dam

65. The maximum electricity generation capacity of Tarbela Dam is:
(a) 3,238 mw (b) 3,338 mw
(c) 3,438 mw (d) 3,428 mw

66. On which River Marani Dam is located?
(a) Swan (b) Kurrang
(c) Rwat (d) Dasht

67. How much potential crop production our country is loosing annually?
(a) 22% (b) 21%
(c) 15% (d) 25%

68. In existing canal and water courses network how much water is lost and does not reach the crops?
(a) 50% (b) 70%
(c) 80% (d) 65%

69. In which country the largest irrigation system of the world is situated?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Egypt (d) America

70. The biggest earth-filled dam in the world is:
(a) Mangla (b) Aswan
(c) Tarbela (d) none of them

71. Which river is the largest electricity generating potential in the Pakistan?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Satluj (d) Indus

72. What is the total length of irrigation canals in the Pakistan?
(a) 62,000 km (b) 61,000 km
(c) 54,000 km (d) 64,000 km

73. Khanki Headworks is situated on the river:
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Ravi (d) Jehlum

74. Ghulam Muhammad barrage is also called:
(a) Chasma barrage (b) Kotri barrage
(c) Gudu barrage (d) Jinnah barrage

75. Where Jehlum and Chenab rivers meet?

(a) Trimmu (b) Panjnad
(c) Rasool Pur (d) Khanki Headworks

76. Akhori Dam is located in:
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (d) Balochistan

Answer Key

1.	c	11.	b	21.	c	31.	a	41.	b	51.	c	61.	d	71.	d
2.	b	12.	d	22.	a	32.	a	42.	a	52.	a	62.	c	72.	d
3.	a	13.	a	23.	c	33.	c	43.	b	53.	c	63.	a	73.	a
4.	b	14.	d	24.	a	34.	a	44.	c	54.	a	64.	d	74.	b
5.	c	15.	c	25.	a	35.	c	45.	b	55.	c	65.	c	75.	a
6.	a	16.	b	26.	b	36.	a	46.	a	56.	b	66.	d	76.	c
7.	d	17.	a	27.	a	37.	a	47.	d	57.	d	67.	d		
8.	c	18.	d	28.	c	38.	a	48.	c	58.	b	68.	b		
9.	a	19.	a	29.	b	39.	d	49.	c	59.	c	69.	b		
10.	c	20.	d	30.	d	40.	a	50.	a	60.	b	70.	c		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

BALOCHISTAN

MCQs

1. What is the area of Balochistan?
   (a) 347190 sq.km (b) 343056 sq.km
   (c) 377056 sq.km (d) 337056 sq.km
2. The area Balochistan makes up _____ per cent of Pakistan.
   (a) 44 (b) 50
   (c) 24 (d) 34
3. Liyari River is in:
   (a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
   (c) Karachi (d) Punjab
4. To the east Balochistan is divided from the rest of Pakistan by:
   (a) Kirthar Ranges
   (b) Chagai Ranges
   (c) Kirthar & Sulaiman
   (d) Sulaiman Ranges
5. The population of Balochistan is _____ of the total population.
   (a) 5% (b) 30%
   (c) 15% (d) 10%
6. Which of the following is the largest province of Pakistan area wise?
   (a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
   (c) KPK (d) Sindh
7. The oldest inhabitants of Balochistan are:
   (a) Brahuis (b) Makrani
   (c) Pakhtuns (d) Pushtuns
8. Brahuis are centered around:
   (a) Quetta (b) Kalat
   (c) Lesbella (d) Loralai
9. Which one is the largest ethnic group in Balochistan?
   (a) Baluch (b) Pathans
   (c) Brahui (d) Seraiki
10. Where the larger number of Balochis reside?
    (a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
    (c) Punjab (d) Punjab & Sindh
11. The karez is a system of:
    (a) Transportation
    (b) Underground water
    (c) Carriage
    (d) None of them
12. The karez system for irrigation is being used in:
    (a) Kalat (b) Upper Punjab
    (c) Sindh (d) Balochistan
13. The important minerals of Balochistan are coal, chrome, fluorite sulphur, quartz and:
    (a) Common Salt (b) Marble
    (c) Maganeze (d) none of them
14. Which area known as Pakistan's fruit garden?
    (a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
    (c) Chaman (d) Turbat
15. The Balochistan is famous for apples, melons, grapes, apricots, almonds, cherries, peaches and:
    (a) Pomegranates (b) plums
    (c) Walnuts (d) All of them
16. Where a deep sea port was built in Balochistan?
    (a) Pasni (b) Ormara
    (c) Jiwani (d) Gwadar
17. When Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquake?
    (a) 31 May, 1935 (b) 19 May, 1915
    (c) 21 June, 1935 (d) 31 May, 1925
18. How many peoples were killed in Quetta in 1935?
    (a) 15,000 (b) 34,000
    (c) 30,000 (d) 35,000
19. The Murdar Mountain is situated near:
    (a) Ziarat (b) Pishin
    (c) Quetta (d) none of them
20. Hanna Lake is located near:
    (a) Lak Pass (b) Quetta
    (c) Ziarat (d) Sibi
21. Lak Pass is situated near:
    (a) Afghan border (b) Ziarat
    (c) Chaman (d) Quetta
22. Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948?
    (a) Hanna Lake (b) Kohlu
    (c) Ziarat (d) Makran
23. In Ziarat Quaid-e-Azam stayed at:
    (a) Residency (b) Rest House
    (c) Brigadier House (d) Hotel
24. The 'Pag range' is situated in:
    (a) NWFP (b) Punjab
    (c) Baluchistan (d) Sindh

25. Which is the highest railway station in Asia?
(a) Kan Mehtarzai (b) Mastung
(c) Nasirabad (d) Awaran

26. The Muslimbagh is famous for:
(a) Chromite mine (b) Natural Gas
(c) Coper (d) Coal Mine

27. Which pass is situated near Zhob valley?
(a) Khojak Pass (b) Gomal Pass
(c) Bolan Pass (d) Mola Pass

28. The Hingol and the Dasht are:
(a) Two lakes in KPK
(b) Two rivers in Baluchistan
(c) Two small deserts in Sindh
(d) Two ancient mosques in Cholistan

29. The Bolan Pass is located in:
(a) KPK (b) Upper Punjab
(c) Balochistan (d) none of them

30. Alongwith Jacobabad which city has the highest record temperature in the subcontinent?
(a) Nasirabad (b) Jaffarabad
(c) Jhal Magsi (d) Sibi

31. Which pass is located at Chaman?
(a) Khojak Pass (b) Bolan Pass
(c) Chaman Pass (d) Mula Pass

32. The length of Khojak Tunnel is:
(a) 3.2 km (b) 5.2 km
(c) 7.2 km (d) 4.2 km

33. Which is the longest tunnel in the subcontinent?
(a) Khojak Tunnel (b) Bolan Tunnel
(c) Gomal Tunnel (d) none of them

34. On five thousand-rupee-note which mosque is pictured?
(a) Faisal mosque
(b) Nabvi mosque
(c) Badshahi mosque
(d) none of them

35. What are these: Omara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani?
(a) dilects of Baluchi
(b) cities of Balochistan
(c) Coasts of Balochistan
(d) folk characters

36. Which is the oldest forest reserve of South Asia & the 2nd of the world's?
(a) Jonpur (b) Jaffarabad
(c) Nasirpur (d) Rasul

Answer Key

1.	a	7.	a	13.	b	19.	c	25.	a	31.	a
2.	a	8.	b	14.	a	20.	b	26.	a	32.	b
3.	a	9.	a	15.	d	21.	d	27.	b	33.	a
4.	c	10.	d	16.	d	22.	c	28.	b	34.	a
5.	a	11.	b	17.	a	23.	a	29.	c	35.	c
6.	a	12.	d	18.	c	24.	c	30.	d	36	a

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

PUNJAB

MCQs

1. The area of Punjab is:
   (a) 205344 sq.km (b) 203344 sq.km
   (c) 205844 sq.km (d) 204344 sq.km
2. On which side of Pakistan Punjab is situated?
   (a) eastern (b) north-eastern
   (c) western (d) northern
3. Punjab is bordered by the Indian Held Kashmir tothe:
   (a) north (b) northeast
   (c) east (d) west
4. Punjab is bordered by the Indian states of Punjab and Rajhasthan to the:
   (a) east (b) south
   (c) northeast (d) northwest
5. Which area is located South of Punjab?
   (a) Islamabad (b) Sindh
   (c) NWFP (d) Balochistan
6. On the West of Punjab the area is:
   (a) NWFP (b) Balochistan
   (c) Islamabad (d) Azad Kashmir
7. On the North of Punjab the area situated is:
   (a) Islamabad
   (b) Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
   (c) Azad Kashmir
   (d) Islamabad & Azad Kashmir
8. How many divisions are in the Punjab?
   (a) 8 (b) 6
   (c) 3 (d) 9
9. The Districts of Lahore, Nankana sahib, Sheikhupura and Kasur are in:
   (a) Lahore Division
   (b) Sargodha Division
   (c) Gujranwala Division
   (d) Sialkot Division
10. In Gujranwala Division the Districts are Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad and:
    (a) Mandi Bahauddin (b) T.T.Sindh
    (c) Khushab (d) Bhakkar
11. In Faisalabad Division the Districts are Faisalabad, Chiniot, Jhang and:
    (a) Toba Tek Singh (b) Gujrat
    (c) Mandi Bahauddin (d) Narowal
12. The districts of Sargodha Division are Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab and:
    (a) Hafizabad (b) Bhakkar
    (c) Narowal (d) Jhang
13. In which division the districts of Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal are located?
    (a) Multan (b) Lahore
    (c) Rawalpindi (d) Faisalabad
14. The districts of Multan Division are Multan, Vehari, Khanewal and:
    (a) Rajanpur (b) Muzaffargarh
    (c) Layyah (d) Lodhran
15. The districts of D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Layyah and Rajanpur are in the division of:
    (a) Dera Ghazi Khan (b) Multan
    (c) Sargodha (d) Bahawalpur
16. In which division the districts of Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Bahawalnagar are situated?
    (a) Bahawalpur (b) Dera Ghazi Khan
    (c) Bahawalnagar (d) Multan
17. Punjab means:
    (a) Place of Five Rivers
    (b) Corner of Five Rivers
    (c) Land of Five Rivers
    (d) Land of Five waters
18. Originally, five rivers are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and:
    (a) Swan (b) Rwat
    (c) Beas (d) Indus
19. Which river has repalced Beas in the phrase "the land of five rivers"?
    (a) Rwat (b) Swan
    (c) Indus (d) none of them
20. Which province is called Bread Basket of Pakistan?
    (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
    (c) Multan region (d) Lahore Division
21. Cultural Capital of Pakistan is:
    (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
    (c) Sindh (d) Punjab
22. Monsoon rains fall on _____ Punjab.
    (a) Northern (b) Southern
    (c) Eastern (d) Western
23. The land between the Indus and Jhelum river is known as the:
    (a) Thar Desert (b) Cholistan Desert
    (c) Doab (d) Thal Desert
24. Which area is cotton growing centre of the country?
    (a) Bahawalpur (b) Larkana
    (c) Lahore (d) Multan
25. The Indus Civilisation flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as:
    (a) 2500 BC (b) 2200 BC
    (c) 2400 BC (d) 2600 BC
26. Which was a centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500?
    (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
    (c) Taxila (d) Kot Diji
27. Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in:

(a) 316 BC (b) 326 BC
(c) 306 BC (d) 226 BC

28. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its:
(a) Budhism (b) University
(c) Hinduism (d) Art

29. Where is the bridge of boats on Indus is located?
(a) Mithankot (b) Kalabagh
(c) Sukkur (d) Thatha

30. Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located?
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Mithankot (d) Bahawalpur

31. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote popular poetry in:
(a) Seraiki (b) Sindhi
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

32. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station. What is its name?
(a) Fort Munro (b) Rohtas Fort
(c) Attock Fort (d) Fort Abbas

33. Fort Munro is located at:
(a) Karthar Hills (b) Karakoram Hills
(c) Panjpir Hills (d) Sulaiman Hills

34. At which point the waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all come together?
(a) Panjnad (b) Chaj
(c) Neeli Bar (d) none of them

35. Panjnad means:
(a) Land of Five Rivers
(b) Five Waters
(c) Confluence of Five Rivers
(d) Five Rivers

36. The confluence of the Chenab and Sutlej rivers is at:
(a) Panjnad (b) Chaj Doab
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan

37. Uch is located near:
(a) Panjnad (b) Multan
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Kotli Loharan

38. At the beginning of the eighth century, Uch was part of the kingdom of the Brahmin ruler Chach, author of the Chach Nama who is believed to have invented and given his name to:
(a) hockey (b) golf
(c) football (d) Chess

39. Uch is famous for:
(a) Tombs of Saints (b) Fort
(c) Pottery (d) Saints

40. Which desert of Punjab is the continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and Rajasthan Desert in India?
(a) Cholistan (b) Nara
(c) Rohi (d) All of them

41. The area of Cholistan desert is:
(a) 22,000 sq.km (b) 21,000 sq.km
(c) 23,000 sq.km (d) 25,000 sq.km

42. Derawar Fort is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Jahanian (d) Ahmadpur East

43. Derawar Fort is situated in:
(a) Kharan Desert (b) Thal Desert
(c) Cholistan Desert (d) Bahawalpur

44. The walls of Derawar Fort are 40 metres height and circumsference of the fort is:
(a) 1.4 kilometre (b) 1.2 kilometre
(c) 1.15 kilometre (d) 1.5 kilometre

45. How much old is Derawar Fort?
(a) 4000 years (b) 5400 years
(c) 5000 years (d) 1400 years

46. Where the Noor Mahal is located?
(a) Multan (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Bahawalnagar

47. Where Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated?
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Fort Abbas (d) Lahore

48. Victoria Hospital is in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) D.G. Khan (d) D.I. Khan

49. Tombs of the seven companion of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at Muluk Shah are located in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Golra Sharif (d) Mithan Kot

50. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Ahmadpur East (d) D.G. Khan

51. Which city is come into mind by the phrase:- Heat, Beggars, Dust and Burial Grounds.
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Uch Sharif

52. Which city is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines decorated with blue-glazed tiles?
(a) Multan (b) Mithan Kot
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch Sharif

53. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Hasan Abdal
(c) D.G. Khan (d) Multan

54. The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is:
(a) Shah Alam
(b) Ghias-ud-Din Alam
(c) Baha-ud-Din Zakariya
(d) Rukn-e-Alam

55. The real name of Rukn-e-Alam was:
(a) Abdul Alam (b) Fateh Alam
(c) Noor Alam (d) Abdul Fateh

56. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (also known as Baha-ul-Haq) is situated in:

(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan

57. The tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is in:
(a) Tabriz (b) Lahore
(c) Kabul (d) Multan

58. The Tomb of Bibi Pak Daman, mother of Rukn-e-Alam, is at:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Bahawalnagar
(c) Multan (d) Lahore

59. Which one is the largest hospital in Pakistan?
(a) Nishtar Hospital (b) Mayo Hospital
(c) Victoriya Hospital (d) Jinnah Hospital

60. In which city the Nishtar Hosptial is situated?
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Lahore (d) none of them

61. The new name of Lyallpur is:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Lala Musa
(c) Faisalabad (d) none of them

62. The third largest city of the Pakistan is:
(a) Faisalabad (b) Multan
(c) Hyderabad (d) Sukkur

63. The Faisalabad founded in 1890 by:
(a) Sir Robert Lyall (b) Sir James Lyall
(c) Sir Montgomery (d) Sir Moor Lyall

64. Which city of Pakistan is laid out on the shape of British flag?
(a) Multan (b) Faisalabad
(c) Sahiwal (d) none of them

65. The Faisalabad is also known as:
(a) Little England (b) Little California
(c) Little Manchester (d) Little Oxford

66. The Chiniot city is known for its ornate brickwork and:
(a) laquer work (b) fire work
(c) wooden work (d) none of them

67. The largest of the Indus Civilisation sites excavated so far are:
(a) Harappa
(b) Moenjadaro
(c) Taxila
(d) Harappa & Mohenjodaro

68. The Harappa is near:
(a) Pakpattan (b) Sahiwal
(c) Okara (d) Pattoki

69. Harappa is four thousand years old city and a contemporary of ancient:
(a) Babylon (b) Ur
(c) Egypt (d) All of them

70. The shrine of Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj is situatedin:
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch

71. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in:
(a) 1225 (b) 1265
(c) 1245 (d) 1165

72. To which order of dervishes Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj belonged?
(a) Qadiryia (b) Wahabiya
(c) Sohrawardiya (d) Chishtia

73. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj wrote in:
(a) Persian (b) Urdu
(c) Punjabi (d) All of them

74. Baheshti Darwaza is located in:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Pakpattan
(c) Uch (d) Multan

75. Who built Lahore Fort?
(a) Jahangir (b) Babar
(c) Akbar (d) Sikhs

76. Lahore fort was built in:
(a) 1550s (b) 1530s
(c) 1540s (d) 1560s

77. Who enclosed the Lahore city within a red brick wall?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Hamayun

78. How many gates were built in old Lahore city walls?
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 15

79. Who built Badshahi Mosque?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Hamayun (d) Akbar

80. The Badshahi Mosque was built in:
(a) 1644 (b) 1574
(c) 1624 (d) 1674

81. Where the Shrine of Mian Mir is situated?
(a) Okara (b) Lahore
(c) Kasur (d) Sheikhupura

82. Which is the biggest public library in Pakistan?
(a) Punjab public library
(b) Dyal Singh library
(c) Quaid-e-Azam Library
(d) National library

83. The tomb of Anarkali is situated:
(a) Kamran Baradari
(b) inside Lahore Fort
(c) inside Punjab Secretariat
(d) none of them

84. The Mausoleum of Data Ganj Baksh is in:
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Gujranwala

85. The original name of Data Ganj Baksh is:
(a) Sayyed Usman
(b) Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman
(c) Abdul Hassan
(d) Sayyed Ali Hajveri

86. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came in Lahore in 1039 from:
(a) Kabul (b) Ghazni
(c) Tajikistan (d) Bukhara

87. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh died in:
(a) 1052 (b) 1072

(c) 1062 (d) 1172

88. Which is modern Eiffel Tower'?
(a) Minar-e-Pakistan (b) Summit Minar
(c) Hiran Minar (d) Qutub Minar

89. Where the some hair of the Prophet Muhamamd (PBUH) and other relics of his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA) and son-in-law Hazrat Ali (RA) are kept?
(a) Badshahi Mosque
(b) Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh Mosque
(c) Masjid Wazir Khan
(d) Lahore Museum

90. Where Allama Iqbal is burried?
(a) Just out side the Lahore Fort
(b) near Minar-e-Pakistan
(c) Just out side the Badshahi Mosque
(d) Near Minto Park

91. When Allama Iqbal's tomb was built?
(a) 1931 (b) 1951
(c) 1851 (d) 1921

92. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of:
(a) White Marbel
(b) Red Sandstone
(c) Rough Stone
(d) Black & Blue Stone

93. Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated in
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Quetta
(c) Peshawar (d) Lahore

94. Where the tomb of Jehangir is situated?
(a) Lahore (b) Shahdara
(c) Sheikhupura (d) Delhi

95. Besides Jehangir who is/are burried in Shahdara?
(a) Noor Jehan (b) Ashif Khan
(c) a & b (d) none of them

96. Kamran Baradari is in:
(a) Shahdara (b) River Ravi
(c) Lahore (d) Sheikhupura

97. Who built tomb of Jehangir?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Jahangir
(c) Hamayun (d) Noor Jahan

98. Shalimar Garden is located in:
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi

99. Who built Shalimar Garden?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shah Alam (d) Hamayun

100. Shalimar Garden was built in?
(a) 1612 (b) 1622
(c) 1542 (d) 1642

101. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is in:
(a) Chunian (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Kasur

102. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in:
(a) Persian (b) Seraiki
(c) Punjabi (d) Sindhi

103. Where the tomb of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak is situated?
(a) Islamabad (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Kasur

104. Who died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo?
(a) Qutub-ud-Din (b) Babar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Shah Jahan

105. Qutub-ud-Din was died at Lahore in:
(a) 1010 (b) 1220
(c) 1210 (d) 1110

106. Where the Chauburji is located?
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Shahdara
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi

107. Where the Haran Minar is located?
(a) Shahadara (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala

108. Sheikhupura was a:
(a) fort (b) winter resort
(c) jungle (d) hunting pavilion

109. Where Jehangir's Fort is located?
(a) Shahdara (b) Lahore
(c) Sheikhupura (d) Multan

110. Where Guru Nanak was born?
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Lahore
(c) Amritsar (d) Jalundhar

111. The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is:
(a) Gandha Singh (b) Ran of Katch
(c) Rajur (d) Wagah

112. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) starts from Calcutta and ends at:
(a) Peshawar (b) Kabul
(c) FATA (d) Khyber Pass

113. The old name of G.T. Road is:
(a) Imperial Highway (b) Silk Road
(c) Main Highway (d) Shahi Road

114. How many years the GT Road is old?
(a) 300 (b) 440
(c) 420 (d) 470

115. Who built GT Road?
(a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Babar (d) Hamayun

116. How many river(s) GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 6

117. Which Pakistani city is famous for high quality sports equipment?
(a) Sialkot (b) Chiniot
(c) Gujranwala (d) Lahore

118. Surgical instruments are made in:
(a) Wazirabad (b) Sialkot
(c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala

119. Sialkot is also famous for Saddles &:
(a) musical instruments
(b) agriculture machinery

(c) harvesters
(d) paper manufacturing

120. Where the shrine of Shah Daula is situated?
(a) Wazirabad (b) Gujrat
(c) Lahore (d) Multan

121. The Rohtas Fort is near:
(a) Jhelum (b) P.D.Khan
(c) Dina (d) Mangla

122. The Rohtas Fort was built by:
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Qutubuddin (d) Sher Shah Suri

123. The Rohtas Fort was built in:
(a) 1540-50 (b) 1540-10
(c) 1540-30 (d) 1530-50

124. The Islamabad is located at the foothill of:
(a) Karakoram Hills (b) Parnirs Hills
(c) Kirthar Range (d) Margalla Hills

125. When construction of Islamabad began?
(a) 1941 (b) 1921
(c) 1961 (d) 1951

126. When constitution of Pakistan confirmed Islamabad as Capital of the country?
(a) 1962 (b) 1932
(c) 1952 (d) 1912

127. Shah Faisal Mosque is located in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Taxila
(c) Lahore (d) Islamabad

128. Name the biggest Mosque in the World?
(a) Badshahi Mosque
(b) Izmir Mosque
(c) Shah Faisal Mosque
(d) Istanbul Mosque

129. In Faisal Mosque 15,000 people can offer pray. In its courtyard how many people can be accommodated?
(a) 85,000 (b) 88,000
(c) 83,000 (d) 84,000

130. The Shrine of Syed Abdul Latif Shah is in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Islamabad
(c) Jhelum (d) Lahore

131. Syed Abdul Latif Shah is popularly known as:
(a) Bari Imam (b) Shah Imam
(c) Latif Imam (d) none of them

132. Golra Sharif is located in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Murree
(c) Islamabad (d) Rwat

133. The Mount Sukesar is at the height of:
(a) 1521m (b) 1421m
(c) 1511m (d) 1520m

134. The Murree means:
(a) highest place (b) resort
(c) high place (d) none of them

135. The Murree is located in:
(a) Punjab (b) NWFP
(c) both a & b (d) none of a & b

136. Khewra is famous for:
(a) Salt mine (b) shrines
(c) tombs (d) rock carvinges

137. Which salt mine is the largest in area in the world?
(a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra
(c) Shicago (d) none of them

138. The length of Khewra mine tunnels is:
(a) 120 km (b) 130 km
(c) 140 km (d) 135 km

139. The 2nd biggest producer of rock salt in the world is:
(a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra
(c) Hyderabad (d) none of them

140. Nandana Fort is situated near:
(a) Pind Dadan Khan (b) Nandana Abad
(c) Nandipur (d) Rawalpindi

141. Mianwali is important for:
(a) embroidry work (b) irrigation work
(c) wood work (d) agriculture

142. The Wah is famous for:
(a) Ordnance factory (b) Mughal Garden
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

143. Which city is famous for the textile mills that produce finest worsted suiting in the world?
(a) Haripur (b) Lawrencepur
(c) Faisalabad (d) Karachi

144. Taxila is one of the subcontinent's archaeological treasures and was once an important city of the kingdom of:
(a) Indus (b) Maurya
(c) Kushans (d) Gandhara

145. The history of Taxila spans about:
(a) 1000 years (b) 1900 years
(c) 990 years (d) 900 years

146. Gandhara is chiefly remembered for its:
(a) archaeological excavations
(b) university
(c) Buddhist art
(d) sculptural work

147. Who built Attock Fort?
(a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Humayun (d) Qutbuddin

148. The boundary between Punjab and the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa is:
(a) Kabul River
(b) Karakuram range
(c) Indus River
(d) Silk road

149. Kabul River merges in Indus River near:
(a) Attock (b) Taxila
(c) Kalabagh (d) Nowshehra

150. Best version of *Heer-Ranjha* was written by:
(a) Muqbul Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Bulhe Shah (d) none of them

151. Where Waris Shah is burried?
(a) Jandiala Sher Khan

(b) Nankana Sahib
(c) Lahore
(d) Mithan Kot

152. Mela Chiragha is celebrated in the memory of:
(a) Bulhe Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Shah Hussain (d) Muqbul Shah

153. Sultan Bahu (d. 1691) wrote in:
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Punjabi (d) all of them

154. Who wrote *Sassi-Panu*?
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Bulhe Shah
(c) Waris Shah (d) none of them

155. Who wrote *Sohni-Mahiwal*?
(a) Bulhe Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Hashim Shah (d) Fazal Shah

156. Who wrote *Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas*?
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Ghulam Rasool
(c) Bulhe Shah (d) Waris Shah

157. *Yusuf Zulekha* was written by:
(a) Ghulam Rasul (b) Bulhe Shah
(c) Hashim Shah (d) Waris Shah

158. How many districts are there in the Province of Punjab?
(a) 32 (b) 35
(c) 36 (d) 34

159. Which of the following districts is the newest district of Punjab?
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Pakpatan
(c) Kasur (d) Chiniot

160. The Districts of Pakpatan, Okara and Sahiwal are in:
(a) Lahore Division
(b) Sargodha Division
(c) Gujranwala Division
(d) Sahiwal Division

162. Which of the following districts of Punjab has the lowest population density?
(a) Dera Gazi Khan (b) Layyiah
(c) Rajanpur (d) Bahawalpur

Answer Key

1.	a	22.	a	43.	c	64.	b	85.	b	106.	c	127.	d	148.	a				
2.	a	23.	d	44.	d	65.	c	86.	b	107.	b	128.	c	149.	a				
3.	b	24.	d	45.	c	66.	c	87.	b	108.	d	129.	a	150.	b				
4.	a	25.	a	46.	c	67.	d	88.	a	109.	c	130.	b	151.	a				
5.	b	26.	c	47.	b	68.	b	89.	a	110.	a	131.	a	152.	c				
6.	a	27.	b	48.	a	69.	d	90.	c	111.	d	132.	c	153.	d				
7.	c	28.	b	49.	a	70.	a	91.	b	112.	b	133.	a	154.	a				
8.	d	29.	a	50.	b	71.	d	92.	b	113.	a	134.	c	155	d				
9.	a	30.	c	51.	c	72.	d	93.	d	114.	d	135.	c	156	b				
10.	a	31.	c	52.	a	73.	c	94.	b	115.	b	136.	a	157	a				
11.	a	32.	a	53.	d	74.	b	95.	c	116.	a	137.	b	158	c				
12.	b	33.	d	54.	d	75.	c	96.	d	117.	a	138.	c	159	d				
13.	c	34.	a	55.	d	76.	d	97.	a	118.	b	139.	b	160	d				
14.	d	35.	b	56.	b	77.	b	98.	c	119.	a	140.	a	161.					
15.	a	36.	d	57.	d	78.	b	99.	a	120.	b	141.	b	162.	c				
16.	a	37.	a	58.	c	79.	b	100.	d	121.	c	142.	c						
17.	c	38.	d	59.	a	80.	d	101.	c	122.	d	143.	b						
18.	c	39.	a	60.	a	81.	b	102.	c	123.	a	144.	d						
19.	c	40.	d	61.	c	82.	c	103.	a	124.	d	145.	a						
20.	a	41.	b	62.	a	83.	c	104.	a	125.	c	146.	c						
21.	d	42.	b	63.	b	84.	b	105.	c	126.	a	147.	a						

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

SINDH

MCQ's

1. The area of Sindh is:
   (a) 140914 sq.km (b) 130914 sq.km
   (c) 140814 sq.km (d) 120914 sq.km
2. How many Divisions are in Sindh?
   (a) 9 (b) 4
   (c) 5 (d) 3
3. Which important Hills are located in the Sindh?
   (a) Kirthar Hills (b) Karakoram
   (c) Pamirs (d) Mangopir
4. The Indus empties into the:
   (a) Arabian Sea (b) cape monze
   (c) Makran Coast (d) none of them
5. Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilisation towns, scattered from:
   (a) Kabul to Delhi
   (b) Kabul to Laohre
   (c) Peshawar to Delhi
   (d) Kandhar to Delhi
6. The most famous town of the Indus civilisation, on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is:
   (a) Kot Diji (b) Harappa
   (c) Moenjodaro (d) none of them
7. The Sindhi language is based on _____ alphabet.
   (a) Persian alphabet
   (b) Arabic alphabet
   (c) Dravidian alphabet
   (d) Sanskrit alphabet
8. Lari is spoken in:
   (a) Upper Sindh (b) Lower Sindh
   (c) Central Sindh (d) Sindh & Punjab
9. The National Museum is located at:
   (a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi
   (c) Hyderabad (d) Larkana
10. Where the Cotton Exchange Building is situated?
    (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
    (c) Faisalabad (d) Multan
11. Baleji Beach is located at:
    (a) Hyderabad (b) Karachi
    (c) Jamshoro (d) Kotri
12. Where the French Beach is located.
    (a) Karachi (b) Oman
    (c) India (d) Balochistan
13. KANUPP is located near:
    (a) Cape Monze (b) Baleji Beach
    (c) Hub (d) Hyderabad
14. Gaddani Beach is located in:
    (a) Sindh
    (b) Balochistan
    (c) Sindh & Balochistan
    (d) none of them
15. Kaleji Lake, Kadiero Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in:
    (a) Sindh
    (b) Balochistan
    (c) Sindh & Balochistan
    (d) none of them
16. Banbhore is famous for:
    (a) Sussi & Pannu
    (b) archaeological excavation
    (c) art work
    (d) wood work
17. The earliest mosque in sub-continent is situated in:
    (a) Jacobabad (b) Banbhore
    (c) Sukkur (d) Rohri
18. Keti Bundar is a:
    (a) coastal area (b) port
    (c) dilect of language (d) animal
19. Which is the Worlds largest necropolis (old graveyard)?
    (a) Kirthar Hills
    (b) Makli Hill
    (c) Karachi graveyard
    (d) Mohenjodaro graveyard
20. Which place is called Little Mecca?
    (a) Uch (b) Bhanbhor
    (c) Makli Hill (d) Mansura
21. Where is Shah Jahani Mosque is situated?
    (a) Thatta (b) Jacobabad
    (c) Sibi (d) Larkana
22. Keenjhar Lake is situated near:
    (a) Larkana (b) Jamshoro
    (c) Thatta (d) none of them
23. Ranikot Fort is situated in which district of Sindh?
    (a) Jamshoro (b) Kotri
    (c) Larkana (d) Hyderabad
24. The largest Fort of Pakistan is:
    (a) Ranikot (b) Fort Abbas
    (c) Lahore Fort (d) Fort Monroe
25. University of the Sindh is located at:
    (a) Jamshoro (b) Hyderabad
    (c) Larkana (d) Karachi
26. The Super Highway start from Karachi and ends at:
    (a) Hyderabad (b) Thatta
    (c) Larkana (d) Kotri

27. Ghulam Muhamamd Barrage is also called:
(a) Indus Barrage
(b) Kandyaro Barrage
(c) Kotri Barrage
(d) none of them

28. *Rilli* is:
(a) cap (b) place
(c) dish (d) bedspreads

29. Where the Sindh Provincial Museum is located:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi
(c) Larkana (d) Hyderabad

30. Who was King Umar?
(a) first King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(b) second King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(c) third King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(d) fourth King of the Sumarh Dynasty

31. *Marvi* is a folk story of:
(a) Sindh (b) Balochistan
(c) Punjab (d) Thal

32. Which desert is called 'Friendly Desert'?
(a) Thal (b) Cholistan
(c) Thar Desert (d) Sahara

33. Where is the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated?
(a) Shahbaz Nagar (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Sehwan Sharif (d) none of them

34. Lal Shazhbaz Qalandar was a celibate, mystic wandere and missionary, as well as a scholar, poet and philosophist who wrote several books in Persian and:
(a) Persian (b) Persian & Arabic
(c) Sindhi (d) Arabic

35. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent is:
(a) Keenghar Lake (b) Manchar Lake
(c) Hali Lake (d) None of them

36. Moenjodaro means:
(a) Civilised City
(b) Beautiful gardens
(c) Mound of the Dead
(d) Dead Civilisation

37. Moenjodaro is 6the ruins of a 4,000-year-old city of the:
(a) Taxila civilisation (b) Indus Civilisation
(c) both of them (d) none of them

38. Indus Civilisation is also known as:
(a) Kot Diji civilisation
(b) Mohenjodaro civilisation
(c) Taxila civilisation
(d) Harrapan civilisation

39. Moenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the:
(a) upper Sindh (b) lower Sindh
(c) middle Sindh (d) southern Sindh

40. Which one is hotest place in the subcontinent?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) Jacobabad (d) none of them

41. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is located near:
(a) Sibbi (b) Hyderabad
(c) Jacobabad (d) Hala

42. Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the:
(a) *Sassi Pannu* (b) *Heer Ranjha*
(c) *Risalo* (d) *Shahnama*

43. *Risalo* is the best-known collection of romantic poetry in the _____ language.
(a) Urdu (b) Sindhi
(c) Arabic (d) Persian

44. Which city of the Sindh is popular for woodworking industry?
(a) Thattha (b) Kotri
(c) Hala (d) Larkana

45. Which city is on the border of Sindh and Punjab provinces?
(a) Rajanpur (b) Mithan Kot
(c) Kashmore (d) none of them

46. What is Malakhra?
(a) a game (b) a river
(c) a lake (d) a dance

47. The famous place "Makli" in Sindh is a:
(a) Museum (b) Park
(c) Fort (d) Graveyard

48. The Kirthar Range is near:
(a) Dadu (b) Mithankot
(c) Jamshoro (d) Gari Habibullah

Answer Key

1.	a	7.	b	13.	b	19.	b	25.	a	31.	a	37.	b	43.	b
2.	c	8.	b	14	a	20.	c	26.	a	32.	c	38.	d	44.	c
3.	a	9.	b	15.	a	21.	a	27.	c	33.	c	39.	a	45.	c
4.	a	10.	a	16.	a	22.	c	28.	d	34.	b	40.	c	46.	a
5.	a	11.	b	17.	b	23.	d	29.	d	35.	b	41.	c	47.	d
6.	c	12.	a	18.	a	24.	a	30.	a	36.	c	42.	c	48.	a

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA

MCQ's

1. The area of Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is:
   (a) 75,521 sq km (b) 74,521 sq km
   (c) 73,521 sq km (d) 74,521 sq km
2. How many Divisions are in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa?
   (a) 7 (b) 4
   (c) 9 (d) 3
3. Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is the new name of NWFP. It changed on:
   (a) 19th April 2010 (b) 16th April 2010
   (c) 18th April 2010 (d) 17th April 2010
4. Who wrote Lords of the Khyber?
   (a) Andre Joseph (b) Kipling
   (c) Yousuf Khan (d) Andre Singer
5. The Durand Line is the border between:
   (a) Pakistan & Afghanistan
   (b) Pakistan & Iran
   (c) Iran & Afghanistan
   (d) Russia & Pakistan
6. Durand Line was agreed in:
   (a) 1880 (b) 1877
   (c) 1893 (d) 1788
7. The *Pukhtunwali* is:
   (a) a city
   (b) flower
   (c) ethical code
   (d) dilect of language
8. Mahabat Khan Mosque is in:
   (a) Mardan (b) Kohat
   (c) Sawabi (d) Peshawar
9. Where the Cunningham Clocktower is situated?
   (a) Kohistan (b) Peshawar
   (c) Hangu (d) Mansehra
10. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is in:
    (a) Chitral (b) Peshawar
    (c) Bannu (d) Mardan
11. Pakistan Forest institution is located in:
    (a) Karachi (b) Rawalpindi
    (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
12. Jamrud Fort is located near:
    (a) Peshawar (b) Abbottabad
    (c) Charsadda (d) Attack
13. Which place is called gate way two Khyber Pass?
    (a) Charsadda (b) Peshawar
    (c) Jamrud (d) Mardan
14. Which area is called 'gun factory of the tribal areas'?
    (a) Darra Isa Khel (b) Darra Khyber
    (c) Darra Adam Khel (d) Kohat
15. The toughest town in the world is:
    (a) Darra Khyber (b) Darra Adamkhel
    (c) Darra Isa Khel (d) Khojak Pass
16. Thal in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is a:
    (a) desert (b) trading post
    (c) river (d) lake
17. Peshawar means:
    (a) City of flowers (b) City of tombs
    (c) City of garden (d) City of greenery
18. Where the Chowk Yadgar is situated?
    (a) Peshawar (b) Rawalpindi
    (c) Attock (d) Chitral
19. The monument at the centre of Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of the:
    (a) Independence War
    (b) 1965 Indo-Pakistan
    (c) 1971 War
    (d) None of them
20. Warsak Dam is built on:
    (a) Abaseen River (b) Sawat River
    (c) Kabul River (d) Karam River
21. Warsak Dam is near:
    (a) Chitral (b) Peshawar
    (c) Haripur (d) Kohistan
22. The Gomal University is in:
    (a) D.I. Khan (b) D.G. Khan
    (c) Attock (d) Peshawar
23. Akbar Fort is situated in:
    (a) Hund (b) Swat
    (c) Sost (d) Dir
24. The Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting pointof:
    (a) Chitral Valley (b) Hunza Valley
    (c) Kalam Valley (d) Swat Valley
25. Which range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan?
    (a) Karakoram Range
    (b) Pamirs Range
    (c) The Hindu Kush
    (d) Kirthar Range
26. Name the mountain of The Hindu Kush which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan?
    (a) Koh-e-Safed (b) Koh-e-Sulaiman
    (c) Koh-e-Murdar (d) Tirich Mir
27. Chitral is separated from the Tajikistan by the narrow Wakhan corridor and from China by the:
    (a) Chitral region (b) Swat region
    (c) Hunza region (d) Kalam region

28. Lowari Pass at 3,118 metres (10230 feet) above sea level, from Dir to Drosh is _____ long.
(a) 70 km (b) 80 km
(c) 74 km (d) 85 km

29. Which valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya"?
(a) Naran (b) Kaghan
(c) Swat (d) Kalam

30. The Malika Parbat is near:
(a) Neelam Valley (b) Kalam Valley
(c) Swat Valley (d) Hunza Valley

31. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated near:
(a) Kaghan (b) Naran
(c) Neelam (d) Swat

32. World's largest tribal society is:
(a) Pashtun (b) Pathan
(c) Noro (d) Afridi

33. The sixth main regional language of Pakistan is:
(a) Urdu (b) Pashtun
(c) Hindko (d) Sindhi

34. Districts of Hazara division are Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and:
(a) Charsaddah (b) Chamkai
(c) Haripur (d) Isakhel

35. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science and Technology is situated at:
(a) Peshawar (b) Mardan
(c) Topi (d) Pabbi

Answer Key

1.	b	6.	c	11.	d	16.	b	21.	b	26.	d	31.	a
2.	a	7.	c	12.	a	17.	a	22.	a	27.	c	32.	b
3.	a	8.	d	13.	c	18.	a	23.	a	28.	c	33.	c
4.	d	9.	b	14.	c	19.	b	24.	d	29.	b	34.	c
5.	a	10.	b	15.	b	20.	c	25.	c	30.	a	35.	c

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

NORTHERN AREAS

MCQ's

1. Name the Highway which connects Pakistan with China?
   (a) Silk Road (b) Khunjrab Road
   (c) G.T. Road (d) Karakoram
2. The old name of Karakoram Highways is:
   (a) Silk Road (b) Khunjrab Road
   (c) Silk highway (d) None of them
3. Karakoram Highways passes through:
   (a) Himalaya (b) Karakoram
   (c) Pamir (d) All of them
4. At the Pak-China border Karakoram Highway passes through:
   (a) Khunjerab Pass (b) Khojak Pass
   (c) Khyber Pass (d) Taxila
5. The Karakoram Highway start from:
   (a) Hawelia (b) Hasan Abdal
   (c) Abbottabad (d) Taxila
6. Karakoram Highway ends at:
   (a) Sost (b) Khunjrab
   (c) Kashgar (d) Sinkiang
7. The Silk Road was actually a series of trade routes linking China with the:
   (a) Asia (b) South Asia
   (c) West (d) Middle East
8. Karakoram is a Turkish word meaning:
   (a) high mountain
   (b) dangerous mountain
   (c) crumbling rock
   (d) not passable mountain
9. 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains are in:
   (a) Himalaya (b) Hindu Kush
   (c) Pamir (d) Karakoram
10. Nanga Parbat is also known as:
    (a) Diamer (b) White mountain
    (c) Naked mountain (d) None of them
11. Nanga Parbat's nik name is :
    (a) Killer Mountain
    (b) White mountain
    (c) Naked mountain
    (d) Friendly mountain
12. Sachen Glacier is near:
    (a) Astor (b) Baltistan
    (c) Chilas (d) Skardu
13. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
    (a) Chitral (b) Baltistan
    (c) Skardu (d) Chilas
14. Which place is called Little Tibbet?
    (a) Chitral (b) Chilas
    (c) Baltistan (d) Skardu
15. Which Pakistani area is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir?
    (a) Astor (b) Baltistan
    (c) Chitral (d) Kalash
16. Satpara Lake is near:
    (a) Hunza (b) Skardu
    (c) Swat (d) Chiltral
17. The capital of Pakistan's northern areas is:
    (a) Swat (b) Baltistan
    (c) Hunza (d) Gilgit
18. About which place it is said "the place where heaven and earth meet"?
    (a) Punial (b) Chitral
    (c) Kalash (d) Swat
19. Where the deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubies and garnets are found?
    (a) Gilgit (b) Hunza
    (c) Skardu (d) Swat
20. Ruby mines are situated in:
    (a) Swat (b) Skardu
    (c) Hunza (d) Gilgit
21. The Polo game originated in the:
    (a) Northern Areas (b) UK
    (c) USA (d) Subcontinent
22. In June, August and November, polo tournaments are held in:
    (a) Gilgit (b) Skardu
    (c) Chials (d) Astor
23. Rakaposhi mountain is located near:
    (a) Hunza (b) Swat
    (c) Gilgit (d) Astor
24. Rakaposhi is the _____ highest mountain the world.
    (a) 25^{th} (b) 27^{th}
    (c) 20^{th} (d) 10^{th}
25. Which are Gilgit-Baltistan areas?
    (a) Gilgit & Hunza
    (b) Gilgit, Hnza & Chilas
    (c) Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu
    (d) Chilas & Skardu
27. When former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan"?
    (a) 29th August 2009
    (b) 15th September 2009
    (c) 19th October 2009
    (d) None of these
28. What is the total area of Gilgit-Baltistan?
    (a) 54321 km^2 (b) 98421 km^2
    (c) 72498 km^2 (d) 23545 km^2
29. How many districts are there in Gilgit-Baltistan?
    (a) Three (b) Nine
    (c) Seven (d) Six
30. When first elections were held in "Gilgit-Baltistan"?

(a) 21st July, 2009
(b) 15th September 2009
(c) 19th October 2009
(d) 12th November 2009

33

31. Who has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan?
(a) Mir Ghanzafar Ali (b) Zafar Shah
(c) Akbar Shah (d) Shama Khalid

32. Who is elected Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan?
(a) Hafeezur Rahman
(b) Zafar Shah
(c) Akbar Shah
(d) Syed Mehdi Shah

33. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
(a) Chitral (b) Baltistan
(c) Skardu (d) None of these

Answer Key

1.	d	6.	c	11.	a	16.	b	21.	a	27.	a
2.	a	7.	c	12.	a	17.	d	22.	a	28.	c
3.	d	8.	c	13.	b	18.	a	23.	b	29.	c
4.	a	9.	d	14.	c	19.	b	24.	b	30.	d
5.	b	10.	a	15.	b	20.	c	25	c		

31. a
32. a
33. b

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS IN THE PAKISTAN

MCQ's

33

1. K-2 is ranked as the ___ highest mountain of the world.
   (a) 4th (b) 6th
   (c) 2nd (d) 8th
2. K-2 is situated in the:
   (a) Pamirs
   (b) Karakoram Range
   (c) Hindu Kush Range
   (d) Himalaya
3. The height of K-2 is:
   (a) 8,611 m (b) 8,500 m
   (c) 7,616 m (d) 10,800 m
4. Name the 9th highest mountain peak in the world?
   (a) Rakaposhi (b) Sakesar
   (c) Gasherb (d) Nanga Parbat
5. In which range Nanga Parbat is situated?
   (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
   (c) Himalaya (d) Pir Panjal
6. The height of Nanga Parbat is:
   (a) 8,126 m (b) 10,521 m
   (c) 6,215 m (d) 9,500 m
7. The world's 11th highest peak is:
   (a) Gasherbrum II]
   (b) Gasherbrum I
   (c) Ghasherbrum III
   (d) Gasherbrum
8. Gasherbrum I is also known as:
   (a) High Peak (b) While Peak
   (c) Hidden Peak (d) Flat Peak
9. In which range the Gasherbrum I is situated?
   (a) Karakoram (b) Himalaya
   (c) Hindu Kush (d) Pir Panjal
10. What is the height of Gasherbrum I?
    (a) 6,600 m (b) 5,600 m
    (c) 8,060 m (d) 9,800 m
11. What is the height of Rakaposhi?
    (a) 7,788 m (b) 8,778
    (c) 8,200 (d) 9,100
12. In which range Rakaposhi is located?
    (a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram
    (c) Himalaya (d) Kirthar
13. What is the world rank of Rakaposhi?
    (a) 25 (b) 28
    (c) 27 (d) 30
14. What is the height of Tirich Mir?
    (a) 9,160 m (b) 5,700 m
    (c) 8,610 m (d) 7,708 m
15. In which range Tirich Mir is located?
    (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
    (c) Pamirs (d) Himalaya
16. What is the world rank of Tirich Mir?
    (a) 44th (b) 47th
    (c) 41th (d) 49th
17. Tirich Mir, Noshaq, Tirich Mir NW, Istoro Nal and Saraghrar Peak I are located in the range of:
    (a) Lesser Himalaya
    (b) Great Himalaya
    (c) Karakoram
    (d) Hindu Kush
18. Most of peaks in Pakistan are located in the range of:
    (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
    (c) Pamris (d) Kirthar
19. Name the prominent peak of Himalaya range in Pakistan?
    (a) Rakaposhi
    (b) Tirichi Mir
    (c) Gasherbrum
    (d) Nanga Parbat
20. Name the highest peak of Karakoram Range in Pakistan?
    (a) Tirichi Mir
    (b) Rakaposhi
    (c) K-2
    (d) Takht-e-Sulaiman
21. How many peaks there are of over 8,000 metres in Pakistan?
    (a) 7 (b) 5
    (c) 9 (d) 3
22. To which mountain Siachen Glacier streams down?
    (a) Rakaposhi (b) Astoro
    (c) K-2 (d) None of them
23. How many kilometers Siachen Glacier streams down?
    (a) 60 km (b) 75 km
    (c) 50 km (d) 80 km
24. How many kilometers the Batura Glacier runs for?
    (a) 58 km (b) 62 km
    (c) 65 km (d) 70 km
25. The most outstanding rivers of ice is the:
    (a) Siachen Glacier (b) Biafo Glacier
    (c) Atrak Glacier (d) Baltoro Glacier
26. How many kilometers the Baltoro Glacier runs for?
    (a) 60 (b) 67
    (c) 62 (d) 70

27. How much area the Baltoro Glacier covers?
(a) 1,000 sq. km (b) 1,220 sq. km
(c) 1,500 sq. km (d) 1,800 sq. km

28. Where the Siachen Glacier is situated?
(a) Baltistan (b) Skardu
(c) AJ & K (d) Hunza

29. On which range the Siachen Glacier is located?
(a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram
(c) Himalaya (d) None of them

Answe Key

1.	c	5.	c	9.	a	13.	c	17.	d	21.	c	25.	d	29. b
2.	b	6.	a	10.	c	14.	d	18.	a	22.	c	26.	c	
3.	a	7.	b	11.	a	15.	b	19.	d	23.	b	27.	b	
4.	d	8.	c	12.	b	16.	c	20.	c	24.	a	28.	a	

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMEN IN PAKISTAN

1. Who was the first elected president of Pakistan?
   (a) Ayub Khan
   (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
   (c) Zafar ullah Khan
   (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
2. Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first President of Constituent Assembly on:
   (a) 10th August 1947
   (b) 11th August 1947
   (c) 12th August 1947
   (d) 13th August 1947
3. First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan was held on:
   (a) 10th August 1947
   (b) 11th August 1947
   (c) 12th August 1947
   (d) 13th August 1947
4. Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
   (a) Lord Wavell
   (b) Stafford Cripps
   (c) Lord Mountbatten
   (d) Cyril Radcliffe
5. When was the Pakistan Constituent Assembly constituted?
   (a) July 20, 1947
   (b) June 20, 1947
   (c) August 20, 1947
   (d) August 25, 1947
6. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up?
   (a) 59 (b) 69
   (c) 79 (d) 80
7. How many members were later added to the Constituent Assembly?
   (a) 5 (b) 8
   (c) 9 (d) 10
8. On what date did the Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time?
   (a) 10 August 1947
   (b) 11 August 1947
   (c) 20 August 1947
   (d) 25 August 1947
9. Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?
   (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
   (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
   (c) Quaid-e-Azam
   (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
10. The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on:
    (a) Indian Act, 1935 (amended)
    (b) Indian Independence Act. 1947
    (c) a and b
    (d) None of the above
11. Who was the first Governor-General of Pakistan?
    (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) Quaid-e-Azam
    (d) Raja Ghazanfar
12. Who was the second Governor-General of Pakistan?
    (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (d) Raja Ghazanfar
13. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (c) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (d) I.I. Chundrigar
14. Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) I.I. Chundrigar
    (d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad
15. Who was the second President of Pakistan?
    (a) Ayub Khan
    (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
    (c) Zafar ullah Khan
    (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
16. Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan

(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1953 (d) 1955

17. When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution?
(a) February 1949 (b) 12th March 1949
(c) April 1949 (d) March 1948

18. When Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din?
(a) 17 March, 1953 (b) 17 April, 1953
(c) 16 April, 1953 (d) 15 June, 1953

19. How many years the 1st Constituent Assembly lasted?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

20. Name the person who took over after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din?
(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(b) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(c) I.I. Ghundrigar
(d) None of the above

21. Who dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954?
(a) Sikandar Mirza
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Ayub Khan
(d) None of the above

22. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated:
(a) 17, October 1947
(b) 18, October 1948
(c) 16, October 1951
(d) 19, October 1950

23. First census was held in Pakistan in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1951 (d) 1950

24. The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was:
(a) Provincial (b) Federal
(c) Confederal (d) Dictatorial

25. Ch. Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister in:
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

26. In which year one unit was created?
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

27. The 2nd Constituent Assembly passed the "First Constitution" (1956) on 2nd March, 1956 which was enforced on:
(a) 23 June, 1956
(b) 23 July, 1956
(c) 14 August, 1956
(d) 23 March, 1956

28. Sakindar Mirza became the first president of Pakistan in:
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

29. Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution and dissolved Assemblies on:
(a) 7th October 1958
(b) 7th October 1959
(c) 7th October 1960
(d) 7th October 1961

30. The basic institution under the 2nd Constitution (1962) was the Electoral College, consisting of:
(a) 80000 (b) 82000
(c) 84000 (d) 85000

31. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced on:
(a) 14th March, 1962
(b) 23rd March 1962
(c) 30th June, 1962
(d) 8th June, 1962

32. Martial Law was imposed by Sikandar Mirza on:
(a) 8th October 1958
(b) 8th October 1959
(c) 8th October 1960
(d) 8th October 1961

33. Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan:
(a) 27th October 1958
(b) 27th October 1959
(c) 27th October 1960
(d) 27th October 1961

34. The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in:
(a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1959

35. Third constituent assembly came into existence in:
(a) 1958 (b) 1959
(c) 1960 (d) 1962

36. Fourth constituent assembly is brought into existence by Ayub Khan:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

37. Tashqand Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India on:
(a) 10th January 1966
(b) 10th January 1967
(c) 10th January 1968
(d) 10th January 1969

38. Pakistan People's Party was formed by Z.A. Bhutto:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

39. Second Martial Law was imposed by General Yahya Khan:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

40. Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

41. First General elections were held:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

42. When was the Constitution of 1973 enforced?
(a) 10th April, 1973

(b) 14th August 1973
(c) 10th March 1973
(d) 10th August 1973

43. In which Constitution system of Zakat and Ushr was introduced in the country?
(a) 1956 (b) 1962
(c) 1973 (d) 1985

44. Under which Constitution it was made the responsibility of the Government to make arrangements for religious education?
(a) 1956 (b) 1973
(c) 1968 (d) 1962

45. A new province Baluchistan was established:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

46. One unit was dissolved on:
(a) 1st July 1970 (b) 1st July 1971
(c) 1st July 1972 (d) 1st July 1973

47. East Pakistan was separated on:
(a) 16th December 1970
(b) 16th December 1971
(c) 16th December 1972
(d) 16th December 1973

48. In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state?
(a) Constitution of 1956
(b) Constitution of 1973
(c) Constitution of 1968
(d) Constitution of 1962

49. First Amendment was took place in constitution of 1973 in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1974

50. Which amendment declared the status of Qadianis and Ahmad as minority on September 7, 1974?
(a) 1st (b) 2nd
(c) 3rd (d) 4th

51. When the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq?
(a) 8th December, 1977
(b) 5th July, 1977
(c) 15th July, 1977
(d) 25th October, 1977

52. During the period of martial law (1977-85), the constitution of 1993 was:
(a) abrogated
(b) held in abeyance
(c) partially abrogated
(d) None of these

53. When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution?
(a) 1977 (b) 1981
(c) 1978 (d) 1979

54. When President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly)?
(a) October 1980
(b) December 1981
(c) November 1980
(d) December 1980

55. Which amendment made on April 23, 1974 defined the boundaries of Pakistan?
(a) 2nd (b) 4th
(c) 3rd (d) 1st

56. Which amendment made on February, 1975 empowered the Parliament to lift the state of emergency at any time?
(a) 4th (b) 6th
(c) 5th (d) 3rd

57. Which amendment made on November 21, 1975 Provided the additional seats for minorities and also deprived of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention?
(a) 4th (b) 5th
(c) 2nd (d) 6th

58. After the elections of 1985 who was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Ilahi Bux Soomro
(b) Muhammad Khan Junejo
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Benazir Bhutto

59. After the death of Zia-ul-Haq on 17th August, 1988 who was made the President of Pakistan?
(a) Abdul Hamid Jatoi
(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(d) Moeen-ud-Din Qureshi

60. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali was executed
(a) 4th April 1979 (b) 4th April 1980
(c) 4th April 1981 (d) 4th April 1982

61. Who dismissed the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990?
(a) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Malik Miraj Khalid
(d) Abdul Waheed Kakir

62. The elections for Assemblies were held in October 2002 when the elections for Senate were held?
(a) January 2003 (b) February 2003
(c) March 2003 (d) April 2003

63. Elections for 8th constitution assembly held, PPP emerged as the single largest party:
(a) 1988 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1991

64. Benazir became the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan in:
(a) 1988 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1991

65. The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by:
(a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan

(b) Malik Miraj Khalid
(c) Farooq A. Leghari
(d) Nawaz Sharif

66. Which party got absolute majority in the elections of 1997?
(a) People's Party
(b) Muslim League
(c) Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
(d) Mutheda Majlis-e-Amal

67. As a result of 1997 elections who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Zafar-ullah Jamali
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Farooq Ahmad Leghari

68. Pakistan exploded its nuclear device at Chaghi on
(a) 26th May 1998 (b) 25th May 1998
(c) 28th May 1998 (d) 1st June 1998

69. When Pervaiz Musharraf took over the government after removing Nawaz Sharif?
(a) 10th October, 1999
(b) 11 October, 1999
(c) 12th October, 1999
(d) 13th October, 1999

70. Who imposed educational limit of graduation for contesting the elections?
(a) General Musharraf
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Miraj Khalid

71. Elections for 9th constituent assembly were held on:
(a) 24th October 1988
(b) 24th October 1989
(c) 24th October 1990
(d) 24th October 1991

72. Under which amendment enforcement of Shariat Bill has been announced and was passed by the National Assembly on October 10, 1998?
(a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

73. Under which amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years?
(a) 16th (b) 18th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

74. Nawaz Sharif elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan:
(a) 6th November 1988
(b) 6th November 1989
(c) 6th November 1990
(d) 6th November 1991

75. The amendment made in 1977 to hold referendum by the President of Pakistan was:
(a) 8th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 7th

76. Which of the following amendments made on December 30, 1985 divided the executive powers at the federal level between Prime Minister and President?
(a) 8th (b) 9th
(c) 10th (d) 12th

77. The general elections for the 10th Constituent Assembly was held:
(a) 6th October 1993
(b) 6th October 1994
(c) 6th October 1995
(d) 6th October 1996

78. Which amendment made on July 8, 1986 provided that the injunctions of Islam as laid down in Holy Quran and Sunnah shall be the supreme law and source of guidance of legislation?
(a) 12th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 9th

79. 8th Gen Elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly
(a) 10th October 2002
(b) 10th October 2003
(c) 10th October 2004
(d) 10th October 2005

80. 17th amendment was passed which restored 58(2)B:
(a) 31st December 2002
(b) 31st December 2003
(c) 31st December 2004
(d) 31st December 2005

81. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari elected as the President
(a) 1993 (b) 1994
(c) 1995 (d) 1996

82. Who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan as a result of October 1990 elections?
(a) Muhammad Khan Junejo
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(d) Nawaz Sharif

83. Referendum, which made General Musharraf President of Pakistan was held in:
(a) June, 2001 (b) April 2002
(c) Dec, 2002 (d) December, 2001

84. Pakistan became the member of WTO:
(a) 1993 (b) 1994
(c) 1995 (d) 1996

85. Nawaz Sharif took oath of office as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time on:
(a) 13th February 1997
(b) 13th February 1998
(c) 13th February 1999
(d) 13th February 2000

86. Through 13th amendment Articles 58(2b) and 112(2)(b) were deleted from the constitution:
(a) 1st April 1997 (b) 1st April 1998
(c) 1st April 1999 (d) 1st April 2000

87. General elections for 11th Constituent Assembly were held on:
(a) 2nd February 1997

(b) 2nd February 1998
(c) 2nd February 1999
(d) 2nd February 2000

88. Nuclear device was exploded at Chaaghi on:
(a) 28th May 1997 (b) 28th May 1998
(c) 28th May 1999 (d) 28th May 2000

89. Muhammad Rafique Tarar elected as President of Pakistan:
(a) 1997 (b) 1998
(c) 1999 (d) 2000

90. Which amendment relates to the establishment of special courts for trial of heinous offences?
(a) 13th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 12th

91. Under which amendment made on April 1, 1997 president could not dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the Prime Minister?
(a) 14th (b) 16th
(c) 13th (d) 11th

92. General Musharraf assumed the office as 10th President of Pakistan
(a) 20th June 1997 (b) 20th June 1998
(c) 20th June 2001 (d) 20th June 2000

93. Mir Zafar Ullah Jamali sworn-in as 21st Prime Minister of Pakistan
(a) 23rd November 2002
(b) 23rd November 2003
(c) 23rd November 2004
(d) 23rd November 2005

94. Which amendment passed on December 31, 2003 restored 58(2)(b)?
(a) 16th (b) 15th
(c) 17th (d) 14th

95. Through the LFO issued by General Mushaffaf, the strength of the National Assembly was increased from 217 to?
(a) 285 (b) 342
(c) 385 (d) 410

96. Through the LFO the senate seats were increased from 87 to:
(a) 95 (b) 105
(c) 100 (d) 102

97. Prime Minister Zafar Ullah Jamali resigned on:
(a) 25th June 2002 (b) 25th June 2003
(c) 25th June 2004 (d) 25th June 2005

98. Shujaat Hussain took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 29th June 2002 (b) 29th June 2003
(c) 29th June 2004 (d) 29th June 2005

99. Shaukat Aziz sworn as 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 28th August 2002 (b) 28th August 2003
(c) 28th August 2004 (d) 28th August 2005

100. Pakistan successfully test fired its first cruise missile (Babar) on:
(a) 12th August 2002 (b) 12th August 2003
(c) 12th August 2004 (d) 12th August 2005

101. Since 1947 till 2006 how many National Assemblies have functioned in Pakistan?
(a) 12 (b) 11
(c) 10 (d) 13

102. 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on
(a) 8th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010

103. 18th amendment was passed by Senate on:
(a) 9th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010

104. 18th amendment was ratified by President of Pakistan on
(a) 9th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010

105. 18th amendment abolished article _____ of constitution of 1973 which empowers the president in his sole discretion to dissolve the National Assembly.
(a) Article 58 (2)(C) (b) Article 58 (3)(B)
(c) Article 58 (2)(B) (d) Article 58 (2)(D)

106. In the 18th amendment N.W.F.P was renamed as:
(a) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
(b) Serhad
(c) Pakhtunekhwa
(d) Khyber

107. Out of 342 members of the National Assembly how many voted in favour of the 18th amendment?
(a) 271 (b) 280
(c) 292 (d) 296

108. Through the 18th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed are:
(a) Dissolve the Parliament unilaterally
(b) Declare emergency rule in any province unilaterally
(c) Appoint the head of the Election Commission
(d) All of the above

109. In the 18th amendment the number of clauses is:
(a) 45 (b) 102
(c) 91 (d) 109

110. Senate of Pakistan is consist of members after the 18th amendment :
(a) 100 (b) 122
(c) 104 (d) 112

111. How many amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan?
(a) 17 (b) 25
(c) 22 (d) 23

112. Which amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan is tabled for the creation of more provinces?
(a) 17th (b) 19th

(c) 20th (d) 18th

113. When Ayub Khan took overpower in 1958, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(c) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
(d) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali

114. The Office of District Magistrate was abolished through:
(a) Local Government Ordinance 2001
(b) Police Order 2002
(c) Amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure
(d) 17th Amendment in the Constitution

115. Doctrine of necessity was used in the case _____ for the forest time in the history of Pakistan.
(a) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Vs State case
(b) Dossai Vs State case
(c) Asma Jahangir Vs State case
(d) Nusrat Bhutto Vs State case

Answer Key

1.	a	16.	a	31.	d	46.	a	61.	b	76.	a	91.	c	106.	a
2.	b	17.	b	32.	a	47.	b	62.	b	77.	a	92.	c	107.	c
3.	a	18.	b	33.	a	48.	b	63.	a	78.	d	93.	a	108.	c
4.	d	19.	a	34.	a	49.	d	64.	a	79.	a	94.	c	109.	b
5.	a	20.	a	35.	d	50.	b	65.	c	80.	b	95.	b	110.	c
6.	b	21.	b	36.	a	51.	b	66.	b	81.	b	96.	c	111.	b
7.	d	22.	c	37.	a	52.	b	67.	c	82.	d	97.	c	112.	c
8.	b	23.	c	38.	b	53.	b	68.	c	83.	b	98.	c	113.	c
9.	c	24.	b	39.	d	54.	b	69.	c	84.	c	99.	c	114.	c
10.	c	25.	c	40.	d	55.	d	70.	a	85.	a	100.	d	115.	a
11.	c	26.	c	41.	a	56.	b	71.	c	86.	a	101.	a		
12.	c	27.	d	42.	b	57.	a	72.	c	87.	a	102.	a		
13.	b	28.	d	43.	c	58.	b	73.	a	88.	b	103.	c		
14.	a	29.	a	44.	b	59.	b	74.	c	89.	b	104.	b		
15.	a	30.	a	45.	a	60.	a	75.	d	90.	d	105.	c		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

HISTORY
BEFORE 1857

1. Islam reached Pakistan from:
   (a) North (b) South
   (c) Northeast (d) North & South
2. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by:
   (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
   (b) Muhammad Ghori
   (c)Muhammad-bin-Qasim
   (d) None of these
3. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in:
   (a) 712 A.D. (b) 740 A.D.
   (c)729 A.D. (d) 719 A.D.
4. Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in sub continent and established and controlled the Indus Valley as far north as:
   (a) Mithan Kot (b) Multan
   (c) Bahawalpur (d) D.G. Khan
5. In the 11th century the Turkish rulers of Afghanistan began the Islamic conquest of India from the:
   (a) northeast (b) north
   (c) northwest (d) west
6. Who made Ghandara, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan integral part of the Ghaznavi Empire?
   (a) Mahmood of Ghazni
   (b) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
   (c) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
   (d) none of them
7. Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture?
   (a) Delhi (b) Amritsar
   (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
8. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the:
   (a) Ghorids (b) Ghaznavids
   (c) Mughals (d) none of them
9. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?
   (a) First Battle of Tarain
   (b) Second Battle of Tarain
   (c)Battle of Talikota
   (d) None of these
10. Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated India soon after in 1398-9 and sacked:
    (a) Calcutta (b) Lahore
    (c) Delhi (d) none of them
11. Mohenjodaro is also known as:
    (a) Mound of the Great
    (b) Mound of the Survivors
    (c)Mound of the Dead
    (d) None of these
12. Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim Commander entered India as conqueror in
    (a) 712 (b) 713
    (c)714 (d) 715
13. Timur invaded India during the reign of:
    (a) Alauddin Khilji
    (b) Bahlol Lodi
    (c)Firoz Tughlaq
    (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud
14. Seventeenth attack of Sultan Muhammood Ghazni on India was took place in
    (a) 1023 (b) 1027
    (c)1024 (d) 1025
15. Somnat temple was destroyed by Muhammood Ghazni in
    (a) 1024 (b) 1026
    (c)1025 (d) 1027
16. Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain in
    (a) 1192 (b) 1190
    (c)1191 (d) 1194
17. First Islamic state was established in India in
    (a) 1206 (b) 1196
    (c)1198 (d) 1199
18. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in
    (a) 1206 (b) 1196
    (c)1198 (d) 1199
19. Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in
    (a) 1206 (b) 1196
    (c)1198 (d) 1199
20. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing
    (a) Hockey (b) Polo
    (c)Cricket (d) Football
21. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi?
    (a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jahan
    (c)Razia Sultana (d) Lakashmi bai
22. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died in
    (a) 1210 (b) 1216

(c)1207 (d) 1209

23. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1290 (b) 1234
(c)1323 (d) 1245

24. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1245 (b) 1278
(c)1290 (d) 1298

25. Khilji Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
(c)1320 (d) 1326

26. The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
(c)1320 (d) 1326

27. Saddat Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1414 (b) 1412
(c)1415 (d) 1634

28. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:
(a) Chengiz Khan (b) Babar
(c)Nadir Shah (d) None of these

29. Thughlaq Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1414 (b) 1412
(c)1415 (d) 1634

30. Saddat Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1451 (d) 1456

31. The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1451 (d) 1456

32. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1526 (d) 1456

33. Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty?
(a) Bahlol Lodi
(b) Daulat Khan Lodi
(c)Ibrahim Lodi
(d) Sikandar Lodi

34. First Battle of Panipat fought was in
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

35. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in:
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

36. Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur in the year:
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

37. Babar came to India originally from:
(a) Ferghana (b) Khiva
(c)Khorasan (d) Seistan

38. Death of Babur and accession of Humayun was took place in
(a) 1527 (b) 1539
(c)1530 (d) 1528

39. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor
(a) 1540 (b) 1542
(c)1546 (d) 1547

49. When was the second battle of Panipat fought?
(a) 1191 (b) 1540
(c) 1556 (d) 1757

41. The first fort which the British constructed in India was:
(a) Hooghly Fort
(b) St. George Fort
(c)Agra Fort
(d) St. David Fort

42. Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahjhan
(a) 1640 (b) 1642
(c)1634 (d) 1638

43. Construction of Taj Mahal was completed in
(a) 1640 (b) 1647
(c)1634 (d) 1638

44. Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore was completed in
(a) 1674 (b) 1763
(c)1666 (d) 1757

45. Shah Waliullah was born in
(a) 1674 (b) 1703
(c)1666 (d) 1707

46. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c)Muhammad Shah
(d) Shah Alam II

47. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
(a) Nur Jahan at Lahore
(b) Shahjahan at Agra
(c)Shahjahan at Delhi
(d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri

48. The Peacock throne was made for:
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c)Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

49. Death of Aurangzeb:
(a) 1674 (b) 1703
(c)1666 (d) 1707

50. Battle of Plassey was fought in
(a) 1674 (b) 1757
(c)1666 (d) 1707

51. Third Battle of Panipat was fought in:
(a) 1763 (b) 1765
(c)1761 (d) 1764

52. Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim
(a) 1763 (b) 1765
(c)1761 (d) 1764

53. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in:
(a) 1786 (b) 1767
(c)1789 (d) 1777

54. Death of Tipu Sultan was in:
(a) 1799 (b) 1789
(c)1800 (d) 1803

55. Fourth Mysore War:
(a) 1799 (b) 1789
(c)1800 (d) 1803

56. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born
(a) 1817 (b) 1876
(c)1813 (d) 1823

57. Sher Shah's real name was:
(a) Hemu (b) Faizi
(c)Bahadur (d) Farid

58. Din-e-Ilahi was founded by Akbar in:
(a) 1567 (b) 1568
(c)1582 (d) 1560

59. East India Company established in:
(a) 1578 (b) 1614
(c)1600 (d) 1609

60. During the Mughal period which one of the following traders first came to India?
(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
(c)Danish (d) English

61. Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in:
(a) 1843 (b) 1831
(c)1832 (d) 1837

62. Sayyid-ul-Akhbar started by Sayyid Muhammad Khan:
(a) 1832 (b) 1837
(c)1834 (d) 1836

63. Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born in:
(a) 1453 (b) 1455
(c)1564 (d) 1578

64. Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi in::
(a) 1493 (b) 1555
(c)1545 (d) 1548

65. Battle of Haldighati was fought in:
(a) 1822 (b) 1566
(c)1576 (d) 1568

66. First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid was published in:
(a) 1846. (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

67. British Governemnt sold Kashmir to Galab Singh in:
(a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

68. East India Company occupied Punjab in:
(a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

69. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of:
(a) Shah Alam
(b) Bahadur Shah
(c)Muhammed Shah
(d) Farrukhsiyar

70. The coin *rupia* was first issued by:
(a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c)Akbar
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

71. Who was the founder of Faraizi Movement?
(a) Shah Ismail
(b) Haji Shariat Ullah
(c)Syed Ahmad Shaheed
(d) Shah Wali Ullah

72. The tomb of Babar is at:
(a) Lahore (b) Kabul
(c)Sasaram (d) Sikandra

73. The first census was conducted in India at the time of:
(a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Lytton
(c)Lord Mayo (d) Lord Ripon

74. When did Vasco da Gama come to India?
(a) 1492 (b) 1498
(c)1398 (d) 1542

75. Mujahideen Movement was launched under the leadership of:
(a) Haji Shariat Ullah
(b) Syed Ahmad Shaheed
(c)Shah Ismail
(d) Shah Wali Ullah

76. Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith Shah Ismail was martyred in a battle with Sikhs at:
(a) Panipat (b) Pathankot
(c)Balakot (d) Agra

77. Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Shah Ismail were martyred in:
(a) 1825 (b) 1815
(c)1830 (d) 1831

78. The founder of Mughal Empire was:
(a) Akbar (b) Babur
(c) Humayun (d) Tamur

79. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India until his death in:
(a) 1539 (b) 1545
(c) 1445 (d) 1345

80. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan and finally defeated the last of the Delhi sultans, the Lodhis, at the first battle of Panipat in:
(a) 1526 (b) 1556
(c) 1426 (d) 1326

81. In 1530 Babar was succeeded:
(a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Akbar
(c) Humayun (d) Shah Jehan

82. Humayun was ousted by:
(a) Humayun (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Shah Jehan (d) none of them

83. Humayun returned from exile in Persia and regained the throne in:
(a) 1555 (b) 1854
(c) 1454 (d) 1754

84. Who Mughal emperor died in 1556 after falling down his library stairs?
(a) Akbar (b) Humayun
(c) Babar (d) Shah Jehan

85. Akbar the great was a great pattern of:
(a) Mughal art
(b) Music
(c) Literature
(d) Mughal Art and Literature

86. Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akhbar's son, Jahangir and grandson:
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Sher Shah Suri

87. Name the Mughal emperors who left a legacy

of magnificent mosques palaces, forts and gardens embellished with luxurious and delicate decorations?
(a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jehan
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

88. When Nadir Shah of Persia invaded the subcontinent and sacked Delhi?
(a) 1439 (b) 1739
(c) 1639 (d) 1839

89. The British began to come in subcontinent in _____ century.
(a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

90. The battle of Plassey was fought in:
(a) 1657 (b) 1857
(c) 1557 (d) 1757

91. When War of Independence was fought?
(a) 1757 (b) 1657
(c) 1857 (d) 1457

92. When the British government assume sovereignty over the lands of British East India Company?
(a) 1357 (b) 1857
(c) 1457 (d) 1858

93. Which of the following king has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent?
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Aurangzeb

94. Name the king whose revenue minister was Todar Mal?
(a) Akbar
(b) Babur
(c) Shah Jehan
(d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

95. In which battle English won and later captured Lahore?
(a) Battle of Sabroan
(b) War of Intendancy
(c) Battle of Punjab
(d) Battle of Lahore

96. After the conquest of Punjab, Punjab Britishers constituted a three member Board of Administration for governing the Punjab. Indicate who was not the member among the followings:
(A) Henry Lawrence
(B) John Lawrence
(C) Charles Mansel
(D) Robert Montgomery

97. Indian Railway started operation:
(A) 1847 (B) 1849
(C) 1853 (D) 1861

98. Indian Rebellion of 1857 (War of independence) began on 10th May from the town of:
(a) Jhansi (b) Gwaliar
(c) Meerut (d) Lucknow

99. Battle of Pallasy was fought between Siraj-ud-doala and:
(a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Canning
(c) Warren Hasten (d) Shah Alam

100. Durand Line Treaty was signed by a British man Durand and King of Afghanistan_____ in 1893
(a) Amir Aman Ullah
(b) Abdul Rehman
(c) Noor Ahmad
(d) Ahmad Shah Abdali

Answer Key

1.	d	14.	b	27.	a	49.	c	53.	a	66.	a	79.	b	92.	d		
2.	c	15.	b	28.	b	41.	b	54.	a	67.	a	80.	a	93.	c		
3.	a	16.	a	29.	a	42.	b	55.	a	68.	d	81.	c	94.	a		
4.	b	17.	a	30.	c	43.	b	56.	a	69.	c	82.	b	95.	a		
5.	c	18.	a	31.	c	44.	a	57.	d	70.	a	83.	a	96.	d		
6.	a	19.	a	32.	c	45.	b	58.	c	71.	b	84.	b	97.	c		
7.	c	20.	b	33.	c	46.	c	59.	c	72.	b	85.	d	98.	c		
8.	a	21.	c	34.	c	47.	a	60.	a	73.	c	86.	c	99.	a		
9.	b	22.	a	35.	c	48.	c	61.	b	74.	b	87.	b	100.	b		
10.	c	23.	a	36.	c	49.	d	62.	b	75.	b	88.	b				
11.	c	24.	c	37.	a	50.	b	63.	c	76.	c	89.	b				
12.	a	25.	c	38.	c	51.	c	64.	b	77.	d	90.	d				
13.	d	26.	c	39.	a	52.	d	65.	c	78.	b	91.	c				

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

HISTORY
AFTER 1857

1. Where, during the war of Independence, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was working?
   (a) Delhi (b) Aligarh
   (c) Bijnaur (d) Lacknow
2. Which factor become the immediate cause of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's demand of Separate Electorate for the Indian Muslims:
   (a) Urdu Hindi controversy in 1867,
   (b) No Muslim was elected in the legislative council's election in 1892
   (c)Arya Samaj launched a campaign for the protection of cows in 1893,
   (d) British Indian government announced maximum representation of natives in the legislative council in the third constitutional reform package.
3. In which book Sir Syed Ahmad Khan mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity?
   (a) *Ahkam-e-Taum*
   (b) *Tabaeen al Kalam*
   (c) *Comparison*
   (d) none of them
4. Who wrote *Loyal Mohammedans of India*?
   (a) Hali
   (b) Nazir Ahmad
   (c) Sharar
   (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
5. In 1859 Sir Syed started a school at:
   (a) Bijnor (b) Aligarh
   (c) Muradabad (d) Ghazipur
6. In 1862 Sir Syed opened a school at:
   (a) Ghazipur (b) Aligarh
   (c) Muradabad (d) Bijnor
7. Where Sir Syed founded a scientific society in 1864?
   (a) Bijnor (b) Ghazipur
   (c) Aligarh (d) Muradabad
8. The function of scientific society was:
   (a) translation of scientific work in Urdu
   (b) translation of European literature in Urdu
   (c)translation of Muslim scientists work in Urdu
   (d) translation of modern work in Urdu
9. When M.A.O. High School was elevated to the status of College?
   (a) 1876 (b) 1867
   (c) 1877 (d) 1875
10. When Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University?
    (a) 1925 (b) 1920
    (c) 1923 (d) 1922
11. On seeing the attitude of Congress Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims to:
    (a) to form their own party
    (b) to fight against Congress
    (c) not to join it
    (d) to fight within Congress
12. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to concentrate on:
    (a) politics
    (b) education
    (c) education & economics
    (d) economics
13. In *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* Sir Syed described ethical aspects of the:
    (a) Indian culture
    (b) Arabian culture
    (c) Muslim culture
    (d) Persian & Arabian culture
14. For the protection of Urdu Sir Syed founded:
    (a) *Anjuman-e-Tarakki-e-Urdu*
    (b) *Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq*
    (c) Urdu Protection Society
    (d) none of them
15. In his earlier Sir Syed was in favour of:
    (a) Hindu Muslim British unity
    (b) separate electorate
    (c) Hindu Muslim unity
    (d) Muslim unity
16. Two Nation Theory was introduced by:
    (a) Allama Iqbal
    (b) Sir Syed
    (c) Quad-i-Azam
    (d) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
17. When Indian Patriotic Association was found?
    (a) 1661 (b) 1761
    (c) 1841 (d) 1888
18. Who founded the Indian Patriotic Association?
    (a) Sir Syed
    (b) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
    (c) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
    (d) none of them
19. In 1889 at the plateform of Congress a resolution on the expansion and reform of legislative councils came up for discussion, some Muslims delegates demanded that the

number of Muslims members in the Imperial and provincial councils should always be equal to that of the Hindus. The refusal of the Congress to accept this principle resulted in the:
(a) withdrawal of many Muslims from Congress
(b) partition of Congress
(c) election of Congress
(d) none of them

20. In 1889, to make known to the British Government the feelings of the Muslim community about the question of representation which was to be dealt with in a bill intended to be introduced in parliament. Who did this through a petition signed by nearly 40,000 Muslims inhabitants of about 70 cities and towns and submitted to the House of Commons through Richard Temple?
(a) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Nawab Saleem-ullah

21. Which Act opened the door for the election of politicians to the Imperial as well as provincial councils?
(a) Indian Act, 1832
(b) Indian Council Act, 1892
(c) Indian Act, 1935
(d) Indian Act, 1940

22. The Muslims were not happy with the 1892 Act because due to this Act:
(a) The British influence was to increase
(b) Muslims rights were crushed
(c) all of them
(d) The Hindu influence was to increase

23. Who started educational mission for Muslims in Bangal?
(a) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(b) Nawab Abdul Latif
(c) Nawab Wajee Ullah
(d) Nawab Abdul Majeed

24. When Nawab Abdul Latif founded the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta?
(a) June, 1863 (b) April, 1863
(c) May, 1863 (d) July, 1863

25. What were the objects of Muhammadan Literary Society?
(a) Awakening in the Muslims a desired to interest themselves in western learning and progress
(b) Bringing to the notice of the rulers the requirements of the Muslims in regard to education, legislation and other cognate objects
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

26. Which organisation of the Muslims regarded India as Dar-ul-Islam?
(a) Muslim League
(b) Muhammadan Literary Society
(c) Muslim Literary Society
(d) Muslim Literary Foundation

27. Which movement Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded?
(a) Brahma Samaj (b) Sawadeshi
(c) Arya Samaj (d) none of them

28. What was the aim of Brahma Samaj?
(a) Reforms in India
(b) Reforms in Society
(c) Reforms in Politics
(d) Reforms in Hinduism

29. As a reaction of foreign influence which Hindu organisation came into existence?
(a) The Arya Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj
(c) both of them (d) none of them

30. The Arya Samaj was anti:
(a) Sikh (b) Christian
(c) Muslim (d) all of them

31. Who founded Arya Samaj?
(a) Ambedkar
(b) Raja Ram Mohan
(c) Dayananda Saraswati
(d) Ram Gopal Acharya

32. When Arya Samaj was founded?
(a) 1876 (b) 1875
(c) 1880 (d) 1884

33. Arya Samaj targeted mainly:
(a) Islam (b) Christianity
(c) both a & b (d) all religion

34. Which Hindu movement called the Hindus back to the ancient faith and "stirred them up to vehement opposition" to Christianity and Islam?
(a) Arya Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj
(c) Soudeshi Samaj (d) Anan Samaj

35. Who was the founder of Shuddhi movement?
(a) Dayananda Saraswati
(b) Ambedkar
(c) Moti Lal
(d) Krishan Gopal

36. The aim of Shuddi movement was the conversion of non-Hindus in Hindus, particularly:
(a) Anglo-Indians of Hindu origin
(b) Muslims of Hindu origin
(c) Christians of Hindu origin
(d) Budhs of Hindu origin

37. Which movement evoked anti-Muslim feelings among the Hindus and proved to be one of the major causes of Hindu-Muslim riots in the subcontinent?
(a) Cow protection society
(b) Arya Samaj
(c) Congress
(d) Brahmu Samaj

38. Indian Association is considered as the forerunner of the:
(a) Muslim League
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Muslim League & Congress
(d) Central Muhammadan Association

39. Name the Muslim political organisation which came into being in Calcutta just one year after the establishment of the Indian Association?
(a) Muslim League
(b) Anglo-Indian Association
(c) The Central National Muhammad Association
(d) Urdu Defence Association

40. When the Central National Muhammadan Association was founded?
(a) 1877 (b) 1870
(c) 1880 (d) 1882

41. The Central National Muhammad Association was founded by:
(a) Sir Syed
(b) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(d) Syed Amir Ali

42. The aim of The Central National Muhammadan Association was:
(a) Political regeneration of the Muslims
(b) moral revival of Muslims
(c) to obtain from the government a recognition of their just and reasonable claims
(d) all of them

43. Which of the following organizations had established 'Sind Madrasat-ul-Islam, Karachi' in 1886:
(a) Central Muhammadan Association
(b) Muhammadan Educational Conference
(c) Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam
(d) Dar-ul- Ulum-i-Islamia

44. Which organisation is considered the first Muslim political body organised to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole?
(a) The Central National Muhammadan Association
(b) Muslim League
(c) Urdu Defence Association
(d) Khalifat Movement

45. When the Vernacular Press Act passed?
(a) 1880 (b) 1875
(c) 1878 (d) 1882

46. The Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on:
(a) Urdu languages press
(b) Indian languages press only
(c) English & Urdu press
(d) all newspapers

47. Lord Ripon's Government repealed the Vernacular Press Act in:
(a) 1880 (b) 1882
(c) 1885 (d) 1886

48. Which bill aroused strong controversy in India and greatly stirred up race hatred between the rulers and the ruled?
(a) Indian Act 1882 bill
(b) Indian Act 1919 bill
(c) Vernacular press bill
(d) Ilbert Bill

49. When Indian National Congress was founded?
(a) 1880 (b) 1887
(c) 1883 (d) 1885

50. The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of:
(a) Gandhi (b) Jinnah
(c) A.O. Hume (d) Shakespeare

51. Who was A.O. Hume?
(a) A retired member of Civil Service
(b) Governor-General of India
(c) Viceroy of India
(d) Member of British Parliament

52. When Anthony MacDonnell conceded the Hindu demand and issued a resolution declaring that Hindi written in the Nagri script would enjoy equal status with Urdu as the language of law courts in the provinces and that in the future only such persons would be appointed, except in a purely English office, to Government jobs who knew Urdu as well as Hindi?
(a) April 1901 (b) December 1900
(c) April 1902 (d) April 1900

53. When Urdu Defence Association was founded?
(a) April 1902 (b) August 1905
(c) August 1900 (d) April 1900

54. Where Urdu Defence Association was found?
(a) Delhi (b) Banaras
(c) Calcutta (d) Lucknow

55. Who was the president of Urdu Defence Association?
(a) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(b) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Salim Ullah
(d) Sir Syed

56. When Sir Syed convinced that Hindus can never be friendly with the Muslims
(a) when congress was formed
(b) when government declared Nagri script as official
(c) when government declared Hindi as official language
(d) when government declared Hindi as court language

57. When Sir Syed expressed that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations for the first time?
(a) 1868 (b) 1867
(c) 1870 (d) 1865

58. When Muslim League demanded constitutional reforms in India?
(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1927

59. Which point awakened the Muslims of India politically?
(a) demand of constitutional reforms by Muslim League
(b) formation of congress
(c) Hindi-Urdu controversy

(d) formation of Muslim League

60. During Pakistan Movement from where a secret newspaper Sada-i-Pakistan was published?
(a) Punjab (b) Calcutta
(c) NWFP (d) Sindh

61. Which province is called Bab-ul-Islam?
(a) Punjab
(b) Sindh
(c) East Bengal
(d) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa

62. When the elections were held under Act, 1935?
(a) 1936-37 (b) 1935-36
(c) 1936 (d) 1937

63. How many percentage of seats Congress win in election 1936-37?
(a) less than 40 per cent
(b) less than 50 per cent
(c) less than 60 per cent
(d) less than 58 per cent

64. In election 1936-37 out of 491 Muslim constituencies, the Congress captured 26 and the League:
(a) 100 (b) 90
(c) 106 (d) 108

65. In election 1936-37 the Congress gained clear majorities in five provinces, namely, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and:
(a) Sindh (b) Orissa
(c) NWFP (d) Assam

66. After the election of 1936-37, Congress with the help of minority groups also formed ministries in:
(a) Bombay & North-Western Frontier Province
(b) Punjab
(c) United Provinces
(d) Bombay

67. As a result of election 1936-37, out of eleven provinces congress formed ministries in:
(a) seven (b) six
(c) five (d) nine

68. When Muslim League changed its creed to "full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Musalmans and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution"?
(a) Lucknow session of 1938
(b) Lucknow session of 1937
(c) Lucknow session of 1940
(d) after elections of 1936-37

69. When Congress formed ministries in provinces of India?
(a) 1938 (b) 1936
(c) 1937 (d) 1939

70. The legislative assemblies of the Congress-governed provinces proceedings were opened with a recital of:
(a) Nia Shiwala (b) Vande Mataram
(c) Rig veda (d) Maha Bharat

71. Vande Mataram was accetped by the Congress as a:
(a) Hindu national song
(b) national slogan
(c) national song
(d) patriotic song

72. What was the name of report prepared by committee appointed by the League, under the presidentship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur, to inquire into the Muslim grievances in the Congress-governed provinces?
(a) Ranipur report (b) Pirpur Report
(c) Mehdi Report (d) League Report

73. When Congress quit ministries?
(a) November 1939 (b) December 1939
(c) August 1935 (d) October 1940

74. In which pretext congress quit ministries?
(a) Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany
(b) Inspite of Congress' opposition Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany
(c) Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany without consulting congress ministries
(d) None of them

75. When Muslims celebrated 'Deliverance Day' throughout the subcontinent?
(a) 22 December 1939
(b) 20 December 1940
(c) 22 October 1935
(d) 25 August 1942

76. Why Muslims observed 'Deliverance Day'?
(a) end of world war
(b) end of congress ministries
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

77. When Chaudhuri Rehmat Ali issued a appeal for the partition of sub-continent under the title "Now or Never"?
(a) 1928 (b) 1930
(c) 1925 (d) 1933

78. In March 1940 the League held its annual session at:
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Delhi (d) Amritsar

79. Who narrated the events of the last few months in an extempore speech on 22 March and presented his own solution of the Muslim problem at the Muslim Leagues session of 1940?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan
(d) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

80. Who presented Lahore resolution on 23 March 1940?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan (d) Quaid-e-Azam

81. In which resolution it was declared, "that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign"?
(a) Lucknow Resolution
(b) Bengal Resolution
(c) Lahore Resolution
(d) Delhi Resolution

82. Lahore Resolution is also known as:
(a) Pakistan Resolution
(b) Independence Resolution
(c) League Resolution
(d) None of them

83. The Lahore Resolution repudiated the unity of India and recommended the creation of independent Muslim states consisting of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Balochistan in the north-west and:
(a) Bengal and Assam in the north-east
(b) Bengal
(c) Hyderabad
(d) Assam and Hyderabad

84. Who was the first Muslim leader of U.P. which declared his support for the Lahore Resolution in 1940?
(a) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
(b) Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan
(d) Fazal-e-Haq

85. When Bengal was divided into two provinces?
(a) 16 October, 1905
(b) 15 December 1908
(c) 16 September, 1906
(d) 10 August 1909

86. Who divided Bengal into two provinces?
(a) Lord Ripon
(b) Viceroy Curzon
(c) Lord Linlingthow
(d) Sir James

87. Name the city which was the centre-point of agitation against the partition of Bengal?
(a) Calcutta (b) Hyderabad
(c) Lahore (d) Delhi

88. Which was the song adopted by Hindus in anti-partition of Bengal movement?
(a) Maha Bharat (b) Nia Shiwala
(c) Vande Mataram (d) None of them

89. Which movement the anti-partitionists of Bengal started?
(a) Vidashi movement
(b) Swadeshi movement
(c) Quit India movement
(d) Anti-British movement

90. Who agitated for the annulment of the partition of Bengal?
(a) Hindus & Congress
(b) Hindus
(c) Congress
(d) Congress & Sikhs

91. The partition of Bengal was annulled during the era of Lord Harding in:
(a) 1909 (b) 1911
(c) 1912 (d) 1913

92. When the delegation of Muslim leaders (Simla Deputation) met Viceroy?
(a) 1904 (b) 1906
(c) 1907 (d) 1909

93. Who led the Simla Deputation?
(a) Sir Agha Khan
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Jinnah
(d) Nawab Saleem-Ullah

94. What were the main demands of Simla Deputation?
(a) Separate electorates
(b) Quota in government services
(c) Seats of Judges in Court for the Muslims
(d) All of them

95. Simla Deputation also demanded the separate electorate for the Muslims:
(a) with separate constituencies
(b) with separate elections
(c) with separate arrangements
(d) with combine constituencies

96. When Muslims left the Congress and felt for their own political party?
(a) at the formation of Muslim League
(b) at the time of Sawadeshi movement
(c) when Jinnah asked for it
(d) at the time of Simla deputation

97. Who convened a meeting of the Muslim leaders after the meetinG of the Educational Conference to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political organization in India.
(a) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(b) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(c) Sir Agha Khan
(d) Salim-ul-Mulk

98. Who was the President of the meeting which thought for separate political party for Muslims?
(a) Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(d) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk

99. Who presented a resolution for the formation for Muslims' political party?

(a) Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan

100. For political party of Muslims, Nawab Salim Ullah Khan proposed the name:
(a) All India Muslim Confideracy
(b) All India Muslim Confideration
(c) All India Muslim Conference
(d) All India Muslim League

101. When All India Muslim League was formed?
(a) 30 December, 1906
(b) 28 October, 1905
(c) 25 September, 1907
(d) 29 August, 1909

102. Who was the first president of All India Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Saleem-Ullah
(b) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Sir Agha Khan

103. Who was the first secretary of All India Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
(b) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Sir Agha Khan

104. What was the important feature of first session of All India Muslim League?
(a) Constitution of League was presented
(b) The Constitution of the League was approved
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

105. Name the organisation set up by Syed Amir Ali in London?
(a) Indian Muhammadan Association
(b) Muhammadan Association
(c) Anglo Indian Muhammadad Association
(d) British Muhammadan Association

106. What was the original objective for the formation of Muslim League?
(a) To gain independence
(b) To safeguard of the intersts and rights of the Muslims of Indian
(c) To represent Muslims
(d) To counter Congress

107. When the demand of separate electorate by Muslim League?
(a) 1905 (b) 1907
(c) 1903 (d) 1909

108. The demand of separate electorate wasincorporated:
(a) Chamesfort Reforms
(b) Minto-Morley Reforms
(c) India Act 1935
(d) India Act 1919

109. What was the purpose of Hindus Mahasbha?
(a) Elimination of Sikhs
(b) Elimination of Sikhs & Muslims
(c) Elimination of the Muslims
(d) To gain independence

110. When Muslim League demand for principle of self-rule for India?
(a) 1909 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1913

111. At which point Congress and Muslim League came closer?
(a) Indian Act 1919
(b) Lucknow Pact 1916
(c) Minto-Morley Reforms
(d) Election of 1936-37

112. Who was called the "True Embassador of Hindu-Muslim unity"?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Sayyed
(c) Abu-al-Kalam Azad
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

113. When Congress and Muslim League made agreement on constitutional reforms?
(a) 1915 (b) 1917
(c) 1919 (d) 1916

114. The agreement of constitutional reforms reached by Muslim and Congress are called:
(a) Delhi Pact
(b) Congress-League Pact
(c) Lucknow Pact
(d) Reforms Pact

115. Name the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate for Muslims?
(a) Congress-League Pact
(b) Reforms Pact
(c) Delhi Pact
(d) Lucknow Pact

116. In which agreement Congress agreed separate electorate for Muslims?
(a) Lakhnow Pact (b) Delhi Pact
(c) Reforms Pact (d) Reforms Pact

117. On 13 April, 1919, a large crowd of about six to ten thousand gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar to voice their protest. Against whom they were protesting?
(a) British Government
(b) Viceroy
(c) Governor General
(d) Rowlatt Act

118. When All India Muslim League was divided in to two factions in 1927; one was headed by Quaid-i-Azam while the other was:
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(c) Sir Muhammad Shafi
(d) Hasrat Mohani

119. Who is known as the grand old man of the North-West Frontier Province?
(a) Muhammad Khan
(b) Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan
(c) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum
(d) Chaudhary Ahmad Raza

120. Name the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum?

(a) Peshawar College
(b) Peshawar School
(c) Islamia School, Peshawar
(d) Islamia College, Peshawar

121. When Islamia College, Peshawar was founded?
(a) 1907 (b) 1913
(c) 1909 (d) 1905

122. When Khalifat Day was observe in sub-continent?
(a) 27 October, 1919
(b) 25 October, 1917
(c) 23 December, 1915
(d) 25 September, 1905

123. In January 1920 a deputation was sent to the Viceroy to represent the Muslim demand in respect of the Khilafat. It visited England and France. Who was its head?
(a) Shaukat Ali (b) Muhammad Ali
(c) Rehmat Ali (d) Quaid-e-Azam

124. Which was the first biggest mass movement against British rule in India in which Hindu and Muslims were united?
(a) Sawadeshi movement
(b) Quit India Movement
(c) Non-cooperation movement
(d) Independence movement

125. Which movement was the by-product of the Khalifat movement?
(a) Independence Movement
(b) Hijrat
(c) Boycott Movement
(d) None of them

126. When some 18,000 Muslims mostly from Sind, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, left their homes to seek refuge in Afghanistan?
(a) August 1921 (b) August 1919
(c) August 1917 (d) August 1915

127. Who called off non-cooperation movement?
(a) Nehru (b) Gandhi
(c) Jinnah (d) Patel

128. After which incidence Gandhi called off non-cooperation movement?
(a) Chauri Chaura
(b) Jalianwala Bagh
(c) Arrest of Ghandhi
(d) None of them

129. In which incidence 22 police man had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob?
(a) Arrest of Nehru (b) Chauri Chaura
(c) Arrest of Patel (d) Jalianwala Bagh

130. The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act was popularly known as:
(a) Rowlatt Bill (b) India Act 1919
(c) Rowlatt Act (d) India Act 1935

131. Under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 legislature was:
(a) Unicameral (b) Bicameral
(c) Tricameral (d) None of them

132. Under the Act of 1919 Muslims were given the right of separate electorate. Which nation was also given this right under this Act?
(a) Sikh
(b) Sikh & Anglo-Indian
(c) Anglo-Indian
(d) Sikh & Parsi

133. After defeat of Turkey the Muslims of the Sub-Continent sent a medical mission to help the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. Who was the head of this mission?
(a) Dr. A. Rehman
(b) Dr. Ahmad Ali
(c) Dr. Hassan Rehman
(d) Dr. M.A. Ansari

134. Name the organisation which was founded for the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish empire, so that the holy places situated therein continued to remain under Turkish custody?
(a) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Ka'bah
(b) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Millat
(c) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Khalifat
(d) None of them

135. When the municipal authorities of Cawnpur demolished a portion of a city mosque to widen the street in spite of the stronmg protests of the local Muslim population.
(a) August 1910 (b) May 1919
(c) September 1915 (d) July 1913

136. After the defeate of Turkey the califate system was in danger. In India a Khalifat Committee was setup for the help of Califart. Who was its secretary?
(a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali
(c) Dr. M.H. Ansari
(d) Abu'al Kalam Azad

137. All Muslims of India strongly supported Khalifat Movement and Hindus:
(a) supported (b) opposed
(c) revolted (d) Kept silence

138. The Muslims and Hindus started non-cooperation movement for:
(a) Indian Independence
(b) Restoration of Caliphate
(c) Both a&b
(d) Expulsion of British

139. Under Gandhi Congress adopted the non-cooperation 'programme in a special session and it was confirmed latter at Nagpur session in:
(a) December 1920 (b) July 1922
(c) December 1925 (d) May 1920

140. Who was the major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed non-cooperation programme?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Quaid-i-Azam
(c) Abu'al Kalam Azad

(d) Liaquat Ali Khan

141. Quaid-i-Azam resigned from Congress in 1920. He resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 as a protest against:
(a) Mahatma Gandhi's call for Non Cooperation Movement,
(b) The passage of the Rowlatt Act
(c) Tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh
(d) Tragedy of the Kanpur Mosque

142. In 1919 the Khalifat Committee announced delegation to England to inform the British Government centiment of Muslims under the leadership of:
(a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(b) Hasrat Mohani
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
(d) Abu'al Kalam Azad

143. In Government of India Act, 1919 the structure of the Parliamentary form of Government was introduced. What was its point?
(a) Executive was not made responsible to the Legislature
(b) Executive was made responsible to the Legislature
(c) Executive was not made responsible to the Judiciary
(d) None of them

144. Who started Home Rule Movement?
(a) Mrs. Annie Besant
(b) B.G. Tilak
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

145. In which Act the system of Dyarchy was introduced first time in India?
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Government of India Act, 1905
(c) Government of India Act, 1919
(d) Government of India Act, 1908

146. Name the Hindu militant organisation which started at Banaras in 1923?
(a) Hindu Mahasabha
(b) cow-slaughter committee
(c) Hindu Wishwanath
(d) none of them

147. Who was the leader of Mahasabha?
(a) Nehru
(b) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
(c) Gandhi
(d) Tilak

148. Hindu Mahasabha started as a socio-religious movement but soon became a full-fledged:
(a) revivalist party (b) terrorist party
(c) political party (d) religious party

149. Who declared, "the future of the Hindu race of Hindustan and of Punjab rests on these four pillars: (1) Hindu Sangathan, (2) Hindu Raj, (3) Shuddhi of Muslims and (4) conquest and Shuddhi of Afghanistan and the Frontier. So long as the Hindu nation does not accomplish these four things, the safety of our children and great-grand-children will be ever in danger, and the safety of Hindu race will be impossible."
(a) Lala Hardyal
(b) Pandit Madan Mohan
(c) Gandhi
(d) none of them

150. Which movement Muslims of India started as an answer to the Shuddhi and Sangathan?
(a) Tabligh movement
(b) Jehad Movement
(c) Tabligh & Tanzim
(d) Tanzim Movement

151. On which pretext more Muslims were killed before 1947 than any other account?
(a) demand for homeland
(b) cow-killing
(c) forming the Muslim League
(d) separating the Congress

152. Who recommended the constitutional problem of India should be discussed at a Round Table Conference?
(a) Minto Morley Report
(b) Simon Commission
(c) Cripps Plan
(d) none of them

153. When the First Round Table Conference was held in London?
(a) 1930 (b) 1935
(c) 1940 (d) 1950

154. What was the main recommendation of the First Round Table Conference?
(a) transfer of power to Indian subjects
(b) establishment of All India confederation
(c) establishment of All India Federation
(d) transfer of power to Indian political parties

155. Which movement pushed All India Muslim League into background?
(a) non-cooperation movement
(b) Khalifat Movement
(c) Quit India Movement
(d) none of them

156. When All-Parties Muslim Conference was held?
(a) 31 December 1919 - 1st January, 1920
(b) 31 December 1925 - 1st January, 1926
(c) 31 December 1928 - 1st January, 1929
(d) 31 December 1929 - 1st January, 1930

157. Who was the chairman of All Parties Muslim Conference?
(a) Jinnah (b) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Agha Khan

158. The second Round Table Conference was held in:
(a) 1935-36 (b) 1933-34
(c) 1941-42 (d) 1931-32

159. After the second Round Table Conference the British Government announced:
(a) Cyril Radcliffe Award

(b) new constitution
(c) Communal Award
(d) dissolution of government

160. When Communal Award was announced?
(a) 1932 (b) 1929
(c) 1935 (d) 1938

161. The Communal Award scheme fixed the representation of various communities in the provincial legislautres. Separate electorates were retained and weightage was given to Muslims in Muslim minority provicnes, to Europeans in Bengal and Assam, to the Sikhs in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunekhwa and to the Hindus in:
(a) Sindh (b) NWFP
(c) both of them (d) none of them

162. On the basis of report of the Joint Select Committee which Act the British Parliament passed?
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Government of India Act, 1936
(c) Government of India Act, 1934
(d) Government of India Act, 1938

163. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the creation of some new provinces. Name these provinces?
(a) Sindh & Orissa
(b) Sindh & Bengal
(c) Bengal & Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
(d) East Punjab & West Punjab

164. What was the most distinctive feature of the Act of 1935?
(a) safeguard the rights of minorities
(b) limiting the power of central legislative
(c) introduction of provincial autonomy
(d) all of them

165. Which Act provided provision of safeguards and protective armours for the minorities?
(a) The Government of India Act, 1919
(b) The Government of India Act, 1940
(c) The Government of India Act, 1935
(b) The Government of India Act, 1910

166. The Act of 1935 not only retained communal electorate but also enlarged its scope. Which minorities were given separate electorates?
(a) Anglo-Indians and the Inidan Christians
(b) Sikhs & Christians
(c) Sikhs & Anglo-Indians
(d) Parsis & Anglo-Indians

167. Who said about the Act of 1935, "thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable"?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Gandhi
(c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Nehrū

168. Who said about the Act of 1935, "a new chapter of slavery. It was a sort of machine with strong brakes and no engine".
(a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Gandhi (d) Nehru

169. Three Round Table conferences (1930-32) at London were presided over by:
(a) Queen Victoria
(b) British Prime Minister Ramsay Mc Donald
(c) Dr. Ambedkar
(d) None of these

170. In which plan a Constitutional body was offered to the Indian immediately after the World War I?
(a) August Offer (b) Cripps' Plan
(c) August Plan (d) none of them

171. On which ground Congress rejected the Cripps' Plan?
(a) because it did not gave assurance that the Governor-General would act as a constitutional head
(b) because it gave more rights to the Muslims
(c) because Muslims could gain more power under this plan
(d) without any ground

172. Who rejected the Cripps' Plan because the the clause of non-accession of the provinces and the separate electorate system of the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
(a) Hindus (b) Sikhs
(c) Congress (d) all of them

173. Why Muslim League opposed the Cripps' Plan?
(a) because idea of Pakistan was rejected in the plan
(b) because Muslim League was not consulted
(c) because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India
(d) Hindus were obliged in the Plan

174. After the failure of Cripps' Plan the passed:
(a) Agitation Resolution
(b) Quit India Resolution
(c) Freedom Resolution
(d) all of them

175. In 1945 the British offered was made by the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India:
(a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Linglintho
(c) Sir Simon (d) Cyril Radcliffe

176. The main feature(s) of Wavell Plan were:
(a) The Governor-General's Executive Council was to be enlarged with immediate effect
(b) All the members of Governor-General's Executive Council, except the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, were to be Indians
(c) The Executive Council of the Governor-General was to contain equal number of caste Hindus and Muslims and Responsible Government was to be restored in the Provicnes
(d) All of the above

177. The Congress accepted the Wavell Plan whereas Muslim League rejected it. Why?

(a) It delayed the partition of India for another decade
(b) It offered Interior Ministry to Congress in the Executive Council
(c) It did not give league the sole right to nominate the Muslim members to the Executive Council
(d) None of the above

178. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 proved fruitless because Gandhi wanted that the Muslim should join the Congress and that the two communities should settle their differences after the withdrawal of the British. The Quaid, on the other hand, demanded that the:
(a) Muslims will not join Congress
(b) settlement must proceed independence
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

179. Who was the last viceroy of Iindo-Pak subcontinent?
(a) Lord Wavell
(b) Lord Linglintho
(c) Lord Mount Batten
(d) Cyril Radcliffe

180. In the election of 1945-46, seats in central legislature Muslim League won:
(a) all seats
(b) all except five seats
(c) half seats
(d) two third seats

181. After the election of 1945-46 the British government sent a Mission of three Cabinet ministers. What was its mission?
(a) Hindu, Muslims agreement on communal issue
(b) Hindu, Muslims agreement on partition issue
(c) Hindu, Muslims agreement on representation issue
(d) Hindu, Muslims agreement on the constitutional

182. In 1946 the mission sent by British government is called:
(a) Cabinet Plan (b) Cabinet mission
(c) special mission (d) British mission

183. Under the Cabinet mission 'compromise formula' India was to remain united and the right of self-determination was apparently conceded to the:
(a) Sikhs (b) Anglo-Indians
(c) Muslims (d) Kashmiris

184. The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in the hope that it would ultimately lead to the establishment of Pakistan. The Congress, on the other hand, accepted the long-term part of the Plan but:
(a) refused to join the interim government
(b) refused to short term part
(c) refused to join government
(d) protested against the Plan

185. Why Muslim League withdrew of the acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan and decided to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan?
(a) the British government refused the partition of India
(b) the British government postpone the partition of India
(c) The Cabinet Mission Plan refused the establishment of a new government
(d) The Cabinet Mission Plan postponed the establishment of a new government

186. What was the reaction of Congress when the Muslim League withdrew acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan?
(a) it accepted the Plan
(b) it joined the Muslim League
(c) it completely rejected the Plan
(d) it started agitation

187. After the joining of Congress when Muslim League join the interim government?
(a) October 1946 (b) October 1942
(c) October 1940 (d) October 1936

188. When the British Prime Minister Attlee announced that Britain would withdraw from the subcontinent by June 1948 at the latest?
(a) 20 February 1947
(b) 10 February 1947
(c) 25 February 1947
(d) 29 February 1947

189. For actual transfer of power who was replaced with Viceroy Wavell?
(a) Lord Dilhousie
(b) Radcliffe
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) none of them

190. How many boundary commission(s) were appointed to demarcate the boundaries between the new states of Pakistan and India?
(a) five (b) ten
(c) nine (d) two

191. When the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament?
(a) 4 July 1947 (b) 10 July 1947
(c) 2 July 1947 (d) 8 July 1947

192. When the Indian Independence Bill became an Act?
(a) 15 July 1947 (b) 18 July 1947
(c) 28 July 1947 (d) 30 July 1947

193. Which of the following leaders had helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
(d) Mualana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

194. "Waddia Mander Educational Scheme" was prepared in 1937 by:
(a) Vallabhai Patel
(b) Rajendra Prasad

(c) Mualan Abu-al-Kalam Azad
(d) Dr.Zakir Hussain

195. Which of the following leaders resigned from the Indian National Congress in 1928 as a protest against Nehru Report 1928?
(a) Quaid-i-Azam
(b) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

196 During the freedom movement, weekly "Paisa Akhbar" was published by:
(a) Munshi Mahboob Aalam
(b) Syed Hasan Riaz
(c) Abdul Haleem Sharar
(d) None of the above

197. Under the partition plan 1947, referendum was held in NWFP and former East Pakistani territory of:
(a) Rajshahi (b) Sylhet
(c) Khulna (d) Chittagong

198. Before the partition of India, Sylhet was the part of:
(a) Assam (b) Bengal
(c) Utter Perdesh (d) Punjab

199. Which of the following personalities was the member of Punjab Boundary Commission 1947, on behalf of Pakistan?
(a) Justice Din Muhammad
(b) Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad,
(c) Justice M.Akram,
(d) Justice S.A.Rehman.

200. When Pakistan Muslim League was founded in 1947, its first President was:
(a) Quaid-i-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman
(d) Khawaja Nazimuddin

201. The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was:
(a) America (b) Indonesia
(c) Iran (d) Afghanistan

202. Pinpoint the contribution of Titu Mir in the history of Indo- Pak Sub- continent:
(a) he diligently worked for the independence and renaissance of the Muslims of east Punjab
(b) He stood against the British customs. practices and way of life
(c) He started Fraizi Movement in the province of Bihar
(d) he fought against the elimination of Hindu rituals

203. "The British Government passed this act to introduce better provision for the Governor General's Council and for Local government. According to this Act, the Indian people were included in the Governor General's Council for the first time in the history of India." It was:
(a) Legislative Councils Act 1860
(b) Indian councils Act 1892
(c) Indian Legislative Council Act 1860
(d) British Indian councils Act 1859

204. "The provincial legislative councils will have four-fifth elected members and one-fifth as nominated members." This recommendation was envisaged in:
(a) Indian Legislative Council Act 1860
(b) Lucknow pact
(c) Montague–Chelmsford Reforms 1919
(d) Gandhi Irwin Pact

205. "The system of Dyarchy was scrapped in the provinces and introduced in the centre." This reform was introduced by:
(a) Montague–Chelmsford Reforms 1919
(b) Minto-Morley reforms
(c) Government of India Act 1935
(d) Gandhi Irwin Pact

206. "Chaudhary Rehmat Ali's map of Pakistan showed three independent Muslim units forming a triple alliance." Pinpoint the unit proposed by him among the following which he called as 'Bang - e – Islam'.
(a) Kashmir (b) Bengal
(c) NWFP (d) Punjab

207. Who participated in all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference (1930 -1932)?
(a) Fatima Jinnah
(b) Annie Besant
(c) Jahan Ara Gul
(d) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz

208. The Radcliffe Award was announced on:
(a) 17th June 1947 (b) 18th July 1947
(c) 15th August 1947 (d) 17th August 1947

209. The membership of Pakistan in the UNO was opposed by:
(a) India (b) Afghanistan
(c) Israel (d) None of these

210. Who was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905?
(a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Irwin
(d) Lord Attlee

211. Who was not a member of the 1st Cabinet of Pakistan?
(a) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(c) Jogindar Nan Mandal
(d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad

212. Who coined the name of All India Muslim League?
(a) Sir Zaffar Ullah Khan
(b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
(d) Sir Muhammad Shafi

213. Who was the first viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Mayo

214. Who was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Khaliq-u-Zaman
(b) Sir Agha Khan III
(c) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
(d) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk

215. Khilafat movement was ended with the abolition of khilafat in:
(a) 1922 (b) 1923
(c) 1924 (d) None of the above

216. All India Muslim League was joined by Jinnah at Agra in:
(a) 1913 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1916

217. How Many Members Were In Objective resolutions committee?
(a) 24 members (b) 26 members
(c) 36 members (d) None of the above

218. How many members were in the first Constituent Assembly?
(a) 69 (b) 79
(c) 89 (d) 100

219. Jalian wala Bagh incident took place in the year
(a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) 1921

220. The princely states in India at the time of independence?
(a) 540 (b) 562
(c) 570 (d) 590

Answer Key

1.	c	29.	a	57.	b	85.	a	113.	d	141.	b	169.	b	197.	b
2.	b	30.	d	58.	d	86.	b	114.	c	142.	c	170.	b	198.	a
3.	b	31.	c	59.	a	87.	a	115.	d	143.	a	171.	a	199.	a
4.	d	32.	b	60.	c	88.	c	116.	a	144.	a	172.	a	200.	c
5.	c	33.	c	61.	b	89.	b	117.	d	145.	c	173.	c	201.	c
6.	a	34.	a	62.	a	90.	a	118.	c	146.	a	174.	b	202.	d
7.	b	35.	a	63.	b	91.	d	119.	c	147.	b	175.	a	203.	a
8.	d	36.	a	64.	c	92.	b	120.	d	148.	c	176.	d	204.	b
9.	c	37.	a	65.	b	93.	a	121.	b	149.	a	177.	c	205.	c
10.	b	38.	b	66.	a	94.	d	122.	a	150.	c	178.	b	206.	b
11.	c	39.	c	67.	a	95.	a	123.	b	151.	b	179.	c	207.	d
12.	c	40.	a	68.	b	96.	d	124.	c	152.	b	180.	a	208.	d
13.	c	41.	d	69.	c	97.	b	125.	b	153.	a	181.	d	209.	b
14.	a	42.	d	70.	b	98.	d	126.	a	154.	c	182.	b	210.	a
15.	c	43.	a	71.	c	99.	d	127.	b	155.	a	183.	c	211	c
16.	b	44.	a	72.	b	100.	a	128.	a	156.	c	184.	a	212.	d
17.	d	45.	c	73.	a	101.	a	129.	b	157.	d	185.	d	213.	b
18.	a	46.	b	74.	b	102.	b	130.	c	158.	d	186.	a	214	b
19.	a	47.	b	75.	a	103.	b	131.	b	159.	c	187.	a	215.	c
20.	c	48.	d	76.	b	104.	d	132.	a	160.	a	188.	a	216.	a
21.	b	49.	d	77.	d	105.	b	133.	d	161.	a	189.	c	217.	a
22.	d	50.	c	78.	b	106.	b	134.	a	162.	a	190.	d	218.	b
23.	b	51.	a	79.	a	107.	d	135.	d	163.	a	191	a	219.	b
24.	b	52.	d	80.	b	108.	b	136.	a	164.	c	192	b	220.	b
25.	c	53.	c	81.	c	109.	c	137.	a	165.	c	193.	d		
26.	b	54.	d	82.	a	110.	d	138.	c	166.	a	194.	d		
27.	a	55.	b	83.	a	111.	b	139.	a	167.	c	195.	c		
28.	d	56.	c	84.	b	112.	d	140.	b	168.	d	196.	a		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

ISLAMIC STUDIES
ENGLISH MEDIUM

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

- ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was in **571 A.D 22nd April**.
- ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PpBUH) was born in the Islamic month of **Rabi ul Awaal**.
- ✓ Prophet was born in **1st Year** of **Elephant.**
- ✓ Year **570** known as year of **Elephant or Amal Fil.**
- ✓ Father's name, **Hazrat Abdullah.**
- ✓ **545** Birth of Abdullah, the Holy Prophet's father.
- ✓ **Six months** before the Prophet's birth his **father died**.
- ✓ Mother' Name, **Hazrat Amna**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Amna** belonged to **Bani Zohra**.
- ✓ **577** The Holy Prophet visits Madina with his mother. Death of his mother.
- ✓ Amina was buried at **Abwa** between **Makkah & Madina.**
- ✓ Maternal Grand Father's name **Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf**.
- ✓ Maternal Grandmother, **Batarah**.
- ✓ Muhammad is the messenger of Allah is stated in **Surah Al-Fath.**
- ✓ The name **Muhammad (PBUH)** has been mentioned **4 times** in the Holy Quran.
- ✓ The name **"Muhammed"** occurred once in each of the following *Surahs* (Chapters) and verses:
  - ***Surat Aal Imran*** (Chapter 3, Verse 144)
  - ***Surat Al Ahzaab*** (Chapter 30, Verse 40)
  - ***Surat Muhammed*** (Chapter 47, Verse 2). Note that this same Surah (Chapter) is also called Muhammed.
  - ***Surat Al Faith*** (Chapter 48, Verse 29).
- ✓ The name **Ahmed (PBUH)** was mentioned only **once** in the Quran.
- ✓ The name**"Ahmed"** occurred in ***Surat As-Saff,*** (Chapter 71, Verse 6).
- ✓ The name **Muhammad** was proposed by **Abdul Muttalib** while the name **Ahmed** was proposed by **Bibi Aminah**.
- ✓ Grandmother name, **Fatima**.
- ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to **Hashmi** family.

- ✓ Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) **hazrat Halima (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA), Hazrat Khola (RA).**
- ✓ Real name of **Abdul Mutalib** was **Shaba**.
- ✓ **580** Death of Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet.
- ✓ **586** The Holy Prophet participates in the war of Fijar.
- ✓ **595** The Holy Prophet marries Hadrat Khadija.
- ✓ Holy prophet made **first trade** journey at the age of **9year.**
- ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) went to Syria with **Abu-Talib** at the age of **12 years**.
- ✓ In **Ramzan-ul-Mubarik** Islamic month, first Wahi was descended.
- ✓ In **first wahi** Surah **Al-Alaq** the first verse (ayat) in the holy Qur'an revealed.
- ✓ **9** is the number of **uncles** and **6 aunts.**

The scholars held different views about the exact number of the paternal uncles of the Prophet, sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam; it was said that they were twelve, some said ten, and others said nine. Their names are as follows:

1) Al-'Abbaas
2) Hamzah
3) Abu Taalib, and his real name was 'Abd Manaaf.
4) Az-Zubayr
5) Al-Haarith
6) Hajl, his real name was Al-Mugheerah; it also said that his name was Al-Ghaydaaq.
7) Al-Muqawwim
8) Dhiraar
9) Abu Lahab, and his real name was 'Abdul-'Uzza

Only two of them embraced Islam: Al-'Abbas and Hamzah ؓ.

The paternal aunts (پھوپھی) of the Prophet, sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam, were six, and their names are:

1) Safiyyah
2) Umm Hakeem Al-Baydhaa'
3) 'Aatikah
4) Umaymah
5) Arwa
6) Barrah

Safiyyah embraced Islam. Scholars held different views whether 'Aatikah and Arwa embraced Islam or not; some scholars held that it was authentically established that Arwa embraced Islam.

- ✓ Hazrat Hamza (RA) did embrace Islam in **Fifth Nabavi.**
- ✓ **Sayyid-ush-Shohadah** was the title of **Hazrat Hamza (RA).**
- ✓ **Hazrat Hamza (RA)** was also **foster brother** of Muhammad (PBUH).

- ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had **3 sons, 4 daughters**.

1	Qasim ibn Muhammad	(AD 598 – 601)
2	Zainab bint Muhammad	(AD 599 – 629)
3	Ruqayyah bint Muhammad	(AD 601 – 624)
4	Umm Kulthum bint Muhammad	(AD 603 – 630)
5	Fatimah bint Muhammad	(AD 605 – 632)
6	Abdullah ibn Muhammad	(AD 615)
7	Ibrahim ibn Muhammad	(AD 630-632)

- ✓ **Sheema** was the **foster sister** of Holy Prophet.
- ✓ **Abduallh Bin Abu Sheema** was the **foster brother** of Prophet.
- ✓ Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for **4 years**.
- ✓ **Surname** of **Prophet** was **Abu-ul-Qasim**.
- ✓ **Da'ia** of the Prophet was **Shifa** who was mother of **Abdul Rehman bin Auf.**
- ✓ **First** foster mother was **Sobia** who was **mother of Hamza.**
- ✓ **Foster father** of Prophet (PBUH) was **Haris**.
- ✓ For **two years Abdul Mutalib** took care of Prophet.
- ✓ **Qaswa** is the name of camel which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was riding in the migration of Madina.
- ✓ Prophet Muhammed (SAWS) performed a total of **four Umrahs** and **one Hajj**.

1	**First Umrah**	(6th Hijri)
2	**Second Umrah**	(7th Hijri)
3	**Third Umrah**	(8th Hijri)
4	**Fourth Umrah**	(10th Hijri)
5	**Hajj**	(10th Hijri)

- ✓ **1 Lac companions** accompanied Prophet at **last Hajj.**
- ✓ **Nafeesa carried Khadija's** message of marriage to Prophet.
- ✓ Holy Prophet demised at the age of **63.**
- ✓ Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the **adopted son** of the **Holy Prophet.**
- ✓ **Kuniyaat** of the Holy Prophet was **Abul Qasim.**
- ✓ Prophet narrated the event of **Miraj** first of all to **Umm-e-Hani** (real sister of Ali)
- ✓ Prophet was staying at the house of **Umme-e-Hani** on the **night of Miraj.**
- ✓ In Miraj Prophet traveled from **Baitul Muqadas** to **Sidratul Mantaha.**
- ✓ **Seal** of **Prophet** was made of **Silver**.
- ✓ **Allah, Rasool, Muhammad** was written on the **Holy Prophet (SAW) seal**.
- ✓ Islamic official seal started on **1st Muharram, 7 A.H**
- ✓ The **grave of the Prophet** was prepared by **Hazrat Abu Talha**.

- ✓ The **flag colour** of the Holy Prophet was **white** and **yellow** at the time of conquest of Makkah.
- ✓ The **camel driver** of Prophet at the fall of Mecca was **Usama bin Zaid bin Haris.**
- ✓ Prophet issued order of killing **Abdul Uza bin Khatal** at the fall of Mecca.
- ✓ Prophet was **buried** in the **hujra of Ayesha**.
- ✓ After **6 years** of the birth of Holy prophet **Bibi Aamna died**.
- ✓ After **8 years** of the birth of Prophet **Abdul Muttalib died**.
- ✓ Prophet prayed **2 years** in **cave Hira** before first revelation.
- ✓ The **name of Ibadat** done by Prophet in **Hira** was **Tahanas.**
- ✓ **Cave of Hira** is in **Jabal-e-Noor** Mountain.
- ✓ Prophet spent his last days in **Ayesha's house**.
- ✓ Prophet stayed in **Ayyub Ansari's** house for **7 months**.
- ✓ Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam upto **3 Nabvi.** (i.e for 3 years)
- ✓ Prophet offered **congregational prayer** in Kaaba in **6th Nabvi**.
- ✓ The day when Prophet delivered his **last Khutab** was **Juma.**
- ✓ The **grave of the Prophet** was prepared by **Hazrat Abu Talha**
- ✓ Holy prophet labored in the formation of **Masjid-e-Quba.**
- ✓ The name of **sword** used by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of war was **Zulifqar**.

The Life of Prophet Muhammad in Makkha and Madina:

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) stayed at **Makkha for 53 years** and in **Madina 10 years**.
- ✓ At age of **40** holy Prophet received **first Wahi.**
- ✓ The first 'Wahi "was revealed upon the Holy Prophet Muhammad in **610 AD.**
- ✓ **5 verses** (Ayats) were in **first Wahi**.
- ✓ **Varqa Bin Naufal** verified Prophet for the first time.
- ✓ **Varqa bin Naufal** was Follower of religion of **Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).**
- ✓ First Wahi was descended in **Hira Cave**.
- ✓ **6 month** gap between first and second wahi.
- ✓ The Economic and Social Boycott of the **Banu Hashim (A.D. 616-619)**
- ✓ **7th year** of Nabvi the event of the social boycott of Banu Hashim take place.
- ✓ The meaning of **Shi'b** is **valley.**
- ✓ The **10th year** of the Prophethood (Nabuwat) was called the year of grief (Aam-ul-Hazan) for Holy Prophet (PBUH) on account of the death of **Hazrat Abu Talib** and **Hazrat Khadija**.
- ✓ The Holy prophet preach Islam **3 year** secretly.
- ✓ Prophet preached openly in **4th Nabvi**.
- ✓ Makkah conquest occurred in **8th year** of **Hijra.**

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) recited **surah Al-Fatha** at the conquest of Makkah.
- ✓ Prophet stayed at Makkah for **15 days** after its conquest.
- ✓ At **Koh-e-Safa,** Prophet addressed after **conquest of Makkah.**
- ✓ Prophet spent his **last days** in **Ayesha's house**.
- ✓ **Abu Jehl** the worst enemy of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at Makkah.
- ✓ **Omer bin Hisham** was the original name of **Abu Jehl.**
- ✓ **Abu-al-Hakim** is the **title** of **Abu Jehl**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Samiya (RA)** was martyred by **Abu Jehl**.
- ✓ The **first migration** of the Companions and relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was to **Abyssinia (Ethopia) in 615 AD.**
- ✓ The total number of migrated people to Abyssinia was **15** (11 men and 4 women)
- ✓ **616 Hazrat Umer (R.A)** accepts Islam.
- ✓ **Second migration** to **Habshah** took place in **616 AD.**
- ✓ Second migration to Abyssinia **101 people** with **18 females.**
- ✓ Through **sea route** migration to **Habshah** was made.
- ✓ **Najashi** was the king of **Habshah** at the time of migration.
- ✓ **619** Lifting of the boycott. **Deaths of Abu Talib** and **Hazrat Khadija.**
- ✓ **620** Journeys to **Taif**.
- ✓ In **622 A.D** Holy Prophet migrated to **Madina.**
- ✓ The Islamic Calendar (hijra) started in the year **622 AD.**
- ✓ **624** Battle of **Badr**.
- ✓ **625** Battle of **Uhud**.
- ✓ **626** Expedition of **Banu Mustaliq.**
- ✓ **627** Battle of the **Trench.**
- ✓ **628** Truce of **Hudaibiya.**
- ✓ **629** The Holy Prophet performs the **pilgrimage at Makkah.**
- ✓ **630 Conquest of Makkah.**
- ✓ **631 Expeditions to Tabuk.**
- ✓ **632 Farewell pilgrimage** at Makkah.
- ✓ **632** Death of the Holy Prophet.
- ✓ **10th Nabvi** is called the year of **Sorrow.**
- ✓ Prophet visited **Taif** in **10th Nabvi.**
- ✓ **Taif** is located **94 km** from **Makkah.**
- ✓ Prophet with **Zaid bin Haris**, went **Taif** and stayed for **10 days**.
- ✓ **Al-Lat** was the name of the **idol** that was worshiped by **Ahl-e-Taif.**
- ✓ The **cave of Hira** is also known as **Jabal-e-Noor.**
- ✓ The cave of Hira **3 miles** away situated from Makkah.

- ✓ The Cave of Soar is located near Makkah **5 miles.**
- ✓ **Medina** is **338 km** from **Makkah.** (210 miles)
- ✓ **Quba** is **3 miles** away from **Madina.**
- ✓ **Rakkana** was the great wrestler of the Quraish who was defeated **three times** by **Holy Prophet (PBUH).**
- ✓ The **Cave of Soar** takes refuge during migration of the Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ **Asma-bint-Abi Bakr** was to provide food for Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the Cave of Soar.
- ✓ Lady named **Zainab** tried to **poison** the Holy Prophet.
- ✓ **Third son-in-law** of Prophet was **Abul A'as.**
- ✓ **Namaz-e-Juma** became Farz in **Medina**.
- ✓ The **old name of Madina** was **Yasrab**.
- ✓ **Idols in Kaba** before Islam numbered **360.** The **largest idol** named **Habal.**
- ✓ Meaning of **Hurrairah** is **cat**.
- ✓ The **camel** of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) sits at Medina near the house of **Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (R.A).**
- ✓ The Hajj of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is also called **Hajja-tul-Widah.**
- ✓ Khutaba-e-Hajja-tu-Widah delivered in **Arafat.**
- ✓ Jannat-ul-Baq'ee is a **graveyard.**
- ✓ Jannat-ul-Baq'ee is located in **Medina.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Dhea bin Kalbi (RA)** brought the letter to **Qaiser-e-Room.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Abdullah bin Hazafa (RA)** took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the **Persian king**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Hateeb bin Abi Balaqa (RA)** took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the **Egyptian king**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Umer bin Ummaya (RA)** took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the **Ethiopia king**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Umer bin A'as (RA)** took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the **king of Oman**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Abai bin Ka'ab (RA)** wrote the message for the **king of Oman**.
- ✓ Only sahabi **without seeing** Prophet "**Awais Karni**".

Shab E Meraj Events:

- ✓ On **27th Rajab**, **10 Nabvi** the event of Miraj took place.
- ✓ Incident Miraj is also known as **Waqiah Assraa**.
- ✓ The meaning of **Assraa** is **"ascension".**
- ✓ Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to **Umm-e-Hani** (real sister of Ali RA)
- ✓ **Umm-e-Hani** was the **daughter** of **Abu Talib.**
- ✓ Prophet was staying at the house of **Umme-e-Hani** on the night of Miraj.
- ✓ In Miraj Prophet traveled from **Baitul Muqadas** to **Sidratul Mantaha.**
- ✓ Sidratul Mantaha means **"Tree of Noor".**
- ✓ At the night of Miraj, Holy Prophet (PBUH) was gifted with **50 Salats**.
- ✓ On **10th Nabvi** the **five prayers** became **Farz**.
- ✓ **Nine times** Holy prophet (PBUH) went to Allah with the request to reduce the number of Salats – until these remained only five.
- ✓ In Miraj Jibrael called **Aazan** in **Baitul Muqadas.**
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) led all the prophets in a prayer in **Miraj** at **al-Aqsa.**
- ✓ **Hzarat Adam** met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the **1st heaven**.
- ✓ **Hzarat Isa** and **Hazrat Yahya** met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the **2nd heaven**.
- ✓ **Hzarat Yaqub** met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the **3rd heaven.**
- ✓ **Hzarat Idress** met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the **4th heaven.**
- ✓ **Hzarat Haroon** met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the **5th heaven.**
- ✓ **Hzarat Musa** met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the **6th heaven.**
- ✓ **Hzarat Ibrahim** met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the **7th heaven.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Hamza** and **Hazrat Umar RA** embraced Islam in 6th Nabwi.

(Importants event from 1st A.H to 11 A.H)

1 A.H

- ✓ **Charter of Madina** was issued on **1 A.H** it had **57 Article.**
- ✓ The charter of Madina was concluded between **Muslims and Jews & other non-Muslims.**
- ✓ **First Ghazwah** of Islam was **Widan (Abwa),** fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.
- ✓ **First Azan** was calledout in 1st Hijra.
- ✓ Prophet addressed **Khutba-e-Jum'aa** for first time in 1st Hijra.
- ✓ Construction of **Masjid-e-Nabvi** started in Rabiulawal, 1Hijra.
- ✓ **Meesaq-e-Medina** took place in 1 Hijra.
- ✓ Holy Prophet offered **1st Eid prayer** in I Hijra.

2nd A.H

- ✓ **Change of Qibla** occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H (Monday, during Zuhr).
- ✓ **Jang Badr** occurred in **2 A.H.**
- ✓ **Moawakhat** (the brotherhood) took place in 2nd Hijra.
- ✓ **Jihad** was allowed in 2nd Hijra.
- ✓ **Soam** became obligatory in 2nd Hijra.
- ✓ **Zakat** became Farz in 2nd Hijra.
- ✓ **Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A)** appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2nd Hijra.
- ✓ **First Eid Fitar** is the important event of first Shawal, 2nd Hijra.
- ✓ **Ali married Fatima** in 2nd Hijra.
- ✓ **Ghazwa Badr** was an important event that took place in 2nd Hijra.

3nd A.H

- ✓ **The laws about orphans** were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd A.H.
- ✓ The **laws of inheritance** were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd A.H.
- ✓ **Ghazwa Ohad** took place in 3rd Hijra.

4th A.H

- ✓ **Jewish tribe** of Banu Nazir **expelled** from Madina in 4th Hijra.
- ✓ **Wine prohibited** in 4th Hijra.
- ✓ **The command of Hijab** was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4 A.H.
- ✓ **Gambling** was banned in 4th Hijra.
- ✓ **Tayyiumum** was obligatory in 4 A.H.

5th A.H

- ✓ **Tayyamum** allowed in 5th Hijra.
- ✓ **Ablution** made obligatory in 5th A.H.
- ✓ The **battle of Trench** was fought in 5th A.H.
- ✓ The clash of **Banu-al-Mustaliq** occurs in 5th A.H.
- ✓ **The laws about rape** were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 5 A.H.

6th A.H

- ✓ **Bait-e-Rizwan** took place in 6th Hijra.
- ✓ Bait-e-Rizwan was made under the tree of Babou.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed **1st Umirah.**
- ✓ The **treaty of Huddaibiah** is the most important event of 6th Hijra.
- ✓ **Hazrat Usman RA went to Makkah** as an ambassador of Muslims in 6th hijra.

7th A.H

- ✓ **Ambassadors** sent to Arab and other countries in **7th Hijra**.
- ✓ **Holy Prophet (PBUH)** perforemed **2nd Umirah.**
- ✓ **King of Iran** tore away the message of Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ **Hazrat Amer bin Al-Aas (RA)** embrace Islam in 7th Hijra.
- ✓ **Islamic official seal** started on 1st Muharram, 7th A.H.
- ✓ **Khalid bin Waleed** embraced Islam in in 7th Hijra.
- ✓ **The Battle of khayber** was fought in 7th A.H.
- ✓ **Boycott** and Confinement by makkah Infidels at **Shi'bi Abi Talib.**

8th A.H

- ✓ The **victory of Makkah** took place in 8th Hijra.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed **3rd Umirah.**
- ✓ **Abu Sufyan** embraces Islam in 8th Hijrah.
- ✓ **Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)** embraced Islam in 8th Hijra.
- ✓ The final command about the **prohibition of interest** revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 8th Hijra.

9th A.H

- ✓ **Hajj** was made compulsory in the 9th Hijra.
- ✓ **Year of Deputation** is 9th Hijrah.
- ✓ 9th Hijra is known as **Aam-ul-wafood.**

10th A.H

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) performed **Hajj** in **10th Hijra**.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) perforemed **4th Umirah.**

11th A.H

- ✓ The death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) occurred on 12th Rabi ul-Awwal of **11th Hijra.**

32

KHULAFA-E-RASHEDIN

Kalafat-e-Rashada is called that Government which is run on national or international scale, according to the method of Nabvi. In other words, Kalafat-e-Rashada means completely Islamic type of Government which is according to Qur'an and Sunnah.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA): (632-634)

- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was born in **573 AD** and died in **August 23, 634**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Abdullah** is the real name of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA.
- ✓ **Abu Kahifa Usman bin Amer (RA)** is the **father** of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).
- ✓ **Salma bint Sakhar bin Amer (RA)** is the **mother of** Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).
- ✓ **Amer bin Umro** is the **grandfather** of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was the **first male** to accept Islam.
- ✓ **Siddique** was the **title** of Abu Bakr (RA).
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) **traded** in **cloth**.
- ✓ The verification of **Miraj** entitled Hazrat Abu Bakr RA to the title of **siddique.**
- ✓ Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Baker (RA) take refuge in **cave Soar**.
- ✓ **11 A.H** (632 AD) Hazrat Abu Bakr RA **elected as Caliph.**
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr was the **first Ameer-ul-Hajj** appointed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ The **duration** of Khilafat of Abu Bakr Siddique RA **2 years 3 months 11 days.**
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) gave the **collection** of **Quran** to **Hazrat Hafsa.**
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr RA **purchased** the **land for Masjid e Nabvi**.
- ✓ **5 Ashra Mubashra** embrased Islam on the guidance of Hazrat abu Bakr.
- ✓ In the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) Banu Asad, Banu Ghatfan, and Banu Murrah refused to **Pay Zakat**.
- ✓ **Musalima** was the **false prophet** who sent a letter to the Holy Prophet (SAW) demanding the division of Arabian peninsula into two halves.
- ✓ **Sajjah,** false prophetess, belong to the tribe of **Bani Tameem.**
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr RA had **knowledge of dreams**.
- ✓ **Syria** was conquered on **12 A.H (633 AD).**
- ✓ **Hercules** was the king of **Syria**.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr RA died on **13th Hijra**.
- ✓ The first Person to make **Ijtihaad** was **Abu Bakr Siddique RA.**
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr RA is **buried** near the **Holy Prophet SAW**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Umer (RA)** was the **Imam** of **Salat-e-Janaza** of **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).**
- ✓ At the time of **death** the age of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA was **63 year**.

Hazrat Umer (RA): (634-644)

- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA was born in **581 AD.**
- ✓ **Farooq** was the **title** of **Hazrat Umar RA**.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA **father name** was **Khatab bin Nafeel.**
- ✓ **Grandfather** of Hazrat Umar RA was **Nafeel bin Abdul Uzza.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA remained Khalifa for **10.5 years.**

- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA belonged to the **tribe Banu Addi**.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA got the **title** of **Ameer ul Momineen** for the first time.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA is called **Jami-a-ul-Quran.**
- ✓ In **Hazrat Umar RA** Khilafat, **Iraq** came under the Muslim dynasty.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA established **Islamic Calendar.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA made a mind to embrace Islam after the recitation of **Surah Al Taha** by his **sister.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA **embraced Islam** in **6th Nabwi**
- ✓ **33** was the age of Hazrat Umar RA when he accepted Islam.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA establish **jail department.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA establish **Police department.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA establish **education department.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA establishes the **department of finance.**
- ✓ The name given for the **department of finance** was **Dewan.**
- ✓ A system of **old age pension** was established in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
- ✓ A **system of census** of the population of the Muslim state was made in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA gave a proper shape to the public treasury, **Bait ul Maal**.
- ✓ **Ba Jamat Taravih Salat** was started in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Umer RA was the first person to perform **Janazah Salat** in Jamaat with **four Takbeers.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA had divided the Islamic Empires into **10 provinces.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA placed **half** of his wealth at the disposal of the Holy Prophet SAW at the occasion of the **Tabook expedition**.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA embracing Islam the Holy Prophet SAW **openly** went to the **House of Allah** to observe prayers with other Muslims.
- ✓ **Abu Lo'loo Feroze** was the **killer** of **Hazrat Umar RA**.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA **died** on **23 Hijra.**

Hazrat Usman (RA): (644-656)

- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was **born** in **577 AD**.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was born in **6th year** of Elephant.
- ✓ **Father name** of Hazrat Usman RA was **Affan.**
- ✓ **Mother name** of Hazrat Usman RA was **Salma bint Shakhar.**
- ✓ **Grandfather** name of Hazrat Usman RA was **Abul-A'as.**
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA **belonged** to the **Banu Ummya Tribe**.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was the **third Caliph**.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA has the **longest tenure** as caliph.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA khilafat period was **12 years.**
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was the **fourth person** who **embraced Islam**.
- ✓ **Abu Amar** was the surname of Hazrat Usman RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA is called **Zunnurain.**
- ✓ **"of two Noor"** is the literal meaning of Zunnurain.

- ✓ **Hazrat Ruqiya RA** (daughter of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) died on the day of the victory of battle of **Badr**, she was the **wife** of Usman.
- ✓ After Ruqia's death **Ummay Kalsoom RA** (daughter of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) married Usman RA.
- ✓ **Ghani** was the **title** of **Hazrat Usman RA**.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA made **official copies of Quran.**
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA added **2nd Azan** for **Friday prayers**.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA is called **Malik-ut-Tajjar**.
- ✓ **Abdul Malik Marwan** applied the **dots** in the **Holy Quran.**
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA **two times** migrated for the sake of Islam.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA donated **1/3** army expenditures of **Ghazwa-e-Tabook**.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA denoted **one thousand camels** and **seventy horses** for the **Ghazwa-e-Tabook**.
- ✓ **Bait-e-Rizwan** was taken for Hazrat Usman RA.
- ✓ **Hazrat Usman RA** was **built a dam** to protect **Madina from floods.**
- ✓ In **35 year** of Hijra Hazrat Usman RA was martyred.
- ✓ At the time of Shahadat age of Hazrat Usman RA was **83 year.**
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was **buried** in **Hash kaukab** (Garden of Flower).

Hazrat Ali (RA): (656-661)

- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA was born in **30th year** of the Elephant.
- ✓ **Hazrat Abu Talib RA** was the **father** of **Hazrat Ali RA**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Fatima bint Asad RA** was the **mother** of Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Talib, Hazrat Aqeel RA, Hazrat Jaafer Tayyar RA the brothers of Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ **4 years 9 months** was the duration of Khilafat of Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ **Haider-e-Qaraar** was the **title** of Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ **Abul-Ahsan** and **Abu Turab** is the **surname** of Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA was called the Gate of **knowledge** by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ **10 years** was the age of Hazrat Ali RA when embraced Islam.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA embraced Islam on the **second day** of Prophethood of the Holy Prophet PBUH.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA gave **Ghusl** to the dead body of **Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).**
- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA was the **4th** Caliph.
- ✓ **Hazrat Fatima** (daughter of Muhammad PBUH) was Hazrat Ali RA wife.
- ✓ **24 year** age at the time of his marriage.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA **conquered** the last **Fort of Khyber**.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet PBUH awarded his sword **"Zulfiqar"** to Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA **mother** gave him name **"Haider".**
- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA did not participate in the **battle** of **Tabook**.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali RA was **martyred** in **40 Hijra**.
- ✓ **Abdur Rehman Abn-e-Muljim** was the murderer of Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ **63 years** was the age of Hazrat Ali RA at the time of his death.

- ✓ **Hazrat Hassan RA** led **Salat-e-Janaza** of Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ The **mausoleum** of Hazrat Ali RA situated in **Najaf (Iraq).**
- ✓ **Hazrat Hassan RA** killed Abn-e-Muljim.

KHILAFAT-E-RASHEDA 632 TO 662 A.D 11 HIJRI TO 41 HIJRI		
Name of Caliph	Death (Hijri)	Period of Caliphat
Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)	13	11 to 13
Hazrat Umer Farooq (RA)	23	13 to 23
Hazrat Usman (RA)	35	24 to 35
Hazrat Ali (RA)	40	35 to 40
Hazrat Hassan (RA)	50	40 to 41
CALIPHATE OF BANU UMMIA (UMMAYYAD DYNASTY)		
Ameer Mauhavia	60	41 to 60 (Hijri)
Uzeed Bin Muhavia	64	60 to 64
Mahavia II	64	64 to 64
Marwan Bin Hukam	65	64 to 65
Abdul Malik	86	65 to 86
Walid	96	86 to 96
Suleman Bin Abdul Malik	99	96 to 99
Hazrat Umer Bin Abdul Aziz	101	99 to 101
Uzeed Bin Abdul Malik	105	101 to 105
Hasham Bin Abdul Malik	125	105 to 125
Walid II	126	125 to 126
Uzeed III	126	126 to 126
Ibrahim	---	126 to 127
Mardan II	---	126 to 132
CALIPHATE OF BANI ABBAS (ABBASID DYNASTY)		
Alsfah	136	132 to 136
Abu Jaffer mansoor	158	136 to 158
Mohd.Mehdi	169	158 to 169
Hadi	170	169 to 170
Haroon-ur-Rasheed	193	170 to 193
Mohd.Al-Ameen	198	193 to 198
Al-Mamoon	218	198 to 218
Mahtasim Billa	227	218 to 227
Wasiq Billa	232	227 to 232
Al Matwakil	247	232 to 247
Mantsar Billa	248	247 to 248
Mastheen Billa	----	248 to 252
Mahtaz Billa	255	252 to 255
Mahtidi	256	255 to 256

Ummul Momineen:

- ✓ The holy wives of the Prohpet PBUH are called Ummul Momineen.
- ✓ Mothers of Muslim are the literal meaning of Ummul Momineen.

1). Hazrat Khatija RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Khatija RA was the **first wife** of the **Prophet (BPUH)**.
- ✓ The **Father name** of Hazrat Khatija RA was **Khuwaylid ibn Asad**.
- ✓ The **Mother name** of Hazrat Khatija RA was **Fatimah bint Za'idah**.
- ✓ Hazrat Khatija RA **belonged** to the tribe of **Banu Asad.**
- ✓ Hazrat Khadijah RA **married** total **three times.**
- ✓ Hazrat Khadijah RA was the **first person to convert to Islam.**
- ✓ Hazrat Khatija RA was married to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) through **Warqa bin Nofal.**
- ✓ Hazrat Khadija (RA) remained married monogamously with Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) for **25 years.**
- ✓ Hazrat Khatija RA was the **first person** to read Namaz among the Ummah of the Prophet.
- ✓ Hazrat Khadija RA had **2 sons** with the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ Hazrat Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah sons of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) are buried in **Jannat al-Mu'alla.**
- ✓ Hazrat Khadija RA had **4 daughters** with the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ Hazrat Khatija RA was buried at **Jannat-e-Moalla** in Makka.
- ✓ Hazrat Khadija received **salutation from Allah.**
- ✓ Hazrat Khatija RA was the only Ummul Momineen who was **not buried in Jannatul Baqi.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Khadija died** on the tenth of Ramadan **10th Nabvi**.
- ✓ Khadija died at **65 year** age.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) not offered **funeral prayer** of Hazrat Khatija RA **due to Allah's will.**

2). Hazrat Sauda RA:

- ✓ The **second wife** of the holy Prophet SAW was **Hazrat Sauda RA**.
- ✓ Her **father**, **Zam'a ibn Qays**, was from the **Amir ibn Luayy** clan of the Quraysh tribe in Mecca.
- ✓ Her **mother**, **Al-Shamus bint Qays**, was from the **Najjar** clan of the Khazraj tribe in Madina.
- ✓ Her **first marriage** was to the companion of the Holy Prophet, **Hazrat Sakran bin Amr.**
- ✓ They had **one son**, **Abdur Rahman ibn Sakran**, from Hazrat Sakran bin Amr, who was killed in the **Battle of Jalula in 637 AD**.
- ✓ Hazrat Sauda RA Said about **Aysha** "My soul might be in her body".
- ✓ Hazrat Sauda RA **died** in the **22nd year** of the Hijra.

3). Hazrat Ayesha RA:

- ✓ **Third wife** of Holy Prophet (PBUH) was **Hazrat Ayesha RA**.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha RA was the **daughter** of **Hazrat Abu Bakr RA.**
- ✓ **Umm Ruman** is the name of Hazrat Ayesha RA **mother**.
- ✓ In the **Cottage** of **Hazrat Ayesha**, prophet spent his last days.
- ✓ **Hazrat Ayesha RA** took part practically in Jehad by serving drinking water and nursing wounded mujahideen in the battle.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha RA was the **youngest wife** of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).
- ✓ **Siddiqa** was the **title** of Hazrat Ayesha RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha RA is called **Al-Tayyabeen**.
- ✓ **Battle of Camel** was fought between **Hazrat Ali RA** and **Hazrat Aysha RA.**
- ✓ **First women** to lead an Islamic army Aysha (Jang Jamal).
- ✓ **Hazrat Ayesha RA** narrated maximum number of ahadith.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha (RA) died on **17 Ramdan.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Abu Hurrairah RA** led **funeral prayer** of Hazrat Ayesha RA.
- ✓ Her **funeral prayer** was performed after the **Tahajjud prayer**.

4. Hazrat Hafsa RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Hafsa RA (wife of Holy prophet) was the **daughter** of **Hazrat Umar RA.**
- ✓ Hazrat Hafsa RA **Mother** Name is **Zainab bint Maz'un**.
- ✓ Hazrat Hafsa RA was married to Holy Prophet (PBUH) in **3rd Hijra**.
- ✓ **Fourth Wife** of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was **Hazrat Hafsa RA.**
- ✓ Hazrat Hafsa RA **died** in **41 hijra.**

5. Hazrat Zainab binte Khazeema(RA):

- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA was born in 595 AD.
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA **father** name was **Khuzaimah bin Abdullah.**
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA **Mother** Name was **Hind bint Auf.**
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA previous husband was **Ubayda ibn al-Harith.**
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA marriage with Holy Prophet in Muharram **4 Hijri.**
- ✓ At the marriage time Hazrat Zainab RA age was **30 years** and Prophet (PBUH) was **55 years** old.
- ✓ **"Umm-ul-masakeen"** is the title of **Hazrat Zainab RA.**
- ✓ **"The mother of poor people"** is the meaning of Umm-ul-Masakeen.

6. Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA Marriage to the Prophet (PBUH) in Shawwal **4 AH.**
- ✓ Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA was the **last** of the wives of Prophet to **die**.
- ✓ **Father's** Name of Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA was **Abu Umayya ibn al-Mughira.**
- ✓ **Mother's** name **of** Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA was **Atka bint Amir.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA** was alive at **Karbala tragedy**.
- ✓ Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA **died** in **59 A.H.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Abu Hurrairah RA** led funeral prayer of Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA.

7. Hazrat Zainab RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA was born in **590 AD**.
- ✓ Zaynab's father was **Jahsh ibn Riyab.**
- ✓ Zaynab's mother was **Umayma bint Abdul muttalib.**
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA bint Jahsh was the daughter of the **paternal aunt** of the Holy Prophet **Umaima bint Abdil Mutalib**.
- ✓ Zainab bint Jaish **(Surah Ahzab)** was married to the Prophet through **Allah' Servelation or well**.
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA was **died** in **641 AD**.

8. Hazrat Ummy Habiba RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Ummy Habiba RA was born in **594 AD.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ummy Habiba RA was the **sister** of **Ameer Muyawya RA** who was the wife of Prophet SAW.
- ✓ Hazrat Ummy Habiba RA was the **daughter** of **Abu Sufyan**.
- ✓ Hazrat Ummy Habiba RA was first married to **Ubaidullah bin Jahsh**.
- ✓ **Najashi** was the king through which Prophet married to **Ummay Habiba**.
- ✓ Najashi was the king of **Habshah.**
- ✓ Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba RA migrated to **Abyssinia** and **Madina** as well.
- ✓ Hazrat Ummy Habiba RA **died** at the age of approximately **74** and was **buried in Jannatul Baqi.**

9. Hazrat Safia RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Safia RA was born in **610 AD**.
- ✓ Hazrat Safia RA **Father's** Name was **Huyayy bin Akhtab.**
- ✓ Hazrat Safia RA belong tp **Banu Nazir tribe.**
- ✓ Ummul Momineen Hazrat Safia was the progeny of **Hazrat Haroon**.
- ✓ Hazrat Safia RA married to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) after the victory of **Khyber**.
- ✓ Hazrat Safia RA was the **landlord** of **Banu Nazir** and **Banu Quraizah.**
- ✓ Hazrat Safia RA died in **670 AD.**

10. Hazrat Maimoona RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Maimoona RA **Father's** name was **Haris ibn Hazn.**
- ✓ Hazrat Maimoona RA **Mother** Name was **Hind bint Auf.**
- ✓ Hazrat Maimoona RA belongs to **Tribe Hilal.**
- ✓ Hazrat Maimoona RA Marriage to the Holy Prophet in **7 AH.**
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) married Hazrat Maimoona RA in the state of **Ahram.**

11. Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA born in **628 AD.**
- ✓ Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA **Father's** name was **Shamun**.
- ✓ Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA birth place was **Egypt.**

- ✓ Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA gave birth to **Hazrat Ibrahim**, son of Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ **Hazrat Ibrahim** son of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is buried in **Jannat ul Baki**.
- ✓ Hazrat Maria[ra] passed away in Muharram **16 AH** during the Khilafat of Hazrat Umar.

12. Hazrat Javairia RA:

- ✓ In the month of **Shahbaan 5 or 6 Hijri** Our Prophet (PBUH) married with Hazrat Javairia's.
- ✓ On the request of Hazrat Javairia RA (wife of Muhammad SAW) Prophet SAW released **seven hundred prisoners.**
- ✓ The Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Javairia's actual name was **Barrah.**

Islamic Months:

In their religious practice, Muslims follow the Islamic calendar which consists of twelve lunar months. Each month may be 29 or 30 days. On an average, there are 355 days in a lunar year. The fact that the lunar year has approximately ten days less than the solar year, brings an Islamic anniversary ten days ahead each year in the solar calendar.

1) **Muharram (S)** The first month of the Islamic calendar
2) **Safar**
3) **Rabi-ul-Awwal** The month of the Holy Prophet's birth, Hijrah and death.
4) **Rabi-ul-Sani**
5) **Jumada-l-Ula**
6) **Jumada-th-Thaniyya**
7) **Rajab (S)**
8) **Shaaban**
9) **Ramadhan:**
10) **Shawwal:** On the first day of this month Eid-ul Fitr is celebrated.
11) **Dhul Qadah (S)**
12) **Dhul Hijja (S)** The month in which the Hajj is performed and Eid-ul Adha is celebrated on the 10th of this month.

Pillars of Islam (Arkan ul Islam):

There are five fundamentals of Islam namely:-

1) Touheed (believe in Oneness of Allah)
2) Salat (Namaz)
3) Fasting/Saum (Roza)
4) Zakat
5) Hajj

KALIMAHS:

There are six Kalimas

1) Kalimah Tayab
2) Kalimah Shahdat
3) Kalimah Tamjeed
4) Kalma Tauheed
5) Kalimah Istighfar
6) Kalimah Rad-e-Kufr

FIRST KALIMAH:

✓ Name the 1st Kalimah?
- **A. Kalimah-e-Tayyaba**
- B. Kalimah-e-Shahadat
- C. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
- D. Kalimah-e-Tauba

✓ .....is the meaning of Tayyaba?
- A. Gatherness
- B. Softness
- **C. Purity**
- D. Acceptness

✓ Name the Kalimah which necessary for Muslim to recite?
- A. Kalimah-e-Shahdat
- **B. Kalimah-e-Tayyaba**
- C. Kalimah-e-Allah O Akbr
- D. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed

✓ "There is no god but Allah, Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah". It is a Translation of.....
- **A. Kalimah-e-Tayyaba**
- B. Kalimah-e-Shahadat
- C. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
- D. Kalimah-e-Tauba

✓ There are....words in First Kalimah.
- A. Ten
- B. Nine
- C. Eight
- **D. Seven**

✓ How many dots are there in First Kalimah?
- A. Seven
- B. Four
- C. Two
- **D. Nil**

✓ There are..... Letters in the First Kalimah.
- A. 40
- **B. 48**
- C. 53
- D. 57

✓ How many times Kalima tayyiba is mentioned in The Holy Quran?
- **A. 2**
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

✓ The Recitation of "1st kalima" is called.....
- A. **Tahleel**
- B. Qerat
- C. Nijat
- D. Both A and B

SECOND KALIMAH:

✓ Name the 2nd Kalimah?
A. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
C. Kalimah-e-Shahadat
D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

✓ .....is the meaning of Shahadat.
A. Testimony
B. Submision
C. Witness to
D. All of the above

✓ What is called a person who recites Kalimah of Islam verbally but disbelieve heartly?
A. Murtad
B. Mushrik
C. Munafiq
D. Mubah

THIRD KALIMAH:

✓ Name the 3rd Kalimah?
A. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
C. Kalimah-e-Shadat
D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

✓ .....is the meaning of Tamjeed.
A. Glorification
B. Purity
C. Testimony
D. None of these

✓ Who is called Muratad?
A. A person who leaves Islam afterdue to fear
B. A person who leaves Islam after accepting it
C. A person who leaves Islam after migration
D. All of these

FOURTH KALIMAH:

✓ Name the 4th Kalimah?
A. Kalimah-e-Tauheed
B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
C. Kalimah-e-Shadat
D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

✓ .....is the meaning of Tauheed.
A. Acceptness
B. Rejection
C. Unity
D. None of these

✓ Which among the following recited during Hajj on the way to Mina?
A. Kalimah-e-Tauheed
B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
C. Kalimah-e-Shadat
D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfa

✓ A person who does not follow any religion is called.....
A. Sinner
B. Atheist
C. Transgressor
D. Defaulter

FIFTH KALIMAH:

✓ Name the 5th Kalimah?
A. Kalimah-e-Tauheed
B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
C. Kalimah-e-Shadat
D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfa

✓ .....is the meaning of Astaghfar.
A. Unity
B. Penitence
C. Glorification
D. testmony

SIXTH KALIMAH:

✓ Name the 6th Kalimah?
A. Kalimah-e-Tauheed
B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
C. Kalimah-e-kufr
D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

✓ .....is the meaning of Rad-l-Kufr.
A. Repudication of infidelity
B. Purity
C. Unity
D. Acceptness

SALAT / NAMAZ:

✓ Five Salat made compulsory?
A. 8th Nabvi
B. **10th Nabvi**
C. 9th Nabvi
D. None of these

✓ Salat is the.....pillar of Islam.
A. 1st
B. 2nd
C. 3rd
D. 4th

✓ How many times Salah and Zakat come together in Quran?
A. 30
B. 31
C. 32
D. 33

✓ How many times commands to offer Salah or Quran Verses about Prayer?
A. 72
B. 90
C. 432
D. **700**

✓ There are..... prayers mentioned with name in Quran.
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

✓ The parts of Salat which are compulsory are called?
A. Farz
B. Wajib
C. Nafl
D. Sunnat

✓ For Salat, Muslims must face in the direction of.....
A. Madina
B. Khana kaba
C. Bait ul Maqadas
D. None of these

✓ Qa'ada is?
A. Sunnah
B. Wajib
C. **Farz**
D. None of these

✓ Jalsa is?
A. Sunnah
B. **Wajib**
C. Farz
D. None of these

✓ Salat Ul Juma became farz in?
A. Madina
B. Makkah
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ How many persons are required for Jamat Prayer?
A. 4 persons
B. 5 persons
C. 3 person
D. **2 Persons**

✓ Takbeer-e-Tehrima is required to be said in Salat?
A. Twice
B. **Once**
C. Thrice
D. None of these

✓ There are..... conditions of salat?
A. 3
B. 5
C. **7**
D. None of these

✓ How many items are wajib in prayer?
A. 10
B. 11
C. 12
D. 13

✓ How many items are Sunnat in prayer?
A. 10
B. 15
C. 20

D. 25

✓ Namaz-e-Juma is?
A. **Farz**
B. Wajib
C. Sunnah
D. None of these

✓ Takbeer-e-Tashrreq is recited in…
A. Eid-Ul-Fitr
B. Juma Prayer
C. Namaz-e-Janaza
D. **Eid-Ul-Azha**

✓ There are …….types of Sunnah.
A. **2**
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Explanation: 1) Mokda 2) Ghair Mokda

✓ How many Nafli Salat is there?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

✓ In Ghusal, Farz are……..& Sunnah are ……..?
A. 5,7
B. **3,5**
C. 7,9
D. 9,11

✓ In Wazu, Farz are……..& Sunnah are …….. ?
A. 3,14
B. 3,15
C. **4,14**
D. 4,15

✓ A Person who performs prayers alone is ……..?
A. Pious
B. **Munfarid**
C. Preacher
D. Mujtahid

✓ Standing straight during Ruku is?
A. **Qaumaa**
B. Qa'ada
C. Jalsa
D. Waqfa

✓ Sitting straight in Salat?
A. Qaumaa
B. Waqfa
C. **Qa'ada**
D. Jalsa

✓ Qa'ada is…….
A. Farz
B. Sunnah
C. Wajib
D. None of these

✓ How many time(s) Takber-e-Tahreema is (are) to be said the Salat?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

✓ Short pause between two (2) Sajdaas …….. ?
A. **Jalsa**
B. Qa'da
C. Waqfa
D. Qaumma

✓ Jalsa is……
A. Farz
B. Sunnah
C. **Wajib**
D. None of these

✓ A person comes after pasing one Rakat is……..
A. Madurak
B. Mushrik
C. **Musbaq**
D. None of these

✓ Person who starts prayer with Imam?
A. **Madurak**
B. Mushrik
C. Musbaq
D. None of these

✓ How many times Salam is performed in the Salat?
A. 4
B. 3
C. 2
D. 1

✓ There are……..Farz Raka'at are in five prayers in a day.
A. 15
B. 17
C. 19
D. 21

✓ How many prayers were Farz initially in the history of Islam?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

✓ Eid Namaz is……
A. Farz
B. Sunnah
C. **Wajib**
D. None of these

✓ Holy Prophet offered 1st Eid prayer in?
A. **1st A.H.**
B. 2nd A.H.
C. 3rd A.H.
D. None of These

✓ Holy Prophet offered 1st Juma Prayer?
A. 3rd A.H.
B. 1st A.H.
C. **2nd A.H.**
D. None of these

✓ Namaz-e-Istisqa is for?
A. **Rain**
B. Lunar Eclipse
C. Solar Eclipse
D. None of These

✓ Namaz-e-Khisof is for?
A. Solar Eclipse
B. **Lunar Eclipse**
C. Rain
D. None of these

✓ Namaz-e-Kisoof is for?
A. Rain
B. Lunar Eclipse
C. **Solar Eclipse**
D. None of these

✓ Total Rakat in Farz Prayers are……
A. 17
B. **48**
C. 20
D. 40

✓ Total Farz in Namaz / Salat are….
A. **17**
B. 48
C. 20
D. 40

✓ How many Sajdahs are in Salat-e-Janaza?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

✓ ……is performed at the occasion of luner eclipse.
A. Salat-e-Khisoof
B. Salat-e-Kisoof
C. Salat Tasbeeh
D. Salat Ishraq

✓ ……is performed at the occasion of solar eclipse eclipse.
A. Salat-e-Khisoof
B. Salat-e-Kisoof
C. Salat Tasbeeh
D. Salat Ishraq

✓ Salat-e-Istasqa is performed at the occasion of……
A. Solar eclipse
B. Fear
C. War
D. Shortage of rain

✓ .....is offered for coming Hajat.
A. **Salat-e-Istakhara**
B. Salat-e-Tasbeeh
C. Salat-e-Ishraq
D. Salat-e-Kisoof

✓ Which was the first Mosque of Muslims?
A. Nabvi
B. Harram
C. **Quba**
D. None of these

✓ There are .....Takbeers in funeral prayer?
A. 3
B. **4**
C. 5
D. 6

SAUM / FAST / ROZA

✓ Saum is Farz in?
A. **2 A.H**
B. 4 A.H
C. 6 A.H
D. 8 A.H

✓ Saum is the .....fundamental pillar of Islam.
A. 2
B. **3**
C. 4
D. 5

✓ What is the literal meaning of Soam?
A. To fast
B. To worship
C. To purifiy
D. **To stop**

✓ First ashra of Ramzan is .....
A. Maghfirat
B. **Rahmat**
C. Nijat
D. None of these

✓ Second Ashra of Ramzan is.....
A. Nijat
B. Rahmat
C. **Maghfirat**
D. None of these

✓ 3rd Ashra of Ramzan is .....
A. Rahmat
B. **Nijat**
C. Maghfirat
D. None of these

✓ Itikaf is a .....?
A. Farz
B. **Sunna**
C. Nafal
D. All of the above

✓ Wajib means .....
A. **Ordained**
B. Ordinary
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ Ramadan is also known as.
A. Syed-us-Shuhood
B. **Syed-us-Shuhoor**
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ Tarawih means .....
A. To Pray
B. To stay
C. **To rest**
D. None of these

✓ Battle of Badar fought in Ramadan on .....
A. **17th**
B. 18th
C. 16th
D. 15th

✓ Name of Baab-ul-Jannat fixed for Fast observers?
A. **Baab-e-Rayan**
B. Baab-e-Rehman
C. Baab-e-Aiman
D. Baab-e-Rizwan

31

✓ Atonment of breaking Fast is to feed ..... people.
A. **60**
B. 50
C. 30
D. 40

✓ Ramazan is the .....month os Islamic calendar.
A. 7th
B. 8th
C. **9th**
D. 10th

✓ Which Rukn-e-Islam is called a Sheld?
A. Zakat
B. Salat
C. Hajj
D. **Roza**

✓ Fasting is commended in?
A. Al-Ahzaab
B. **Al-Baqarah**
C. Al-Imran
D. None of These

✓ The cash equal to Kaffarah is also called.....
A. **Sadaqa-e-fitr**
B. Replacment
C. Charity
D. Infaq

ZAKAT:

✓ Meaning of Zakat?
A. To pour
B. **To purify**
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ Zakat become obligator in .....
A. 5 A.H.
B. **2 A.H.**
C. 3 A.H.
D. 4 A.H.

✓ Al Gharmain means.....
A. Creditors
B. Taker
C. **Debtors**
D. None of these

✓ Ushar on artificially irrigated land is .....
A. **1/20th**
B. 1/15th
C. 1/5th
D. 1/10th

✓ Zakat on produce of mines is .....
A. 1/10th
B. **1/5th**
C. 1/15th
D. 1/20th

✓ Fay is income from?
A. **Land**
B. Agriculture Land
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ Spoils of war.....
A. Zakat
B. **Khiraj**
C. Ushr
D. None of these

✓ The word Zakat is mentioned in Quran?
A. 22 times
B. 42 times
C. **32 times**
D. 52 times

✓ Khuns means .....
A. 1/9
B. 1/5
C. 1/10
D. 1/3

✓ Ushr means .....
A. **1/10**
B. 1/5
C. 1/3
D. 1/9

✓ Nisab of Zakat for Camels.
A. 30

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B. 3
C. **5**
D. 40

✓ Nisab of Zakat for Goats.....
A. **40**
B. 3
C. 30
D. 5

✓ Nisab of Zakat for Cows.....
A. 5
B. 9
C. **3**
D. 40

✓ In Quran, Zakat in mentioned along with Namaz.
A. **32 times**
B. 14 times
C. 26 times
D. 28 times

✓ Heads for distributions of Zakat are?
A. 18
B. 10
C. **8**
D. 6

✓ Injunctions for utilization of Zakat is in.....
A. **Surah Tauba**
B. Surah Muhammad
C. Surah Nooh
D. None of these

✓ Nisab for gold is ..... tola.
A. 52 1/2
B. 6 1/2
C. **7 1/2**
D. 5 1/2

✓ Nisab for silver is ..... tola.
A. **52 1/2**
B. 6 1/2
C. 7 1/2
D. 5 1/2

HAJJ:

✓ Dhul-hulaifah is away from Madinah.
A. 6.5 miles
B. 4 miles
C. **5.6 miles**
D. None of These

✓ Dhul-Hulaifah is Meeqat for people of?
A. India
B. Pakistan
C. Bangladesh
D. Indonesia

✓ Afrad, Qar'ran, Tamattu?
A. **Hajj**
B. Roza
C. Namaz
D. Kalma

✓ Tulbiah is stopped after?
A. Sa'aee
B. **Rami**
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ Rami is held at?
A. **Mina**
B. Arafaat
C. Muzdalfa
D. None of these

✓ Jamarat-al-Sughra is ..... Jamarat.
A. Pending
B. Longest
C. **Shortest**
D. Jamarat-al-Uqba

✓ Jamarat nearest to Makkah?
A. **Jamarat-al-Uqba**
B. Pending
C. Longest
D. Shortest

✓ Pabbles are collected from?
A. Mina
B. Arafaat

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C. **Muzdalfa**
D. None of these

✓ Mughrib & Isha prayers offered together at.....
A. **Muzdalfa**
B. Mina
C. Arafaat
D. None of these

✓ In Quran, ... is called Scared monument.
A. Mina
B. **Muzdalfa**
C. Arafaat
D. None of these

✓ Muzdalfa is.....miles away from Mina.
A. **3**
B. 3.5
C. 2
D. 2.5

✓ Muzdalfa is .....miles away from Makah.
A. 4
B. **6**
C. 7
D. 5

✓ Muzdalfa is a .....
A. Mountain
B. Desert
C. **Plain**
D. None of these

✓ After performing Say'ee, Hajjaj goes to .....
A. Arafaat
B. **Mina**
C. Muzdalfah
D. None of these

✓ .....is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa
A. **Say'ee**
B. Rami
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ Portion between the door of Kaaba & Hajar-e-Aswad.
A. Mohtamim
B. Furqaan
C. Meezan
D. **Multazim**

✓ Multazim means?
A. Place of peace
B. **Place of Holding**
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ Haji goes to multazim after completing.....rounds.
A. 3
B. **7**
C. 5
D. 4

✓ There are .....types of tawaf.
A. **5**
B. 5
C. 3
D. 4

✓ The place where offering Salat is same as offering salat in Kaaba is called .....
A. Hareem
B. **Hateem**
C. Yamaani
D. None of these

✓ Actual color of Hajar-e-Aswad was?
A. **White**
B. Grey
C. Black
D. None of these

✓ Hajar-e-Aswad means .....
A. Black Marble
B. **Black Stone**
C. Black Dust
D. None of these

✓ In Nooh's time Kaaba was disappeared due to .....
A. Storm

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B. Rain
C. **Flood**
D. Sonami

✓ .....build Kaaba first in the Universe?
A. Jibraeel
B. **Angels**
C. Adam
D. None of these

✓ Kaaba was constructed before .....years of creation of Adam?
A. **2000 years**
B. 2200 years
C. 1500 years
D. 1000 years

✓ In Mawaqeet, non-one can get in without .....
A. Cap
B. **Ahraam**
C. Laggae
D. Softy Kit

✓ Mawaqeet is .....circle around Kaaba.
A. **4th**
B. 5th
C. 3rd
D. 2nd

✓ Makkah Mukarmah is.....circle around Kaaba.
A. 3rd
B. 5th
C. **2nd**
D. 4th

✓ First & inner most circle around Kaaba is .....
A. **Masjid-e-Haram**
B. Meqaat
C. Makkah Mukarmah
D. None of these

✓ .....said, Hajj is greatest for all worships.
A. Ahmad Bin Hambal
B. **Imam Malik**
C. Abu Hanifah
D. None of these

✓ Hajjaj stay at Mina for a day & then at Arafaat and at Muzdalfah in the end, these stays are called .....
A. **Waquf**
B. Say'ee
C. Rami
D. None of these

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HOLY BOOKS

✓ There are four Holy books.

HOLY TAURAT:------HAZRAT MUSA AS----------LANGAUGE----------HEBREW

✓ **Taurat** was the **First revealed book**.
✓ **The law** is the meaning of **Taurat.**
✓ **Taurat** is written in **Hebrew** language.
✓ The Holy Book **Taurat** was revealed to **Prophet "Musa" (AS).**
✓ The word Tourat occurs **eighteen times** in the Quran.
✓ The Holy book **Taurat** is called the **Old Testament.**
✓ A Taurat Scroll is the holiest book within **Judaism**, made up of the five books of **Musa (AS).**
✓ There are **304,805 letters** in a Taurat Scroll.

HOLY ZUBUR: ------HAZRAT MUSA AS----------LANGAUGE---------- HEBREW

✓ In **Zubur** divine book the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was called as **Farooq**.
✓ **Zubur** is written in **Hebrew** language.
✓ The Arabic word ***zabūr*** means **"book"** or **"writing."**
✓ The Holy Book **Zubur** was revealed to **Prophet Dawood (A.S).**
✓ In the Qur'an, the **Zubur** is mentioned by name only **three times.**

HOLY INJIL: ------HAZRAT ISSA (A.S) ----------LANGAUGE----------ABRANI

✓ The Holy book **Injil** is called the **New Testament.**
✓ The Injeel or Bible was revealed on **Hazrat Issa (A.S).**
✓ The Holy book **Injil** is called the **Gospal.**
✓ In **Injil** book the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is named as **Farqaleet**.
✓ Holy book **Injil** was revealed in **Abrani.**
✓ The meaning of **Injil** is **"Good News".**

HOLY QURAN: HAZRAT MUHAMMAD (PBUH)----------,LANGAUGE-------- ARABIC

✓ The Holy Quran was revealed on Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).
✓ First revealed surah was Al Alaq, 96 in arrangement
✓ Quran was reveled in 23 year 5 months and 14 days.
✓ The word Quran means read one.
✓ 114 total number of Surah.
86 Makki Surah.
28 Madine Surah.
✓ Surah means city of Refuge.
✓ Total 558 Rukus in Quran.
✓ Al-Baqrah is the longest Surah.
✓ Al- Kausar is the shortest Surah.
✓ Al-Nass is the last surah.
✓ 14 bows are in Quran.
✓ First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.
✓ Five verses were reveled in the first wahy.
✓ Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
✓ The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran.

- ✓ Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
- ✓ 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran.
- ✓ 25 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.
- ✓ Angles mentioned in Quran are7.
- ✓ Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.
- ✓ Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.
- ✓ Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)
- ✓ Paradise is mentioned in Quran for150 times.
- ✓ Jibrael is mentioned in Quran for three times.
- ✓ Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- ✓ Al-Mudassar 2nd Revealed Surah.
- ✓ Al-Muzammil 3rd Revealed Surah.
- ✓ Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
- ✓ Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.
- ✓ Three surah starts with curse.
- ✓ 6666 is the number of Ayats.
- ✓ 29 total number of Mukata't.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
- ✓ Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the first writer of Wahy.
- ✓ In surah Al-Saf, Holy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
- ✓ Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
- ✓ 5 Surhas start with Qul.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.
- ✓ Al- Nasr is known as Surah Widah.
- ✓ Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
- ✓ Hajjaj bin yousuf applied diacritical points in Quaran.
- ✓ 8 Siparas starts with Bismillah.
- ✓ 37 total number of surah in last parah.
- ✓ Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over 3 Parahs.
- ✓ Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.
- ✓ 3 Surah stats with "Ya Ayananabiyau".
- ✓ City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.
- ✓ Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.
- ✓ Surah Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.
- ✓ Last Surah reveled in Al-Nasr.
- ✓ Risalat means to convey message.
- ✓ Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
- ✓ 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.
- ✓ Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
- ✓ There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.
- ✓ Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is 286.
- ✓ Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.
- ✓ Second longest Surah is Ashrah/Al-Imran.
- ✓ Surah Kausar has 3 Aayats.
- ✓ First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.
- ✓ Fatiha means opening.
- ✓ Fatiha contains 7 aayats.
- ✓ Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.
- ✓ First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.
- ✓ Surah Fatiha revealed twice in Makkah & Madina.
- ✓ Meaning of Aayat is Sign.
- ✓ Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).
- ✓ First Sajda occurs in 9th Para, Al-Inaam Surah.
- ✓ Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.

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- ✓ Madni Surahs are generally longer.
- ✓ Madni Surahs consist of1/3rd of Quran.
- ✓ Makki Surahs consist of2/3rd of Quran.
- ✓ Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.
- ✓ First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.
- ✓ Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.
- ✓ Namal means Ant.
- ✓ Surah Inaam means Camel.
- ✓ Surah Nahl means Honey bee.
- ✓ Surah Ankaboot means spider.
- ✓ The major part of Quran is revealed at night time.
- ✓ Generally aayats of Sajida occur in Makki Surahs.
- ✓ 10 virtues are blessed for recitation of one word of Quran.
- ✓ Surah Anfal means Cave.
- ✓ In Naml two bismillah occur (2nds one is at aayat no:30)
- ✓ Surah Kahf means the cave.
- ✓ Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.
- ✓ Kausar means Abundance.
- ✓ Nasr means Help.
- ✓ Ikhlas means Purity of faith.
- ✓ Falak means Dawn.
- ✓ Un-Nass means Mankind.
- ✓ Al-alq means Clot of blood.
- ✓ Alm Nashrah means Expansion.
- ✓ Uz-zukhruf means Ornaments.
- ✓ Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.
- ✓ Bride of Quran is Rahman Surah.
- ✓ Surah Yasin is in 22th and 23rd Para.
- ✓ Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.
- ✓ Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
- ✓ First seven aayats of quran are called Tawwal.
- ✓ The alphabet Alf comes most of times and Alf, Zuwad Alphabet comes least number of times.
- ✓ Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.
- ✓ Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.
- ✓ Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.
- ✓ Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.
- ✓ first Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund Azizullah Halai
- ✓ Torat means light.
- ✓ Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.
- ✓ Injeel means Good news.
- ✓ 99 numbers of aayats describe Khatam-e- Nabuwat.
- ✓ Command against Juva & amputation of hands came 8th A.H
- ✓ In Surah Al-Nisa the commandment of Wuzu is present.
- ✓ Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.
- ✓ Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.
- ✓ During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was reveled.
- ✓ Quran recited in Medina firstly in the mosque Nabuzdeeq.
- ✓ Quran verse abrogating a previous order is called Naasikh.
- ✓ First man to recite Quran in Makkah: Abdullah bin Masood.
- ✓ Forms of revelation granted to Prophet were 3 (wahi,Kashf,dream)
- ✓ First method of revelation of Quran Wahi.
- ✓ Kashf means Vision.
- ✓ Initially Quran was preserved in memory form.
- ✓ After Umar's death, copy of quran was passed on to Hafsa.
- ✓ Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell Mahmood.
- ✓ Doors of Hell are 7.

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- ✓ Subterranean part of hell is Hawia.
- ✓ Number of angles of hell 19.
- ✓ Gate-keeper of hell Malik.
- ✓ Gate-keeper of heaven Rizwan.
- ✓ Place of heaven at which people whose good deeds equal bad deeds will be kept in Aaraf.
- ✓ A tree in hell emerging from its base is Zakoon.
- ✓ Name of the mountain of hell is Saud.
- ✓ Heaven on earth was built by Shadad.
- ✓ The word Islam has been used at 92 places in the holy quran.
- ✓ First revelation written by Khalid bin Saeed
- ✓ Last wahi written by Abi Ibn Kaaf.
- ✓ Last wahi came on3rd Rabiul Awal 11 A.D
- ✓ In 15th Para the event of Miraj is mentioned.
- ✓ Except the name of Maryam the name of no other woman has come explicitly in the Quran.
- ✓ Iblees will not be punished with fire but with cold.
- ✓ Iblees's refusal to prostrate before man is mentioned in Kuran for 9 times.
- ✓ Iblees means "disappointed one".
- ✓ Al-Kausar relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah
- ✓ Jibrail came 24 000 times into the court of the Prophet.
- ✓ Quran has been translated into fifty languages to date.
- ✓ The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in 6 days; it is described in Surah Yunus.
- ✓ Zaid bin Thabit collected the Quran in the form of Book.
- ✓ Tarjumanul Quran Abdullah bin Abbas.
- ✓ In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
- ✓ 4 Mosque mentioned in Holy Quran.
- ✓ Jibraeel is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh.
- ✓ In Quran Rooh-al-Qudus is Jibrael it means Holy Spirit.
- ✓ In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibrael.
- ✓ Incharge of Provisions is Mekaeel.
- ✓ The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.
- ✓ The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedients was Jibraeel.
- ✓ Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.
- ✓ There are two types of Farz.
- ✓ Saloos-ul-Quran is Surah Ikhlas.
- ✓ Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.
- ✓ Meaning of Baqarah: The cow
- ✓ In Surah Waqiya the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.
- ✓ Two Surahs are named with one letter heading.
- ✓ Surah Baqara & Ale Imran are known as Zuhraveen.
- ✓ Wine is termed in Quran as Khumar.
- ✓ The first authority for the compilation of Ahadis is.
- ✓ Sahih Bukhari contains 7397 Ahadis.
- ✓ Tarjama-ul-Quaran is written by Abdul-Kalam Azad.
- ✓ First Muslim interpreter of Quran in English is Khalifa Abdul Hakeem.
- ✓ Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiuddin in Urdu in 1776.
- ✓ Hafiz Lakhvi translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.
- ✓ Ross translated the Holy Quran in to English.

PROPHETS OF ISLAM:

HAZRAT ADAM (AS):

- ✓ Hazrat Adam (AS) is the **first Prophet** of Allah.
- ✓ **Safiullah** is the **title** of **Hazrat Adam (AS).**
- ✓ **Adam** is a word of **Syriani language**.
- ✓ The word **"Adam"** means **"man".**
- ✓ Hazrat Adam (AS) was created on **Juma day.**
- ✓ **10 Sahifas** were revealed to Hazrat Adam (AS).
- ✓ Hazrat Adam (AS) landed in **Sri Lanka** on Adam's Peak Mountain.
- ✓ Hazrat Adam (AS) had **2 daughters** and **3 sons**.
- ✓ **Kabeel** killed **Habeel** because he wanted to **marry Akleema.**
- ✓ The **first person** to be put into **hell** will be **Kabeel**.
- ✓ **Sheesh** was **youngest son** of Hazrat Adam (AS).
- ✓ Age of Hazrat Adam (AS) at Sheesh's birth was **130 years**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Hawwa** was (were) created to remove the loneliness of Hazrat Adam (AS).
- ✓ Hazrat Adam (AS) is also known as **Abu-al-Bashr.**
- ✓ Hazrat Adam (AS) from **India** to **Makkah** and **fortyHajj**.
- ✓ **Iblees** urged Hazrat Adam (AS) to taste the fruit of prohibited tree.
- ✓ Hazrat Adam (AS) was the first **agriculture engineer** and **farmer.**
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) built **1st mosque** on earth.
- ✓ **Height** of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was **90 feets**.
- ✓ **Age** of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was **950 years**.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) **grave** in **Saudi Arabia.**
- ✓ Prophet **Sheesh (A.S) passed** away at the age of **912 years**.

HAZRAT NOAH (AS):

- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) got **prophethood** at the age of **40.**
- ✓ The **title Abu ul Bashr Sani** for **Hazrat Noah (A.S)**.
- ✓ **80** people were with Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) in boat.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) preached people for **950 years.**
- ✓ Nation of Prophet **Hazrat Noah (A.S)** was exterminated through the **Flood**.
- ✓ Duration of Tofaan e Noah was **6 month**.
- ✓ **Grave** of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) is in **Turkey**.
- ✓ Nation of **Hazrat Noah (A.S)** worships **5 idols.**
- ✓ **Pigeon** was sent for the search of **land** by Hazrat Nooh.
- ✓ Hazrat Noah (A.S) called predecessor, **Naji Ullah**, **Shaikh ul Ambiya.**
- ✓ **Abul ul Bashr** sani is the **title** of **Hazrat Noah (A.S).**

Hazrat Ibrahim (AS):

- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) born at Amer near **Euphrate (Iraq).**
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) Prophet was thrown into the **fire** by the order of **Namrud**.
- ✓ **40 days** Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) **was in the fire**.
- ✓ **Azab of Mosquitoes** was sent to the nation of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) Prophet.
- ✓ The **title** of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is **Khalil Ullah.**
- ✓ Grave of **Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)** is in **Israel**.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is mentioned by name **69 times** in the **Holy Quran**.
- ✓ Between **10 and 30 Sahifas** were revealed to **Hazrat Ibraham (AS).**
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was firstly ordered to migrate to **Palestine**.
- ✓ **First wife** of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was **Saarah**.
- ✓ **Second wife** of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was **Haajirah**.
- ✓ **Age** of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) at the time of his death **175 years.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is **buried** at Hebron in **Jerusalem.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina on **10th Zul Hajj.**
- ✓ **Hajra** the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was daughter of **Pharoah of Egypt**.
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was the **Architect**, owing to his construction of the Kaaba.
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) **invented comb**.

Hazrat Ismaeel (AS):

- ✓ **Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S)** is called **Abu-al-Arab.**
- ✓ **Mother** of Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) was **Haajrah**.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was 86 **years** old when Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) born.
- ✓ The **title** of Prophet **Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S)** was **Zabih Ullah**.
- ✓ Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) discovered **Hijr e Aswad.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Ismail (A.S)** is mentioned **12 times** in **Holy Quran**.
- ✓ **Aisha** is the name of **Hazrat Ismail** (A.S) **Wife**.
- ✓ Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of **Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S).**
- ✓ Zam Zam emerged in the **Valley of Batha.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ismail (A.S) was **buried** in **Makkah.**

Hazrat Loot (AS):

- ✓ Hazrat Loot (AS) was **maternal grandfather** of **Hazrat Ayub (AS).**
- ✓ **Hazrat Loot (A.S)** is mentioned **17 times** in the **Quran.**
- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) was the **Naphew** of **Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S).**
- ✓ **Hazrat Loot** (A.S) was the first to **migrate.**
- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) migrated to **Sodom and Gomorrah.**
- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) was a **historian**. He is the father of all the **travellers.**
- ✓ **Sarah,** the wife of **Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)** and mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was **sister of Hazrat Loot (A.S).**
- ✓ **Grave** of Prophet Hazrat Loot (AS) is in **Iraq.**

Hazrat Idrees (AS):

- ✓ Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was born in **Babylon**, a city in present-day **Iraq**.
- ✓ Hazrat Idrees (A.S) expert in **astronomy.**
- ✓ **2** times **Hazrat Idrees (A.S)** is mentioned in **Holy Quran**.
- ✓ **722 languages** were understood by Prophet Hazrat Idrees (A.S).
- ✓ **30 Sahifas** were revealed to **Hazrat Idris (AS).**
- ✓ Hazrat Idrees (A.S) met with Holy Prophet (SAW) on the **4th heaven.**
- ✓ Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was directed by Allah to migrate to **Egypt.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Idrees (A.S)** was the first who **learnt to write.**
- ✓ Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was the first to invent the **needle.**
- ✓ Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up **180 cities**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Idrees (A.S)** died **in the wings of the angel.**

Hazrat Younus (AS):

- ✓ Hazrat Younus (A.S) is mentioned **4 times** in the **Holy Quran.**
- ✓ Hazrat Younus (A.S) lived in **Nineveh, Iraq**.
- ✓ Hazrat Younus A.S was born in **9th century BCE.**
- ✓ Younus prayed **{أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ}** in the belly of fishoh
- ✓ **Zun-noon**, **Lord of Fish** and **Sahib–ul-Hoot** is the **title** of **Hazrat Younus (A.S).**
- ✓ Hazrat Younus (A.S) was a **Hebrew Prophet**.
- ✓ Hazrat Younus (A.S) was selected as a messenger of Allah at the age of **30 years**.
- ✓ **Whale swallowed** Hazrat Younus (A.S).

Hazrat Ishaq (AS):

- ✓ Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) is mentioned **16 times** in **Holy Quran.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ibarahim (A.S) was the **Father** of **Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).**
- ✓ **Sarah** Was the **Mother** of **Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).**
- ✓ **Rebecca** was the wife of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).
- ✓ Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) lived in Palestine with his Father Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) and **built** the boundaries of **Masjid-e-Aqsa.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was a **shepherd.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) is knows as the **fore-father** of **Jews.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was the **younger brother** of **Hazrat Ismael (A.S).**
- ✓ **Hazrat Ishaq (A.S)** lost his eye sight in old age.
- ✓ **100 years** age of **Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)** at the time of **birth of Hazrat ishaq (A.S).**
- ✓ **90 years** the age of Hazrat **Sarah** at the time of birth of **Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).**
- ✓ **Hazrat Sarah**, the **mother** of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sister of **Hazrat Loot** (A.S).
- ✓ **Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sent to Jews**

Hazrat Dawood (AS):

- ✓ Hazrat Dawood (A.S) could **mould iron** easily with his hand.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Sulaiman and Prophet Hazrat Dawood (A.S) understood the language of **birds**.
- ✓ Prophet Dawood (A.S) has the **title Najeeb Ullah**.
- ✓ Grave of Hazrat Dawood (A.S) is in **Israel.**
- ✓ **Adam & Dawood** are addressed as **Khalifa** in Quran.

Hazrat Moosa (AS):

- ✓ The **Title** of Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was **Kaleem Ullah.**
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was granted **9 Miracles.**
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) crossed the **Red Sea**.
- ✓ **Elder brother** of Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was **Haroon.**
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had only **one brother.**
- ✓ **Tur-e-Sina** was the mountain where Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) recevied Allah message.
- ✓ **Teacher** of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was **Shoib.**
- ✓ An **Egyptian** was killed by Hazrat Moosa (A.S).
- ✓ **Hazrat Moosa (A.S)** had impediment in his **tongue**.
- ✓ Hazrat Moosa (A.S) **died** on **Abareem Mountain.**
- ✓ **Grave** of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) is in **Israel**.
- ✓ Hazrat Moosa (A.S) married the **daughter** of **Shoaib**.

Hazrat Shoaib (AS):

- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is mentioned **11 times** in the **Holy Quran.**
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was an **Arab Prophet.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Shoaib (A.S)** is also known as **Khateeb-ul-Ambiya.**
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was send to the people of Madyan.
- ✓ Hazrat Musa (A.S) married the **daughter** of **Hazrat Shoaib (A.S).**
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was also an **agriculturalist.**
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) lived between the time of **Hazrat Loot (A.S) and Hazrat Moosa (A.S).**
- ✓ People of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) worshiped a tree called Al-Aykah.
- ✓ The **grave** of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is in **Jordan.**

Hazrat Ayub (AS):

- ✓ **Hazrat Ayub (A.S)** was famous for his **Patience.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) is mentioned **4 times** in the **Holy Quran.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) is said to have lived close to either the Dead Sea or **Damascus.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) suffered from **Skin Disease.**
- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) suffered from Skin Disease for **18 years.**

- ✓ The **grave** of Hazrat Ayuob (AS) is in **Amman**.
- ✓ **Four Prophets** send to **Bani Israil.**

Hazrat Saleh (AS):

- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Saleh (A.S) invented Soap.
- ✓ Hazrat Saleh (A.S) is mentioned **9 times** in **Holy Quran.**
- ✓ Hazrat Saleh (A.S) was an **Arab prophet.**
- ✓ Hazrat Saleh (A.S) was send to the people of **Samood.**
- ✓ Miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with **Hazrat Saleh (A.S).**
- ✓ Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of **Samood**.
- ✓ People of Samood lived in an area known as **Al-Hijr.**

Hazrat Esa (AS):

- ✓ **Baitul Laham** is the birth place of **Prophet Esa (A.S)** is situated in **Jerusalaem**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Esa (AS)** will return to earth near the Day of Judgement in order to fight in a battle against **Dajal.**
- ✓ Holy Book **Injil** was revealed to **Hazrat Isa (AS).**
- ✓ **Injil** was bestowed on Hazrat Isa (AS) on **12 Ramadan.**
- ✓ **Hazrat Esa (AS)** was born without a **father**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Maryam** is the name of Hazrat Isa (AS) mother.
- ✓ Hazrat Esa (AS) was sent to preach the message of Allah to the people of **Israel**.
- ✓ **Reviving the Dead** miracle given to Hazrat Esa (AS) by Allah.
- ✓ Prophet Esa (A.S) was the cousin of **Prophet Yahya (A.S).**
- ✓ Prophet Esa (A.S) has the title **Rooh Ullah.**
- ✓ Prophet Esa (A.S) was **carpenter by profession.**
- ✓ Hazrat Isa (A.S) met with Holy Prophet (SAW) on the **2nd heaven**.
- ✓ Hazrat Esa (A.S) **lifted alive.**

Hazrat Yousuf (AS):

- ✓ Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was the **son** of **Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S).**
- ✓ Prophet Yousuf (A.S) is a prophet who first invented the **clock** and first to establish an **office for agricultural products**, and who stocked in abundance and distributed to public in scarcity.
- ✓ **Mother** of Yousuf was **Rachel**.
- ✓ **Yaqoob** lost his eye-sight in memory of **Yousuf.**
- ✓ **Real brother** of Yousuf was **Bin Yamen.**
- ✓ Yousuf's family was called the **Israeelites.**
- ✓ Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was sold as a slave in **Egypt**.
- ✓ Prophet Yousuf (A.S) had 11 brothers.
- ✓ Prophet Yousuf (A.S) and Prophet Yaqoob (A.S) met each other after **40 years**.
- ✓ Prophet Yousuf (A.S) is famous for his **beauty**.
- ✓ Prophet Yousuf (A.S) knew facts about **dreams.**

GHAZWAT: (غزوات)

The Muslims fought the total of twenty eight (28) battles during the life of the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) from which some were fought by the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) himself and from which some were lead and/or participated by the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) which are:

1) The battle of Waddan (1 Hijri).
2) The battle of Bawat (2 Hijri).
3) The battle of Al-Asherah (2 Hijri).
4) The battle of Badr (2 Hijri).
5) The battle of Badr Al-Kubrah (2 Hijri).
6) The battle of Bani Saleem (2 Hijri).
7) The battle of Bani Qaenaqaa' (2 Hijri).
8) The battle of Al-Saweeq (2 Hijri).
9) The battle of the Amr (3 Hijri).
10) The battle of Bahran (3 Hijri).
11) The battle of Uhud (3 Hijri).
12) The battle of Hamraa' Al-Asad (3 Hijri).
13) The battle of Bani Al-Nazeer (4 Hijri).
14) The battle of That Al-Reqaa' (4 Hijri).
15) The battle of Badr Al-Akherah (4 Hijri).
16) The battle of Domat-Ul-Gandal (5 Hijri).
17) The battle of Al-Khandaq (5 Hijri).
18) The battle of Bani Al-Mustalaq (5 Hijri).
19) The battle of Bani Qurayzah (5 Hijri).
20) The battle of Bani Lehyan (6 Hijri).
21) The battle of The Qird (6 Hijri).
22) The battle of Al-Hudaybeyah (6 Hijri).
23) The battle of Khaibar (7 Hijri).
24) The battle of Umrat Al-Qadaa' (7 Hijri).
25) Fath Mekkah (8 Hijri).
26) The battle of Haneen (8 Hijri).
27) The battle of Al-Taa'ef (8 Hijri).
28) The battle of Tabuk (9 Hijri).

Twenty seven (27) battles from the twenty eight (28) battles were fought with the attendance of the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) himself not as a fighter, but rather a leader or something else with only nine (9) of them being fought by the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) himself using his sword which are:

- The battle of Badr (2 Hijri).
- The battle of Uhud (3 Hijri).
- The battle of Al-Khandaq (5 Hijri).
- The battle of Banu Qurayzah (5 Hijri).
- The battle of Al-Mustalaq (5 Hijri).
- The battle of Khaybar (7 Hijri).
- Fath Mekkah (8 Hijri).
- The battle of Haneen (8 Hijri).
- The battle of Al-Ta'ef (9 Hijri).

THE BATTLE OF BADR: (غزوہ بدر)

- ✓ Another name of the Battle of **Badr** is **Ghazwa Kubra.**
- ✓ **Ghazwa Badr** was an important event that took place on the **17th Ramazan**, **2nd Hijrah.**
- ✓ **Ghazwa Badr** is named as **Youm-ul-Furqan**.
- ✓ The Battle of **Badr** took place in **624 AD.**
- ✓ There were **1000 infidels** in the Battle of **Badr.**
- ✓ **70 infidels** were killed in the **Battle of Badr**.
- ✓ **70 prisoners** were captured in the **Battle of Badr.**
- ✓ There were **313 Muslims** in the Battle of **Badr**.
- ✓ The colour of the flag of the **Islamic army** in **Ghazwa Badr** was White.
- ✓ In the Battle of Badr, **Abu Jehl** was killed.
- ✓ Badr is a **Valley.**
- ✓ Badr is located near the **Madina**.
- ✓ Badr is **80 miles** away from **Madina**.
- ✓ In **Battle Badr** the **heavy rain** helped Muslims by Allah.
- ✓ **Hazrat Ubaidah (RA)** was the **oldest in age** and was in the front line in **Battle of Badr.**
- ✓ The Battle of Badr is mentioned in **Surah Aal-e-Imran** of the Holy Quran.
- ✓ **Aqel Bin Abi Talib** was the **brother** of **Hazrat Ali (RA)** who was taken as prisoner in the **Battle of Badr.**
- ✓ **Abbas** was the **uncle** of the **Holy Prophet (PBUH)** who was taken as prisoner in the **Battle of Badr**.
- ✓ **Abul Aas** was the **son-in-law** of the **Holy Prophet (PBUH)** who was taken as prisoner in the **Battle of Badr**.
- ✓ **Abu Jehl** was the **leader** of pagans in the **Battle of Badr.**

THE BATTLE OF UHAD: (غزوہ اُحد)

- ✓ **Ghazwa-e-Ohad** took place in **3 Hijrah.**
- ✓ Ohad is located **3 miles** away from **Madina.**
- ✓ **Ohad** is a **Hill.**
- ✓ In **North** direction of **Madina**, **Ohad** is located.
- ✓ **1000 Muslims** participated in the **Battle of Ohad.**
- ✓ **300 persons** were accompanianied with **Abdullah Bin Ubai.**
- ✓ **Abdullah Bin Ubai** was **Munafiq.**
- ✓ **70 Muslims** were **martyred** in the **Battle of Ohad.**
- ✓ **40 Muslims** were **injured** in the **Battle of Uhad.**
- ✓ In the Battle of Uhad **3000 pagans** of Makkah participated.

- ✓ In **Ohad Battle,** Muslim **ladies** provided **first aid** to the Muslim fighters.
- ✓ **Hazrat Hamza (RA)** was martyred in the **Battle of Ohad**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA)** was the leader of "Teer Andaz Dasta" at Jabal-e-Yahene in the Battle of Ohad.
- ✓ The leader of the enemy cavalry, in the Battle of Ohad was **Khalid Bin Waleed.**
- ✓ The daughter of **Utba** was **Hinda** who accompained the army of pagans in the **Battle of Ohad.**
- ✓ The **teeth** of the **Holy Prophet (PBUH)** were martyred in the **Battle of Ohad.**
- ✓ **50 Muslims** were posted to protect the pass in the **Ohad Mountain.**
- ✓ In the **Battle of Ohad**, **Abu Sufyan** was the commander in chief of infidels.
- ✓ **Ohad** was the Battle in which Muslims suffered **heavy losses.**

THE BATTLE OF TRENCH: (غزوہ خندق)

- ✓ The Battle of **Trench** was fought in **5 A.H.**
- ✓ The **Battle of Trench** took place in **627 AD.**
- ✓ **Trench** is also called **Ghazwa Ahzab.**
- ✓ **Battle of Trench** took place after the **Battle of Ohad.**
- ✓ **3000 Sahabas (RA)** worked along with Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) to dig up the trench.
- ✓ **6 Muslims** were **martyred** in the **Battle of Trench.**
- ✓ The strength of the pagens armies is estimated around **10,000 men** with **three hundred horses** and **one thousand camels.**
- ✓ **10 pagans** were **killed** in the **Battle of Trench.**
- ✓ In Ghazwa-e-Khandaq the length of trench was about **4 miles,** width **15 feet** and depth**15 feet.**
- ✓ **20 days** took to dig the Khandaq.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) ordered to digging of trench on the border of **Syria**.
- ✓ The tribe which broke the treaty with the Holy Prophet (SAW) in the Battle of Trench was **Banu Quraizah**.
- ✓ **Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)** proposed to dig a trench.
- ✓ The piercing blast of cold wind blew in the **Battle of Ahzab.**
- ✓ The surah which describes Ghazwa-e-Khandaq is **Surah-al-Ahza.**
- ✓ In Ghazwa Ahzab **Hazrat Safia (RA)** killed a **Jew**.
- ✓ The meaning of **Ahzab** is **Groups.**
- ✓ The religion of Banu Quraizah was Judaism.
- ✓ The **diplomatic efforts** of **Naeem bin Masood** were successful in the **battle of Khandaq.**

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- ✓ After the Battle of Trench, the **Banu Quraizah** agreed to abide by the decision of the man of their own tribe namely **Hazrat Sa'ad Bin Ma'az (RA).**
- ✓ In **Khandaq battle** many **salats** were **missed** and offered later on.

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THE BATTLE OF KHAYBAR: (غزوہ خیبر)

- ✓ The Battle of **Khaybar** was fought in **7 A.H.**
- ✓ The battle of Khyber was fought in the year **628 AD.**
- ✓ **Khyber** is located near **Madina.**
- ✓ The tribe of **Jews** which broke the treaty was **Banu Qainqa.**
- ✓ **Khyber** is situated **96 miles** from **Madina.**
- ✓ The center of **Jewish population** in Arabia was **Khyber.**
- ✓ **1600** companions (RA) accompained the Holy Prophet (SAW) against the **Jews** of Khyber.
- ✓ In the **Battle of Khyber** a famous wrestler **Marhab** was murdered by **Hazrat Ali (RA).**
- ✓ The **Tribe** which **settled in Khyber** after leaving Madina was **Banu Nuzair.**
- ✓ Khyber was captured in **20 days.**
- ✓ The Jews agreed to give **50%** of produce to the Muslims after the Khyber expedition.
- ✓ **Munafiqeen** tried to create disruption between the two main tribes of Madina, the Aos and the Khazraj.
- ✓ The Slogan of Muslims in Battle of Khayber was **"Allah Akbar".**
- ✓ There are **20 women** are participated in the battle of Khayber from Muslims side.
- ✓ Ummul Momineen **Hazrat Um-e-Salma** was participated in **Battle of Khayber.**

FATH MEKKAH: (فتح مکہ)

- ✓ In **8th Hijra**, the conquest of Makkah took place.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) recited Surah **Al-Fatha** at the conquest of Makkah.
- ✓ Prophet stayed at Makkah for **15 days** after its conquest

THE BATTLE OF HANEEN: (غزوہ حنین)

- ✓ The Battle of **Hunain** was fought in **8 A.H.**
- ✓ **12 thousand** Muslims participated in the **Battle of Hunain.**
- ✓ The strength of disbelievers **4000.**
- ✓ Hunain is the name of **Valley.**
- ✓ **10 mile** away Hunain from **Makkah.**

- ✓ In **9 A.H**, there was a **famine** in **Makkah.**
- ✓ **Ghazwa Awutas** is the other name of Ghazwa-e-Hunain (Battle of Hunain).
- ✓ **Malik bin awuf An-Nadri** was the **leader** of the army from disbelievers.
- ✓ **Hawazin**, **Saqaif**, **Taif** were the tribe of enemy in the **Battle of Hunain.**
- ✓ In **Ghazwa Hunain** Muslims were in majority as compared to enemy.
- ✓ Muslim saw the signs of defeat because **they were pride on their strength**.
- ✓ **Ghazwa Hunain** was fought against the **Arab tribes.**

THE BATTLE OF AL-TA'EF: (غزوہ طائف)

- ✓ **Ta'ef** is one of the fertile country towns of the **Hijaz.**
- ✓ The siege of Taef was laid in **9 A.H.**
- ✓ The Arabs of Saqif tribe was amongst those people, who fought against Islam in the **Battle of Hunayn.**

THE BATTLE OF TABOOK: (غزوہ تبوک)

- ✓ **Tabook expedition** took place in **9 A.H.**
- ✓ **30,000 Muslims** were in **Battle of Tabook.**
- ✓ For **20 days** the Holy Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Tabook.
- ✓ **Tabook expedition** was the **last expedition** in which the Holy Prophrt (PBUH) personally took part.
- ✓ In **Ghazwa Tabook** Muslims came back **without fight.**
- ✓ The age of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the Battle of Tabook was **61 years.**
- ✓ Ghazwa Tabook was fought against **Romans**.
- ✓ The main reason of the battle of Tabook was **Mischief of Romans.**
- ✓ Tabook is situated between **Madina & Damascus.**
- ✓ The Battle after which the siege of **Taif** was laid was Tabook Expedition.
- ✓ The flagman of Islamic army was **Hazrat Umar (RA).**

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COMPUTER

Chapter 1 Introduction to Computer

1. The most common form in which a modern computer is found today is called:
   (a) Super (b) Mainframe
   (c) Personal (d) Notebook
2. A computer's main function is to:
   (a) Convert information into storage
   (b) Convert data into information
   (c) Display data
   (d) Create data from information
3. Which of the following mathematician created the logrithm tables to facilitate calculations?
   (a) John Napier (b) Von Neumann
   (c) Charles's Babbage (d) John Eckert
4. Charles Babbage conceived the first computer known as_____Engine.
   (a) Encoding (b) Pattern
   (c) Analog **(d) Analytical**
5. Howard Aiken developed:
   (a) ABC (b) ENIAC
   (c) UNIVAC I **(d) MARK I**
6. During World War II, Mauchly and Eckert Constructed the:
   (a) ABC **(b) ENIAC**
   (c) UNIVAC I (d) MARK I
7. The process of storing the programs and data in memory is called:
   (a) CPU (b) Fixed disk
   (c) Data processing **(d) Stored-program concept**
8. The idea of storing a program and data in memory was suggested by:
   (a) John von Neumann (b) Dr. Qadeer
   (c) Dr. Abdul Salam (d) Pascal.
9. First-generation computers used:
   (a) Microprocessor (b) Transistor
   (c) Integrated Circuit **(d) Vacuum tube**
10. Second-generation computers used:
    (a) Integrated circuits **(b) Transistors**
    (c) Vacuum tubes (d) Microprocessors
11. The first electronic digital computer was:
    (a) ABC Computer **(b) ENIAC**
    (c) MARK I (d) UNIVAC I
12. The Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer was composed of:
    (a) Vacuum tubes (b) Transistors
    (c) IC (d) Microprocessor
13. The fourth-generation computers used:
    (a) Microprocessor (b) Transistor
    (c) Integrated circuit (d) Vacuum tube
14. The first microprocessor were created using:
    (a) Vacuum tubes **(b) Integrated circuits**
    (c) Digital divider (d) Difference engine
15. Which of the following is an example of fourth generation computer?
    (a) IBM PC (b) Apple Macintosh
    (c) IBM 370 **(d) Both a and b**
16. Which of the following is true about IC?
    (a) Invented in 1961 (b) 1/4 Square inch in size
    (c) Contains thousands of transistors **(d) All**
17. Which of the following scientist produced first microprocessor in 1971 for Intel?
    (a) Ted Hoff (b) Von Neumann
    (c) John Eckert (d) Charles Babbage
18. The first complete microprocessor to be located on a single chip was the:
    (a) Intel 4004 (b) Univac I
    (c) Athlon (d) COMPVAC
19. Which of the following is true about microprocessor?
    (a) Developed by Ted Hoff
    (b) Contains IC
    (c) Less then one square inch in size
    (d) All
20. The computer that marked the beginning of commercial computer age was called.
    (a) ENIVAC **(b) UNIVAC**
    (c) DECVAC (d) COMPVAC
21. The IBM 360 series was introduced in:
    (a) First generation (d) Second generation
    (c) Third generation (d) Fourth generation
22. Transistors had the following advantages over vacuum tubes:

(a) Smaller size (b) Greater speed
(c) Less heat generation **(d) All**

23. Which company created the standard that is followed by most PC manufacturers?
(a) Compaq (b) Apple
(c) IBM (d) MITS

24. Apple and PC are types of:
(a) Mainframe computer (b) Super computer
(c) Desktop computer (d) Minicomputer

25. The most common operating system for PC is
(a) DOS **(b)Windows** (c) Unix (d) Linux

26. All of the following are considered to be personal computers (PCs) EXCEPT:
(a) Desktop computer (b) Laptop computer
(c) Pocket computer **(d) Mainframe computer**

27. Which one of the following is a portable computer?
(a) Mainframe computer (b) Desktop computer
(c) Laptop computer (d) Supercomputer

28. LCD stands for:
(a) Liquid Crystal Display (b) Linear Crystal Display
(c) Layered Crystal Display (d) Long Crystal Display

29. All of the following are computer classifications EXCEPT:
(a) Mainframe computer (b) Minicomputer
(c) Laptop computer **(d) Maxicomputer**

30. Which of the following computer is most powerful?
(a) Micro computer (d) Minicomputer
(c) Mainframe Computer **(d) Supercomputer**

31. Which of the following computer is an example of mainframe computer?
(a) IBM S/390 (b) Cray T90
(c) HP 3000 (d) IBM-PC

32. HP 3000 is an example of:
(a) Super computer **(b) Minicomputer**
(c) Microcomputer (d) Pocket computer

33. Which of the following computer is an example of supercomputer?
(a) IBM S/390 **(b) Cray T90**
(c) HP 3000 (d) IBM-PC

34. Which computer is the best for use at home?
(a) Supercomputer (b) Mainframe computer
(c) Laptop Computer (d) Minicomputer

35. Which of the following device is an example of analog computer?
(a) Slide Rule (b) Harmonic Analyzer
(c) Curvimeter **(d) All**

36. Which of the following computer has the combined features of digital and analog computers?
(a) Digital computer **(b) Hybrid computer**
(c) Analog Computer (d) Laptop computer

37. A type of language in which instructions are written in binary form is called:
(a) Machine language (b) Assembly language
(c) High level language (d) English language

38. Writing programs in machine language is:
(a) Complex (b) Simple
(c) Time consuming **(d) Both a and c**

39. Writing programs in high-languages is_____than machine language.
(a) Less time consuming (b) More time consuming
(c) Less simple **(d) Both a and c**

40. All of the following are high level languages EXCEPT?
(a) Assembly language (b) Pascal
(c) BASIC (d) FORTRAN

41. The lowest level of programming language is:
(a) Java **(b) Assembly Language**
(c) Pascal (d) C++

42. An assembly language uses:
(a) English words **(b) Mnemonic codes**
(c) OS and Is (d) Binary digit

43. Which of the following language is ideal to write business application?
(a) COBOL (b) BASIC
(c) Assembly language (d) Machine language

44. Who developed C?
(a) Von-Neumann (b) Al-Khuwarizmi
(c) Charles Babbage **(d) Dennis Ritchie**

45. Which of the following language was designed for artificial intelligence?
(a) PASCAL (b) C++
(c) LISP (d) COBOL

46. The UNIX Operating system was developed in

programming language?

(a) COBOL (b) JAVA
(c) C (d) LISP

47. A programming language for mathematical and engineering applications was:

(a) BASIC **(b) FORTRAN**
(c) Assembly (d) COBOL

48. Which of the following languages is an object-oriented language?

(a) COBOL (b) Assembly
(c) C++ (d) BASIC

49. Visual Basic is a product of:

(a) Microsoft (b) IBM
(c) Sun System (d) Hewlett

50. Java was introduced by:

(a) Microsoft (b) IBM
(c) Sun System (d) Hewlett

51. Which of the following translates source code to machine code as a whole?

(a) Interpreter **(b) Compiler**
(c) Assembler (d) Linker

52. Which program translates and executes one line of source code at a time?

(a) Compiler (b) Assembler
(c) Interpreter (d) Linker

53. The output of the compiler is called:

(a) Library code (b) Source code
(c) Linked code **(d) Machine code**

54. A general-purpose, single-user computer is referred to as a(n).

(a) Supercomputer **(b) Personal computer**
(c) Terminal (d) Minicomputer

55. A program errors is checked by:

(a) Translator (b) Loader
(c) Debugger (d) Accumulator

56. The banks provide the facility of:

(a) CAD (b) CAM **(c) ATM** (d) CBT

57. Java offers:

(a) Network programming (b) Internet Applications
(c) GUI **(d) All**

58. C was developed in the year:

(a) 1970 **(b) 1972** (c) 1976 (d) 1995

59. Typically, an ATM can be used to:

(a) Keep records (b) Make budgets
(c) Watch Movies **(d) Withdraw cash**

60. A type of reader commonly used to read UPC is called

(a) Barcode reader
(b) Optical-mark reader
(c) Magnetic-ink character reader
(d) Both a and c are correct

61. A sequence of lines that is read a barcode reader is called:

(a) UPC (b) OCR (c) OMR (d)MICR

62. How many generations of a computer can be classified?

(a) 2 (b) 3 **(c) 5** (d) 7

Chapter 2 Computer Components

1. Computer is a combination of:

(a) Software (b) Hardware
(c) Both a and b (d) Procedure

2. Hardware is best described as:

(a) Physical parts (b) Printed output
(c) A program (d) Logical part

3. All of the following are hardware components of computer EXCEPT:

(a) Input unit (b) Output unit
(c) System Unit **(d) Software**

4. Which of the following is an input device?

(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Microphone **(d) All**

5. Which of the following input device is used to enter text data?

(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Microphone (d) Scanner

6. Which of the following input is used to enter voice data?

(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Microphone (d) Scanner

7. Which of the following is an output device?

(a) Monitor (b) Printer
(c) Speaker **(d) All**

8. The mother board of a PC contains:
   (a) Processor chip (b) Memory chip
   (c) Ports **(d) All**
9. All of the following are output devices EXCEPT:
   (a) Scanner (b) Printer
   (c) Monitor (d) Speaker
10. The two major category of software are:
   (a) Application and system
   (b) System and design
   (c) Application and design
   (d) System and design
11. Software that controls and manages actual operations of hardware is called:
   (a) Applications software
   (b) System software
   (c) Software package
   (d) Software suite
12. Which of the following is system software?
   (a) Operating system (b) Utility program
   (c) Language translator **(d) All**
13. All of the following are types of application software EXCEPT:
   (a) Word Processor (b) Spreadsheet
   (c) Database **(d) Operating system**
14. CPU is an example of:
   (a) Software (b) Program
   (c) Hardware (d) Language
15. The brain of the computer that executes program instructions is called.:
   (a) CPU (b) RAM
   (c) Motherboard (d) System unit
16. CPU is also called the:
   (a) Processor (b) Controller
   (c) Main memory (d) Utilizer
17. CPU stands for:
   (a) Central Processing Unit
   (b) Central Product Unit
   (c) Computing Program Usage
   (d) Central Programming Unit
18. CU stands for:
   (a) Control Unit (b) Cache Unit
   (c) Calculating Unit (d) Communication Unit
19. CPU includes all of the following components except:
   (a) Main Memory (b) ALU
   (c) Control Unit (d) Register
20. CPU consists of the following parts:
   (a) CU and Main Memory **(b) Control Unit and ALU**
   (c) Main Memory and storage
   (d) Operating system and application
21. The entire computer system is coordinated by:
   (a) ALU (b) Registers
   (c) Control Unit (d) a and c
22. Which component of CPU is responsible for comparing the contents of two pieces of data?
   (a) ALU (b) Control Unit
   (c) Memory (d) Register
23. Temporary storage locations within CPU is called:
   (a) Registers (b) ROMs
   (c) RAM (d) Hard disk
24. A set of communication lines or wires used to transfer data is called:
   (a) Bus (b) Monitors
   (c) Clock pulse (d) Port
25. All of the following are computer buses EXCEPT:
   (a) Control Bus (b) Data Bus
   (c) Address Bus **(d) Timer Bus**
26. A bus that moves data between the central processor and memory is known as:
   (a) I/O bus (d) CPU bus
   (c) Processor bus **(d) Data Bus**
27. A bus with 32 lines can carry_____of data:
   (a) 32-bits (b) 64-bits
   (c) 16-bits (d) 32-bytes
28. A 8-bit address bus can locate:
   (a) 256 locations (b) 625 locations
   (c) 8 locations (d) 16 locations
29. RAM is an example of:
   (a) Secondary memory **(b) Main memory**
   (c) Permanent storage (d) Permanent memory
30. Which of the following is secondary memory?
   (a) Floppy disk (b) Hard disk
   (c) Magnetic tape **(d) All**

31. The input/output device that are connected to a computer system are known as:
(a) Peripheral (b) Buses
(c) Slots (d) Socket

32. The interface that connects peripherals with the computer is called:
(a) Port (b) Links
(c) Bus (d) Processor

33. What type of port sends data one bit at a time?
(a) Serial (b) Parallel
(c) USB (d) HDMI

34. Which ports is used for connecting a printer to computer?
(a) Serial **(b) Parallel**
(c) Both a and b (d) HDMI

35. Parallel port contains:
(a) 25 pins (b) 35 pins (c) 45pins (d) 12 pins

36. USB port can connect devices:
(a) 127 (b) 250 (c) 300 (d) 275

37. The most popular type of port to connect devices to the computer is:
(a) Serial port (b) Parallel port
(c) HDMI port **(d) USB port**

38. A set of computer instructions designed to solve problems is known as:
(a) Program (b) Instruction code
(c) Procedure (d) Word

39. The circuit board on which the processor and other chips are placed is called.
(a) Big board **(b) Motherboard**
(c) Master circuit (d) Connector circuit

40. The arithmetic/logic unit peforms the following actions.
(a) Control computer operations
(b) Perform arithmetic functions
(c) Perform logical comparisons
(d) Both b and c

41. ALU performs arithmetic and_____operations.
(a) Logical (b) Local
(c) Loading (d) Linear

42. How many bits are carried by one line of data bus?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

43. A 32-bit bus is_____than a 16-bit bus.
(a) Wider (b) Faster
(c) Longer **(d) a and b**

44. A 32 bit address line can access_____of memory.
(a) 4GB (b) 8 GB (c) 16 GB (d) 32 GB

Chapter 3 Input/Output Devices

1. The devices used to enter data or information into a computer include:
(a) Keyboards (b) Mouse
(c) Microphone **(d) All**

2. Which device converts data and instruction in a form that computer understands?
(a) Input (b) Output
(c) Storage (d) Memory

3. A typical keyboard used in personal computer can have how many keys.
(a) 110 to 120 keys (b) 130 to 140 keys
(c) 111 to 115 keys **(d) 101 to 104 keys**

4. QWERTY and Dvorak is used with reference to:
(a) Screen layout (b) Mouse button layout
(c) Keyboard layout (d) Word processing software

5. Which of the following keys is used to cancel an operation?
(a) Arrow (b) Caps Lock
(c) Num Lock **(d) Esc**

6. Which key removes the character to the right of the cursor?
(a) Esc (b) Backspace
(c) Delete (d) Alt

7. Which key removes the character to the left of the cursor?
(a) Esc **(b) Backspace**
(c) Delete (d) Alt

8. Arrow keys are also called:
(a) Toggle keys (b) Function keys
(c) Modifier keys **(d) Cursor control keys**

9. Caps Lock is a:
(a) Toggle key (b) Window key
(c) Modifier key (d) Cursor control key

10. An example of a pointing device is:

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(a) Mouse (b) Joystick
(c) Trackball **(d) All**

11. Which of the following is a mouse event?
(a) Left click (b) Right click
(c) Double click **(d) All**

12. Which of the following mouse event is used to view the properties of an object?
(a) Left click **(b) Right click**
(c) Double click (d) Center click

13. Another name for pointer is:
(a) Arrow (b) Pixel
(c) Chip (d) Pen

14. When the amount of workspace is limited, an alternative to mouse could be a:
(a) Trackball (b) Scanner
(c) joystick (d) a and c

15. The most commonly used popular pointing device is:
(a) Mouse (b) Trackball
(c) Joystick (d) Touchpad

16. Which device is commonly used for gaming:
(a) Trackball. **(b) Joystick**
(c) Light pen (d) Scanner

17. The printed image can be input into digital form inside the computer using a:
(a) Mouse (b) Trackball
(c) Scanner (d) Light pen

18. Which type of software converts scanned text into a text file?
(a) HDD (b) FDD **(c) OCR** (d) CRT

19. Which of the following is used to convert a person speech into digital data?
(a) Sound conversion code
(b) Sound machine converters
(c) Voice recognition (b) Sound recorder

20. What type of device translates data into a form that we can understand?
(a) Input **(b) Output**
(c) Storage (d) Memory

21. The devices commonly used to receive data and information from computer are:
(a) Moniter (b) Printer
(c) Speaker **(d) All**

22. Which of the following device is used to get softcopy output?
(a) Printer (b) Plotter
(c) Monitor (d) Processor

23. Which of the following device is used to get hardcopy output?
(a) Printer (b) CD-Writer
(c) Monitor (d) Processor

24. The dots that compose the image of a digital photograph are called:
(a) Dot matrix (b) Resolution points
(c) Pixels (d) Digital points

25. The Number of pixels on the screen is called:
(a) Hard copy **(b) Resolution**
(c) Soft copy (d) Picture quality

26. The advantage of high-resolution over low-resolution digital photography is:
(a) Better picture quality (b) Greater cost savings
(c) Fewer storage requirements
(d) Faster processing speed

27. Pixel is short for:
(a) Page edit (b) Place edit
(c) Picture enters **(d) Picture elements**

28. All of the following are impact printers EXCEPT:
(a) Laser printer (b) Ink-jet printer
(c) Dot matrix printer **(d) both a and b**

29. All of the following are non-impact printers EXCEPT:
(a) Laser printer (b) Ink-jet printer
(c) Thermal printer **(d) Dot matrix printer**

30. Which of the following is the fastest printer?
(a) Laser printer (b) Inkjet printer
(c) Dot Matrix printer (d) Daisy wheel printer

31. Which type of printer works like a photocopy machine?
(a) Line printer (b) Ink-jet printer
(c) Dot-matrix printer **(d) Laser printer**

32. Whta type of printer forms images one character at a time as the print head moves across the paper?
(a) Plotter (b) Ink-jet printer
(c) Dot-matrix printer (d) Laser printer

33. Which type of printer creates output using heated pins on heat sensitive paper?
(a) Line printer (b) Ink-jet printer
(c) Dot-matrix printer **(d) Electro-Thermal Printer**

34. The speed of laser printers is measured in:
(a) Characters per second (cps)
(b) Words per minute (wpm)
(c) Lines per minute (lpm)
(d) Pages per minute (ppm)

35. CRT stands for:
(a) Coated Rays Tube **(b) Cathode Rays Tube**
(c) Chemical Rays Tube (d) Color Rays tube

36. Which type of drive allows multiple reads and writes to optical storage media?
(a) DVD-ROM **(b) CD-RW**
(c) CD-ROM (d) CD-R

37. Which of the following is NOT an input device?
(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Microphone **(d) Speaker**

38. Which of the following is not an output device?
(a) Scanner (b) Printer
(c) Monitor (d) Speaker

39. Two type of display devices are_____displays.
(a) Inkjet and laser **(b) Flat-panel and CRT**
(c) Impact and non-impact (d) Stylus and puck

40. The advantage of an LCD monitor is that it is:
(a) Lighter (b) Faster
(c) More compact **(d) a and c**

41. Which is an intermediary device between the CPU and the monitor?
(a) Video Controller (b) Monitor Controller
(c) Output Controller (d) Network Controller

42. The quality of printers is measured in_____.
(a) Character per second (cps)
(b) Dots per inch (dpi)
(c) Lines per second (lps)
(d) Pages per minute (ppm)

43. Which of the following is not a type of printer?
(a) Laser (b) Inkjet
(c) Impact **(d) Flatbed**

44. Laser printer is an example of:
(a) Non-Impact (b) Inkjet
(c) Dot Matrix (d) Impact

45. The output of printer is called:
(a) Hard copy (b) Photocopy
(c) Duplicate copy (d) Soft copy

46. Which of the following is a type of plotter?
(a) Daisy wheel (b) Dot matrix
(c) Drum (d) Line

47. A CRT monitor contains a_____which is a fine mesh made up of metal fitted to the shape and size of the screen.
(a) Shadow mask (b) Liquid crystal
(c) Drum (d) Pen

Chapter 4 Storage Devices

1. Main memory is also known as:
(a) Primary memory (b) Primary storage
(c) Internal memory **(d) All**

2. An indentifiable location is memory where data are kept is called:
(a) Space **(b) Address**
(c) Locaion (d) Cell

3. The cell of memory are logically organized into group of:
(a) 8 bits (b) 5bits (c) 12 bits (d) 24 bits

4. The RAM stands for:
(a) Readily available memory
(b) Read and more memory
(c) Random access memory
(d) Remember all memory

5. A characteristic of RAM is that it is:
(a) Read/Write (b) Nonvolatile
(c) Volatile **(d) a and c**

6. The ROM stands for:
(a) Recursive online memory
(b) Rapid online memory
(c) Random only memory
(d) Read only Memory

7. A characteristic of ROM is that it is:
(a) Read only (b) Volatile
(c) Nonvolatile **(d) a and c**

8. The difference between ROM and RAM is:

(a) ROM is larger (b) ROM is nonvol
(c) ROM is read only **(d) Both b and c**

9. Which one is faster:
(a) RAM (b) Cache
(c) Register (d) Hard Disk

10. Which of the following is a type of RAM?
(a) Direct RAM (b) Dynamic RAM
(c) Stable RAM **(d) Static RAM**

11. Which type of memory uses the chips that retain the contents indefinitely without constant electronic refreshment:
(a) Dynamic RAM (b) Dynamic ROM
(c) Static RAM (d) Static ROM

12. Which of the following is most likely used for static RAM technology?
(a) Primary memory (b) Secondary storage
(c) Cache memory (d) CPU registers

13. DRAM is:
(a) Used for cache memory
(b) More expensive than SRAM
(c) Cheaper than SRAM (d) Same as SRAM

14. Which of the following is usually used to measure data storage?
(a) MHz (b)Kbps **(c) Byte** (d) None

15. BIT stands for:
(a) Binary digit (b) Byte digit
(c) Base digit (d) Basic Digit

16. The smallest unit of data in the computer is:
(a) Character (b) Word
(c) Bit (d) Byte

17. A bit can represent how many different values?
(a) 0 (b) 1 **(c) 2** (d) 3

18. Which of the following is the largest?
(a) Megabyte **(b) Terabyte**
(c) Gigabyte (d) Kilobyte

19. How many bits are in one byte?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 **(d) 8**

20. How many bits are in one nibble?
(a)1 (b) 2 **(c) 4** (d) 8

21. A kilobyte is equal to:
(a) 512 bytes (b) 100 bytes
(c) 256 bytes **(d) 1,024 bytes**

22. 1MB is equal to:
(a) 1kb (b) 100KB
(c)1,024bytes **(d) 1024KB**

23. 1 Terabyte is equal to:
(a) 1,000KB (b) 1024MB
(c) 1,024GB (d) b and c

24. 1 GB is equal to:
(a) 1,000KB **(b) 1,024 MB**
(c) 100 TB (d) b and c

25. Which of the following is ranked from smallest to largest?
(a) KB, MB, TB, GB (b) MB, TB, GB, KB
(c) GB, KB, MB, TB **(d) KB, MB, GB, TB**

26. TB stand for:
(c) Tera byte (b) Tera bit
(c) Tera base (d) Test byte

27. MB stand for:
(a) Mega byte (d) Mega bit
(c) Machanical base (b) Magnetic base

28. The hardware component that permanently holds data and programs is called:
(a) Primary storage (b) CPU
(c) Secondary storage (d) Register

29. The two fundamental methods of storing and accessing data are:
(a) Sequential and Direct. (b) Parallel and serial.
(c) Zipped and compressed.
(d) IN sectors and in groups.

30. Stored data and information are placed on a storage medium such as a(n):
(a) Magnetic disk (b) Magnetic tape
(c) Compact disk **(d) All**

31. Compare to memory, storage is:
(a) Cheaper (b) Large capacity
(c) Slow Access **(d) All**

32. Which of the following storage is read-only?
(a) Hard disk (b) Random access memory
(c) CD-ROM (d) Magnetic tape

33. A magnetic tape is:
(a) Read-write device (b) Slow speed

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(c) A sequential storage device (d) All of these

34. The device that holds a disk is called a:
(a) Disk drive (b) Disk holder
(c) Disk Cache **(d) Diskette**

35. What is the size of a standard floppy disc?
(a) 4 1/2" (b) 2 1/2"
(c) 3 1/2" (d) 5 1/2"

36. The term that refers to a circular portion of the disk is:
(a) Cycle (b) Sector
(c) Cylinder **(d) Track**

37. A collection of similarly positioned tracks on multiple platters of a disk pack is called a:
(a) Sector (b) Cylinder
(c) Track (d) Spiral

38. Which action involves waiting for a sector to position itself under read/write head?
(a) Seek **(b) Rotational delay**
(c) Data transfer (d) All

39. Which action involves positioning a read/write head over a track?
(a) Seek (b) Rotational delay
(c) Data transfer (d) All

40. A subdivision of a track on a magnetic disk is called:
(a) Subdivision **(b) Sector**
(c) Field (d) Cylinder

41. How many bytes can be stored in one sector?
(a) 16 (b) 1024 **(c) 512** (d) 215

42. CD-ROM capcity is around:
(a) 100 **(b) 700MB** (d) 1 GB (d) 4 GB

Chapter 5 Number Systems

1. A collection of raw facts and figure is called:
(a) Data (b) Information (c) Processing (d) Output

2. The data after the processing is called:
(a) Data **(b)Information** (c)Procedure (d)Storage

3. Which of the following is a data type?
(a) Numeric (b) Alphabatic
(c) Alphanumeric **(d) All**

4. Which of the following data type is used to represent names of students:
(a) Numeric data **(b) Alphabetic data**
(c) Alphanumeric data (d) Both a and b

5. The numbers stored and transmitted inside a computer in:
(a) Binary form (b) Decimal form
(c) Alphanumeric form (d) Octal form

6. A collection of 8 bits is known as:
(a) Byte (b) Bit
(c) Binary (d) Octal

7. The base of decimal number system is:
(a) 10 (b) 2 (c) 8 (d) 16

8. The base of binary number system is:
(a) 16 **(b) 2** (c) 8 (d) 10

9. The base of octal number system is:
(a) 10 (b) 2 **(c) 8** (d) 16

10. The base of hexadecimal number system is:
(a) 16 (b) 2 (c) 8 (d) 10

11. The number of digits in octal system is:
(a) 8 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 16

12. The number of digits in decimal system is:
(a) 8 (b) 7 **(c) 10** (d) 16

13. The number of digits in Hexadecimal system is:
(a) 15 (b) 17 **(c) 16** (d) 8

14. The number of bits in a nibble is:
(c) 16 (b) 5 **(c) 4** (d) 8

15. The F in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to____is decimal system.
(a) 16 **(b) 15** (c) 17 (d) 8

16. In hexadecimal number system, A is equal to decimal number:
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 17 (d) 18

17. In hexadeciaml number system, B is equal to decimal number:
(a) 10 **(b) 11** (c) 17 (d) 18

18. In hexadecimal number system, C is equal to decimal number:
(a) 10 (d) 11 **(c) 12** (d) 18

19. What is the decimal value of 23?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (d) 6 **(d) 8**

20. What is the decimal value of 2-1 is equal to?
(a) 0.5 (b) 0.25 (d) 0.05 (d) 0.1

21. The E in hexadecimal is equal to binary number:

(a)1110 (b)1101 (c)1001 (d)1111

22. The D in hexadecimal is equal to binary number:
(a)1110 **(b)1101** (c)1001 (d)1111

23. Which of the follwoing binary numbers is equivalent to decimal 10?
(a) 1000 (b)1100 **(c)1010** (d)1001

24. The FF in hexadecimal system is equivalent to decimal system number:
(a)256 **(b)255** (c)240 (d)239

25. The binary number 1101 is equal to octal number:
(a)15 (b)16 (c)17 (d)14

26. $3\times10^{1}+7\times10^{0}$ is equal to:
(a) 3.6 (b)10 (c)370 **(d)37**

27. is equal to:
(a) 1 (b)0 (c) 2 (d) 20

28. The decimal number 18 is equal to the binary number:
(a)11110 (b)10001
(c) 10010 (d) 1111000

29. The difference of $111_2 - 001_2$ equals:
(a) 100 (b)111 (c)001 **(d)110**

30. Binary multiplication 1*0=:
(a) 1 **(b)0** (c)10 (d)11

31. The 1;s complement of 10011101 is:
(a) 01100010 (b) 10011110
(c) 01100001 (d) 01100011

32. MSB stand for:
(a) Middle sum byte (b) Maximum single bit
(c) Minimum single bit **(d) Most Significant bit**

33. The sign bit is defined as:
(a) MSB (b) O for positive
(c) 1 for negative **(d) All**

34. If the most significant bit of the signed number is 1, that number is:
(a) Positive **(b) Negative**
(c) Incorrect (d) Octal

35. How many characters in ASCII 7-bit code can represent?
(a) 128 characters (b) 256 characters
(c) 500 characters (d) 364 characters

36. How many characters in ASCII 8-bit code can represent?
(a) 128 characters **(b) 256 characters**
(c) 500 characters (d) 364 characters

37. The most widely used coding scheme for representing characters in computers is:
(a) Unicode **(b) ASCII**
(c) EBCDIC (d) BCD

38. BCD stands for:
(a) Binary coded decimal (b) Base coded decimal
(c) Byte coded decimal
(d) Bidirectional coded decimal

39. The BCD number for decimal 16 is:
(a) 00010110 (b) 00010000
(c) 00010010 (d) 11100000

40. Unicode is a:
(a) 16-bit cod (d) 32-bit code
(c) 64-bit code (d) 132-bit code

41. How many characters can Unicode represent?
(a) 65536 (b) 10000 characters
(c) 15000 characters (d) 256 characters

Chapter 6 Boolean Algebra

1. Boolean Algebra was developed in the year:
(a) 1847 (b)1947 (c)1915 (d)1940

2. Who developed Boolean algebra?
(a) Von-Neumann **(b) George Boole**
(c) Charles Babbage (d) Dennis Ritchie

3. Boolean algebra has exactly the same structure as:
(a) Propositional calculus (b) Mathematical calculus
(c) Relational calculus (d) Differential calculus

4. Boolean algebra is also known as:
(a) Logical algebra (b) Code algebra
(c) Switching algebra (d) Digital algebra

5. Logic states can only be____or 0.
(a) 3 (b)2 **(c)1** (d)0

6. In Boolean algebra, there are____possible variable value.
(a) 1 **(b) 2** (c) 4 (d) 8

7. The AND operator of Boolean algebra is denoted by
(a) * (b) + (c) - **(d) .**

8. The OR operator of Boolean algebra is denoted by:
(a) * **(b) +** (c) - (d) .

9. In the Boolean equation x=AB, the term AB is generally read as
(a) Multiplied A by B **(b) A and B**
(c) A or B (d) Logic o or 1

10. In the Boolean equation x=A+B, the term A+B generally read as
(a) A and B **(b) A or B**
(c) A plus B (d) A added to B

11. Anything ANDed with 0 is equal to:
(a)0 (b) 1
(c) itself (d) Complement

12. Anything ORed with 1 is equal to:
(a) 0 **(b) 1**
(c) Itself (d) Complement

13. $x+y=y+x$ is a representation of the:
(a) Associative law (b) Conductive law
(c) Commutative law (d) Distributive law

14. $x(yz)=(xy)z$ is a representation of the:
(a) Associative law (b) Conductive law
(c) Commutative law (d) Distributive law

15. Which Boolean equation expressed the commutative law?
(a) $ab=ba$ (b) $a+b=b+a$
(c) Both a and b (d) $a\times b=b\times a$

16. In Boolean algebra, $A.1=$
(a) 1 (b) 0 **(c) A** (d) $\overline{A}$

17. In Boolean algebra, $A+1=$
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) A (d) $\overline{A}$

18. In Boolean algebra, $A+0=$
(a) 1 (b) 0 **(c) A** (d) $\overline{A}$

19. In boolean algebra, $A.A=$
(a) 1 (b) 0 **(c) A** (d) $\overline{A}$

20. In Boolean algebra, $A+A=$
(a) 1 (b) 0 **(c) A** (d) $\overline{A}$

21. In Boolean algebra, $A+\overline{A}=$
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) A (d) $\overline{A}$

22. In Boolean algebra, $A.\overline{A}=$
(a) 1 **(b) 0** (c) A (d) $\overline{A}$

23. In Boolean algebra, $\overline{\overline{x}}=$
(a) 1 (b) 0 **(c) x** (d) x

24. Applying DeMorgan's theorem to the expression $\overline{ABC}$ we get_____.
(a) $\overline{A}+\overline{B}+\overline{C}$ (b) $\overline{A+B+X}$
(c) $A+\overline{B}+C\overline{C}$ (d) $A(B+C)$

25. Applying DeMorgan's theorem to the expression $\overline{A+B+C+D}$, we get_____
(a) $\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}$ (b) $\overline{A}+\overline{B}+\overline{C}+\overline{D}$
(c) $A+\overline{B}+\overline{C}+D$. (d) $\overline{A}+B+C+\overline{D}$

26. In which function is each term known as min term:
(a) Standard product (b) Standard Sum
(c) Hybrid (d) Both a and b

27. In which function is each term known as max term:
(a) Standard product **(b) Standard Sum**
(c) Hybrid (d) Both a and b

28. A Karnaugh map with 3 variables has:
(a) 2 cells (b) 4 cells
(c) 8 cells (d) 16 cells

Chapter 7 Computer Software

1. The two major types of software are:
(a) Application and system (b)System and design
(c) Application and design (d) System and design

2. Which one of the following is application software?
(a) Windows (b) Linux
(c) Microsoft Excel (d) DOS

3. An operating system is considered to be:
(a) Computer hardware (b) Application software
(c) System software (d) Memory

4. All of the following are types system software EXCEPT:
(a) Operating system **(b)Spreadsheet software**
(c) Language translator (d) Utility programs

5. Which of the following services are provided by the operating system?
(a) Hardware Management (b) User interface
(c) Load and execute program **(d) All**

6. How many types of language translator have?
(a) 1 (b) 2 **(c) 3** (d) 4

7. Which program translates assembly language code to machine code?
(a) Compiler (b) Interpreter

(c) Assembler (b) Linker

8. Which one of the followingtranslates source code to object code as a whole?
   (a) Interpreter (b) Compiler
   (c) Assembler (d) Linker
9. Choose the program that translates and executes one line of source code at a time.
   (a) Compiler (b) Assembler
   (c) Interpreter (d) Linker
10. Which of the following is a type of user interface?
    (a) Interactive User Interface
    (b) Graceful User Interface
    (c) Textual User Interface
    (d) Graphical User Interface
11. Which interface uses icons and windows?
    (a) Command driven (b) Windows oriented
    (c) Graphical user (d) DOS-based
12. The following is an example of which type of user interface? copy A:\memo.doc c:\letter.doc
    (a) Command line (b) Instruction-driven
    (c) Directive-based (d) GUI
13. Interface used by DOS is called:
    (a) Menu-driven interface
    (b) Command-driven interface
    (c) Design interface (System interface
14. In DOS, a user communicates with the operating system by issuing:
    (a) Commands (b) Instructions
    (c) Routines (d) Procedures
15. Which of the following file contains DOS internal commands:
    (a) Batch file (b) Executable file
    (c) Command file (d) Source file
16. The extension of a batch file is:
    (a).EXE **(b).BAT**
    (c) .COM (d) a and c
17. How many types of DOS commands are there?
    (a)6 (b)4 **(c)2** (d)1
18. All of the following are internal commands of DOS EXCEPT:
    (a)DATE (b)VER (c)MD (d)XCOPY
19. All of the following are external commands of DOS EXCEPT:
    (a) DISKCOPY (b)TREE
    (c) FORMAT (d) CD
20. In DOS command, a backslash is used as part of a:
    (a)Syntax (b)Switch
    (c)Path (d) Result
21. In DOS command, a farward slash is used to indicate:
    (a) Syntax **(b) Switch**
    (c) Path (d) Result
22. Which of the following DOS command is used to make a new directory?
    (a) MD (b)MKDIR
    (c) MDDIR **(d) a and b**
23. Which wildcard character represendts any single character?
    (a) ? (b) * (c) & (d) #
24. Which wildcard character represents multiple character?
    (a) ? **(b) *** (c) & (d) #
25. Which parameter in DOS is used to view a directory list one screen a time?
    (a) More **(b) Pause** (c) Screen (d)Hold
26. The command DEL *.* will delete:
    (a)All files (b)Two files
    (c)Three Files (d)Four files
27. Which command will move the control one level above to the parent directory?
    (a) CD (b)DC/ (c)CD. (d)CD\
28. Which command will move the control to the roo of the partition of the hard disk:
    (a) CD (b)DC/ (c)CD. **(d)CD**
29. Which file will be searched using the wildcard Letters.?xt?
    (a) Letters.4xt (b)Letters.xxt
    (c) Letters.txt **(d) All**
30. How many wildcards are used in DOS?
    (a) 1 **(b) 2** (c) 3 (d) 4
31. Which command removes directory along with all files and subdirectories in it?
    (a)DEL (b)RD **(c)DELTREE** (d) b and c

32. Which files will be searched using the wildcard Letters,*?
(a)Letters.doc **(b)Letters.txt**
(c)Letters.ppt (d) All

33. A computer cannot book if it does not have:
(a) Compiler (b) Loader
(c) Operating System (d) Assembler

34. Which of the following acts as an interface between the user and the hardware?
(a) MS Word **(b) Operating system**
(c) Language processor (d) Application software

35. Which of the following provides a platform for other software to execute?
(a) MS Word **(b) Operating system**
(c) Language processor (d) Application software

36. The operating system manages:
(a) CPU (b) Memory
(c) I/O devices **(d) All**

37. Which of the following are considered as resource?
(a) Processor (b) Memory
(c) User **(d) a and b**

38. Which of the following resource can be allocated by operating system?
(a)CPU (b) Instruction register
(c) File system (d) Bus

39. DOS is a:
(a) Single user Multitasking
(b) Single user single tasking
(c) Multi user OS
(d) Multiuser Multitasking

Chapter 8 Introduction to Windows

1. Windows is the most popular product of:
(a) Sun system **(b) Microsoft**
(c) Apple (d) IBM

2. Data is included in files, and files are placed in:
(a)Directories (b)Extensions
(c)Binders (d) None

3. Digital data is stored in:
(a) Folders (b) Directories
(c) Files (d) Paths

4. Normally, floppy dirve is designated:
(a) C:\ (b) E:\ (c) F:\ **(d) A:**

5. In "PhoneNumbers.txt","txt" indicates:
(a) File name (b) Directory
(c) Extension (d) File location

6. The file name and the extension are separated by:
(a) Comma (,) (b) Colon (:)
(c) Semi-colon (;) **(d) Period (.)**

7. What is the extension for Word files:
(a)doc (b)xls (c)ppt (d)mdb

8. What is the extension for an Excel file?
(a)doc **(b)xls** (c) ppt (d)mdb

9. A folder is a:
(a) Collection of files (b) Collection of disks
(c) Another term for icon (d) None

10. GUI stands for:
(a) Graphical User Interface
(b) General User Interrupt
(c) Graphs, Utilities, Icons
(d) Grayed User Interface

11. A small image that represents a program, instruction or file etc. is called:
(a) Menu (b)GUI (c)Control buttons **(d)icon**

12. The process of touching an object with mouse pointer is called:
(a)Pausing (b)Dropping
(c)Pointing **(d) Moving**

13. The work area on which windows, icons, menus and dialog box appear is called:
(a)Screen **(b)Desktop**
(c)Taskbar (d)Windows

14. Which of the following is used to switch between running programs?
(a)Recycle bin (b)My documents
(c) Taskbar (d) Start button

15. All files deleted from computer are stored in:
(a)Taskbar (b)Windows explore
(c)Recycle Bin (d) My documents

16. Software can be removed/installed through:
(a)Control Panel (b) Window explore
(c) Taskbar (d) Desktop

17. Which of the following is used to manage Files & Folders?
(a)Control Panel (b)Window Accessories
(c) Windows Explorer (d) Internet Explorer
18. Which of the following is used to access the Internet?
(a)Window explorer **(b) Internet explorer**
(c) Start button (d) Recycle bin
19. Which of the following is used to access programs installed on computer?
(a) Start button (b) Windows explorer
(c) Internet explorer (d) My document
20. Which of the following is a mouse event?
(a)Left click (b) Right click
(c) Double click **(d) All**
21. A shortcut may be created for:
(a) Application (b) Folder
(c) Drive **(d) All**
22. Shut down option exists on:
(a) Task bar **(b) Start menu**
(c) Desktop (d) Title bar
23. When the user clicks and drags a file to another folder on same drive, the file is:
(a)Copied **(b)Moved**
(c)Deleted (d)Renamed
24. A program that interferes with the normal routine of the computers is called:
(a) Virus (b) Antivirus
(c) Macintosh (d) Windows explore
25. A special program that can detect and remove viruses from computer is called:
(a) Operating system (b) Anti-Virus
(c) Virus (d) Browser
26. Which of the following is example of antivirus program?
(a) Symantec (b)McAfee
(c) Panda **(d) All**

Chapter 1 Problem Solving

1. Which of the follwoing is a problem solving activity:
(a) Programming (b) Procdure
(c) Bug (d) Code
2. THe technique of dividing a complex and large problem in smaller parts is called.
(a) Top-down design (b) Algorithm development
(c) Divide and Conquer Rule **(d) Both a and c**
3. A finite set of steps to solve a problem is called:
(a) Alogrithm (b) Solution
(c) Syntax (d) Result
4. A graphical representation of the steps of an algorithm is called a(n):
(a) Flowchart (b) Algorithm diagram
(c) Data flow diagram (d) Design chart
5. The set of instructions given to the computer to solve a problem is know as:
(a) Program (b) Algorithm
(c) Hardware (d) Flowchart
6. The process of carefully observing the working of an algorithm is called:
(a) Desk Checking (b) Compiling
(c) Debugging (d) Coding
7. The process of writing a program in programming language is called:
(a) Flowchart designing **(b) Coding**
(c) Desk Checking (d) Documenting
8. The set of rules for writing a program in any programming language is called:
(a) Syntax (b) Bug
(c) Debug (d) Index
9. Which term is commonly used to refer to program errors:
(a) Bugs (b) Debug
(c) Compiling (d) Syntax
10. The process of finding and removing errors in the program is called:
(a) Debugging (b) Compiling
(c) Executing (d) Coding
11. Which of the following is NOT an example of a program bug:
(a) Run=time error (b) Syntax error
(c) Logical error **(d) Operator error**

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12. A program syntax errors is detected by:
(a) Compiler (b) Debugger
(c) Interpretter **(d) Both a and c**
13. Which of the following errors cannot be detected by compiler?
(a) Logical error (b) Syntax error
(c) Both a and b (d) Output error
14. A spelling mistake of any command in GW-BASIC is an example of:
(a) Run-time error **(b) Syntax error**
(c) Logical error (d) Typing error
15. If a program gives output that is different from thinking of programmer, it is called:
(a) Run-time error (b) Syntax error
(c) Logical error (d) Output error
16. All of the following are part of the documentation process EXCEPT:
(a) Test procedures (b) Program algorithm
(c) Machine language code (d) User manual
17. The diamond symbol in a flowchart indicates:
(a) Progress **(b) Condition**
(c) Input (d) Output
18. The rectangle symbol in flowchart indicates:
(a) Process (b) Condition
(c) Input (d) Output
19. How many types of errors can occur in GW-BASIC?
(a) 1 (b) 2 **(c) 3** (d) 4
20. Which type of error occurs when program directs the computer to execute an illegal or undefined operation?
(a) Run-time error (b) Syntax error
(c) Logical error (d) Output error
21. The Annotation symbol in flow chart indicates:
(a) Process (b) Condition
(c) Input **(d) Remarks**
22. Which of the following tasks can be performed to remove logical erros?
(a) Testing program instructions
(b) Checking all variables closely
(c) Testing all logical flows in program
(d) All of the above
23. THe Parallelogram symbol in flow chart indicates:
(a) Input (b) Output
(c) Both a and b (d) Process
24. The most difficult part of problem solving is:
(a) Design Algorithm (b) Testing program
(c) Documentation (d) Program execution

Chapter 2 | Data Types, Assignment and Input/Output Statements

1. BASIC language was developed in the year:
(a) 1970 (b)1972 (c) 1976 **(d)1963**
2. Who developed BASIC language?
(a) Von-Neumann (b) John Kemeny
(c) Thomas Kurtz **(d) Both b and c**
3. IDE stands for:
(a) Input data error (b) Internal disk error
(c) Integrated development Environment
(d) Input Desktop Environment
4. Which of the following key is used to save a file in GW-BASIC?
(a) F3 **(b)F4** (c)F2 (d)F1
5. Which of the following key is used to load a file in GW-BASIC?
(a) F3 (b) F4 (c)2 (d)F1
6. Which of the following key is used to execute a program ir. GW-BASIC?
(a) F3 (b)F4 **(c) F2** (d)F1
7. In GW-BASIC, the maximum number of characters in a line can be:
(a)255 (b)270 (c)355 (d)380
8. Which symbol is used to write two or more statement in one line?
(a) Colon (b)Semicolon
(c) Comma (d) Dot
9. In GW-BASIC, the maximum number of characters in variable name can be:
(a)40 (b)50 (c)60 (d)80
10. The character set of GW-BASIC comprises of:
(a)Alphabets (d)Numeric
(c) Special characters **(d) All**
11. What is the name for a word that has a predefined meaning in GW-BASIC?
(a) Keywords (b)Alphabets
(c) Special character (d) Variable
12. Another name for keyword is:
(a) Reserved word (b)Special word
(c) Comments (d) Remarks
13. All of the following is keyword in GW-BASIC EXCEPT?

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(a) IF (b)ELSE (c)THEN **(d)Marks**

14. Variables are created in:
(a)RAM (b)ROM (c)Hard Disk (d)CPU
15. A memory location with some data that cannot be changed during program execution is called?
(a) Constant (b)Variable
(c) Keyword (d) String
16. All of the following contain variable name EXCEPT:
(a) Alphabets (b)Numbers
(c) Decimal point **(d)Blank spaces**
17. Which of the following is a type declaration character for string variable?
(a) $ (b)% (c)! (d)#
18. The number of bytes used by integer variable in GW-BASIC is?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 12
19. Which of the following data type is most suitable for storing a name?
(a) String (b) Integer
(c) Single-precision (d) Double-precision
20. A string constant must be enclosed in:
(a) Double quotation marks (") (b) Single quotes(')
(c) Exclamation points (!) (d) Pound signs(#)
21. Which of the following BASIC command is used to automatically generate line number when Enter key is pressed?
(a)AUTO (b)CONT (c)LOAD (d)RUN
22. Which of the following BASIC command is used to remove file from the disk?
(a)KILL (b) DELETE
(c) CLS (d) END
23. Non-executable statement is indicated by:
(a)REM (b)NAME (c)RENUM (d)END
24. An expression consists of:
(a)Constant (b) Variable
(c) Arithmetic operators **(d) All**
25. All of the following are valid expressions EXCEPT:
(a)Sales-Revenues **(b)Mpg, Gallons**
(c) Pi * Radius (d) M/n
26. An assignment statement can:
(a)Perform a calculation
(b)Store the results of a calculation
(c) Both a and b (d) Display output
27. Which of the following is used as assignment statement in GW-BASIC?
(a) INPUT (b)PRINT
(c) LET (d) READ
28. Which of the following is used as output statement in GW-BASIC?
(a)INPUT **(b)PRINT**
(c)WRITE (d)READ
29. All of the following is arithmetic operators EXCEPT?
(a) + (b) - (c)MOD **(d) >**
30. The modulus operator is used for:
(a)Exponentiation (b)Multiplication
(c) Division **(d) Integer remainder**
31. Another name for modulus operator is:
(a)Concatenation operator **(b) Remainder operator**
(c)Logical operator (d) Integral division operator
32. The result of "10 MOD3" is:
(a)1 (b)3 (c)8 (d)0
33. The result of "3 MOD 5" is:
(a)3 (b)5 (c)0 (d)15
34. The result of "0 MOD 4" is:
(a)0 (b)4 (c)40 (d)1
35. Which of the following operators is used to assign a value to a variable?
(a) > (b) + **(c) =** (d) *
36. A relation expression produces results as:
(a) true(1) (b)false(0)
(c) Either a or b (d) Any value
37. How many relational operators used in GW-BASIC
(a)2 (b)4 **(c)6** (d)3
38. All of the following are relational operators EXCEPT:
(a) ∧ (b)< (c) = (d) >=
39. How many logical operators available in GW-BAISC?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 **(d) 3**
40. Which of the following returns True if A = 25 and B = 35:
(a) A+B (b)A>=B **(c)A<>B** (d)A=B
41. In GW-BASIC, two relational expression can be joined by using:
(a)Arithmetic operators (b) Relational operators
(c)Logical operators (d) Assignment operator
42. The extension of BASIC program is:
(a)bs (b)doc (c)txt (d)bas

1. How many types of control statements are in GW-BASIC?
(a)1 **(b)3** (c)5 (d)7
2. Which of the following is a control structure in GW-BASIC?
(a)Sequence (b)Selection
(c)Loop **(d) All**
3. Which of the following control structure in GW-BASIC is used to execute statements in order?
(a)Sequence (b)Selection
(c)Loop (d)Iteration
4. Which of the following is unconlitional control transfer statement in GW-BASIC?
(a)GOTO (b)IF
(c)FOR (d)NEXT
5. Which of the following statement is used to find errors during program execution?
(a)ON ERROR GOTO (b) ON...GOTO
(c)GOTO (d) IF...THEN
6. Errors handlers in GWBASIC are turned on with:
(a) ON ERROR GOTO (b) ON...GOTO
(c) IF...THEN (d) IF....ERROR
7. Which of the following variables are related on ON ERROR GOTO statement?
(a)ERR (b)EOF (c)ERL **(d)a and c**
8. ON ERROR GOTO statement is used to detect:
(a) Logical errors (b)Syntax errors
(c) Runtime errors (d)Output errors
9. Which of the following control structure in GW-BASIC is used for decision making:
(a)Sequence **(b)Selection**
(c) Loop (d) Iteration
10. An expression that uses a relational operator is known as a:
(a)Condition (b)Decision
(c) Series **(d) Relation**
11. Which of the following statement can be used to exit from error handling routine?
(a)RESUME (b)RESUME NEXT
(c)END **(d) All**
12. Which of the following is a selection control structure?
(a)FOR (b)If....THEN.....ELSE
(c) IF.....THEN **(d) Both b and c**
13. Which keyword is used to specify two different choices with IF statement?
(a)THEN **(b)Else** (c)If (d)WHILE
14. Which option must follow the condition in an If...Then statement?
(a)End If (b)End
(c) Then (d) Else
15. Which decision statement specifies one option if the test is True and another if the text is False?
(a) If...Then...Else (b) If...Then
(c) GOTO (d) Try...Catch
16. The operator used in "IF HoursWorked>= 24 Then..." is called:
(a)Relational operator (b)Logical Operator
(c)Arithmetic operator (d)Math operator
17. In "if statement" false is represented by a:
(a)0 (b)1 (c)2 (d)a and b
18. In "if statement" true is represented by a:
(a)1 (b)0 (c)2 (d)a and b
19. Logical operators are:
(a)AND (b)OR (c)NOT **(d) ALL**
20. This is a control structure that causes a statement or group of statements to repeat:
(a)Sequential **(b)Loop**
(c)Selection (d) IF
21. How many types of loop statements in GW-BASIC?
(a)2 (b)4 (c)5 (d)6
22. Which is a loop statement?
(a) FOR...NEXT (b) WHILE...WEND
(c) IF.....THEN....ELSE **(d) Both a and b**
23. One execution of a loop is called:
(a)cycle (b)Test **(c)Iteration** (d)Duration
24. Which of the following words indicates the end of WHILE loop?
(a)END (b)STOP **(c)WEND** (d)NEXT
25. If the programmer knows in advance how many times the loop will be executed, the suitable control structure is:
(a)FOR....NEXT (b)WHILE.....WEND
(c) Both a and b (d) GOTO
26. Which keyword is used to increment or decrement a counter by a value that you specify?
(a) Interval (b)Skip
(c)Step (d)NextLoop
27. If STEP keyword is not used in For...Next loop, counter variable is incremented by:

(a)1 (b)0 (c)10 (d)5

28. The increment in a For....Next loop can be:
(a)Positive only (b) Negative only
(c) Both a or b **(d) 0**

29. If the programmer does not know in advance how many times the loop will be executed, the suitable control structure is:
(a) FOR....NEXT **(b) WHILE...WEND**
(c) FOR...WHILE (d) GOTO

30. A loop within loop is called:
(a) Nested loop (b) Complex loop
(c) Infinite loop (d) Inner loop

Chapter 4 Arrays

1. A variable that holds a large group of similar type of data is called:
(a) Array (b) Multiple variable
(c) Scalar value (d) Structure

2. Each element of array has its own:
(a)Index (b)Extension (c)Limit (d)All

3. The index of first element of array is:
(a)0 (b)1 (c)2 (d)4

4. The index of each element in the array is:
(a)Similar **(b)Unique**
(c)Odd (d)Even

5. To access an array element, use the array name and element's:
(a)Name (b)Value
(c)Data type **(d)Subscript**

6. What is the representation of the third element in array called N:
(a) N(2) (b)N(3) (c)N(1) (d)N(4)

7. In the statement list[4], the value 4 indicates:
(a)Size of array (b)Array element
(c) Index (d) Variable

8. The statement DIM list(15) will reserve_____ memory locations.
(a)16 (b)15 (c)14 (d)30

9. One dimensional array is also known as:
(a) Linear array (b) Vector array
(c) 1-D array **(d) All**

10. Which of the following statement is used to declare larger arrays having more than 11 elements:
(a)DIM (b)INPUT (c)PRINT (d)LET

11. Two dimension array is also know as:
(a)Table (b)Matrix **(c)Both a and b** (d)Dim Array

12. A two dimensional array can viewed as:
(a) rows, columns (b)One row
(c) One column (d) Variable

13. How many elements does the following array have N(1000):
(a)999 (b)0 **(c)1000** (d)2000

14. Which of the following declares an array that consists of to 4 rows and 3 column:
(a)A(3,2) (b)A(2,3) (c)A(4,3) (d)A(8,6)

15. What is the last element of an array having 4 rows and 3 columns?
(a)A(3,2) (b)A(2,3) (c)A(4,3) (d)A(8,6)

16. What is the first element of an array having 4 rows and 3 columns:
(a)A(0,0) (b)A(1,1) (c)A(4,3) (d)A(2,3)

Chapter 5 Subprograms & File Handing

1. A large program can be divided into smaller parts called:
(a)Arrays (b)File
(c)Sub programs (d) Units

2. How many types of subprograms are in BASIC?
(a)2 (b)4 (c)3 (d)1

3. _____is written once and can be called many times in the program.
(a)Sub-Programs (b)Loop
(c)Array (d)IF

4. Which of the following is type of function is BASIC language?
(a)User-defined (b)Built-in
(c)Both a and b (d)Simple

5. Another name of built-in function is:
(a) Pre-defined function (b)Library function
(c) Both a and b (d)User-defined function

6. A type of function available as part of a language is called:
(a) User-defined function **(b) Built-in function**
(c) Both a and b (d) Read-made function

7. The INT is a:
(a)Built-in function (b) User-defined function
(c)Local function (d) Read-made function

8. Which of the following is incorrect about function?
(a) A function can call another function.

(b) A function can be called many times in a program
(c) A function can return a value
(d) A function mst have at least one parameter

9. All of the following are built-in functions in BASIC except?
(a)INT (b)ABS (c)RND **(d)SQRT**
10. The output of a function FIX(-6.83) is:
(a)-6 (b) .83 (c)6.83 (d)-83
11. The output of ABS(-4.58) is:
(a)4 (b)-4 (c)5 **(d)4.58**
12. The output of SQR(81) is:
(a)9 (b)3 (c)27 (d)81
13. The output of LEN ("Hello World"):
(a)9 (b)10 **(c)11** (d)12
14. The output of LEFT$("Hello World",5) is:
(a)Hello (b)Heli (c)Hellow (d)World
15. The output of MID$("Hello World",1,5) is:
(a)Hello (b)HWorld (c)Hell (d)World
16. A value given to a function is known as:
(a)Parameter (b)Argument
(c) Both a and b (d) Value
17. Which of the following BASIC statement is used to define a function?
(a)DEF **(b)DEF FN** (c)DEF FUN (d)FU DEF
18. DEF FN can be used in which mode?
(a)Direct mode **(b)Indirect mode**
(c) Both a and b (d) None
19. Which of the following statement allows the use of subroutine?
(a)GOSUB (b)RETURN
(c)Both a and b (d) AUTO
20. RETURN statement passes control back to:
(a)GOSUB statement
(b) Next to GOSUB statement
(c)Beginning of the program
(d) The statement before GOSUB
21. The last statement of a subroutine is normally:
(a)RETURN (b)GOTO
(c)GOSUB (d)END
22. A file is stored in?
(a)RAM **(b)Hard disk** (c)ROM (d)All
23. A collection of related fields is called:
(a)File **(b)Record** (b)Character (d)String
24. A collection of related characters is called:
(a)Field (b)Record (b)File (d)Line
25. A file that contains software instructions is called:
(a)Program file (b)Data file
(c) Running file (d) New file
26. The process in which the contents are accessed in sequence is called:
(a)Random Access **(b)Sequential Access**
(c)Read-only Access (d) Ordered Access
27. Which is not an access mode that may be specified in OPEN statement?
(a)Read (b)Input (c)Output (d)Append
28. Which keyword is used in Open statement to open a file for reading?
(a)Read **(b)Input** (c)Output (d)Append
29. The user-defined function in BASIC is called:
(a)Procedure (b)File
(c)Action (d)Code
30. Which of the following statement is used to read data from a file?
(a)INPUT# (b)INPUT (c)READ (d)DATA

Chapter 6 Microsoft Word

1. MS Word is the product of:
(a)Microsoft (b)Novel (c)Corel (d)Lotus
2. The most widely used word processing software is:
(a)Word perfect **(b)MS-Word**
(c)Word Star (d)Notepad
3. The software that provide the facility of documentation is called:
(a)Windows **(b)Word Processor**
(c)Spreadsheet (d)Multimedia
4. Word processing includes the process of:
(a)Entering text (b)Editing text
(c)Formatting Text **(d)All**
5. Word processing programs are used to create:
(a)Reports (b)Letters
(c)Labels **(d)All**
6. Menu contains:
(a)Button **(b)Commands**
(c)Titles (d)Symbols
7. Standard tool bar normally exists below:
(a)Status bar (b)Scroll bar
(c)Menu bar (d)Taskbar
8. The name of the document is displayed on:

(a)Status Bar **(b)Title bar**
(c)Menu bar (d)Standard bar

9. Which of the following can be used to move in a document?
(a)Scrollbars (b)Mouse Pointer
(c)Arrow keys **(d)All**

10. Which of the following is used to divide page in portions in Microsoft Word:
(a)Table **(b)Columns**
(c) Rows (d) Textbox

11. In MS Word, a commonly used key F1 serves the purpose of displaying:
(a)Font (b)Find **(c)Help** (d)Color

12. Which of the following is used to draw geometrical shapes in MS Word?
(a)Paints (b)Shapes
(c)Word Art **(d)Auto shapes**

13. A text to be used repeatedly in document should be saved through:
(a)Auto text (b)Auto format
(c) AutoSave (d)Autograph

14. The extension of MS Word document is:
(a)xlc (b)wpd (c)dot **(d)doc**

15. Which option in File menu is used to close a file in MS Word?
(a)New (b)Quit **(c)Close** (d)Exit

16. Keyboard shortcuts for Save As is:
(a)Ctrl+F5 (b)Ctrl+G
(c)F5 **(d) F12**

17. The shortcut key for renaming a file in MS Word is:
(a)F4 **(b)F2** (c)CTRL+F4 (d)F1

18. Which of following key is used to open an existing document?
(a)CTL+P **(b)CTRL+O**
(c)CTRL+SHIFT+O (d)ALT+O

19. The default document name at the start of MS Word is:
(a)Document1 (b)File1
(c)WPD1 (d)Word1

20. Which menu contains the Save option in MS Word?
(a)Edit menu (b)Tools menu
(c)View menu **(d)File menu**

21. Clipboard stores:
(a)Entered text **(b)Copied text**
(c)Deleted text (d)Repeated text

22. The Copy option is used to:
(a)Move text **(b)Duplicate text**
(c) Revise text (d)Delete text

23. Keyboard shortcuts for cut, copy and paste are:
(a) Ctrl+Z, Ctrl+C and Ctrl+P
(b) Ctrl+X, Ctrl+C and Ctrl+V
(c) Ctrl+C, Ctrl+Y, Ctrl+P
(d) Alt+X, Alt+C, Alt+X

24. Which of following key is used to bold a text:
(a)CTRL+SHIFT+B (b) CTRL+ALT+B
(c)CTRL+B (d) CTRL+D

25. The process of changing color, size, style is called:
(a)Styling (b)Typing
(c)Composing **(d)Formatting**

26. Which of following way is not used to align the text?
(a)Top (b)Left (c)Right (d)Center

27. Which option is used to align text both on left and right margins?
(a)Center **(b)Justified**
(c)Right (d)Left

28. What appears below misspelled words in MS Word?
(a)Green line **(b)Red line**
(c)Blue line (d)Orange line

29. What appears below grammtically wrong words in MS Word?
(a)Green line (b)Red line
(c)Blue line (d)Orange line

30. Shortcut key for Spelling & Grammar check is:
(a)F3 (b)F8 (c)F2 **(d)F7**

IT, Computer and Internet

1. Who was the inventor of computer?
   (a) Douglas Engelbart
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) None of these
2. Who was the inventor of computer programme?
   (a) Douglas Engelbart
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) None of these
3. Who was the founder of Microsoft Company?
   (a) Douglas Engelbart
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) Bill Gates
4. Who was the inventor of Mouse?
   (a) Douglas Engelbart
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) None of these
5. Which is the largest search engine of internet?
   (a) Yahoo (b) Google
   (c) Ask (d) MSN
6. Which is the largest software company of computers?
   (a) Microsoft (b) Dell
   (c) IBM (d) My space
7. Which is the largest hardware company of computers?
   (a) Microsoft (b) Dell
   (c) HP (d) My space
8. A computer mainly consists of electronic:
   (a) Circuits (b) Devices
   (c) Chips (d) Parts
9. Which is the oldest search engine of internet?
   (a) Yahoo (b) Google
   (c) Aliweb (d) MSN
10. Time required for a computer to locate and transfer data is called:
    (a) Analogue time (b) Basic time
    (c) Starting time (d) Access time
11. Mention the most universal character-coding set?
    (a) ANSI (b) PASCAL
    (c) UASCII (d) ASCII
12. What is Backbone?
    (a) A network that connects other networks
    (b) A server
    (c) A large computer
    (d) None of them
13. What is BASIC (Beginners All-purpose symbolic Instruction code)?
    (a) A programming language
    (b) A software
    (c) Software coding
    (d) A diploma course
14. Term an ASCII text file which contains a list of DOS commands and program names?
    (a) Batch program (b) Batch file
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
15. Which of the following is a conventional designation of pre-released software?
    (a) Alpha (b) Omega
    (c) Raw (d) Beta
16. Name the binary digit that is the smallest unit of digital information, either on or off, 1 or 0?
    (a) Bitmap (b) Bit
    (c) Bit/second (d) Byte
17. What does mean by BIOS?
    (a) Basic Input/output system
    (b) Beginning Input/output system
    (c) Basic Ingoing/outgoing system
    (d) Basic In/out system
18. There is a temporary storage place for information in computer. What is it called?
    (a) Backup (b) Buffer
    (c) Binary file (d) Data recorder
19. Which of the following is a part of a chip or circuit board that is designed to send and receive data?
    (a) Conductor (b) Loop
    (c) Circuit (d) Bus
20. Term the amount of memory that is needed to specify one ASCII character, eight bits?
    (a) Bit (b) Kilo byte
    (c) Byte (d) Mega byte

21. Pick out the way of describing the architecture of an integrated circuit?
(a) Map (b) Hardware
(c) Chipset (d) Bridges

22. Computer using resources or services provided by a remote machine is called client. What this remote machine is called?
(a) Host (b) Server
(c) Both of them (d) none of them

23. What are the called those images that are available for use on computers?
(a) Bitmaps (b) Clipart
(c) Resources (d) Database

24. COM Port is a connection on an IBM or compatible computer where you plug in the cable for a serial device. Mention another name for COM Port?
(a) USB port (b) Connection
(c) Serial Port (d) Stat

25. Serial ports are smaller than parallel ports. How many pins are there in serial ports?
(a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 6

26. In order to carry out an action in computer we choose a word or phrase that is usually found in menu. What is it called?
(a) Command (b) Request
(c) Order (d) Quest

27. There is a text file that DOS reads when booting which instructs the computer about the configuration of the machine. What is called this text file?
(a) BIOS (b) MS-DOS
(c) Config.sys (d) BASIC

28. Name the data that is sent to the computer by a web server that records those computers actions on a certain web site?
(a) Database (b) Feedback
(c) Daisy chain (d) Cookie

29. CPU means central processing unit. What is referred by the term?
(a) Principle microchip that the computer is built around
(b) Box that houses the main components of computers
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

30. Which of the following is used metaphorically to describe the virtual world of computers?
(a) Cyberworld (b) Cyberspace
(c) Virtualworld (d) Virtual space

31. What is called a structured set of data that is normally associated with software to access and manipulate that data?
(a) Database (b) Backup
(c) Storage (d) Hard disk

32. What is called preset value for some option in a computer programme?
(a) Built-in (b) Default
(c) Programming (d) None of them

33. Mention the term for the screen background in the most graphical user interfaces (GUIs) on which windows, icon, and dialog boxes appear?
(a) Screen saver (b) Desktop
(c) Taskbar (d) Screen

34. Name the part of structure for organizing files on a disk?
(a) Directory (b) Classification
(c) Arrangements (d) Data organizer

35. What is termed the portion of RAM set aside for temporarily holding information read from a disk?
(a) ROM (b) Cache memory
(c) Bus (d) Disk Cache

36. What is document?
(a) a data file (b) a software
(c) a programme (d) an input device

37. What is called the high-capacity optical disc that looks like a CD, but can store much information then CD?
(a) Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)
(b) Super Density disc (SD)
(c) Digital Video Disc (DVD)
(d) All of these

38. A CD can store 650 MB of data. How much data can be stored in a single-layer, single-sided DVD?
(a) 3 GB (b) 4 GB
(c) 2.5 GB (d) 8.5 GB

39. A method of transferring information (often text message) from one computer to another over a network is called:
(a) Electronic Mail (E-Mail)
(b) FAX
(c) Downloading
(d) Data transfer

40. What is called is the coding or scrambling of information in a life. So that it can only be decoded and read by someone who has the correct decoding key?
(a) Encryption (b) Java applet
(c) Firewall (d) Encoding

41. What is extension?
(a) The period and up to three characters at the end of a filename
(b) A special file used on Macintosh computers to add extra functionality to the system
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

42. What is referred by the term FAT (File Allocation Table)?

(a) A special file in which MS-DOS stores information on the layout of a disk
(b) An application which is compiled with code to run on two platforms
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

43. There is a modem which can handle FAX protocols and also transmit data. What this data is called?
(a) FAX Modem (b) Data modem
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

44. A program, document, utility—that isn't hardware on a computer is termed as:
(a) Software (b) Data
(c) Extension (d) File

45. What is used in a computer to protect a networked server from damage by those who log in to it?
(a) Antivirus (b) Firewall
(c) Gateway (d) Flow Control

46. What is called a graphical representation of a directory or subdirectory?
(a) Directory (b) Folder
(c) Partition (d) Extension

47. What is format?
(a) Preparing a disk for use by your hardware and operating system
(b) The way text is set up on a page
(c) The way information is structured in a file
(d) All of these

48. To copy files between the local system and any system reachable over the network is called FTP. What denotes FTP?
(a) First Transfer Protocol
(b) File Transfer Procedure
(c) File transfer protocol
(d) None of these

49. Gateway acts as a bridge between two applications or networks so that data can be transferred between a numbers of computers. What is it?
(a) Hardware (b) Software
(c) None of them (d) Both of them

50. Name the disk drive which contains one or more disks permanently sealed in it and is noted for their speed and high capacity?
(a) Hard disk (b) Floppy disk
(c) Hard drive (d) RAM

51. What is hardware?
(a) Hard disk
(b) Processor
(c) Computer machinery
(d) Motherboard

52. Which of the following terms is used to describe the starting point, or main page of a web site?
(a) First page (b) Links page
(c) Initial page (d) Home page

53. Name the computer that acts as a server for other computers on the network?
(a) Mainframe (b) Host
(c) Main server (d) Master

54. Which protocol is used for transferring html and related files, usually from www sites?
(a) Hypertext Markup language (HTML)
(b) Java script
(c) Java Applet
(d) Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

55. What is referred by the term 'Hypertext'?
(a) That links a PC to server
(b) Text which is used between a PC and ISP
(c) Text which can be read with special software
(d) Text that links to other information

56. There is a process in which an item or file is moved into an application or environment which is different than that native to it. What is it called?
(a) Download (b) Transfer
(c) Import (d) Protocol

57. What is called the part of a computer, programme, or peripheral that communicates with other components?
(a) Bus (b) Interface
(c) Conductor (d) Link

58. Name an internal or private internet that is used strictly within the confines of a company, university etc?
(a) Home net (b) Ethernet
(c) Net (d) Intranet

59. The kernel provides low-level services. Which of the following is included in Kernel's services?
(a) Hardware-software interaction
(b) Memory management
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

60. Kilobyte, 1024 bytes, usually abbreviated K. Where is it used?
(a) Discussing memory
(b) Hard drive storage
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

61. Which term is used for a group of personal computers linked together in order to share programmes, data and peripherals?
(a) LAN (Least Area Network)
(b) LAN (Local Area Network)
(c) LAN (Less Area Network)
(d) LAN (Long Area Network)

62. LPT1 is the name used by MS-DOS. What is referred by this term?
(a) The first USB port on a computer

(b) The first socket on a computer
(c) The first parallel port on a computer
(d) The first com port on a computer

63. Megabyte is usually abbreviated MB or Mb. How many kilobytes are there in Megabyte?
(a) 1000 (b) 1024
(c) 1100 (d) 998

64. What is termed the temporary storage area for information and applications?
(a) Cache (b) Memory
(c) Storage (d) Kernel

65. A small, silicon object which contains microscopic circuitry is termed as:
(a) Processor (b) Microchip
(c) Transistor (d) Chipset

66. *Mo*dulate-*Demo*dulate is a communications device that enables a computer to transmit information over a telephone line. By what name it is popular?
(a) Scanner (b) Modem
(c) Modulator (d) None of these

67. The CPU is located on the main circuit board in a computer. What this board is called?
(a) Motherboard (b) Fatherboard
(c) Mainboard (d) Base-board

68. Which of the following is disk operating system, produced by Microsoft that is the most common operating system for IBM and compatible PCs?
(a) IBM-DOS (b) MS-DOS
(c) OS/2 (d) Unix

69. Term the computer applications involving text, graphics, audio and video, or computers that are designed to provide high quality graphics and audio?
(a) Multimedia (b) Hypermedia
(c) Highmedia (d) Complete-media

70. OCR stands for 'Optical Character Recognition'. What is its function?
(a) Scan the text of printed paper into a computer
(b) Recognize photograph
(c) Separate colours in a colour object
(d) None of these

71. Pick out the term for the connection on an IBM PC or compatible computer usually named LPT1, where is plugged in a cable for a parallel printer?
(a) Common Port (b) Com Port
(c) Serial Port (d) Parallel Port

72. Which of the following is the section of a hard drive?
(a) Partition (b) Room
(c) Space (d) Division

73. What is referred by 'path'?
(a) Specifies the location of a software
(b) Specifies the location of a hardware
(c) Specifies the location of a web
(d) Specifies the location of a file

74. PDF is the abbreviation for:
(a) Published Document Format
(b) Pure Document Format
(c) Portable Document Format
(d) Printable Document Format

75. What is called a hardware item that can be attached to a computer to increase its functionality, such as a printer or monitor?
(a) Accessory
(b) Additional devices
(c) Peripheral
(d) Devices

76. Smallest graphic unit that can be displayed on the screen, usually a single coloured dot is called:
(a) Pixel (b) Pet
(c) Picture element (d) All of these

77. Name the hardware standard for auto configuration, which requires operating system support?
(a) Autoconfig
(b) Plug and Play (PNP)
(c) Built in
(d) Plug and Run

78. Which of the following ports are commonly used in computer?
(a) Serial (b) Parallel
(c) USB (d) All of these

79. What is called the memory that can be used by applications to perform necessary tasks while the computer is on?
(a) Cache memory
(b) Random Access Memory (RAM)
(c) Hard memory
(d) Volatile memory

80. A portion of RAM that is used as if it were a disk drive is called:
(a) RAM Disk (b) Virtual drive
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

81. What is virtual memory?
(a) A temporary memory in a hard disk
(b) A permanent memory in a hard disk
(c) Method of using hard disk space to provide extra memory
(d) None of these

82. A portion of RAM that is used as if it were a disk drive is called:
(a) RAM Disk (b) Virtual drive
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

83. The process of finding and removing errors in computer programmes is called:
(a) Decoding (b) Recycling
(c) Debugging d) Re activating

84. What is ASCII?

(a) American School of Computer Information Interchange
(b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
(c) Asian Standard Code for Information Interchange
(d) American Standard Code for Intelligent

85. A device which encodes characters by the depression of keys is known as:
(a) Printer (b) Keyboard
(c) Mouse (d) Hard drive

86. The area inside a computer frame and auxiliary where date and instructions are stored is called:
(a) Memory (b) Interpreter
(c) Recorder (d) Hopper

87. CT Scan stands for computerized technology
(a) Computerized tomography
(b) Computer technology
(c) All of above
(d) None of the above

88. URL stands for
(a) Uniform Research Locator
(b) Universal Resource Locator
(c) Uni Relative Locator
(d) Uniform Resource Locator

89. RAM stands for
(a) Room Amplified Modulator
(b) Random Access Memory
(c) Random Access Memo
(d) None of the above

90. Which one is an Operating System?
(a) Harvard Graphics
(b) Windows 2000
(c) MS-Office
(d) C++

91. Which of the following is an internal memory of a computer?
(a) Floppy Discs (b) USB
(c) RAM (d) CDs

92. When using computers which of the following involves reducing the electricity consumed or environmental waste generated?
(a) Green Computing
(b) Cyclic Process
(c) Violation
(d) Manufacturing

93. In a Word document this describes the size, weight, and spacing of a character.
(a) Font (b) Points
(c) Typeface (d) Typography

94. Which of the following is an example of Database Management System?
(a) Adobe Photoshop
(b) US Power Point
(c) MS Word
(d) ORACLE

95. When you insert a comment in a document, the comment appears in a:
(a) New window (b) Balloon
(c) Sticky note icon (d) Sidebar

96. Speed of LaserJet printer is measured in:
(a) Character per second
(b) Page per minute
(c) Line per minute
(d) Character per minute

97. A computer cannot function without:
(a) Microsoft Office
(b) Operating System
(c) Internet Connection
(d) Antivirus Protection

98. Which is the full form of Wi-Fi?
(a) Wireless Fidelity
(b) Wired Fidelity
(c) Wireless Focus
(d) Wireless Field

99. A computer virus is:
(a) A Micro organism
(b) Electromagnetic waves entering computer through a network
(c) A useful micro component of a computer
(d) A computer programme

100. Which of the following files have an 'mpg' extension?
(a) Audio (b) Image
(c) Video (d) Flash

101. CD is an optical disk format that is used to hold:
(a) Pre-recorded text
(b) Graphics
(c) Sound
(d) All of these

102. Which of the following keyboard shortcut is used to reverse the last action in Microsoft Word?
(a) Ctrl + Z (b) Ctrl + X
(c) Ctrl + Y (d) Ctrl + U

103. What is full form of DSL in terms of information technology?
(a) Digital System Line
(b) Digital Super Line
(c) Digital Subscriber Line
(d) Digital Speed Line

104. What is the shortcut key for page break in MS Word?
(a) CTRL + Enter (b) Shift + Enter
(c) Space + Enter (d) None of these

105. "Add New Hardware" option exists in:
(a) Title bar (b) Status bar
(c) Control Panel (d) Taskbar

106. A Hyperlink is:
(a) A word phrase that, when clicked, displays another document
(b) A scripting language

(c) A world wide web gateway
(d) A system that employs multimedia resources

107. Which of the following is not an Operating System?
(a) DOS (b) Linux
(c) Windows (d) Oracle

108. When you are working on a document, by default Word automatically saves your document:
(a) Every 10 minutes
(b) Every 10 seconds
(c) When you close the document
(d) When you close the application

109. In MS Excel, A worksheet range is a:
(a) A command used for data modeling
(b) A range of values such as from 23 to 234
(c) A group of cells
(d) A group of worksheets

110. Who invented the World Wide Web (WWW) with Robert Cailiau?
(a) Laiszlo Neztjev
(b) Tom Burns
(c) Tim Berners Lee
(d) Fred Zukerburg

111. A_____ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.
(a) MAN (b) LAN
(c) WAN (d) None of these

112. F1, F2 to F12 these keys are called:
(a) Numeric Keys
(b) Alpha Function Keys
(c) Function Keys
(d) None of these

113. Embedded Formula in MS EXCEL can be removed by pressing:
(a) BACKSPACE (b) PAGE DOWN
(c) DELETE (d) END

114. Which key is used to move at the end of a paragraph?
(a) HOME (b) PAGE DOWN
(c) END (d) ENTER

115. Which of the following terms is known as half-byte?
(a) Nibble (b) Giga-byte
(c) Tera-Byte (d) Quibble

116. What does Boot means in computing language?
(a) To load an operating system
(b) To start RAM
(c) To initiate ROM
(d) None of these

117. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called
(a) Computer network
(b) Distributed system
(c) Networking system
(d) none of the mentioned

118. Term which refers to the sharpness or clarity of an image, is
(a) pitch (b) pixel
(c) resolution (d) signal

119. Which of the following is an operating system?
(a) Microsoft Word (b) Windows 2000
(c) Java (d) Outlook

120. What is the keyboard shortcut for creating a chart from the selected cell range?
(a) F2 (b) F8
(c) F11 (d) F12

121. The brain of any computer system is
(a) ALU (b) Memory
(c) CPU (d) Control unit

122. Ctrl +] is used for
(a) Increase the font size
(b) Decrease the font size
(c) Increase the font colour
(d) None of above

123. In PowerPoint for black screen the short cut key used
(a) B (b) W
(c) L (d) P

124. Mainly which port is used in computer
(a) USB (b) Serial
(c) Parallel (d) All of above

125. To change text in Italic form
(a) Ctrl + I (b) Ctrl + B
(c) Ctrl + C (d) None of above

126. In MS World Landscape is for
(a) Page Orientation
(b) Page Layout
(c) Page portray
(d) None of above

127. 1 byte is equal to
(a) 2 bit (b) 7 bit
(c) 8 bit (d) None of above

128. Which are the following hardware devices
(a) Motherboard (b) Processor
(c) Hard Disc (d) All of these

129. Michael Dell is one of the biggest names of
(a) Hollywood (b) Wall Street
(c) Computer World (d) American Politics

Answer Key

1. c	18. b	35. d	52. d	69. a	86. a	103. c	120. c
2. b	19. d	36. a	53. b	70. a	87. a	104. a	121 c
3. d	20. c	37. d	54. d	71. d	88. d	105. c	122 a
4. a	21. c	38. d	55. d	72. a	89. a	106. a	123 a
5. b	22. c	39. a	56. c	73. d	90. b	107. d	124 d
6. a	23. b	40. a	57. b	74. c	91. c	108. a	125 a
7. c	24. c	41. c	58. d	75. c	92. a	109. c	126 a
8. b	25. c	42. c	59. c	76. d	93. a	110. a	127 c
9. c	26. a	43. c	60. c	77. b	94. d	111. b	128 d
10. b	27. c	44. d	61. b	78. d	95. a	112. c	129 c
11. d	28. d	45. b	62. c	79. b	96. b	113. c	
12. a	29. c	46. b	63. b	80. c	97. b	114. c	
13. a	30. b	47. d	64. b	81. c	98. a	115. a	
14. c	31. a	48. b	65. b	82. a	99. d	116. a	
15. d	32. b	49. d	66. b	83. c	100. b	117. b	
16. b	33. b	50. a	67. a	84. b	101. d	118. c	
17. b	34. a	51. c	68. b	85. b	102. c	119. b	

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Computer One Lines MCQ's

- The output quality of a printer is measured by Dot per inch
- A byte is a group of 8 bits
- Those system software which one uses to translate high level language into low level language or machine language and vice versa are called Programming Language Translation
- Four nibbles are equal to Two Bytes Smallest unit of memory is Bit
- 1 Megabyte is equal to 1024 Kilobytes 1 Kilobyte is equal to 1024 Bytes
- The printer in which each letter is formed with the series of dots is called Dot Matrix Printer
- The programs which are required to run peripheral devices such as mouse keyboard, printer etc. are called Device Drivers
- Internet Search Engines Google was founded by Larry Page and Sergery Brin
- In the world of computer science LINUX is an operating System?
- Adobe company produces PageMaker, Photoshop and Acrobat.
- SIM stands for Subscriber identity module
- VGA stands for Video Graphic Array
- Mouse is an Input device
- Silicon is used in making of Computer Chips
- PNG is a file extension of Image
- In MS-Word Home key moves the cursor to the Beginning of the line
- In Ms Word the Tool used for finding a similar word in a Document is called Thesaurus
- The computer program that contains instructions to operate a device is called Device driver
- In Computer Science a device which encodes characters by the depression of Keys is known as Keyboard
- RAM stands for Random Access Memory
- HP is a famous brand of computer equipment. What does HP stand for Hewlett-Packard
- ATM is abbreviation of Automated Teller Machine
- Modem is used to send digital data over a phone line
- Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a Network
- Pea can fix nitrogen from air.
- CPU is an abbreviation of Central Processing Unit.
- RAM stands for Random Access Memory.
- The length of IP address is 32 bits
- Facebook was launched in 2004
- The docx file contains MS Office Word
- The file extension DLL stands for Dynamic Link Library
- The extension of a MS Access Database is mdb.
- The key combination used to permanently delete a file from Windows computer is Shift + delete
- Data is permanently stored in Hard Disk
- What are the steps to upgrade a 32-bit version to a 64-bit version of Windows? Ans. It cannot be upgraded
- To change a lowercase letter to uppercase and uppercase letter to lowercase select? Sentence Case
- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- The general format of the URL is as follows: type: // Address /path /
- The computer abbreviation "OS" stands for: Operating System
- How many versions of Windows 8 for PC have been released? 3 versions
- A group of 8 bits is called Byte
- The file extension .jsp stands for: Java Server Page
- What is the full form of WWW? World Wide Web

- The microphone converts the sound into: Electrical Signals
- A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is: A hub
- Windows 7 was released in which year? It was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009 and became generally available on October 22, 2009.
- What is Windows XP? An operating system
- ATM stands for: Automated Teller Machine
- Which one of these is used to find information on World Wide Web? Search Engine
- ".gif" is an extension of which type of file? Image
- The founder of IBM Company? Thomas J. Watson
- Volatile Memory is: Ram
- When you delete an object, Windows XP sends it to: Recycle Bin
- A folder in windows c can't be made with the name: Com/Com 1/Com2/Com3
- Copying a software without purchasing it is Software Piracy
- What is the use of Firewall in a computer? For security
- What is the full form of ISO? International Standard Organization
- A network that covers large area, city, country and World is called: WAN
- What is the official Twitter bird's name? Larry
- Frequency is measured in: hertz
- Program that contain instructions to operate a device is called Device Driver
- The keys starting with character F1 to F12 are: Function Keys
- Which one of these is not a feature of Windows 8? Urban user interface
- What was the old domain name of Facebook? thefacebook.com
- Google was founded in: 1996
- The first Tweet on Twitter was sent: March 21, 2006
- What is HTML? Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.
- 1 byte consists of: 8 bits
- What is the full form of IP? Internet Protocol
- BASIC is the abbreviation of: Beginners Anti Purpose Symbolic Instruction Codes
- SOAP stands for: Small Object Access Protocol
- Microsoft Windows 8 is: An Operating System
- Which of the following features allow Windows 10 to adapt to different device types? Continuum
- Maximize, Minimize and Close button are called: Control Button
- Twitter is a Social networking website.
- Personal Computers are also known as: Microcomputer
- Dr. Solomon and McAfee are popular: Anti-Virus
- Red wavy lines under text indicate: Spelling Mistakes
- The software that are available free of cost are called: Freeware
- By default the bar located at the bottom of the Desktop is: Taskbar
- The transfer of data from one place to another is called: Data Communication
- Green wavy lines under text indicate? Grammatical Mistake
- SQL is a (n): Structured Language
- Windows 8 was released in which year? 2012
- Which one is an Operating System? Windows Vista
- A Terabyte represents about: 1 trillion bytes
- The file extension PNG stands for: Portable Network Graphic File
- The card which is used for internet: Modem Card
- In Windows 10, what is the shortcut key to open programs that are pinned to task bar? Windows + [1] [2] [3] [...]
- What is meaning of .mng? Multiple Network Graphic
- Windows 7 is preceded by which version of the windows? Windows Vista
- What is the name of new built-in browser includes in Windows 10? Super Internet Explorer Pro
- Analog signal is measured in: Volts
- In Windows 7, what is the shortcut key for creating a New Folder? Ctrl + Shift + N
- What is the full form of TCP? Transmission Control Protocol
- Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) can do: Logical Operation, Mathematical Operation
- The total number of function keys in a computer keyboard are: 12
- A bit can be 1 or 0
- Which of the following protocol is used to access Webpages on World Wide Web? HTTP

- Which of the following option is not true for FORTRAN? Translation
- A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called: LAN
- Which one of the following is Internet Protocol? TCP/IP
- The upper most bar showing the name of the application is called: Title Bar
- Which of the following is the founder of Facebook? Mark Zuckerberg
- By default, the bar located at the bottom of the desktop is: Taskbar
- What is the full form of Wi-Fi? Wireless Fidelity
- The output of the printer is known as: Hard Copy
- Which of the following is an email client? Yahoo
- Laser beam technology is used in one of the following: Optical Disks
- All the files deleted from computer are stored in Recycle Bin
- What is the full form of PDF? Portable Document Format
- The Google IPO was done in: 2004
- A Search Engine is: A website that look through databases for matching criteria
- Windows 10 was launched in which year? 2015
- Printer is an example of: Hardcopy
- Who invented the Qwerty Keyboard? Christopher Latham Sholes
- A set of raw, unprocessed facts, figures and symbols is called: Data
- Windows XP was released in: 2001
- Windows XP was succeeded by: Windows Vista
- Half byte = 1nibble = 4 bits
- Bit means Binary Digit
- 1 byte = 8 bits
- 1 mega byte = 1048576 bytes
- 1 kilo byte = 1024 bytes
- A combination of 16 bits are called word.
- A terabyte = 1 trillion bytes
- Our PC belongs to 4th generation
- Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus
- First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories
- WORM means Write Once Read Many
- Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
- WWW/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by Tim Burner Lee in 1992
- Intel means Integrated Electronics
- 1 worksheet contains 256 columns
- G.W.Basic G.W stands for Gate Way
- Super Computer was created by J.H.Van Tassel
- CORBA is Common Object Request Broker Architecture
- URL is Uniform Resource Locator
- Intel invented RAM chip
- Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
- DVDs hold more information than CDs. They use smaller bumps and have two reflective layers
- Recordable CDs do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light
- In 1951 Univac – 1, the world's first commercial computer was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. They built ENIAC, the first electronic computer in 1946
- In 1968 mainframe was built.
- In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed
- In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.
- In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
- Super computers uses parallel processing
- In 1974, computer games were introduced
- PROM is the abbreviation of programmable read only memory
- What was the world's first high level programming language 1957: IBM FORTRAN
- A JPEG is a picture file format - what does JPEG stand for: Joint Photographic Experts Group
- During World War II, IBM built the computers the Nazis used to manage their death/concentration camps
- Registers are temporary storage areas within the CPU.
- First apple computer was built in garage.
- The language of small talk is object oriented.
- Shell is an operating environment.
- Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.
- NOS refer to operating systems for a network.
- In EBCDIC each character is denoted by 8 bits.
- Diodes are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.
- Wetware stands for any organic intelligence.

- GIGO stands for garbage in garbage out.
- Application of flip-flap are counters, shift register and transfer register.
- Bootstrap is associated with computer.
- FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
- A group of character that is termed as a single entity is called word.
- Clip art is a computer prepared art.
- Mark sensing is another term for OMR.
- Authorization to make multiple software copies is called site licensing.
- Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
- Free software is also known as public domain software.
- In computer DFD stands for Data Flow Diagram.
- Cyber Space is called to Virtual world of the computer.
- What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for Stanford University Network
- What does Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics
- All PCs have a BIOS what does bios stand for-Basic Input Output System
- What is the common name for an integrated circuit A Chip
- In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on a domain name-Ireland
- What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer 65 DEC
- The first web browser publicly available NCSA Mosaic
- The world's most powerful super computer is called ASCI white.
- World Wide Web was invented in 1993 by Tim Bareness Lee.
- The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
- The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.
- The transformation from heavy computers to PCs was made possible using microprocessors.
- The first microprocessor was developed in 1971 by Intel.
- A pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors.
- Mark-1, Apple-1, and collossus were initial desktop computers.
- Binary digits are briefed as bit.
- A collection of bits is called byte.
- The first home computer (1977), which was sold in millions of units was Apple II.
- 'PARAM' is a supercomputer.
- Father of the Computer.. Charles Babbage
- The first computer was invented by Charles Babbage in the year 1822.
- Ada Lovelace, was the first programmer for this computer.
- The first patent for working computers was done by ENIAC in 1952.
- The very first microprocessor was inventedin 1970 for the use in the electronic calculators.
- The first microprocessor was Intel 4004 and was developed by Ted Hoff.
- A pointing device Mouse used in computer which functions by detecting the motion, consisting of one or more buttons was invented by Douglas Engelbart at the Stanford Research Institute in 1963.
- The first printer was developed by Remington Rand.
- In 1973, internet was developed by American Scientist V. Cert, who was assigned a project by ARPA.
- The inventor of www is Tim Berner Lee as well as Robert Cailliau in the year 1990. It is the most popular service on the internet. It is a system for organizing as well as linking internet files, resources, and services and providing access to them.
- Bill Gates and Paul Allen are the founders of Microsoft. It was founded in the year1975 at Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Microsoft was founded to develop BASIC interpreters for the Altair 8800
- C programming language was developed by Dennis Ritchie in 1972 at Bell Telephone laboratories to use in Unix operating system. Basically it was developed for the implementation of system software, it hasbeen used even in developing application software.
- Email which stands for Electronic Mail was invented by Ray Tomlinson in the year 1971and initiated in using "@" sign for separating user name and machine.
- EBay managed by an American company was started by Pierre Omidyar, on September 3,1995.
- Wiki, as the name suggests, is an online guide or dictionary for anyone to accessinformation online. Wikipedia was invented by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger in the year 2001 and previously known Nupedia from 1996-97.
- MySpace is a social networking website is

invented by Tom Anderson. It was launchedin August 2003 and the headquarters is based in Beverly Hills, California

- Digital Computer" was invented by Howard Aiken
- Abacus is considered as the first known counting device and it was originated from Asia. Abacus worked on a place-value notion meaning that the place of a bead or rock on the apparatus determined how much it was worth.
- In 1642 a French mathematician and philosopher Blaise Pascal invented the first mechanical digital calculator using gears known as the Pascaline.
- In 1812 Charles P. Babbage later known as the "father of the computer", designed a machine, the difference engine which was steern- powered , fully automatic and commanded by a fixed instruction program.
- In 1947 the giant calculating device ENIAC (Electrical Numerical Integrator and Calculator) machine was developed by John W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert, Jr. at the University of Pennsylvania.
- In early 1960s Gene Amdahl designed the IBM System/360 series of mainframe computers, which considered as the first general purpose digital computers which uses intergrated circuits.
- In 1961 Dr. Hopper developed the COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language) programming language.
- In 1964 the International Business Machines (IBM) publishes and marketed the term "word processor
- In 1965 Dr. Thomas Kurtz and Dr. John Kemeny developped BASIC (Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) programming language
- In 1969 the Internet was started.
- In 1969, computers were first used to communicate synchronously.
- In 1970 Dr. Ted Hoff developed the famous Intel 4004 microprocessor (G) chip.
- In 1971 the Intel released the first microprocessor, a specialized integrated circuit which was able to process four bits of data at a time.
- In 1976 Apple Computers was founded by Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak.
- In 1981 the IBM PC was introduced with a 16-bit microprocessor.
- Bit means Binary Digit
- 1 byte is equal to 8 bits
- 1 megabyte is equal to 1048576 bytes A terabyte is equal to 1 trillion bytes
- Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus
- First computer virus was created in 1970 atBell laboratories
- Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
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- Registers are temporary storage areaswithin the CPU.
- First apple computer was built in a garage.
- The language of small talk is object oriented.
- Shell is an operating environment.
- Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.
- In EBCDIC each character is denoted by 8bits.
- Bit means Binary Digit
- 1 byte is equal to 8 bits
- 1 megabyte is equal to 1048576 bytes A terabyte is equal to 1 trillion bytes
- Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus
- First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories

- Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
- WWWhttp: (hypertext transfer protocol)was created by Tim Burner Lee
- Intel means Integrated Electronics
- 1 worksheet contains 256 columns
- CORBA is Common Object Request BrokerArchitecture
- URL is Uniform or Universal ResourceLocator
- Intel invented RAM chip
- Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
- DVDs hold more information than CDs. They use smaller bumps and have tworeflective layers
- Recordable CDs do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light
- In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 wasdeveloped
- In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.
- In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
- Super computers uses parallel processing
- In 1974, computer games were introduced.
- PROM is the abbreviation of programmable Read Only Memory
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- What does Intel stand for-IntegratedElectronics
- All PCs have a BIOS what does bios standfor-Basic Input Output System
- In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on adomain name? Ireland
- The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
- The 1stcommercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.
- The first microprocessor was developed in1971 by Intel.
- A Pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors.
- Binary digits are briefed as bit.
- A collection of bits is called byte.
- 1 kilo byte is equal to 1024 bytes
- A combination of 16 bits are called word.
- Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics
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- the common name for an integrated circuit is A Chip
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- 65 DEC Company introduced the first commercial minicomputer?
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- Saverin is one of five co-founders of Facebook.
- Google was founded by Lawrence E. Page and Sergey M. Brin while they were students at Stanford University. Google Inc was incorporated on September 4, 1998.
- The first Apple computer, Apple-I wasinvented by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak in the year 1976 under the company name Apple Computers Inc.
- Bluetooth technology was firstly introduced by telecommunication manufacturer Ericsson, based in Sweden in 1994.
- USB (Universal Serial Bus) was invented and developed by Vijay Bhatt in 1996.

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

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General Computer Functional Keys

- ***Ctrl + A :*** *Select All*
- ***Ctrl + B:*** *Bold*
- ***Ctrl + C:*** *Copy*
- ***Ctrl + D:*** *Font*
- ***Ctrl + E :*** *Center Alignment*
- ***Ctrl + F :*** *Find*
- ***Ctrl + G:*** *Go to*
- ***Ctrl + H :*** *Replace*
- ***Ctrl + I :*** *Italic*
- ***Ctrl + J :*** *Justify Alignment*
- ***Ctrl + K:*** *Insert hyperlinks*
- ***Ctrl + L :*** *Left Alignment*
- ***Ctrl + M:*** *Increase indent*
- ***Ctrl + N:*** *New*
- ***Ctrl + O:*** *Open*
- ***Ctrl + P:*** *Print*
- ***Ctrl + Q:*** *Normal style*
- ***Ctrl + R :*** *Right Alignment*
- ***Ctrl + S :*** *Save / Save As*
- ***Ctrl + T :*** *Hanging Indent*
- ***Ctrl + U :*** *Underline*
- ***Ctrl + V:*** *Paste*
- ***Ctrl + w:*** *Close*
- ***Ctrl + x:*** *Cut*
- ***Ctrl + Ý:*** *Redo*
- ***Ctrl + Z:*** *Undo*
- ***Ctrl + 1 :*** *Single Spacing*
- ***Ctrl + 2 :*** *Double Spacing*
- ***Ctrl + 5 :*** *1,5 lines*
- ***Ctrl + Esc:*** *Start menu*
- ***F1:*** *Running the help function provided on word*
- ***F2:*** *Altering name a file / folder*
- ***F3:*** *Running orders command*
- ***F4:*** *Repeating previous orders*
- ***F5:*** *Refresh*
- ***F6.:*** *Running other command pane*
- ***F7:*** *spelling Check*
- ***F8:*** *The beginning of the highlight / selection of text or object*
- ***F9 :*** *Menu update Field (Mail Merge)*
- ***F10:*** *Enable menu*

- ***F11:*** *Entering the next field (mail merge)*
- ***F12:*** *Activating the us save dialog*
- ***ESC:*** *Cancel dialogue / command*
- ***Enter:*** *Perform an option or end a paragraph*
- ***Tab:*** *Move text according to the existing tab tags on horizontal ruler*
- ***Windows:*** *Menu ktifkan start menu*
- ***Shortcut:*** *Activating shortcut at cursor position*
- ***Delete:*** *Remove 1 characters on the right of the cursor*
- ***Backspace:*** *Removing 1 characters on the left of the cursor*
- ***Insert:*** *Menu visit character in cursor position*
- ***Home:*** *Move cursor position to the beginning of the line*
- ***End:*** *Move cursor position to end of line*
- ***Page Up:*** *Roll the screen up*
- ***Page Down:*** *Roll the screen down*
- ***Up:*** *MOVE CURSOR 1 line up*
- ***Down:*** *MOVE CURSOR 1 line down*
- ***Left:*** *MOVING CURSOR 1 characters to left*
- ***Right:*** *MOVE THE CURSOR 1 characters to the right*
- ***Num Lock on:*** *Function typing numbers and active math operators*
- ***NUM LOCK OFF:*** *Active Navigation button function*
- ***Shift + F10:*** *Open the shortcut, just like clicking right*
- ***Alt:*** *Button emphasis that is not combined with other buttons only Work to enable or start using bar menu*
- ***Shift + Delete:*** *Delete selected items permanently without placing items In Recycle bin*
- ***Ctrl + Right Arrow:*** *Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next word*
- ***Ctrl + Left Arrow:*** *Move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous word*
- ***Ctrl + Down Arrow:*** *Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next paragraph*
- ***Ctrl + Up Arrow:*** *Move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous paragraph*
- ***Alt + F4:*** *Close active items, or log out of active programs*
- ***Alt + Enter:*** *Displaying properties from selected objects*
- ***Alt + Spacebar:*** *Open the shortcut menu for active windows*
- ***Ctrl + F4:*** *Close active documents in programs that allow you To have some open documents simultaneously*
- ***Alt + Tab:*** *Switch between open items*
- ***Alt + ESC:*** *Cycle through items in an open order*
- ***Ctrl + shift + Tab:*** *Move backwards through tabs*
- ***Shift + Tab:*** *Move backwards through*

Complete List of MS-Excel Shortcut Keys

- ***Ctrl+A*** *Select All*
- ***Ctrl+B*** *Bold*
- ***Ctrl+C*** *Copy*
- ***Ctrl+D*** *Fill Down*
- ***Ctrl+F*** *Find*
- ***Ctrl+G*** *Go to*
- ***Ctrl+H*** *Replace*
- ***Ctrl+I*** *Italic*
- ***Ctrl+K*** *Insert Hyperlink*
- ***Ctrl+N*** *New Workbook*
- ***Ctrl+O*** *Open*
- ***Ctrl+P*** *Print*
- ***Ctrl+R*** *Fill Right*
- ***Ctrl+S*** *Save*
- ***Ctrl+U*** *Underline*
- ***Ctrl+V*** *Paste*
- ***Ctrl W*** *Close*
- ***Ctrl+X*** *Cut*
- ***Ctrl+Y*** *Repeat*
- ***Ctrl+Z*** *Undo*
- ***F1*** *Hel*
- ***F2*** *Edit*
- ***F3*** *Paste Name*
- ***F4*** *Repeat last action*
- ***F4*** *While typing a formula, switch between absolute/relative refs*
- ***F5*** *Go to*
- ***F6*** *Next Pane*
- ***F7*** *Spell check*
- ***F8*** *Extend mode*
- ***F9*** *Recalculate all workbooks*
- ***F10*** *Activate Menu bar*
- ***F11*** *New Chart*
- ***F12*** *Save As*
- ***Ctrl+:*** *Insert Current Time*
- ***Ctrl+;*** *Insert Current Date*
- ***Ctrl+"*** *Copy Value from Cell Above*
- ***Ctrl+'*** *Copy Formula from Cell Above*
- ***Shift*** *Hold down shift for additional functions in Excel's menu*
- ***Shift+F1*** *What's This?*

- ***Shift+F2*** *Edit cell comment*
- ***Shift+F3*** *Paste function into formula*
- ***Shift+F4*** *Find Next*
- ***Shift+F5*** *Find*
- ***Shift+F6*** *Previous Pane*
- ***Shift+F8*** *Add to selection*
- ***Shift+F9*** *Calculate active worksheet*
- ***Shift+F10*** *Display shortcut menu*
- ***Shift+F11*** *New worksheet*
- ***Shift+F12*** *Save*
- ***Ctrl+F3*** *Define name*
- ***Ctrl+F4*** *Close*
- ***Ctrl+F5*** *XL, Restore window size*
- ***Ctrl+F6*** *Next workbook window*
- ***Shift+Ctrl+F6*** *Previous workbook window*
- ***Ctrl+F7*** *Move window*
- ***Ctrl+F8*** *Resize window*
- ***Ctrl+F9*** *Minimize workbook*
- ***Ctrl+F10*** *Maximize or restore window*
- ***Ctrl+F11*** *Inset 4.0 Macro sheet*
- ***Ctrl+F1*** *File Open*
- ***Alt+F1*** *Insert Chart*
- ***Alt+F2*** *Save A*
- ***Alt+F4*** *Exit*
- ***Alt+F8*** *Macro dialog box*
- ***Alt+F11*** *Visual Basic Editor*
- ***Ctrl+Shift+F3*** *Create name by using names of row and column labels*
- ***Ctrl+Shift+F6*** *Previous Window*
- ***Ctrl+Shift+F12*** *Print*
- ***Alt+Shift+F1*** *New worksheet*
- ***Alt+Shift+F2*** *Save*
- ***Alt+ =*** *AutoSum*
- ***Ctrl+ `*** *Toggle Value/Formula display*
- ***Ctrl+Shift+A*** *Insert argument names into formula*
- ***Alt+Down arrow*** *Display AutoComplete list*
- ***Alt+'*** *Format Style dialog box*
- ***Ctrl+Shift+~*** *General format*
- ***Ctrl+Shift+!*** *Comma format*
- ***Ctrl+Shift+@*** *Time format*

In Photoshop Shortcut Keys

❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + B	Black & White Layer
❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + D	Convert to Smart objects
❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + G	Gaussian Blur
❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + J	New Layer via cut (show dialog)
❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + N	New blank layer (No dialog)
❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V	Paste in Selection
❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + Y	Reveal All
❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + <	Decrease type size by 10 pt
❖ Ctrl + Shift + Alt + >	Increase type size by 10 pt

Inpage Urdu Short Keys

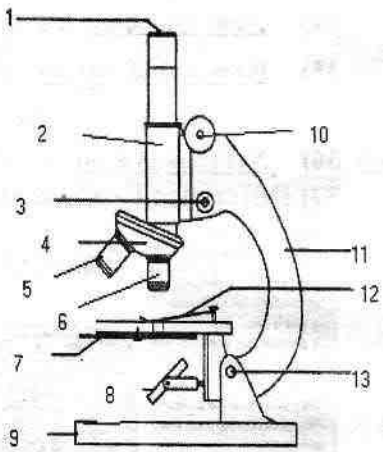
❖ Ctrl + A	Selects all
❖ Ctrl + B	Applies or removes bold formatting
❖ Ctrl + C	Copies selected text or graphics
❖ Ctrl + F	Displays the Find and Replace dialog box, with the Find tab selected
❖ Ctrl + G	Displays Paragraph Preferences dialog box
❖ Ctrl + H	Displays Character dialog box
❖ Ctrl + I	Applies or removes italic formatting
❖ Ctrl + N	Creates a new document
❖ Ctrl + O	Open Documents
❖ Ctrl + P	Prints the current presentation
❖ Ctrl + R	Displays the Find and Replace dialog box, with the Replace tab selected
❖ Ctrl + S	Save a Document
❖ Ctrl + V	Pastes cut or copied object or text
❖ Ctrl + X	Cuts the selected text, graphics
❖ Ctrl + Y	Import
❖ Ctrl + Z	Undoes an action
❖ Ctrl + F4	File Close
❖ Ctrl + F5	Increases word to word spacing
❖ Ctrl + F6	Decreases word to word spacing
❖ Ctrl + F7	Superscripts selected text
❖ Ctrl + F8	Subscripts selected text
❖ Ctrl + F9	Decreases the font size by 1 point
❖ Ctrl + F10	Increases the font size by 1 point
❖ Ctrl + Spacebar	Toggle Language (Urdu to English & English to Urdu)
❖ F5	Fit in windows

GENERAL SCIENCE
(جنرل سائنس)

Cellular Organization of Plants and Animals

Unit No: 1

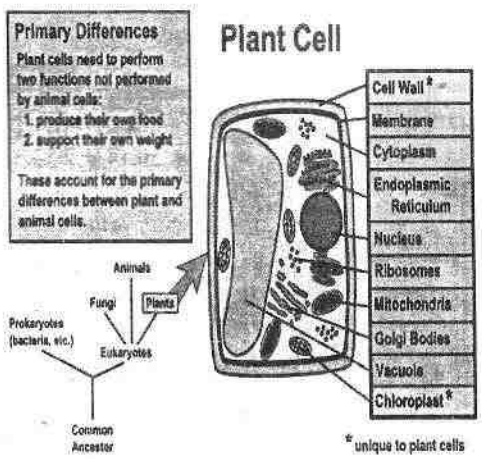
1) Those organisms which are made of **large number of cell** are called **multi-cellular (کثیر الخلیات) organisms**.
2) Those organisms which are made of **only one cell** are called **unicellular (یک خلوی) organisms.**
3) Unicellular organisms are **amoeba**, **paramecium**, **euglena**, **chlamydomonas**.
4) Cell--------> Tissue------->Organ--------->System--------->Organism
5) **Microscope** is an instrument which helps to see those things that cannot see with our naked eyes.
6) **"Micro"** means **small** and **"scope"** means to **see**.
7) **1) Eyepiece (ocular):** where you look through to see the image
8) **2) Body tube:** Holds the eyepiece and connects it down to the objectives
9) **3) Fine adjustment knob:** Moves the body of the microscope up/down more slowly; fine control. Gets the specimen exactly focused. We only use this after we first use the coarse adjustment knob.
10) **4) Nosepiece:** Rotating piece at the bottom of the body tube. Let's us choose between several lenses (objectives.)
11) **5) High power objective:** Used for high power magnification (the longer objective lens)
12) **6) Low power objective:** Used for low power magnification

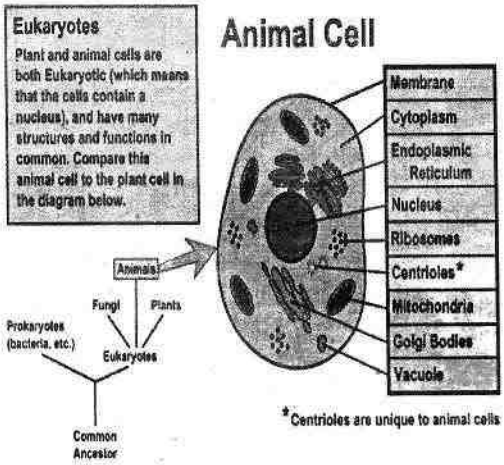


13) **7) Diaphragm:** Controls amount of light going through the specimen
14) **8) Light/mirror:** Source of light, usually found near the base of the microscope.
15) **9) Base:** Supports the microscope
16) **10) Coarse adjustment knob:** Moves body of the microscope up/down more quickly; Gets specimen approximately focused.
17) **11) Arm:** Holds main part of the microscope to the base.
18) **12) Stage clips:** Hold the slide in place.

19) **13) Inclination joint:** Use to tilt the microscope.
20) A **cell** is the unit of structure and function of a **living organism**.
21) First main Difference between animals and plants cell is that the outer most covering in plant cell is **cell wall**.
22) The second one is cell **membrane** is present under the cell wall in plants. But it is the outer most covering of the animal cell.
23) **Cytoplasm (خلیہ مائع)** is a thick viscous (گاڑھا) liquid which fills the space between the nucleus and the cell membrane.
24) **Centrioles:** Animal cells contain organelles known as centrioles, which are not present in plant cells. Centrioles help move chromosomes during **cell division**.
25) **Vacuole** is a sac (تھیلی) like structure which store **waste material** for some time before removal from the body.
26) **Vacuole: Animal cells** may have **many tiny vacuoles**.
27) A plant cell usually has a **single large vacuole,** which serves as a storage tank for food, water, waste products, and other materials.
28) **Nucleus** is the most important part of the cell. It controls all activities of the cell.
29) **Plant cell** has **chloroplast** which has green pigment called **chlorophyll (پودوں اور پتوں کو سبز رنگ دینے والا مادہ).** It helps plants to prepare its own food.
30) The **largest cell** is the **egg** of an **Ostrich**.
31) **Many organs** when work together makes a **system**.
32) Mouth stomach, small intestine liver etc. work together to make **digestive system.**
33) **Heart, vessels called veins and arteries** make **circulatory system**.
34) **Nose, windpipe** and **lungs** make **respiratory system (نظام تنفس).**
35) **Removal of wastes** from the body and nervous system (اعصابی نظام) for overall control of the body is called **excretory system (نظام اخراج)**.
36) **Nervous system** is made up of **brain, spinal cord** and **nerves**.

37) Difference between animal and plant cell.





Exercise

38) Muscle is a type of.....
a) **Tissue** **b)** Organ c) System
39) A branch on a stem is a part of .....system.
a) Root b) Branch c) **Shoot**
40) Which system of your body is responsible for the transport of digested food?
a) Digestive system b) **Circulatory system** **c)** Respiratory system
41) Brain controls the body just like the .....controls activities of a cell.
a) Mitochondria b) Cytoplasm c) **Nucleus**
42) Which instruments can help to see micro-organisms clearly.....
a) Telescope b) **Microscope** c) Hand lens
43) "Micro" means.....and "scope" means to.....
a) **Small and see** b) Small and Large c) Large and see
44) In microscope the lens towards the eye is called piece lens while toward the object is called.....
a) Subjective lens b) **Objective lens** c) large lens
45) All the living things are made up small structural units called.....?
a) Element b) Tissue c) **Cell**
46) All the functions in the living things are performed within the.....?
a) Atom b) **Cell** c) Parts
47) The outer most covering part in the plant cell is called.....?
a) **Cell wall** b) Cell membrane c) Nucleus
48) In animals have.....cell walls.
a) Three b) one c) **No**
49) Most important part of the cell is.....
a) Cytoplasm b) **Nucleus** c) Cell wall
50) In a cell which part is involve in the production of energy and are called power house of the cell.....
a) Cell wall b) Nucleus c) **Mitochondria**
51) Which part of the plants cell prepares their own food by the Photosynthesis.....
a) Cell wall b) **Chloroplast** c) Nucleus
52) Which one is the example of the unicellular organisms.....
a) Amoeba b) Paramecium c) **Both a and b**
53) The cells which perform the same function ground together to make a.....
a) **Tissue** b) System c) Organ
54) Different Tissue work together to make a.....
a) Tissue b) **Organ** c) System
55) Our heart, lungs, eyes, liver and stomach are.....
a) Tissues b) **Organs** c) System
56) Muscle is a type of.....
a) **Tissue** b) Cell c) Organ
57) The system which is responsible for digestion of food is called.....
a) Respiratory system b) **Digestive system** c) Excretory System

Sense Organs

Unit No: 2

58) There are **five sense (حس)** organs in humans. (Eye, Nose, Ear, Tongue, and skin)

EYE

59) Eye consists of **three coats** (a) Sclerotic (آنکھ کا پردہ) (b) Choroid (c) Retina

60) **Sclerotic:** The Sclerotic layer is the **outermost white part** of the eye, it **protect** the **inner part** of the eye.

61) The **cornea** is the transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris and pupil.

62) **Colored part** of eye is called **iris**.

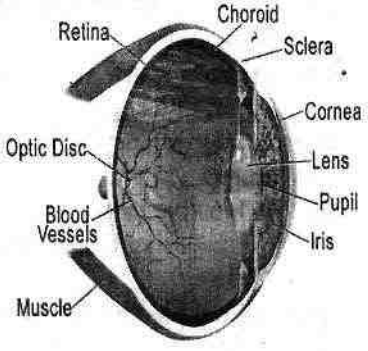
63) The **dark whole** of the iris is called **pupil.**

64) **Behind the pupil** lies a **lens** which is attached to **muscles**.

65) **Choroid:** Choroid is the **middle layer** of the eye.

66) Choroid color is **black**.

67) The **Choroid** is filled with blood vessels that bring **oxygen** and **nourishment (غذا)** to the eye.



68) **Vascular layer** of the eye is called **choroid**.

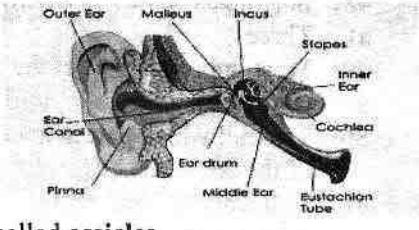
69) **Retina:** Inner most covering of the eye is called **retina**.

70) **Image** formed in eye at the **retina**.

71) When light come from the external object then it **passed through retina**.

72) Behind the retina are **optic nerves** which take the signals to the brain and helps us to see object.

EAR



73) **Ear** consists of **three** parts. (a) Outer ear (b) Middle ear (c) Inner ear

74) **Outer ear** consists of **pinna** and a **canal (نالی).**

75) Where canal is end the **ear drum** is start.

76) The **middle ear** consists of **three small bones** called **ossicles**.

77) The inner ear consists of **three semicircular canals** and a **coiled structure** called **cochlea**.

78) **Ear bones** are the **smallest bones** of the **body**.

79) The **inner ear** also helps in maintaining the **balance of the body**.

SKIN

80) **Skin** is the **largest** sense organ of our body.

81) The most sensitive area of our body is your **hands**, **lips**, **face**, **neck**, **tongue**, and **feet.**

82) **Skin** has two main **layers.**

83) **Epidermis:** It is the outer layer of the skin and contains **three layers** of **cells**.

84) **Dermis:** It is the **lower layer** of the skin which contains sweat and oil glades, blood vessels, fat, and **sensory cells** called **receptors**.

85) If your nose is at its best you can fell the difference between **4000 to 10000 smells**.

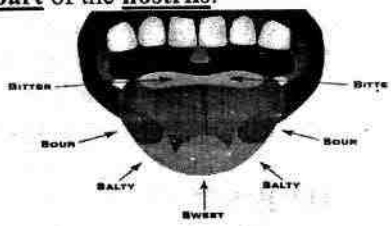
86) There are about **100** touch receptors in each of your fingertips.

NOSE

87) Nose open outside through nostrils (نتھنے).

88) Special cells called receptors are located in the upper part of the nostrils.

TONGUE



89) Tongue has groups of sensory cell called taste buds.

90) Tongue test of bitter (کڑوا) in his last parts, salty (نمکین) and sweet (میٹھا) in front of tongue similarly sour (ترش) in sides of tongue.

91) We have almost 10000 taste insides our mouth even on the roofs of our mouth.

Exercise

92) We can sense different stimuli due to .....
a) Sense organs b) Blood c) Environment d) Nutrition

93) In the eye, sensory cells are located on.....
a) Choroid b) Sclera c) Iris d) Retina

94) The optic nerves behind the retina take signals to the.....
a) Arm b) Brain c) Ear d) Nose

95) Hearing is helped by.....
a) Optic nerve b) Auditory nerve c) Sensory nerve

96) Which organ is used for tasting.....
a) Nose b) Ear c) Tongue d) Eye

97) The.....are the most complex sense organ of the body.
a) Eyes b) Skin c) Nose d) Ears

98) Which of the following is known as the "window of the brain"?
a) Sensory organ b) Eyes c) Ears d)None of these

99) Smallest cells present in human body are.....
a) Red blood b) Sperm cell c) Egg-cell d) Nerve

100) What is Sclera?
a) White part of eye b) Black part of eye c) Cornea d)None of these

101) What is the part of eye which is involved in focusing light on the retina?
a) Iris b) Ciliary Muscles c) Sclera d) Cornea

102) Conversion of vibrations into compressed wave takes place in which part of human ear?
a) Outer ear b) Middle ear c) Exterior ear d) Inner ear

103) Name the tiny bones of the middle ear, which convert sound into vibration?
a) Stapes b) Malleus c) Incus d) Anvil

104) Iris is found in which layer of the eyeball?
a) Retina b) Vascular tunic c) Fibrous tunic d)None of these

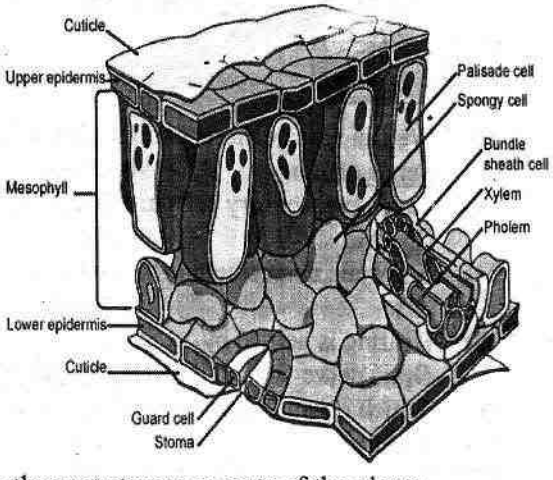
105) Name the part of eye which produce aqueous fluid that fills the front part of the eye
a) Cornea b) Vitreous humor c) Ciliary body d) Uvea

Photosynthesis ضیائی تالیف and Respiration عمل تنفس in Plants

Unit No: 3

106) The sunlight is converted in to chemical energy or food by the plants. The process is called **photosynthesis**.
107) **"Photo"** means **light** and **"Synthesis"** means **preparation.**
108) All the living things get energy from the food through a process called **respiration.**
109) **Photosynthesis process**
Carbon dioxide +water--------sunlight----------> Glucose + oxygen
110) **Respiration** is the process in which food (glucose) is broken down to release energy.
Glucose + Oxygen---------- Carbon dioxide + water + energy

Internal Structure of Leaf:



111) Leaf outermost layer on both sides is made up of cell which are tightly packed these are called **epidermal cell**.
112) The **lower epidermis** has some small pores called **stomata** which help in the exchange of gases.
113) **Mesophyll** is the tissue which lies between the upper and lower epidermis.it contain photosynthetic green pigment called chlorophyll.
114) **Phloem** is responsible for the transport of **food** in the plants.
115) **Xylem** transports **water and salts** from the roots to upper parts of the plants.
116) **Five factor** is necessary for photosynthesis (light, carbon dioxide, temperature, chlorophyll, water)
117) **Suitable temperature** ranging for photosynthesis is **25^0C to 35^0C.**
118) **Water** combines with **carbon dioxide** to formed **glucose (food)**.
119) **Respiration** is the opposite of **photosynthesis**.

Exercise

120) Plants make their own food through a process called .....
a) Respiration **b) Photosynthesis** c) Fertilization d) Pollination
121) Which of these is not needed in the process of photosynthesis?
a) Sun light b) Carbon dioxide c)Chlorophyll **d)Oxygen**
122) The small pores or opening in leaves that take in the carbon dioxide are called.
a) **Stomata** b) Lamina c) Phloem d) Petiole
123) The suitable range of temperature for photosynthesis is.....
a) 5^0C to 15^0C b) 15^0C to 45^0C **c) 25^0C to 35^0C** d)10^0C to 25^0C
124) What is given off by the plant during photosynthesis that animals need?
a) **Oxygen** b) Carbon dioxide c) Chlorophyll d) Water vapours
125) Light is absorbed by some substance; these substances are known as .....

a) **Pigment** b) Surface c) Vein d)Salk

126) Photosynthesis increases concentration of oxygen in air, which is necessary for all..

a) **Living organism** b) Fossils c) Birds d)Animals

127) Tissues present in leaf under upper epidermis and above lower epidermis known as

a) Stoma b) Stalk **c) Mesophyll** d) Vein

128) Process of photosynthesis increases when light gets.....

a) Dim **b) Brighter** c) Off d) None of them

129) Glucose and oxygen combine to form carbon dioxide and water plus.....

a) Oxygen **b) Energy** c) Neon d) Nitrous oxide

130) Rate of photosynthesis is affected when temperature is to.....

a) Hot b) Mild c) Cold **d) Hot or Cold**

131) In photosynthesis sugar is made by using .....

a) Energy **b) Carbon dioxide** c) Oxygen d) Sun light

132) Color of pigment in chloroplast is .....

a) **Green** b) Black c) Yellow d) Red

133) All animals need oxygen and most of this oxygen comes from.....

a) Root **b) Plants** c) Stem d) Pollen grain

134) Respiration takes place in .....

a) Day b) Night **c) Day and Night** d) None of them

135) Plants are known as purifiers of air due to process of.....

a) Desiccation b) **Photosynthesis** c) Respiration d) Transpiration

Environment (ماحول) and interaction (باہمی عمل)

Unit No: 4

136) **5th June** is celebrated as a world **environment day**.

137) Component of environment is **two** (a) Biotic component (b) A biotic component

138) The **living things** are called the **biotic components**.

139) The **non-living** things are called **abiotic components**.

140) **Biotic (living) component:**

a) Producer (پیدا کرنے والا)

b) Herbivores (چارہ خور)

c) Carnivores (گوشت خور)

d) Omnivores (ہمہ خور)

e) Decomposer (گلانے والا)

141) **A biotic (non-living) components:**

a) Sun light
b) Temperature
c) Rainfall
d) Water
e) Soil

142) The **plants** are the **producers**. The **animals** are **consumers (صارف کنندہ)**.

143) There are **two types** of **environment**

a) **(Terrestrial (خاکی):** Example: grass land, forest, deserts, lands)

b) **(Aquatic (آبی):** Example: pond (جوہڑ), river, marine)

144) **Decomposition** rate of **land** is **fast** from **deserts**.

145) **Annual rainfall** is less than **250mm** is the world everywhere **deserts**.

146) The **soil is rich** in decomposed material and **the rate of decomposition is fast**.

147) The rate of **decomposition** of plants and animals is **low in deserts**.

148) **Predation (شکاری خور):** It is the relationship between two animals in which one kills and feeds on the other. Like cat----Rat, Sparrow----insect etc.

149) **Parasitism:** One organism (parasite ...صفت خور) feed on another organism (the host) by living on or in its body. Like Mosquitos-----Human

150) **Mutualism:** It is the relationship between two organisms in which both are **benefitted** and **none of them is harmed**. Some type of bacteria lives in the intestine of human being.

Exercise

151) Identify the abiotic component in the following.....
a) Lion b) Apple **c) Water vapor** d) Beetle

152) The relationship between two organisms where both are benefited neither is harmed is called .....
a) Predation b) Parasitism **c) Mutualism** d) none of these

153) Thar is an example of ..... Environment.
a) **Desert** b) Aquatic c) Grassland d) none of these

154) Mosquito feeding on human blood is an example of.....
a) Predation **b) Parasitism** c) Mutualism d) none of these

155) Lichens are a mutualism formed between fungi and various groups of....
a) Amoeba b) Lichens c) Fungi **d) Algae**

156) Depending on soil properties, more or less nutrients or water become available to
a) **Tree** b) Land c) Air d) Mountains

157) Parasite that mostly feed themselves by sucking blood is known as.....
a) Hot **b) Ectoparasite** c) Camouflage d) Fungus

158) Natural home of an organism is known as.....
a) House **b) Habitat** c) Place d) Pond

159) Any non-living things is known as .....
a) Autotrophy b) Biotic c) **Abiotic** d) none of these

160) Vegetation is more rare in deserts than in.....
a) Mountain **b) Tropical rainforest** c) Plains d) Deserts

161) Organisms of same species living in a same habitat are known as.....
a) **Population** b) Community c) Crowd d) Area

162) Animals that can get warm or cool according to their surrounding are known as
a) Herbivores b) Carnivores **c) Cold-blooded** d) Warm blooded

Atoms, Molecules, Mixture, and Compound

Unit No: 5

163) **Atom** may or may not exist in Free State.
164) **Molecules** exist in Free State.
165) **Molecule** is a combination of two or more like and unlike atoms.
166) **Element** is the pure form of the matter.
167) **Element** is composed of only one kind of atoms.
168) **Total elements are 118**. **92** are found in nature while the remaining elements are manmade.
169) **Hydrogen** is used for **filling of weather balloons**.
170) **Sodium** is used in **sodium lamp**.
171) **Magnesium powder** is used in the **flesh light.**
172) **Carbon (graphite)** is used in the manufacture of **lead pencil**.
173) **Phosphorous** is used in the **manufacture of matches**.
174) The **impure form of matter** is called **mixture**.
175) **Carbon dioxide** is **colorless gas** which makes up about **0.03%** of the air.
176) **Filtration**, **chromatography** are the techniques for **separation of mixtures.**
177) Out of 118 elements, **20 elements** are classified as **non-metals**.
178) Hydrogen, helium, nitrogen and oxygen are **gases**.
179) **Bromine** is a **liquid**.
180) **Compound** is a substance, which is formed by the chemical combination of two or more different elements in fixed ratio.
181) **Filtration:** It is used to separate insoluble particles from liquid by filter paper.
182) During filtration process the clear liquid is called **Filtrate**.
183) During filtration process all those particles left behind the filter paper is called **residue**.
184) **Sublimation:** It is a process in which some solid substances, when heated, change directly to the gases state without passing through the liquid state.
185) **Example of sublimation** substances are **Iodine**, **Ammonium Chloride** and **Nephthalene** etc.
186) The process of evaporation (عمل تبخیر) followed by condensation (عمل تکثیف) is called **distillation** (تقطیر یعنی قطرہ قطرہ ٹپکانے کا عمل).
187) **Chromatography** is a modern technique used for the separation of mixture.

Exercise

188) The symbol used for sodium is.....
a) S b) Sd **c) Na** d) N

189) Which of these is not a mixture.....
a) Water b) air c) Tea **d) Alloy**

190) Which method is usually used to separate colored substances from each other?
a) Distillation b)Evaporation c) Chromatography d) Crystallization

191) Remaining solid on filter paper is known as.....

a) Solution b) Stone c) Particles **d) Residue**

192) Letter used to identify an element in periodic table is known as.....
a) Formula b) Idea **c) Symbol** d) Hint

193) Iron, cobalt and metals which are.....
a) Non-magnetic **b) Magnetic** c) insulator d) none of them

194) Sublimation is a technique that helps chemists to.....
a) Break b) Melt **c) Purify** d) Freeze

195) A coffee filter is used to separate coffee liquid from ground; this is a suitable for
a) Sublimation b) Distillation **c) Filtration** d) Evaporation

196) Copper is mostly used in.....
a) Roofing b) Construction **c) Electric equipment** d) Plumbing

197) Simple chromatography is carried out on .....
a) Napkin b) Book c)Tissue Paper **d) Paper**

198) Non-metals are dull in appearance, this is why they do not reflect.....
a) **Light** b) Rays c) Electricity d) Heat

199) Air is mixture of .....
a) Solution b) **Gases** c) Compound d) Mixture

200) A technique in which two liquids are separated by heating process is known as
a) Sublimation **b) Distillation** c) Filtration d) Evaporation

201) Substance that has physical properties opposite to those of metals is known as
a) Dull b) Transparent **c) Non-metal** d) metal

Air — Unit No: 6

202) **Air** is necessary for **breathing** and **burning**.
203) **Air** is necessary for **respiration**.
204) **Air** is a **mixture** of many colorless gasses.
205) The surface of earth is surrounded by a thick layer of air (Gases), which reaches a **height** about **400km.**
206) **Air** consists of **78% nitrogen**, **21% oxygen**, **0.03% carbon dioxide** and 1% other gasses.
207) **Nitrogen** is **colorless** and **odorless gas**.
208) It is **used** in normal growth and **development of plants.**
209) **Liquid nitrogen** is used as a **coolant.**
210) **Animals** use Nitrogen in the form of **proteins**.
211) **Plants** use Nitrogen in the form of **nitrates** (Fertilizer).
212) **Oxygen** is **colorless** and **odorless gas**.
213) **Liquid oxygen** is used as fuel in **space ship**.
214) **Oxyacetylene flame** is used in **cutting and welding** of metals.
215) **Oxygen** is essential for **breathing.**
216) **Carbon dioxide** gas is heavier than air and fairly **soluble in water**.
217) **Carbon dioxide** is used in **fire extinguishers**.
218) **Gaseous carbon dioxide** upon cooling **(to -78.5^{0}C)** directly becomes a solid and is known as **dry ice**.
219) **Carbon dioxide** also used to **prepare urea fertilizers**.

220) **Noble gases** are inactive, so they are also called **inert gases**.
221) **Argon** is used for filling the **electric bulbs**.
222) **Helium and hydrogen** gases are used for **filling balloons.**
223) **Neon signs** are used for **advertising boards**.

Exercise

224) Which of these gases are present in maximum amount in air.....
a) Oxygen **b) Nitrogen** c) Chlorine d) Carbon dioxide

225) Oxygen is not necessary for?
a) Combustion b) rusting c) Respiration **d) Photosynthesis**

226) Carbon dioxide is used in?
a) Soft Drink b) Fire extinguishers c) Photosynthesis **d) all of them**

227) A greenhouse gas that absorbs energy and maintains earth temperature is.
a) **Carbon dioxide** b) Oxygen c)Nitrogen d) argon

228) Main constituent in air is .....
a) **Nitrogen** b) Oxygen c) argon d) Water vapor

229) On cooling, a liquid will be changed in to .....
a) Dense **b) Solid** c) Liquid d) Semi-solid

230) Combustion cannot take place without.....
a) Water b)carbon **c) air** d) Zinc

231) Breathing is a process that refers to inhaling and exhaling of.....
a) Gas b) Molecule c) Proton **d) air**

232) Process of burning under presence of oxygen is known as .....
a) **Combustion** b) reaction c) Respiration d) Production

233) In desert areas, water vapor content is.....
a) Different b) Higher **c) Low** d) Constant

234) When a gas is cooled or compressed it becomes a .....
a) Solid **b) Liquid** c) Gas d) Semi-solid

235) Most abundant element is oxygen within the.....
a) **Earth crust** b) Moon c) Mars d)None of them

236) Major use of nitrogen is production of .....
a) Acid **b) Ammonia** c) Nitrate d) sulphate

237) Exhaled air contains 16% oxygen and about 4% of carbon dioxide, rest of 80% is
a) Neon b) Argon **c) Nitrogen** d) None of them

238) Other than nitrogen and oxygen, composition of rest of gases is about.....
a) 4% b) 3% c) 2% **d) 1%**

239) As temperature of air increases, there is an increase in capacity of .....
a) Mineral b) **Water vapor** c) Molecules d) Atom

240) Water vapor is less dense than .....
a) Temperature b) **air** c) Dust d) Space

241) Moisture capacity of air is called .....
a) Vapors b) **Humidity** c) Moist d) Wet air

242) Fish exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide through gills in.....
a) Liquid b) material c)**Water** d) Solution

Solution (محلول) and Suspension (معطل)

Unit No: 7

243) When something not solvable in liquid (water + soil) the mixture is called **heterogeneous mixture.**

244) When something solvable in liquid (water + salt) the mixture is called **homogeneous mixture**.

245) When we something solve in water, for example salt solve in water. The solvable thing is called **Solute (منحل)** and water is called **solvent (محلل)**. And the mixture of both is called **solution (محلول).**

246) The solution in which water is taken as solvent is known as **aqueous solution.**

247) **Aqua** is a Latin words meaning **water**.

248) The solution in which solvent is something **other than water** is called **non aqueous solution.**

249) **70%** of human body is made up of **water**.

250) **Water** also is called **universal solvent**.

251) The solution that contain maximum amount of **dissolved solute** is described as a saturated **solution (سیر شدہ).**

252) The solution that contains less solute and can still accommodate some more under the same condition is known as **unsaturated solution (غیر سیر شدہ).**

253) **Dilute solution** are those solution, which contain **small amount** of **dissolved solute** in the solution.

254) **Concentrated solutions** are those solutions which contain **large amount** of **dissolved solute** in the solution.

255) As **temperature increase**, solubility's of gases **decrease.**

Exercise

256) Which of these are completely soluble in water?
a) Sand b) Cooking oil c) Wax **d) Table salt**

257) A solution is made by dissolving some salt in a beaker of water. The salt is referred as.....
a) **Solute** b) Filtrate c) Solution d) Solvent

258) Water insoluble substance is?
a) Salt b) Sugar **c) Cooking oil** d) Milk

259) Aqueous solution is formed by dissolving a substance (solute) .....
a) Alcohol **b) Water** c) Cooking oil d) Vinegar

260) When a solution is heated water evaporates and solute.....
a) Evaporates too b) **Left as residue** c) Disappear d) Condense

261) Solvable solid cannot be separated from.....
a) Solution b) Mixture c) **Both a and b** d) Heating

262) Solvable solid is separated from water by process of.....
a) Heating b) **Evaporation** c)Condensation d) Reaction

263) A process which is used to separate insoluble solid from liquid in suspension is called

a) Fermentation b) **filtration** c) Dissolving d) Reaction

264) Sand on beach is usually mixed with.....

a) **Salts** b) Nutrients c) Clay d) Humus

265) Liquid which has been filtered and collected in conical flask is called.....

a) Residue b) **Filtrate** c) Solvent d) Solute

Energy and its forms

Unit No: 8

266) **Energy** is the ability to do work.

267) Energy **exist many forms** like mechanical, sound, light, electrical, chemical, heat, nuclear, solar.

268) Energy possessed by a body **due to its position** is known as **potential energy.**

269) The energy possessed by a body because of **motion** is called **kinetic energy.**

270) **Heat** is a form of **kinetic energy.**

271) **Light** is the form of **kinetic energy.**

272) The **main source** of **energy** is **sun**.

273) **Sound** is a form of **energy**.

274) **Light** can travel in vacuum with a speed of about **3×10^{8} ms^{-1}**

275) Our ears can detect sound in the frequency range of **20Hz to 20000Hz.**

276) **Sound** can travel through solid, liquid, and gases, but it **cannot travel through vacuum.**

277) The **loss of energy** in any system is called **dissipation** of energy.

278) **Renewable energy** is energy generated from **natural resources** sunlight, wind, rain

279) **Non- renewable** energy resource like oil, natural gases, and coal.

280) Age group and **daily energy** need .....

a) (1-3 years .....1200 k cal) b) (4-6 years.....1600 k cal)

c) (7-10 years.....2000 k cal) d) (11-12 years..... 2500 k cal)

Exercise

281) The main source of energy is .....

a) **Sun** **b)** Water c) Wind d) Magnet

282) A moving car has .....energy.

a) **Kinetic** **b)** Potential c) Tidal d) Solar

283) Which one is not a form of energy .....

a) Heat b) Light c) Sound d) **Lamp**

284) In a battery chemical energy is changed into.....

a) Heat b) Sound c) Light d) **Electrical**

285) A moving car possess.....

a) Sound energy b) **Mechanical energy** c) Heat energy d) Chemical E

286) Vibrating diaphragm of drum in the form of.....

a) **Sound energy** b) Mechanical energy c) Heat energy d) Chemical E

287) Energy release in the form of nuclear radiations ion in addition to heat and light during nuclear reactions is known as.....

a) Chemical energy b) Nuclear energy c) **Heat energy** d) Electrical E

Force and Machines

Unit No: 9

288) A **machine** is a device that helps to make **work easier**.
289) There are **seven types** of simple machines. (Lever, Pulley, Inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, wedge)
290) There are **three types of pulley**, fixed pulley and movable pulley and compound pulley.
291) The speed of the driven shaft depends on the **number of teeth in each gear**.
292) When one gear drives another gear, both the gears revolve in the opposite direction. If it is needed to turn both the gear in the same directions, a third gears called **"idler gear".**

Exercise

293) .....gear is used to turn both the gears in the same direction.
a) Idler gear b) Driving gear c) Driven gear
294) Pulley is simple machine used to .....the objects.
a) Move b) **Lift** c) Rotate
295) A flag pulley is an example of.....
a) Fixed pulley b) Movable pulley c) Wheel-axle
296) A movable pulley can lift greater load by applying .....effort.
a) Equal b) **Less** c) Moveable pulley
297) A ..... is a push or a pull.
a) Simple machine b) Pulley c) **Friction**
298) Simple machines make work easier by trading .....for force.
a) Friction b) Work c) **Distance**
299) A wheel barrow is an example of a _____ class lever.
a) Fourth b) **First** c) Second
300) Which is an example of a wheel and axle that makes work easier by reducing friction?
a) **Screwdriver** b) Pencil sharpener c) Ladder
301) Which part of the lever supplies the force to move something?
a) Fulcrum b) Load c) **Effort**
302) Which simple machine does a flagpole make use of?
a) Lever b) Inclined plane c) **Pulley**
303) Which simple machine makes up a pencil sharpener? (the one mounted on the wall)
a) **Wheel and axle** b) Lawn tractor c) Inclined plane
304) A hand drill consists of two mutually perpendicular .....
a) Gear b) Pulleys c) Wheels
305) What should you do to reduce the amount of effort needed to lift something using a first class lever?
a) move the fulcrum closer to the effort
b) move the fulcrum to the middle of the lever
c) move the fulcrum closer to the load

Properties of Light

Unit No: 10

306) **Light** travels at a **speed of 3×10^8 m/sec**.
307) Light energy travels in **straight line** which called **rays.** And
308) The collection of rays is called **beam**.
309) **Opaque:** If you **cannot see** through an object then the object is opaque because opaque materials do not allow light to pass through them.
310) **Translucent:** We **cannot clearly see** through the object then the object is translucent objects. Example book, wood, plastic paper.
311) **Transparent object:** The object through which **we can see** clearly. Example: air, glass, water.
312) Color is the visual effect that is caused by the spectral composition of the light emitted, transmitted, or reflected by objects.
313) There are **two laws of reflection (انعکاس)**.
314) **First law of light:** The incident rays the reflected ray and the normal to the surface all lie in the same plane.
315) **Second law of light:** The angle of incidence rays is equal to the angle of reflection.
316) The **law of reflection** was first described by Muslim scientist **ibn-ul-haithem.**
317) There are **two** types of **reflection**.
318) **Regular Reflection:** When parallel rays of light strike smooth and shining surface than most of rays reflected with the same angle as that of **angle of incidence.**
319) **Diffused reflection (منتشر عکاسی):** When parallel rays of light strike rough and irregular surface then the reflected rays are scattered (بکھرنا) in different direction.
320) **Luminous object (برائٹ اشیاء):** Luminous objects give light of their own. Example Sun, bulb, candle.
321) **Non luminous object (غیر برائٹ اشیاء):** Non luminous objects can only be seen when light is reflected from them. Example Moon, Earth etc.
322) A **pinhole camera** is a device that works on the **principle that light travels in straight line.**
323) A **Muslim scientist Al-Haithem** invented the **pinhole camera**.
324) A **small pinhole** will give a **sharp image** while a **large pinhole** will give a **blurred image**.
325) **A Periscope** is a device which is used to **watch an object on other side of the barrier**.
326) A simple periscope can be constructed by using **two plane mirrors** at 45^0.
327) **A Telescope** is an instrument with help of which you can see **distant object clearly**.
328) A **reflecting telescope** has a **concave mirror** and a **plane mirror.**
329) **A Microscope** is an instrument used to produce a **large image of an object**.
330) **Kaleidoscope** is an instrument or toy containing mirrors which make **multiple reflections.**

331) A **kaleidoscope** consists of a hollow tube containing **two or more rectangular plane mirrors** inclined to each other at certain angles.

332) Image depend upon the **two mirrors**, if

a) The angle between the mirrors is **120^0**, **two images** of the objects are formed.

b) If the angles **90^0**, then **three images** of the object are formed.

c) If the angle is **60^0** then **four images** of the object are formed.

333) The first kaleidoscope came in to being in **1851**, by **Sir Davide Brewster** who **belonged to Scotland**.

334) **Plane mirror:** It is a mirror which is **flat in shape** and reflects the light with the **same angle** as that of the angle of **incident**.

335) Image form by the plane mirror is **literally inverts**, **virtual** and of **same size.**

336) **Curved mirror:** two types of curved mirror,

337) **a) Concave mirror (مقعر آئینہ):** The spherical mirror whose shining surface **curves inwards**.

338) **Concaves mirrors** are used by **doctors** to examine ears, nose, throat, and eyes.

339) **Concave mirrors** are used in **car head-lights**, **search light** and also in **Operation room**.

340) **b) Convex mirror (کروی آئینہ):** The spherical mirror whose shining surface **curves outward**.

341) When rays of light parallel to the principle axis fall on a convex mirror they **diverge** after reflection.

342) **Convex Mirror** also called **diverging mirror**.

343) **Convex mirror (کروی آئینہ)** are used in **vehicles** and also used in **dangerous road** for safe drive.

Exercise

344) Large image formed by convex mirror is always .....
a) **Virtual** b) Erect and large c) Real

345) Inverted Concave mirror has the capability to.....a parallel beam of light.
a) **Converge** b) Diverge c) Dispense d) No change

346) A microscope is an instrument used to produce a .....image.
a) **Large** b) Small c) Short d) Far

347) Which one is not a rough surface .....
a) Paper b) Wall c) Cloth d) **Mirror**

348) Mirror used in car head light and search lights are .....
a) Convex b) **Concave** c) Plane d) All of these

349) Mirror used vehicles are .....
a) **Convex** b) Concave c) Plane d) All of these

350) Sun is good Example of.....
a) **Luminous object** b) Non-Luminous c) Transparent d) Opaque

351) Normal, incident ray and reflective ray lies at a same point in.....
a) **Reflection and refraction both** b) Reflection c) Refraction

Investigating Sound

Unit No: 11

352) **Sound** is a form of **energy.**
353) Sound travels as **longitudinal waves.**
354) **Three things** are necessary for **hearing sound**.
a) Sound producing body
b) Medium for traveling of sound
c) Receiving device
355) Longitudinal waves comprise of **compression** and **rarefaction**.
356) **Human can hear** in frequency range between **20Hz to 20,000Hz**.
357) Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases.
358) **Sound cannot pass** through **vacuum**.
359) The **speed** of sound in **air** at **0^0C is 332 m/s.**
360) If the **temperature is increase**, the **speed of sound increases**.
361) The speed of sound at **20^0C** is **340m/s**.
362) The **speed** of sound in **water** is **1525 m/s**.
363) The speed of sound in **iron** is **5130 m/s**.
364) Back and forth movement of an object is called **vibration.**

Exercise

365) Sound cannot travel through.....
a) Iron b) Wood c) Water d) **Vacuum**
366) Human ear has.....distinct pats.
a) Four b) Two c) One **d) Three**
b) Sound propagates maximum in.....
a) Gas b) Liquid c) **Solid** d) All
367) Speed of sound .....in air with increase is temperature.
a) **Increase** b) Decrease c) Remain same d) Both b and c
368) Sound is kind of.....
a) Work b) **Energy** c) Force d) None
369) Sound is produced due to.....
a) Friction b) Refraction c) **Vibration** d) Circulation
370) Sound is slowest in.....
a) Liquid b) Solid c) Vacuum d) **Air**
371) Sound passes from one place to another place in form of.....
a) Ray b) **Waves** c) Energy d) Light
372) The pitch of sound depends on.....
a) **Frequency** b) Amplitude c) Both of these d)None of these
373) Eardrum is a part of.....
a) Sound producing organ b) Sketal System
c) **Hearing organ** d) Reproductive organ
374) The sound is a form of energy which travels through any medium as.
a) **Longitudinal waves** b) Transverse waves
c) Only rarefaction d) Only compression

Space and Satellites

Unit No: 12

375) Objects in space, such as planets, moons, asteroids and stars are called **celestial bodies** or **heavenly bodies**.
376) **Satellite** is an object that **revolves** around the **planet**.
377) There are **two types** of **satellites**,
✓ **Natural satellites:** A celestial body that revolves around a planet is known as natural satellite. Like **Earth's moon**.
✓ **Artificial satellites:** An object launched into orbit by human beings is called an artificial satellite.
378) The **first artificial satellite** was launched in **1957.**
379) **Asteroids** are small rocky bodies that are members of solar system.
380) **Asteroids** move in elliptical orbits between Mars and Jupiter.
381) There are about **100,000 asteroids;** only **two** named **Ceres and Vesta** can be seen from the earth without telescope.
382) **Ceres** is the **largest asteroid** ever discovered. Its diameter is about **933km**.
383) **Comet** (دم دار تارا) is relativity small, icy celestial body revolving around the **Sun**. It has **luminous tail**.
384) **A Comet** has **three parts**; ahead, coma and tail.
✓ The **head** is formed of ice, particle of rocks and gases.
✓ When the comet become close to the Sun and heat up, then gases released and make cloud around is called **coma**.
✓ When Comets near the Sun a **long tail** of gases and dust particles is formed.
385) **Meteors** (شہاب ثاقب) are small solid bodies that enter a planet's atmosphere it burns due to fraction produced by its rapid motion.
386) Meteors entering our atmosphere burn up **50 to 100 km** above the surface of the earth.
387) Some meteors are very large and sometime strike on the surface of the earth is called **meteorites**.
388) **Sputnik** is an artificial satellites launched by the **Soviet Union** from **1957 to 1961**. The goals of the sputnik program included studding the earth upper atmosphere.
389) **Geostationary Satellites** are **communication satellites** using geostationary orbit.
390) **Pakistan** has launched its first geostationary satellite, **pak sat-IR** in **2011**.
391) **Landsat satellite** 1 launched **United States** in**1972**. It's using for **land mapping.**
392) **Polar satellite** revolves around the earth over the both north and south poles. They **provide weather information** and also **map ozone levels**.
393) **Global Positioning System (GPS)** is a group of **24 satellites** that transmit signals to and from all parts of the world. The system enables a GPS receiving person to determine its **location, speed, direction and time**.
394) **Navigational satellites** pinpoint the **location of objects** on earth.
395) **Surveillance satellites** are used to **monitor military activities**.
396) **Yuri Gagarin** was **first man** first orbits the earth.
397) **Valentine Tereshkova first woman in space.**

398) **Neil Armstrong** and **Edwin Aldrin** were the first Americans to step on the moon in **1969**.
399) Over **300 communication** satellites have been launched since **1957**.
400) **Pakistan** sent the **first Satellite Badr-I in 1990s.**

Exercise

401) Over…….. Communication sateliites have been launched since 1957.
a) 100 b) 200 c) **300** d) 600

402) .....satellite is used for mapping land.
a) Sputnik b) Explorer c) **Landsat** d) Polar

403) Geostationary orbit is exactly above the……
a) North Pole **b) Equator** c) South Pole d) None

404) Halley's Comet appears approximately every ……years.
a) **76** b) 600 c) 700 d) 67

405) The following is not NASA space shuttle……
a) Discovery b) Endeavour c) Challenger d) **Fortuner**

406) The first human to travel into space……
a) Alan Shepard b) Neil Armstrong c) **Yuri Gagarin** d) Vladimir

407) The observation of objects in space, known as……..
a) **Astronomy** b) Telescope c) Space Exploration d) Meteorology

408) First moon landing mission was launched……
a) **USA** b) USSR c) China d) France

409) A GPS is composed of solar powered satellites which are in number……..
a) 10 b) 16 c) 21 d) **27**

410) In 1996 the first space probe which landed on moon was……
a) Luna 1 b) **Luna 9** c) Sputnik 1 d) Terra 1

411) The first artificial satellite sent in space was……
a) **Sputnik 1** b) Sputnik 2 c) Explorer 1 d) Explorer 2

412) First space station……..
a) Apollo 1 b) Sputnik 1 c) **Salyut 1** d)None of these

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GENERAL SCIENCE
(جنرل سائنس)

Human Organ System

Unit No: 1

Digestive system:

1) The system which helps us to **take food**, **digest** and **absorb** it in the body to **gain energy** is called **digestive system**.

Oral cavity or Buccal Cavity or Mouth or Ingestion:

2) **Oral cavity** is lined by lips. It contains **teeth** and **tongue**.
3) **Tongue** has **taste buds** for **test** and **texture**.
4) **Salivary glands** also found in **mouth.**
5) It also contains **enzyme ptlin**, which perform digestion of **carbohydrates**.

Oesophagus:

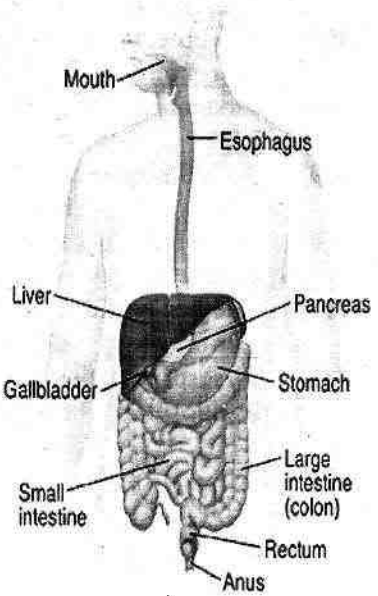
6) Foods enter the **oesophagus** which is a **long tube** that **open in to stomach.**

Stomach:

7) **Breaks down food** into a liquid mixture.
8) It walls secrete **hydrochloric acid (HCl)** and **enzyme pepsin.**

Small Intestine: (Absorption):

9) It is a **long**, **narrow coiled tube**.
10) Its **length** about **six to eight meters**.
11) Its **first part** just after stomach is called **duodenum** which is about **30cm** in **length**.
12) Digestive juice of small intestine is **(enzymes)** from **liver** and **pancreas** meet with semi digested food coming from the stomach.
13) The **gallbladder** stores **bile**.
14) The **Enzymes completely digest the food**.
15) The **last part** of the small intestine is called **Villi**. **Villi absorb** the **nutrients (carbohydrates + protein + fates)** and allow them in to the blood.



Large Intestine:

16) **Last part** of the digestive system.
17) **Undigested food is stored** here for some time.
18) Remaining waste material is out from the body through **anus**.
19) **Liver** and **pancreas** are **two glands** associative with digestive system.

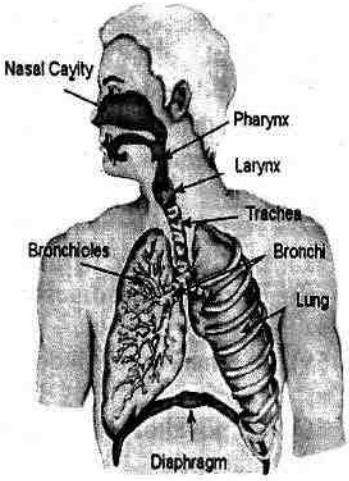
20) **Liver produce bile** and **pancreas secretes many enzymes.**
21) **Vitamin k** is synthesized in the **large intestine** by useful **bacteria**.
22) Digestion is the process in which complex food components are **mechanically and chemically** broken down into its simple components.
23) When we food **broken down** by **teeth and stomach** this process is called **mechanical** or **physical digestion**.
24) When different **chemicals like enzymes** are mixed and reached to every cell of the body is called **chemical digestion**.
25) **Salivary glands** secretion... **Ptyalin** for *Break down starch into small* ***sugar molecules.***
26) **Stomach** secretion.....**HCL**, **pepsin** for *break down* ***protein into peptides***.
27) **Liver** secretion.....**Bile** for ***digest fats***.
28) **Pancreas** secretion.....**Pancreatic juice** for *break down* ***proteins, carbohydrates and fates.***

Respiratory System

29) **Breathing** is the process in which we **inhale air** through nose and take it in to **lungs**.
30) The process of taking the air or **oxygen (O_2)** is called **Inhalation**.
31) The process of removed of air **(CO_2)** is called **Exhalation**.
32) After the above process oxygen reaches to every cell of the body.

Nose:

33) The nose consists of **two nostrils**.
34) The **mucus glands** in the nostrils secrets **mucus**, which **traps dust**.



Larynx:

35) The **larynx or sound box** is located in the **neck**.
36) The air from the nose passes through the **pharynx** in to the **trachea**.

Trachea:

37) The **trachea** or **wind pipe** is supported by incomplete cartilaginous rings.
38) **Trachea** opens in **lungs**.

Bronchi:

39) The **trachea** divides in to **two parts** before lungs are called **bronchi**.
40) Each bronchus enters the lungs divide in to small bronchioles. This bronchioles open in the **air sacs** called **alveoli**.

Lungs:

41) Lungs consist of about **seven hundred million alveoli**.
42) **Gases exchanges** occurs b/w the air and the blood in the thin wall of **alveoli.**
43) A very thick muscular membrane, called **diaphragm**, separates the lungs from the abdominal cavity.
44) The chemical break down of food to release energy is called **respiration**.
45) The process of breathing oxygen absorb in to the blood reaches the cell. In the **mitochondria** of the cell **oxygen is used** to chemically break down (burn) the food.

46) **Pneumonia** is a series **infection of bronchioles** and alveoli. The **bacteria** are the common causes of Pneumonia.
47) **Tuberculosis (TB)** is caused by the bacterium **mycobacterium tuberculosis**, which commonly affect the lungs.
48) **Lung cancer:** Cancer is defined as an uncontrolled growth and division of cell. These cells gather and form **tumors**. Cell from the cancer can break away from the original tumor and speared to other parts of the body. This process is called **metastasis**.
49) **90%** of lung cancers due to **tobacco use**.

Exercise

50) The organ which does not produce any digestive secretion is.....
a) Liver b) **Kidney** c) Pancreas d) Stomach
51) Another name for the windpipe is.....
a) Lungs b) Larynx **c) Trachea** d) Oesophagus
52) Arrange the following organs to describe the process of inhalation
A. Nose B. Trachea C. Alveoli D. Lungs E. Bronchi
a) A,B,C,D,E b) D,E,A,B,C c) C,D,A,E,B d) **A,B,E,D,C**
53) **In which part of the body digestion of protein begins?**
a) Pancreas b) **Stomach** c) Small Intestine d)Large Intestine
54) It protects the lungs from outside harm.....
a) Cartilage b) Diaphragm c) **The rib cage** d) Alveoli
55) The digested food is absorbed into the blood in the.....
a) Mouth **b) Small intestine** c) Large intestine d) Stomach
56) The secretion of livers is called.....
a) **Bile** b) Pancreatic juice c) saliva d) Gastric
57) The structure which separate chest cavity from the abdominal cavity is called.
a) Cartilage b) Ribs **c) Diaphragm** d) All of them
58) Enzymes that digest fats are known as .....
a) **Lipase** b) Trypsin c)Maltase d) Fates
59) Mechanical breakdown of food is due to.....
a) Pepsin b) Hydrochloric acid c) Peristalsis **d) Chewing**
60) Removal of waste product from a body is known as .....
a) Ingestion **b) Egestion** c) Digestion d) Absorption
61) Proteins are converted into.....
a) **Amino acids** b) Glucose c) Fats d)Fibers
62) If we eat too much contaminated food, stomach forces us to.....
a) Digest b) Egest **c) Vomit** d)Exercise
63) **Name the largest part of the Alimentary canal?**
a) Large Intestine b) **Small Intestine** c) Liver d) Stomach
64) Process of absorption of food molecules from digestive track by blood vessels is called.....
a) **Absorption** b) Assimilation c) Digestion d) Ingestion
65) **Complete digestion of food occurs in.....**
a) Stomach **b) Small Intestine** c) Pancreas **d)**Large Intestine

66) Diarrhea takes place due to.....
a) Biting by mosquitoes **b) Eating contaminated food**
c) Using infected syringes d) Cold

67) The mechanical breakdown of food occurs in the .....
a) Mouth and stomach b) Mouth and small intestine
c) **Mouth** d) Stomach

68) Name the hardest material present in the body?
a) Dentin b) Pulp
c) **Enamel** d) None of the above

69) If pancreas is removed, the compound which remains undigested is.....
a) Proteins b) Carbohydrates
c). Fats d) **all of these**

70) Most of the fat digestion occurs in.....
a) Rectum b) Stomach
c) Duodenum d) **Small intestine**

71) Name the process of gaseous exchange in the body.
a) Lymphatic system b) Respiration
c) Cardiovascular system d) **Respiratory system**

72) Nose, larynx, pharynx, lungs, trachea, and bronchi are the parts of the.....
a) Lymphatic system b) **Respiration**
c) Cardiovascular system d) Respiratory system

73) Due to the contraction of bronchi it is difficult to.....
a) **Inhale** b) Exhale
c) Breathe d) Coug

74) **What is the function of Bile Juice secreted by Liver?**
a) It makes the food alkaline b) **It makes the food acidic**
c) It breaks down the food. d) None of the above

75) Duodenum has characteristic Brunner's gland which secrete two hormones called.....
a) Kinase, Estrogen b) **Secretin, Cholecystokinin**
c) Prolactin, Parathrormone d) Estradiol, Progesterone

76) After food reaches the stomach.....
a) No digestion occurs in the stomach
b) The food moves quickly into the small intestine
c) **Juice mix with the food and stomach muscles squeeze it**
d) The food is completely digested and is absorbed by tiny blood vessels in the walls of the stomach

77) Food travels through these organs in the following.....
a) **Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus**
b) Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, anus
c) Mouth, stomach, oesophagus, small intestine, large intestine, anus
d) Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, anus

Transport in Human and Plants

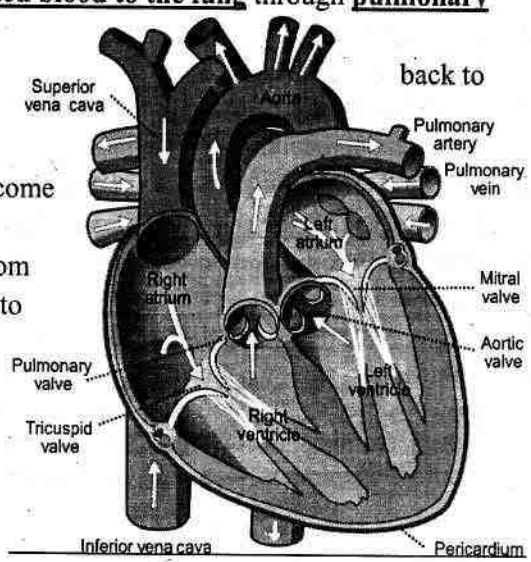
Unit No: 2

Human Transport System:

78) In **human being transport system** is composed of **heart**, **arteries**, **veins**, and the **blood**. This system is termed as **Circulatory System**.
79) **Heart** is covered by a tough double membrane called **pericardium.**
80) Heart is composed of **cardiac muscles** which keep on working day and night.
81) Heart consists of **four chambers**; **two auricles** and **two ventricles**.
82) The **fluid part of the blood** is called **plasma**.
83) Plasma has two **types of cell**. 1) Red blood cell 2) White blood cell
84) **Red blood cell (RBC)** contains a **red pigment** called **hemoglobin**.
85) Hemoglobin bind with oxygen and transport it to all the parts of the body and ultimately to the cell. The **presence of hemoglobin** makes **blood appear red**.
86) **White blood cell** (WBC) **fight against germs** that may enter our body.
87) **Arteries:** Blood distributed to different body parts by the heart.
88) The **largest artery** is known as the **aorta**.
89) **Veins:** Blood collected and transported back to the heart.
90) The **largest vein** is called **vena cava.**
91) The **Human being** have average **72 heart beats per minutes**.

Working of Heart:

92) The **right atrium** receives the **deoxygenated blood** through **superior vena cave** from the whole body.
93) From the **right atrium** the blood is forced to **right ventricle** through **tricuspid valve.**
94) **Right ventricle** pumped the **deoxygenated blood to the lung** through **pulmonary arteries**.
95) After oxygenation the blood comes back to **left atrium** through **four pulmonary veins**.
96) After the **left atrium** oxygenated blood come into the **left ventricle**.
97) On contraction the **oxygenated blood** from left ventricle is pushed with full force in to **aorta** which distributes it to whole body.
98) **Oxygenated blood** is bright **red** in color.
99) **Deoxygenated blood** is **bluish** in color.



Transport in Plants

100) **Plants to possess a transport system** which is comprised of **roots**, **stem** and **leaves**. There is a network of conducting tissues which comprises of **xylem and phloem.**

101) **Algae** have no **need for transport** because it's all cell is directly absorbed mineral salts and oxygen from water.

102) The **first root** which grows from the radical of an embryo is called **primary root**.

103) The branches of primary roots are called **secondary roots.**

104) Those roots which grow from secondary roots are called **tertiary roots**.

105) **Plants** need **CO_2 gas** for **photosynthesis.**

106) **Plants** need **oxygen gas** for **respiration.**

107) **Phloem** worked of the **transportation** of **food** in the all cell of plants.

108) **Xylem** worked of the **transportation** of **water** in the all cell of plants.

109) Plants need oxygen to respire and CO_2 to prepare food. For this purpose the underside of leaves bear small openings called **stomata**.

Exercise

110) It is not the function of the human heart.....

a) It keep beating throughout life
b) It collects the blob from veins
c) **Exchange of gases takes place in it**
d) It pumps the oxygenated blood to the body

111) Speed of blood is faster when.....

a) **It enters the aorta**
b) It enter the kidneys
c) It reaches the capillaries
d) It reaches the auricles

112) If the valves of the heart of a person become defected how it can be diagnosed?

a) By taking a X-Ray
b) By open heart surgery
c) **By echocardiogram**
d) By simple ultrasound

113) Choose the correct order to describe the flow of oxygenated blood to the cells..

A. Arteries B. capillaries C. Lungs D. Aorta E. Ventricle

a) A,B,C,D,E b) C,D,E,A,B c) **C,E,D,A,B** d) A,C,D,B,E

114) The blood from the heart is transported to all parts of the body by the .....

a) **Arteries** b) Veins c) Capillaries d) Villi

115) Transport of water from roots in plants takes place through.....

a) Phloem **b) Xylem** c) Epidermis d) Stomata

116) The evaporation of water from leaves is called.....

a) Photosynthesis b) Respiration **c) Transpiration** d) None

117) The largest artery is called .....

a) **Aorta** b)Pulmonary artery c) Atrium d) Vertical

118) Synthesis of carbohydrates takes place in.....
a) Root b) Stem c) Fruit **d) Leaves**

119) Vessel which takes blood from the heart to lungs is known as..... 26
a) **Pulmonary artery** b) Pulmonary vein c) Renal vein d) None

120) Heart is also called.....
a) **Muscular Pump** b) Pumping device c) Pumping machine

121) Oxygen is taken from.....
a) Cells to lung b) Heart to lungs **c) Lungs to cell**

122) Beating of pulse is due to .....
a) Energy **b)Flow of blood** c) flow of water d) Oxygen

123) Hemoglobin is the combination of .....
a) Carbohydrates and fats b) Carbohydrates and proteins
c) Fats and proteins **d) Proteins and iron**

124) A white blood cell is two times of a .....
a) **Red blood cell** b) Platelet c) Tissue cell d) None

125) Plasma contains water along with important.....
a) **Food chemicals** b) cells c)Tissues d) Bacteria

Reproduction in Plants

Unit No: 3

126) There are **two types** of **reproduction**; 1) Asexual reproduction 2) sexual reproduction

127) **Asexual reproduction in animals:** The type of reproduction in which male and female sex cells are not involved is **called asexual reproduction**. Small pieces from their bodies separate and grow in to new animals like **earthworm, sponges etc.**

128) **Asexual reproduction in plants:** It is a kind of reproduction in which only one parent is involved. In this kind of reproduction **no mixing** of **male and female gametes (sex cell).**

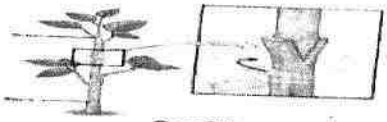
129) Asexual reproduction **in plants** is also known as **vegetative reproduction** or **vegetative propagation.**

130) **a) Cutting:** **Cactus plants** bud cut from the main plants and fell down on the soil where they grow in to a new plant. Example **rose** and **jasmine** etc.

131) **b) Grafting:** In this method cutting s are grafted on other plants of same kind to **improve quality and quantity** of yield.

132) **c) Layering:** When the branch of some plants is buried in the soil they develop roots and finally a **new plant** is formed. And finally the branch goes under the soil **cut off** from the main plant which **grows independently**.

133) **Tuber:** Potato tubers have **eyes** or **buds** on it. When the tubers are grown, these eyes develop into **new plant**.



134) **Sexual Reproduction:** The type of reproduction in which **sex cell are involved** is called sexual reproduction. In this reproduction sex cells of male animals or plant reach the sex cell of the female.

135) The **both cells together** to make a new **bigger cell** called **zygote.**

136) The process of uniting male and female sex cells is called as **fertilization**.

137) **Sex organ** of a **plant** present in the flowers. Generally a flower contains **both types of sex organ**.

138) **a) Sepals (Calyx):** These are **green leaf** like parts which **protect** the inner parts in bud condition.

139) **b) Petals (Corolla):** These are **brightly colored leaf** which **attracts the insects** towards them.

140) **c) Stamen (Androecium):** This is the **male sex organs** of the flowers.

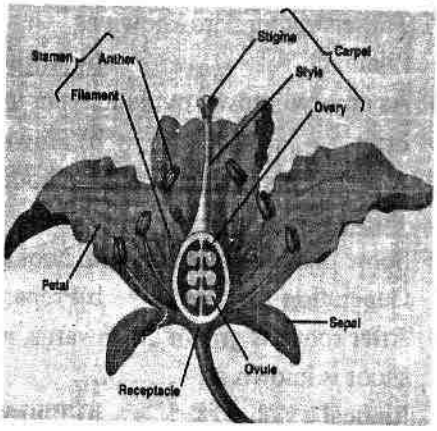
141) The lowest part stamen of this is called **filament**.

142) The upper box like structure of stamen is called **anther**. Another is filled with **male sex cells** is called **pollen grains**.

143) **d) Carpals (Gynoecium):** Generally a **single carpel** is present in the center of the flower.

144) **Carpal** is **female sex** organ of the flower. A typical consists of **three parts Stigma, Style, and Ovary**.

145) In **Ovary female sex cell** presented.



Pollination

146) The transfer of **pollen grains** from the **anther** to the **stigma of the carpel** is called **pollination.**

147) There are **two types** of pollination.1) Self Pollination 2) Cross pollination

148) When **pollens** from the **anther** are transferred to **the stigma** of the **same flower**, the process is called **self-pollination**.

149) When the transfer of **pollen grains** from the **anther** to the stigma of a flower on another plant of the same species is called **cross pollination**.

150) For pollination the plants must be of the **same species**. For example pollens from a **sunflower** plant can pollinate another **sunflower** plant only.

151) **Cross pollination** is brought about the different **agents** called **pollinators**. These agents include animals especially **insect**, **wind** and **water.**

Exercise

152) .....is the productive part in the flowering plants.

a) Root b) Stem **c)Flower** d) Branch

153) Which one of the following is the female sex organ.....

a) Stamen **b) Carpel** c) Petal d) Sepal

154) Potato is asexually produced through.....

a) Layering **b) Tubers** c) Cutting d) Grafting

155) Seed develops from .....

a) **Ovule** b) Ovary c) Anther d) None

156) Which of the following is not a reproductive structure.....

a) **Sepal** b) Carpel c) Ovule d) Pollen grain

157) Wind pollinated flowers hangs.....

a) Upward **b) Downward** c) Left d) Right

158) When the ovule and nucleus of pollen grain are joined together, we say that ovule is.....

a) Pollinated b) Reproduced **c) Fertilized** d) Infected

159) Egg in carpel is known as .....

a) Anther b) Ovary c) Style **d) Ovule**

160) Male reproductive part of a flower contains two round shaped structures at their top. These structure are known as

a) Filament **b) Anther** c) Stamens d) Carpels

161) As embryo grows, ovule turns in to a .....

a) Fruit b) Flower c) Ovary **d) Seed**

162) A part of plant which is found both in vegetable and fruit is known as.....

a) **Tuber** b) Bulb c) Layering d) Bud

163) Some plants have seeds with hooks for .....

a) Generation b)Preparation **c) Desperation**) Fertilization

164) After root has grown downwards, a small shoot grows upward, towards light. This shoot is known as .....

a) Radical **b) Plumule** c) Cotyledon d) Stem

165) Self-pollination occurs between .....

a) **Same or different flower of the same plant** b) Same flower

c) Flowers of different plants d) Different flowers

Environment and Feeding Relationship

Unit No: 4

166) Everything which is present in the surrounding of a living organism is called its **environment**.
167) **Ecosystem** is the study of relationship of living organisms with their environment.
168) **Ecology** is the study of relationship of living organisms with their environment.
169) **Ecology** is also called as **environmental biology**.
170) **Ecosystem** is the basic **functional unit** of **environment.**
171) **Ecosystem** is the **basic unit** of **ecology**.
172) Ecosystem is always composed of **two** components.1)Biotic component 2) Abiotic component
173) **Biotic component**: Those components which include all **living organisms** present in the **ecosystem** i.e. animals and plants.
174) **Abiotic component:** Those components which include all **nonliving** materials present in the **ecosystem** like water, soil, light, air, wind etc.
175) **Ecosystem** works by **constant exchange** of materials between its **biotic and abiotic components.**
176) **Biotic components** can be dividing in to **producers**, **consumer** and **decomposers**.
177) All the **green plants** are **producers.**
178) **Animals** are called **consumers.**
179) **Microorganisms** like **bacteria** and **fungi** are called **decomposers**.
180) Those **animals** which **directly feed on plants** are called **herbivores** (primary consumer). Example cow, goat, rabbit, deer, elephant, etc.
181) Those **animals** which eat **flesh of herbivores** are called **carnivores** (secondary consumer). Example lion, tiger, spider etc.
182) **Those animals** which feed on **secondary consumer** are called **omnivores** (tertiary consumers) Example sparrow, human being, bear etc.
183) In an ecosystem many animals and plants live together. The actual place where they live is called their **habitat**.
184) Those animals which active during **daylight** are called **Diurnal animals.**
185) Those animals which active during at **night** are called **Nocturnal animals.**
186) Sunlight is absorbed by **producers (plants)** and they make food for the whole ecosystem. Then this energy is transferred to **animals (consumers)** and finally **decomposer** releases this energy by decomposing the **dead organism**. This flow of **energy** is called **food cycle**.
187) The place of an organism in the **food chain** is called **trophic level.**
188) The **combination of many food chains** is called a **food web**.
189) **Tundra** is an **environment** that is very **cold and windy**.
190) Tundra environment is **treeless.**
191) **An adaptation** is a way through which an animal's body helps it to survive or live in its environment.
192) **Migration** is the movement of animals to far-away places.
193) **Hibernation** is a state of inactivity in animals during winter season.

194) **Aestivation** is similar to hibernation but occurs in some animals during summer or dry period.

195) **Camouflage** is a way of cancealing when an animal blends with its surrounding environment to help it to hide.

Exercise

196) Living place of an organism is called.....
a) **Habitat** b) Environment c) Ecosystem d) Species

197) Many food chains unite to make a.....
a) Food cycle b) Food pyramid **c) Food web** d) None

198) An animal that feed on plants is called.....
a) Secondary consumer **b) Primary consumer** c) Decomposer d) Producer

199) In winter most cold blooded animals disappear because they.....
a) Die **b) Hibernate** c) Migrate d) Eaten away

200) The meat eaters are also known as.....
a) Herbivores **b) Carnivores** c) Omnivores d) Producers

201) The study of relationship of living organisms with their environment is....
a) **Ecology** b) Social biology c) Etymology d) Physiology

202) In an ecosystem the energy flow takes place in this way.....
a) Sunlight, Producers, Decomposers, Consumers
b) Sunlight, Decomposers, Consumers, Producers,
c) **Sunlight, Producers, Consumers, Decomposers,**

Water

Unit No: 5

203) **Water** is the most **basic** and **vital substance** for all **living organisms.**

204) The impurities, usually present in water are **salts** of **sodium, calcium magnesium** which make **water hard**.

205) **Microorganisms** are the most **dangerous pollutants of water**. They cause various types of **diseases**.

206) **Water** is used as **source of energy** to generate **electricity** and as a coolant for heavy machinery.

207) Water covers **70%** of the earth surface.

208) Total **fresh water** of the world **2.6%.**

209) **Oceans** contain more than **97%** of the total water.

210) Frozen in **glaciers** water **1.984%.**

211) For **human use** water available **0.014%.**

212) **Water** is one of the **six nutrients** of human life (other five being proteins, carbohydrates, fates, minerals and vitamins).

213) There are **two methods** of cleaning of water. 1) Distillation 2) Water Treatment Plant

214) **Distillation** process consists of **two** basic processes **boiling** and **condensation.**

Exercise

215) Percentage of water on earth surface is about .....
a) 50% b) 60% **c) 70%** d) 80%

216) Pesticides and fertilizers are the source of.....
a) Domestic waste **b)Agriculture waste** c) Industrial W d)Acid rain

217) Harmful bacteria are removed from water by passing .....
a) Oxygen gas b) Nitrogen gas **c) Chlorine gas** d) CO_2

218) Suspended particles from drinking water are removed by.....
a) Table salt b) **Potash alum** c) Charcoal d) Chlorine

219) Distillation is a technique of.....
a) **Separation** b) Preparation c) Disinfection d) Filtration

220) The most abundant chemical present on the earth's surface is.....
a) **Sodium** b) Chlorine c) Water d) Oxygen

221) The percentage of water in ocean is.....
a) 70% b) 80% c) 90% **d) 97%**

Structure of an Atom

Unit No: 6

222) There are **three** sub-particles of **atoms** (Proton, Neutron, and Electron). These are also called **fundamental particles**.

223) The **center** of the atom is called **'Nucleus'**.

224) **Protons** and **neutrons** is the part of **nucleus.**

225) **Electron** always in constant motion around the nucleus.

226) **Electron** has **negative charge**.

227) **Proton** has **positive charge**.

228) **Neutron** has **no charge**.

229) **Electrons** revolve around the nucleus in **particular paths** called **orbits or shells.**

230) **Atom is neutral particle**. (The number of proton just equal to the number of electron).

231) The number of **protons** in the nucleus or the **no of electron** of an atom is called the **atomic number**. Represented by **'Z'.**

232) The total number of **proton and neutron** in nucleus is called **Mass number.** Represented by **'A'.**

Element	Symbol	A.No(Z)	M.No(A)	Element	Symbol	A.No(Z)	M.No(A)
Hydrogen	H	1	1	Sodium	Na	11	23
Helium	He	2	4	Magnesium	Mg	12	24
Lithium	Li	3	7	Aluminum	Al	13	27
Beryllium	Be	4	9	Silicon	Si	14	28
Boron	B	5	11	Phosphorous	P	15	31
Carbon	C	6	12	Sulphur	S	16	32
Nitrogen	N	7	14	Chlorine	Cl	17	35
Oxygen	O	8	16	Argon	Ar	18	40
Fluorine	F	9	19				

233) Atomic Number and Mass Number of First 18 elements.

234) The **formula** of electronic configuration is $2n^2$.
235) Shell or energy level represented by **K(1^{st})=2,L(2^{nd})=8, M(3^{rd})=18,N(4^{th})=32**
236) Atomic no and Mass no written method $_{11}Na^{23}$, $_{6}C^{12}$.
237) The electron in the **highest shell** is involved in **bonding** and they are called **valence electron**.
238) An **ion** is formed when an **atom loses** or **gains** an **electron** during a chemical reaction.
239) When an atom **loses electron** it form **positive ion**.
240) The Positive ion is called **'cation'.**
241) When an atom **gains electron** it forms a **negative ion**.
242) The negative ion is called **'anion'**.
243) Some element has **two or more different atoms**. These atoms have **same atomic number** but **different mass number** is called **isotopes**. ($^{1}H_1$, $^{2}H_1$, $^{3}H_1$)

Cation	Anion
Na^+ (Sodium ion)	Cl^- (Chloride ion)
K^+ (Potassium)	O^{-2} (oxide ion)
Ca^{+2} (Calcium)	F^- (Fluoride ion)

Exercise

244) These have the same number of protons in each atom but the neutron number can vary.....
a) **Isotopes** b) Molecules c) Ions d) Isobars
245) The particle that carries a negative electrical charge .....
a) Proton b) Neutron c) Nucleus **d) Electron**
246) An atom of carbon contains 6 protons and 6 neutrons, its mass number will be...
a) **12** b) 6 c) 18 d) 24
247) The center or core of an atom is called.....
a) Orbital **b) Nucleus** c) Proton d) Neutron
248) An element has seven electrons in its valance shell. Its vacancy is.....
a) 7 b) 0 **c) 1** d) 8
249) Number of protons in a carbon atom is.....
a) **6** b) 11 c) 12 d) 10
250) Number of protons and electrons in an atom is.....
a) Different **b) Same** c) Average d) Constant
251) Positively charged particles of an atom are called.....
a) **Protons** b) Neutrons c) Electrons d) Charges
252) Neutrons carry.....
a) +ve charge b) –ve charge c) Neutral **d) no charge**
253) Size of single atom is.....
a) 1nm **b) 0.1nm** c) 0.11nm d) 1.0nm
254) Total no of protons in atom of each element is called it's.....
a) **Atomic number** b) Atomic mass c) Molecular mass

Physical and Chemical Changes and Processes

Unit No: 7

255) A **physical change** is the one during which the **chemical composition** of the matter **does not change**.

256) A **chemical change** is the one during which **entirely new different substances are formed**.

257) A chemical change is also called a **chemical reaction**.

258) Change or processes that **can be reversed** are called **reversible changes.** For example melting of ice, evaporation or freezing of water.

259) Change or processes that cannot **be reversed** are called **Irreversible changes.** For example when milk turn into curd, it cannot be changed back to milk.

260) **Hydrocarbon** is the **compounds** of **carbon and hydrogen** only. They are mainly used as **fuels**.

261) Natural gas, petrol, diesel, gasoline oil etc. are all **hydrocarbons.**

262) The combustion products of hydrocarbons are **carbon dioxide and water**. Heat is also released.

263) The percentage of **methane** in the natural gas **85-90%.**

264) **Soap** is the sodium or potassium salt of fatty acid.

265) Animals fats and vegetable oils act as **raw materials** in making **soap**.

266) **Plastics** are **polymers** which are usually made from small molecules **(monomers)** under **high pressure and temperature**.

267) **Low density polyethene** made under a **pressure of 2000** atmosphere at **200^{0}C** is used for making bags, sheet and in insulation.

Exercise

268) During a physical change the chemical composition of substance.....

a) Change **b) Doesn't change**

c) Permanently change d) None of these

269) Hydrocarbons are the compounds of carbon and.....

a) Oxygen **b) Hydrogen**

c) Nitrogen d) Chlorine

270) Polythene is a .....

a) Monomer **b) Polymer**

c) Element d) Fertilizer

271) The products of burning hydrocarbons are .....

a) **CO_2 and HO_2** b) CO_2 and oxygen

c) Oxygen and water d) None of these

272) The reason for a physical change to be named as such is that the.....

a) **Change occurs only in physical properties** b) Is a reversible change

c) Transfer of energy takes place d) all of the above

273) When ice is heated, it changes to water and water on further heating gets converted to steam. What happens when steam is condensed?

a) A new substance is formed b) No new substance is form

c) Gaseous phase changes to liquid phase d) **Both (b) and (c) are correct**

274) A change in which the original substance can be obtained back by change of conditions is called.....

a) **Reversible change** b) Physical change
c) Chemical change d) Both a and b

275) When magnesium is burnt, heat and light are produced. The burning of magnesium is a .....

a) Reversible change b) Physical change
c) **Chemical and exothermic change** d) None of these

276) Chemical and endothermic change expansion of heating and contraction on cooling of metals is a.....

a) Irreversible change b) **Physical change**
c) Chemical change d) None of these

277) Which of the following statement is correct.....

a) Evaporation is a chemical change b) **Digestion of food is a chemical change**
c) Burning of paper is a physical change d) All of the above

Transmission of Heat

Unit No: 8

278) **Heat** is a form of **energy** that transfer form **hotter objects** to **colder objects** because of temperature difference.

279) **Conduction**, **convection**, and **radiation** are three different modes of heat transfer.

280) In **conduction** the **molecules vibrate** about a **central point.**

281) **Gases** are **worst conductors** of all.

282) **Stone** is a **better conductor** of heat than a **carpet**.

283) In **convection molecules** are **free to move** about.

284) **Convection** occurs only in **liquids** and **gases**

285) **Coastal breeze** is produced by **convection.**

286) **Radiation of heat** can occur with or without a **material medium**.

287) **Air** is a **bad conductor** of heat.

288) **Thermos flask** is a type of flask that aims to stop all **three forms** of heat transfer.

Exercise

289) The heat is metal rod flows by the process of.....

a) Radiation **b) Conduction** c) Convection d) None

290) Coastal breeze is produced by.....

a) Radiation b) Conduction **c) Convection** d) Rain

291) The process of heat transfer from hotter place to a colder place by actual movement of the particles of the medium is known as.....

a) Convection b) Conduction **c) Radiation** d) Evaporation

292) The normal temperature of human body is .....

a) 35^0C **b) 37^0C** c) 39^0C d) 45^0C

293) The flow of heat by conduction is generally observed in case of.....
a) **Solid** b) Liquid c) Gases d) all of these

294) In which mode of heat transfer does the transfer of heat occur as a wave?
a) **Radiation** b) Conduction c) Convection d) all of these

295) Which of the following is a good conductor of heat?
a) Wood b) Plastic **c) aluminum** d) none of these

296) In sea breeze.....
a) **Cold air move from sea towards land during day time**
b) Hot air moves from sea towards land during day time
c) Cold air moves from land towards sea during day time

297) In land breeze.....
a) Cold air moves from see towards land during day night
b) Hot air moves from sea towards land during night
c) **Cold air moves from land towards sea during night**
d) None of the above

298) Black or dark colored clothes are worn in cold climates because these are.
a) Good reflector
b) Good reflector and poor absorber
c) Poor absorber
d) **Poor reflector and good absorber**

299) Convection only occur in.....
a) **Liquid and gases**
b) Solid and gases
c) Liquids and solids
d) Liquids and metals

300) We receive heat energy from sun through .....mode of transmission.
a) Conduction
b) Convection
c) **Radiation**
d) None of the above

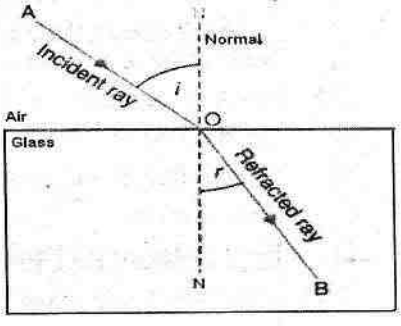
301) Conduction is possible .....
a) When the bodies are apart from each other
b) When the bodies have same temperature and in thermal contact
c) When they have different temperatures maintaining distance between them
d) **Bodies should be in contact and should have different temperature**

302) What do you mean by heat?
a) Heat is a measure of temperature
b) Heat is a form of potential
c) **It is form of energy which gets transferred from a hot to cold body**

Dispersion of Light

Unit No: 9

303) The **medium** in which light **travels faster** is known as **rare medium**.
304) The **medium** in which light **travels slower** is known as **denser medium**.
305) **Air** is **rare** than **water.**
306) **Water** is **rare** than **glass**.
307) The light ray that strikes a surface is called **incident ray.**
308) The light ray that bends in the **second medium** is called **refracted ray.**
309) An **imaginary perpendicular line** which is drawn at the point of incidence of light ray is called **Normal**.
310) When light goes from air to glass it bends towards the normal at the interface is called **angle of incident.**
311) When light leaves the glass it bends away from the normal is called **angle of refraction.**
312) The **angle of refraction** is smaller than the **angle of incidence**.
313) When light travels from a **rarer to denser** medium it **bends towards the normal.**
314) When light travels from **denser medium to rarer** medium it bends **away from the normal.**
315) The angle the ray then makes with the normal inside the glass is called the **critical angle.**



316) When the incident ray **falls normally** to the surface of glass slab, then there is no **bending of ray** of light and it **goes straight**.
317) **Speed of light** in **air** is **3×10^8 m/s.**
318) Speed of light in **glass** is **2×10^8m/s.**
319) **Refractive index** of **water** is **1.33.**
320) Refractive index of **glass** is **1.5**.
321) Refractive index of **air** is **1.0003**.
322) **Highest** refractive index of **diamond** is **2.42**.
323) **Periscope** is a long tube at the two ends of which are adjusted to two totally reflecting prisms.
324) In the periscope the ray of light from an object are totally reflected through an angle **90^0** by each **prism**.
325) In the **year 1665**, **Newton** discovered by his experiments with **glass prisms** that **white light (sun light)** consists of a mixture of **seven colors**.
326) The phenomenon of splitting up of **white light** into its **component colors** is called **dispersion of light**.
327) **Rainbow** is the example of dispersion of whit light. The rainbow **upper color** is **red** and **lower color** is **violet.**
328) **Seven colors** are Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet. Or **VIBGYOR**. For Remembering this colors…(YOUR BIG).....(YOVR BIG)
329) **Red**, **Green**, and **Blue** are called **primary color** of light.
330) The colors produce by **mixing any two primary colors** are called **secondary colors**.

a) Red + Green = Yellow
b) Red + Blue =Magenta
c) Green + Blue = Cyan (peacock blue)
d) Red + Blue + Green= White
e) Yellow + Blue = White
f) Red + Peacock blue= White
g) Green + Magenta= White

Exercise

331) When light enters from one medium into another, its bends slightly from its original path. This bending is called.....
a) Reflection **b) Refraction**
c) Dispersion d) Total internal reflection

332) When light enters from air into glass it bends reflection.....
a) **Towards normal** b) Away from normal
c) Does not change the path d) all the light is reflected

333) After rain, when sunlight falls on tiny rain drops suspended in the air, rainbow is produced due to.....
a) Reflection of light b) Refraction of light
c) **Dispersion of light** d) Diffraction of light

334) The primary colors of light are.....
a) Red, green, yellow **b) Red, green, blue**
c) Red, yellow, blue d) Green, yellow, blue

335) In the deserts, mirage is seen due to which phenomenon .....
a) Reflection b) Refraction
c) Diffraction d) **Total internal reflection**

336) The upper color of rainbow is.....
a) Green **b) Red**
c) Yellow d) violet

337) The lower color of rainbow is.....
a) White b) Magenta
c) Green **d) Violet**

338) When red and blue are combined together.....
a) Yellow **b) Magenta**
c) Orange d) Purple

339) A magenta filter absorbs.....
a) All color except red **b) All colors except magenta**
c) Magenta only d) Magenta and its components

340) Light travels .....
a) **Faster than sound** b) Slower than sound
c) Faster than gamma rays d) Faster than x-ray

341) When a virtual image is created in a plane mirror
a) The image is upright. b) The image is located behind the mirror
c) Reflected rays diverge. **d) All of the above**

342) On rainy day, small oily films on water show brilliant colors. This is due to..
a) Scattering
b) Interference
c) Polarization
d) None of these

343) Rainbow formation is due to.....
a) Absorption of sunlight by water droplets
b) Diffusion of sunlight through droplets
c) Ionization of water droplets
d) refraction and reflection of sunlight by water droplet

344) Refraction is caused by.....
a) **Different wave speeds.**
b) More than one reflection.
c) Displaced images.
d) Bending.

345) A rainbow nicely illustrates an example of light.....
a) Internal reflection
b)Refraction
c) **Both (a) and (b)**
d) Neither (a) and (b)

346) The law of reflection says that
a) **The angle of reflection from a mirror equals the angle of incidence.**
b) Waves incident on a mirror are partially reflected.
c) All waves incident on a mirror are reflected.
d) The angle a ray is reflected from a mirror is random.

347) A star appears twinkling in the sky because of.....
a) Scattering of light by atmosphere
b) Reflection of light by atmosphere
c) **Refraction of light by atmosphere**

348) The shortest plane mirror in which you can see your entire image.....
a) **Half your height.**
b) Twice your height.
c) Equal to your height.
d) Depends on how far the mirror is from you.

Sound Waves

Unit No: 10

349) **Sound** is **made** by **vibrating objects**.
350) Sound **travel** in **solids, liquids** and **gases**.
351) A wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate **back and forth** in the same direction in which the wave is moving is called a **longitudinal wave.**
352) **Speed of sound** in **Dry air** at **0^0C**——— **332 m/s.**
353) Speed of sound in **Dry air** at **20^0C**——— **344 m/s.**
354) Speed of sound in **Water** at **20^0C** ——— **1498 m/s.**
355) Speed of sound in **Sea-water** at **0^0C**——— **1531 m/s.**
356) Speed of sound in **blood** at **37^0C** ——— **1550 m/s.**
357) Speed of sound in **iron or steel** at **20^0C** **5130 m/s.**
358) Speed of sound in **Glass** at **20^0C** ——— **3962 m/s.**
359) A wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate **up and down** perpendicular to the direction, in which the wave is moving, is called a **transverse wave**.
360) **Transverse waves** can be produced only in **solids and liquids** but **not in gases.**

361) The **distance** between **two consecutive crests** or **two consecutive troughs** of transverse wave is called **wavelength**. Denoted by **lambda (λ).** Unit is **meter**.
362) The maximum displacement of the particles of the medium from their original undisturbed position is called **amplitude of the wave.**
363) The **time taken** to **complete one vibration** is called **time period**.
364) The **number of complete wave** produced in **one second** is called **frequency** of the wave. OR
365) The **number of vibration per second** is called **frequency.**
366) The **distance traveled by a wave** in one second is called **velocity**.
367) **1 hertz** is equal to **1 vibration per second**.
368) The characteristic of sounds by which a shrill sound can be distinguished from a grave one is called **pitch of the sound**.
369) The frequency of the voice of ladies and children is **greater** than that of **men**.
370) A human ear can hear a sound only if its frequency lies between **20Hz and 20000Hz.**

Exercise

371) Sound waves are.....
a) **Longitudinal** b) Transvers
c) X-rays d) Electromagnetic
372) Which one of the following medium is worst for transmitting sound waves?
a) Water b) Iron
c) Vacuum d) Wood
373) Which of the following is related to the pitch of sound waves?
a) Wave length b) Speed
c) Amplitude **d) Frequency**
374) A human ear can hear a sound only if its frequency lies between.....
a) 20-----300 Hz **b) 20----20,000 Hz**
c) 2------20 HZ d) 20----2000 Hz
375) The maximum displacement of the particles of the medium from their original undisturbed position is called.....
a) Pitch b) Time period
c) Frequency **d) Amplitude**
376) As compare to air, sound travels faster in.....
a) **Liquid** b) Gases
c) Vacuum d) Fluids
377) For communication astronauts use radio because.....
a) Sound travels at very high speed in vacuum b) Vacuum repels sound
c) Sound energy turns into light in vacuum **d) Sound doesn't travel in vacuum**
378) Pitch of note depends upon the .....
a) Tension on string b) Diameter of wind hole
c) **Tension on drum surface** d) Diameter of drum surface
379) Sound is measured by units that are called.....
a) Hertz (Hz) **b) Decibels (dB)**

c) Meters (m) d) Pascal (Pa)

380) Like light, sound cannot.....

a) Pass through transparent solid b) Pass through air

c) Pass through liquid **d) Pass through vacuum**

381) Which of the following is not electromagnetic wave.....

a) Y-rays **b) Cosmic ray**

c) Microwave d) None of these

382) To hear a clear echo, the minimum distance should be.....

a) 165 feet b) 165 meter

c) 16.5 feet **d) 16.5 meter**

383) A cut diamond sparkles because of its .....

a) Hardness **b) High refractive index**

c) Emission of light by the diamond d) Absorption of light by the diamond

384) An example of longitudinal wave is.....

a) **Slinky spring** b) Energy

c) Water wave d) Light

Circuits and Electric Current

Unit No: 11

385) The **flow of electron** is called **current**. $I=\frac{Q}{t}$

386) The **unit** of **current** is **amperes or amps.**

387) The complete path for the flow of current through the wire the cell and the filament of the bulb are called **circuit**.

388) A **series circuit** provides **one path** for the current flow in the circuit.

389) **Parallel circuit** provides **separate paths** for the current flow.

390) An electric circuit is a complete unbroken path through which electric current can flow, such a circuit is called **closed circuit.**

391) When there is no break in a circuit, no electric current is flow; such type circuit is called **open circuit.**

392) A **light bulb** transforms **electric energy** to **light energy**.

393) A **radio** and **electric bells** transforms electric energy to **sound energy**.

394) A **fan** converts **electric energy** into **mechanical energy**.

395) The **chemical effect of current** is used (1) In electroplating (2) In the extraction of metal (3) In the purification of metals

396) The difference in electrical potential of the charge is called the **potential difference or voltage.**

397) The difference in electrical potential is called **voltage (V)** and is expressed as work done (W) per unit charge (Q). $V=\frac{W}{Q}$

398) The **unit** of **voltage** is **volt**.

399) **Alessandro Volta** who invented the first **chemical battery**.

400) The opposition to the flow of current is called **resistance.**

401) **Resistance** is represented by **"R"** and measure in **ohms (Ω).**

402) A **component** which is used to **close or break** a circuit is called **switch**.

403) A component which provides resistance is called **resister.**

404) The relationship between voltage, current, and resistance according to Ohm's law.... **Voltage (V) =Currant (I) × Resistance (R)**

25

405) An **ammeter** is the device to **measure** the amount of **current.**

406) **Voltmeter** is a device which is used for measuring **voltage.**

407) **Miniature circuit breakers (MCB)** is **automatically switches off** the electrical circuit during **abnormal condition** of the network.

408) A **fuse** is a **safety device** of a thin wire having **low melting** point which melt and breaks the circuit.

Exercise

409) A fuse is used to.....
a) Prevent electrical flow
b) Save electrical energy
c) **Prevent excessive currant**
d) Increase voltage

410) The earth wire.....
a) Prevent excessive current flow
b) **Prevent electrical shocks**
c) Prevent the appliance from exploding
d) Protect the appliance from floating voltage

411) Charge in motion produces.....
a) **Current**
b) Voltage
c) Circuit
d) Energy

412) The larger unit of electricity is.....
a) Joule
b) Watt
c) **Kilowatt**
d) Ampere

413) The smallest unit of electricity is.....
a) **Joule**
b) Watt
c) Kilowatt
d) Ampere

414) Two kilowatt hour is the energy.....
a) 3600000 joule
b) **720000 joule**
c) 800000 joule
d) 10800000 joule

415) A short thin piece of wire which is heated up and melt by flowing of electric current in it, is called.....
a) Circuit
b) **Fuse**
c) Cell
d) Resister

416) A circuit which splits into two or more branches is called .....
a) Series circuit
b) Open circuit
c) **Parallel circuit**
d) Close circuit

417) In a circuit when an electric current flows in continues path, it is called.....
a) **Close circuit**
b) Open circuit
c) Hot circuit
d) Blocked circuit

418) If more resisters are added in a series circuit resistance will be.....
a) **Increased**
b) Decreased
c) Equal
d) Constant

Investigating the Space

Unit No: 12

25

419) **Galaxies** are the **building blocks** of the **universe**.
420) All the **galaxies** are **traveling** away at a **great speed**.
421) The **big bang theory** of the origin of the universe was proposed by **Edwin Hubble.**
422) The **Sun** is the **nearest star** to the **earth.**
423) Each second **600,000,000 tons** of **hydrogen** are converted to **helium** in the Sun.
424) According to the **big-bang theory,** "all the matter in the universe was originally **constructed** in one **micro meter**".
425) According to the **steady state theory** of the beginning of the universe "the universe is unchanging it appear the same at all time and all points. The universe **did not have** a **beginning** and it will not have an **end**.
426) **Light ray** travels at a **speed** of **300,000 km/second**.
427) **After sun** the **nearest star** is **Alpha Centauri** whose distance is **4.5 light years.**
428) **Star** in the sky appeared to make **patterns**. These group or patterns are called **constellations.**
429) The **two** important **galaxies** in the **universe** are
(1) milky way (2) Andromeda galaxy
430) Our **own galaxy** is the **Milky Way**.
431) The **Milky Way galaxy** is a **spiral type** of galaxy.
432) **Andromeda galaxy** is the **closest galaxy** to the **Milky Way**. It is only galaxy that can be **seen** with the **naked eye** from the earth.
433) **Stars** are formed in **huge clouds** of **gas** and **dust** called **nebulae**.
434) A **black hole** has a very **strong gravitational field**.
435) The **light from sun** reaches the **earth** in about **8 mints**.
436) The **sun star** is **150 million km** away from **earth**.
437) The **mass of sun 2×10^{30}kg.**
438) Composition of sun **74% H**, **25% He**, and **1%** other gases.
439) There are **8 planets** in **solar system**.
440) The **nearest** and **smallest planet** to the sun is **mercury**. Its temperature about **430^0C**.
441) **Earth** distance from **moon** is **384400 km**.
442) **Second nearest planet** to the sun is **Venus**. Its temperature about **464^0C**. **Venus and earth** are almost **similar** in size, mass, composition, and gravity.
443) **Third nearest** planet to the sun is **earth**. Its distance from sun is **150 million km** from sun. And its **mass** is about **6×10^{24}kg**.
444) **Mars** is the **forth** and **second smallest planet** of the solar system.
445) Mars has **two** moon called **Phobos** and **Deimos**.
446) **Mars** also called **red planet.**
447) **Jupiter** is the **fifth** and **largest planet** of the solar system.
448) **Jupiter** has **63 moons**.
449) **Saturn** is the **6^{th}** and **second largest planet** of the solar system.
450) **Saturn** has **53 or 61 moons**.
451) **Uranus** is the **7^{th}** and **forth largest planet** and **coldest** of the solar system.

452) **Uranus** has **27 moons**.
453) **Neptune** is the **8th** and **3rd largest planet** of the solar system.
454) **Neptune** has **14 moons.**

Exercise

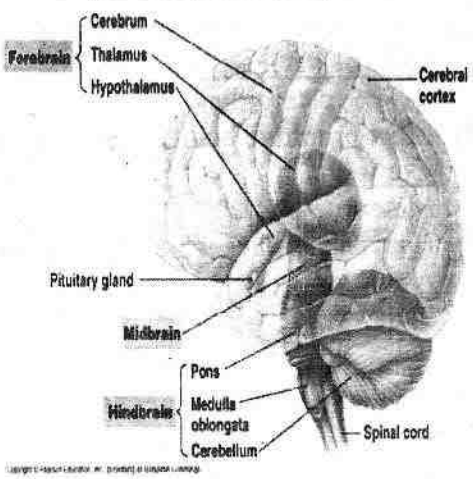
455) The building block of the universe is.....
a) Earth b) Sun
c) **Galaxy** d) None of these
456) Light rays travel at speed of.....
a) $332kms^{-1}$ b) $3000kms^{-1}$
c) **$300,000kms^{-1}$** d) $300kms^{-1}$
457) The Milky Way is .....
a) **Spiral** b) Elliptical
c) Irregular d) All of the above
458) A black hole has a very strong.....
a) Electric field b) **Gravitational field**
c) Magnetic field d) Electromagnetic
459) The light from the Sun reaches the earth in about.....
a) 4 minutes b) 6 minutes
c) **8 minutes** d) 10 minutes
460) Minimum average distance of Sun from Earth is.....
a) **150 million kilometers** b) 250 million kilometers
c) 350 million kilometers d) 450 million kilometers
461) "Asteroids" that are made up of silicate rocks and clay are known as.....
a) **C-Type asteroid's** b) M-Type asteroids
c) S-Type asteroid's d) R-Type asteroid's
462) Most primitive bodies in solar system are.....
a) **Comets** b) Kuiper
c) Meteorite d) Planet
463) Heavenly bodies which revolve around sun are called.....
a) Asteroids b) **Planets**
c) Stars d) Galaxies

GENERAL SCIENCE
(جنرل سائنس)

Nervous System

Unit No: 1

1. An organ system in the human body which **carries massages** and makes us feel and react to things and situation is called **nervous system**.
2. **Nervous system** consists of **neurons** and **tissues**.
3. The **nervous system** is divided in to **two parts**.
   a) The central nervous system b) The peripheral nervous system
4. **The central nervous system (CNS)** also divides two parts.
   a) Brain b) Spinal cord
5. **Brain:** The brain of an adult human being weights about **three pound** and has more than **100 billion neurons**.
6. The human brain is enclosed in a bony case called the **cranium (کھوپڑی)**.
7. The **brain** is protected by **three layers** of connective tissues called **meninges.**
8. Between the layers of meninges is a **fluid**. The fluid **protects the brain.**
9. The **brain** itself has **three main parts** called
   a) Fore brain
   b) Mid Brain
   c) Hind brain



Forebrain:

10. **Forebrain** consists of **three parts**
    a) Cerebrum
    b) Thalamus
    c) Hypothalamus
11. **Cerebrum** is the **top most** and the **larger part** of the brain. And divide in left and right **cerebral hemispheres.**
12. The **right cerebral hemispheres** control **movement** and **activities** of the **left side.**
13. The **left cerebral hemispheres** control **activities** of the **right side.**
14. **Forebrain** is part of the brain that interprets signals from your body and forms responses such as **hunger**, **thirst**, **emotion**, **pain** and also **responsible** for **intelligence thinking** and **judgments** etc.

15. Inside the cerebrum, there is a small structure **called thalamus.** It **acts** as a processing center between the **body** and the **cerebrum.**
16. At the base of the thalamus is the **Hypothalamus** which regulates body **temperature hunger** and **thirst.**

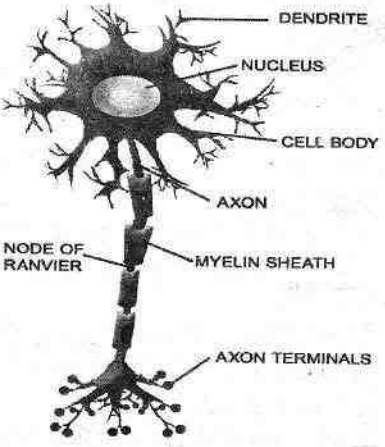
Mid brain:

17. **Mid brain** is the **central part** of **brain.**
18. Its **basic function** is to **transfer information** and **impulses** between **forebrain** and **hind brain.**
19. Mid brain is **associated** with **vision**, **hearing**, **sleep/wake** and **temperature regulation.**
20. The midbrain also **controls some reflexes** such as changing the **size** of the **pupil** to control the amount of **light entering the eye**.

Hindbrain:

21. **Hindbrain** consists of **cerebellum**, **Pons** and **medulla oblongata**.
22. **Cerebellum** is the part of the brain that coordinates body movements. Its helps the **body balances**.
23. **Pons** regulated **breathing** and **passes signals** between the **brain and spinal cords.**
24. **The medulla oblongata** connects the **brain to the spinal cords.**
25. **Medulla oblongata** controls basic life functions such as **heart beat**, **blood pressure, vomiting** etc.
26. **Spinal Cord:** The vertebral column consists of vertebrae and **spinal cord**. The spinal cord is a **rope like bundle** of **neurons.**
27. **All signals** that go to the body or come to the brain, pass through the **spinal cords.**
28. When **spinal cords** are **damaged** messages cannot move between the **brain** and the rest of the body these results in paralysis.
29. **The peripheral Nervous system (PNS)** is the **collection of nerves** that **connects** the **central nervous system (CNS)** to all your **organ systems**.
30. The **PNS** uses **sensory neurons** to detect stimuli from inside and outside of your body and it uses motor neurons to carry signals from the CNS to other parts of the body and stimulated your muscles or other target organs.
31. The **PNS** includes **12 pairs** of **cranial nerves** those which branch out from the brain and go to many places in head such as **ear, eyes**, and **face** etc.
32. **31 pairs** of **spinal nerves** which branch out from the **spinal cord.**
33. In short the **PNS** is made up of a **sensory system** and **motor system**.
34. The system of sensory **nerves collects information** from the **body** and its **surroundings**.
35. Motor nerves are responsible for **producing voluntary responses** (ارادی۔ اپنی خوشی سے کام کرنے والا) and **involuntary response** (غیر ارادی طور پر).
36. **Neuron** is the **smallest structural** and **functional unit** of **nervous system.**
37. Neuron consists of **two parts** 1) Cell body 2) Axon
38. The **cell body** is thicker region of the neuron containing the **nucleus** and most of the **cytoplasm.**
39. **Axon** is a long projection that carries impulses away from the cell body.

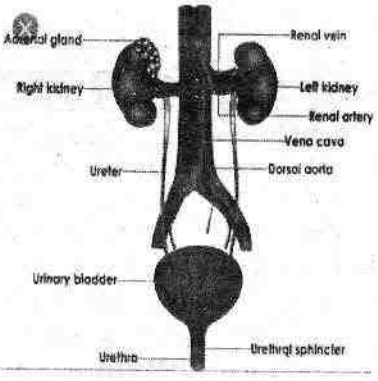
40. Neuron has a **single axon**.
41. The **thread like projections** on the cell body called **dendrites**.
42. Fatty substance covering the axon from **myelin sheath.**
43. Neurons are of **three types.**
44. **Sensory neurons:** they carry nerve impulses (stimulus) from receptors to CNS.
45. **Motor neurons:** these neurons take impulses away from CNS to effectors.
46. **Associative neurons**: Nerve cells found in CNS that link sensory and motor neurons. They are responsible for analyzing the massage and issuing order.
47. The collection of neuron cell bodies is called **gray matter** because of its dark gray color.
48. The **collection** of **axons** is called **white matter** because the myelin sheath on the axons gives them white appearance.



49. In the brain the **gray matter** is on the **outside** and the **white matter** is on the **inside**.
50. The special organs, tissues or cells, which detect stimuli, are called **receptors.**
51. An immediate and involuntary response to a stimulus is called **reflex action**.
52. **People blink** about **15 times per minute**. During the **16 hours** when you are awake, you blink approximately **14,400** times each day.

Excretion and Excretory system:

53. The system that helps to **eliminate waste materials** from the **body** is called **excretory system**.
54. The process of removing the waste product from the body is known as **excretion**.
55. Excretory system removes **non solid wastes** through **sweat (پسینہ), urine (پیشاب)** and **exhalation (سانس باہر نکالنا)**. It also helps to maintain stability in the body.
56. The **main organs** of this system are the skin, lungs (پھیپھڑے), kidney (گردہ), ureter (وہ نالی جو گردوں سے پیشاب مثانہ میں لے جاتی ہے), urinary bladder (مثانہ), and **urethral (پیشاب خارج کرنے والی نالی),** etc.



57. The structural and functional unit of kidney is called **nephron**.
58. The kidneys are organ that remove wastes by filtering and cleaning the blood to produce **urine (پیشاب گاہ).** This urine moves through ureters, is collected in the bladder and excreted by the urethra.
59. Kidney is divided in **three regions.**
60. **1) Renal cortex** is the outer most regions.
61. **2) Renal medulla** is the middle region.
62. **3) Renal pelvis** is the inner area where urine is drained.

Role of kidneys:

63. The **kidneys** are among the main organs responsible for **maintaining fluid** and **chemical balances** in your body within the limits that **support life**.

64. **One quarter** of your blood supply passes through your kidney **every minute**.

65. The most common **kidney problems** are **kidney stone**, **high blood pressure**, and **diabetes**.

66. **Excretory organs** of human body are called **kidneys**.

67. The **brain** of **adult human weights** between **1300 and 1400 gm.**.

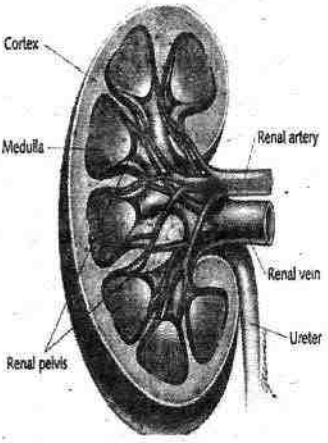
68. The brain of **cat** weight about **30 gm.**

69. The weight of **dogs** about **70 gm.**

70. The brain of a **dolphin** about **1600 gm.**

71. The weight of **elephant** is about **6000 gm.**

72. **Homeostasis** is the regulation of **water, minerals and salts** within the body.



73. First **artificial kidney** was developed by **Abel**, **Rountee**, and **turner in 1913**.

74. The cleaning of **patient blood artificially** with the help of a machine is called **dialysis**.

Exercise

75. Sensory neurons carry messages towards.....

a) Muscles
b) Muscles and glands
c) Sense organs
d) **Brain and spinal card**

76. The part of neuron which receives messages are.....

a) Cell bodies
b) **Dendrites**
c) Axon
d) Nuclei

77. Accumulation of salts in kidneys results in.....

a) Diabetes
b) Hypertension
c) **Kidney stone**
d) cancer

78. Medium sized stones are removed by.....

a) Dialysis
b) **Lithotripsy**
c) Excretion
d) Laser

79. Renal failure can be caused by.....

a) Infection
b) Hypertension
c) Diabetes mellitus
d) **All of these**

80. How many parts of human brain.....

a) **3**
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6

81. Which one regulate breathing.....

a) Medulla Oblongata
b) Midbrain
c) **Pons**
d) Thymus

82. Response such as hunger, pain, thirst etc. are associated with which part of the brain.....

a) **Cerebrum** b) Cerebellum
c) Pons d) Medulla

83. Reflex action occur with the help of.....

a) **Spinal cord** b) Heart
c) Kidney d) Pancreas

84. The cerebellum is located between the cerebrum and the brain stem in the back of the head, it helps in.....

a) Breathing and controlling blood pressure b) **Balance and coordination**
c) Voluntary movement d) Speech and hearing

85. The outer covering of the brain is covered with .....

a) Axon b) **Nerve cells**
c) Pons d) Dendrites

86. What is any quick response to stimuli that bypasses the brain?

a) **Reflex action** b) voluntary action
c) Knee jerk d) Receptor

87. The brain stem is composed of.....

a) Brain buds and flowers b) Spinal card
c) Axon and vertebra d) **Medulla pons and middle brain tissue**

88. Which part of the brain controls emotion experiences.....

a) Pie matter b) hypothalamus
c) **Limbic system** d) Medulla oblongata

89. Kidneys eliminates wastes by filtering.....

a) Water b) Fluid
c) Urine d) **Blood**

Heredity in Organisms

Unit No: 2

90. Every living organism, (plants animals, and human being) has a set of **characteristics inherited** from its **parents**.

91. **Cell division** can occur in **two** ways, **mitosis** and **meiosis**.

92. **Mitosis** is the process of cell division during which a parent cell divides into **two** genetically identical daughter cell.

93. **Mitosis** occurs only in somatic cell.

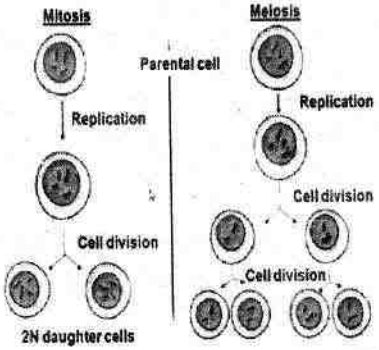
94. Daughter cell has complete set of chromosomes.

95. The number of chromosome remains same.

96. **Meiosis** is a type of cell division in which a parent cell is divides in to **four** daughter cell each having half number of chromosomes.

97. Meiosis occurs in **germ cell**.

98. Daughter cells have **half number** of chromosomes.



Identification of DNA and chromosomes in cell diagram:

99. The transfer of characteristics from parents to their offspring (بچے) is called **heredity.**

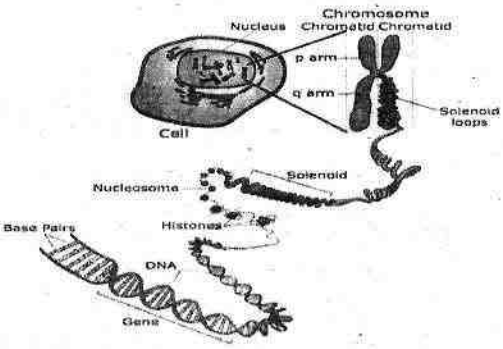
100. The bases of **heredity** are the following material present in the **nucleus.**

101. **Chromosomes:** A chromosome is the basis of heredity.

102. Chromosomes made up of **two types** of molecules, **DNA** and **protein**.

103. **DNA (De Oxy Ribo Nucleic Acid):** DNA is made up of units called **nucleotides.**

104. Each **nucleotide is composed** of the following **three** components.
1) Deoxyribose sugar 2) Phosphoric acid
3) Nitrogenous base



105. The **shape of DNA** looks like **twisted ladder** (سیڑھی کی مانند) which is called **double helix** shape.

106. **Genes:** Genes are the **basic units** of **heredity** located on **chromosomes.**

107. The **genes** of **free ear lobes** are **dominant** (غالب) to **attached ear lobes**.

Exercise

108. Humans have ..... Pairs of chromosomes.

a) 25 b) 40 c) **23** d) 12

109. Living organisms have a set of charactistics that are transferred from.....

a) Environment b) School c) **Parents** d) All of these

110. Chromosomes are made up of .....

a) **DNA and protein** b) DNA c) Protein d) Fats

111. Transfer of traits from parents to offspring's is called.....

a) **Heredity** b) Reproduction c) Transformation d) Division

112. The color in human beings is controlled by.....

a) **Gens** b) Nucleus c) Cytoplasm d) Meiosis

113. Conversion of cell into two new daughter cells is called.....

a) Cell growth b) Cell death c) **Cell division** d) Cell inheritance

114. Cells having the half number of chromosomes are called .....

a) Somatic **b) Daughter** c) Parents d) Gametes

115. Who is known as the "father of Genetic".....

a) Morgan b) **Mendel** c) Watson d) Bateson

116. The inheritance of skin color in humans is an example of which of the following....

a) Epistasis b) Gene linkage c) **Polygeneic inheritance**

117. Which section of DNA provides information for one protein.....

a) Nucleus b) Chromosomes c) Trait d) **Gene**

118. Which of the following best expresses the concept of the word "allele"?

a) Genes for wrinkled and yellow
b) **Genes for wrinkled and round**
c) Phenotypes
d) The expression of agene

119. Which of the following factors could lead to variations in the offspring of asexually reproducing organism?

a) Crossing over
b) fertilization
c) **Mutations**
d) independent assortment

Biotechnology

Unit No: 3

120. **Biotechnology** is a branch of science in which **living things** are used to **make better** or **new products**.

121. In biotechnology the **genetic material (DNA)** of microorganisms is used for production of required product.

122. **DNA** is made up of units called **nucleotide**.

123. There are **four type** of **nucleotide** (1) adenine nucleotide (2) guanine nucleotide (3) cytosine nucleotide (4) thymine nucleotide

124. The process in which the DNA of a cell is duplicated to make two similar copies of the parents DNA is called **Replication**.

125. Chromosomes are the **colored body** present in the **nucleus**.

126. Chromosome is made up of **DNA**, coiled many times around a protein called **histone.**

127. Genes is occur in **pairs** and are **located** on **chromosomes**.

128. Insulin is produced by genetic engineering for the treatment of diabetic patients.

Bacteria:

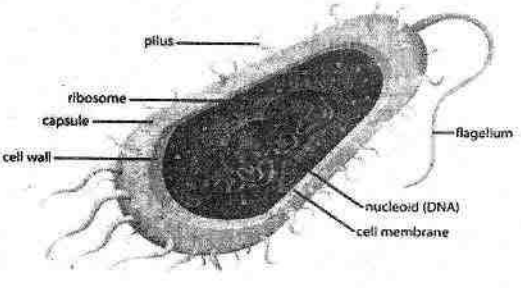
129. **Bacteria** are **unicellular organisms**.

130. Cytoplasm, the fluid inside the cell.

131. Bacteria **doesn't has nucleus**.

132. Each bacterium has a **single chromosome** present in the cytoplasm is called **nucleoid**.

133. **Tail like** structure that help bacteria **move** is called **flagella.**



134. **Outer side** of bacteria cell is called **cell wall.**

135. **DNA replication** is process of **coping DNA** molecule.

136. A **gene** is the **unit** of hereditary material which contains all the **information** of organism characteristics.

137. The bacterium which takes in the recombinant DNA is called transgenic bacterium or **genetically modified bacterium (GMB).**

138. **Penicillin** is an example of **antibiotic.**

139. The **four major areas** in which biotechnology techniques are applied include agriculture, food production and preservation, health and environment.

140. **Herbicides** and **pesticides** are used to eliminate **weeds and insects** and thus **protect crops.**

Exercise

141. The additional circular pieces of DNA represent in bacterial cell are called
a) RNA b) Chromatid
c) **Plasmid** d) Nucleotide

142. The branch of science in which having organisms are used for the welfare of humans is called.....
a) **Biotechnology** b) Biochemistry
c) Microbiology d) Genetics

143. Plasmid and attached foreign gene with it are collectively called.....
a) Recombinant cell b) **Recombinant DNA**
c) Recombinant plasmid d) Recombinant chromosome

144. The organism whose genes are modified is called.....
a. **GM organism** b) Transgenic organism
c) Recombination organism d) All of These

145. A gene is inserted into a bacteria by.....
a) Digestion b) **Genetic engineering**
c) Fermentation d) Biodegrading

146. Penicillin is an example of.....
a) Enzyme b) Hormone
c) **Antibiotic** d) Antigen

147. The bacteria generally used for generic engineering is.....
a) **Agrobacterium** b) Bacillus
c) Pseudomonas d) Clostridium

148. Which is not transgenic plant?
a) Soybean b) Maize
c) Golden rice d) **Cucumber**

149. The crops having cry genes need.....
a) **No insecticide** b) Mild quantity of insecticide
c) Large amount of insecticide d) 5 kg insecticide

150. The process in which the DNA of a cell is duplicated to make two similar copies of the parents DNA is called.....
a) Production b) Construction
c) **Replication** d) None of these

151. A small circle of DNA found outside the main chromosome is called a.....
a) Genetic fingerprint b) Episome
c) **Plasmid** d) Protein

152. Multicellular organisms that carry a specific genetic change in each cell because of an intervention at the embryo level are a .....
a) Trans version b) Transition
c) **Transgenic** d) Transforming

Pollutions and Their Effect on Environment

Unit No: 4

153. Any unwanted and undesirable change in the environment that affects the atmosphere and disturbs the ecosystem is called **pollution**.
154. **Major types** of pollution are, (1) air pollution (2) Water pollution (3) Soil pollution (4) Noise pollution
155. Pollution began to be recognized as a series threat during the **industrial revolution** of the **19th century**.
156. Sulphur dioxides **(SO_2)**, Oxides of Nitrogen **(NO_2, NO)**, Carbon monoxides **(CO)**, and Chlorofluorocarbons **(CFCs)**, are main pollutants, of environment.
157. **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** are nontoxic, nonreactive chemicals. They are the major cause of **breakdown of ozone layer**, allowing more **ultra violet light** to reach the earth.
158. **CFCs** are **used** as aerosol spray, as cooling agent in refrigerators and air conditioners, and in form of packing.
159. CO_2, CH_4, and other gases absorb infrared radiation and reflect it back to land causing increase I n average temperature of environment. This is called **Greenhouse effect**. OR
160. The solar radiation enters the earth atmosphere and reaches the earth surface. Some of the solar radiation is absorbed by the earth surface while the remaining re-radiated in to the atmosphere. The large amounts of CO_2 in the atmosphere blocks and absorb the outgoing radiation causing heating of earth. This is called **greenhouse effect**.
161. The formation of acid in rain-water by its mixing with pollutants like **SO_2, CO_2**, and **NO_2**, is called **acid rain**.
162. When the above gases dissolved in rain water, they make their acids, **H_2SO_4** and **HNO_3** respectively.
163. **Removal** of the **forests** for human use is called **deforestation.**
164. **Deforestation** causes many problems like Soil erosion, Green House effect, and air pollution.
165. **Coal power plants** are one of the large contributors to polluting earth.
166. Protecting natural resources is called **conservation.**
167. **Effects of carbon monoxide** are damage to central nervous system, heart, respiratory problem, nausea and dizziness etc.
168. Effects of **Sulpur dioxide** are eye, nose, throat, and lung cancer etc.

Exercise

169. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas.....
a) Methane b) Carbon dioxide
c) **Hydrogen** d) Nitrous oxide
170. The main reason for increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in an air is.....
a) Plantation b) **Deforestation**
c) Recycling d) Using CFC's
171. The phenomenon which does not lead to global warming.....
a) Green house effects b) Ozone depletion

c) CFC's d) **Photosynthesis**

172. Ultraviolet radiations from Sun that reach the earth cause.....

a) Respiratory disorder b) Typhoid fever

c) **Skin cancer** d) Bronchitis

173. The source of all of the following pollutants in vehicle exhaust EXCEPT.....

a) Carbon mono-oxide b) Carbon dioxide

c) **CFC's** d) Nitrogen oxides

174. Ozone layers filters.....the from Sun light.

a) **Infrared rays** b) Cosmic rays

c) Infrared rays d) radioactive rays

175. Sulphuric acid is formed from.....

a) N_2 b) CO_2

c) **SO_2** d) CO

176. Which one of the following is a non-renewable resource.....

a) Forest b) Agriculture

c) **Petroleum** d) Air

177. Protecting natural resources is called .....

a) Pollution b) **Conservation**

c) Industrial process d) Deforestation

178. At least 25% of the total area of the country must be covered by forests but in Pakistan only.....of the total area is covered.

a) **5%** b) 10%

c) 15% d) 20%

179. Ozone layer made up of .....Oxygen. (O_3)

a) One b) Two

c) **Three** d) Four

180. One chlorine molecule from CFCs can destroy up to .....ozone molecules.

a) 100 b) 1000

c) 10,000 d) **100,000**

Chemical Reactions

Unit No: 5

181. The process of formation or breaking of a chemical compound is called **chemical reaction**.

182. Digestive of food, process of respiration, Replication of DNA etc. are the **example** of **chemical reaction inside our body**.

183. Elements or compounds combing in a chemical reaction are called **reactants.**

184. Similarly the elements or compounds formed as a result of chemical reaction are called **products.**

185. **Example** of reactants and products ($C+O_2$ (Reactant) -------->CO_2 (Product)

186. In **1785 Lavoisier a French scientist** proves that by experimentally "Matter can neither be created nor destroyed during a chemical reaction but it may undergo change in shape and composition".

187. **Addition Reaction:** These reactions are also known as synthesis or combination reactions. When two different element or compounds react together to form a single compound then the reaction will be called an addition reaction.
188. **Example** of addition reaction: $2H_2 + O \dashrightarrow 2H_2O$
189. **Decomposition Reaction:** Some compound on heating decomposes to simpler compounds or elements. This type of reaction is called decomposition.
190. **Example** of decomposition Reaction: $CaCO_3 \dashrightarrow CO_2 + CaO$
191. **Heat** evolved or absorbed **during a chemical reaction** is called the **heat of reaction.**
192. There are **two types** of reactions with respect to energy changes. (1) Exothermic reaction (2) Endothermic reaction
193. Chemical reaction in which **heat is released** (cools) is called **exothermic reaction.**
194. Chemical reaction in which **heat is absorbed** (hot) is called **endothermic reaction.**
195. The total energy of the **products** in **exothermic reaction** is **less than** that of the reactants.
196. In **endothermic** reaction total energy of the **products** is **more than** that of reactants.
197. The life on this planet earth is possible due to the **exothermic reaction** taking place in the sun.

Exercise

198. $2KCl_3 \dashrightarrow \ldots\ldots + 3O_2$

a) 3kcl b. **2kcl** c. kcl d. $\frac{1}{2}$ kcl

199. $3H_2 \dashrightarrow \ldots\ldots + 2NH_3$

a) N b. $\underline{N_2}$ c. 2N d. $\frac{1}{2}$N

200. Substances on the left hand side of a chemical equation are called.....

a) Electrons b. Groups c. Products d. **Reactants**

201. The reaction in which there is only one reactants, which must be a compound is

a) **Decomposition** b. Displacement c. Synthesis d. None

202. Number of atoms of reactants is equal to number of product a balanced chemical equation.

a) Sometime b. Often c. **Always** d. Never

203. The heat evolved or absorb during a chemical reaction is called.....

a) **Heat of reaction** b. exothermic c. Endothermic d. Heat energy

204. If two or more substances are combined to form a product is called.....

a) Thermal decomposition b. **Combination**
c. Addition d. Combustion

205. When substance combines with oxygen while burning, reaction is termed as.

a) Combustion b. burning
c. Evaporation d. Both a and b

206. Processing of breaking down of any substance into smaller substance by heating is called.....

a) Decomposition b. Evaporation
c. **Thermal decomposition** melting

207. Natural gas is made up of compound .....
a) Carbon b. **Methane**
c. Ethane d. None
208. Power machines in factories and vehicles are examples of.....
a) **Combustion** b. Thermal
c. Evaporation combination
209. Natural gas is more efficient and produces less.....
a) Heat b. **Pollution**
c. Reaction d. Evaporation
210. Changes occur in matter at .....
a) Specific time b. Thermal Reaction
c. **All the time** d. continuously
211. Irreversible changes include.....
a) Burning of paper b. Rusting of Iron
c. Corrosion of material d. **all of them**
212. Metal that difficult to oxidize are called .....
a) Weak metals b. Strong metal
c. **Noble metals** d. Ionic metals

Acids, Alkalis and Salts

Unit No: 6

213. There are three main **compounds of chemical** (Acids, alkalis, salts).

Properties of acids:

214. They are **sour** in test (the "acid" means sour).
215. Acid are corrosive and can **burn skin** and **dissolve metal.**
216. Their **aqueous solutions** are **good conductor** of **electricity**.
217. They **react** with **metals** giving **salt** and **hydrogen gas.**
218. They turn the **blue litmus paper red**.
219. They react with carbonates giving **carbon dioxide gas**.
220. They react with alkalis giving a **salt and water**.
221. Solution of acetic acid (CH_3COOH) called **"vinegar"** is used in many food preparation.

Properties of Alkalis:

222. They have **bitter taste.**
223. They are **slippery to touch**.
224. Their **aqueous solution** is good **conductor** of electricity.
225. They react with **non-metals** giving a **salt** and **hydrogen gas**.
226. They turn the **red litmus paper blue**.
227. They react with **acids** giving a **salt and water.**
228. Alkalis are commonly **use** in **soap**.
229. For the neutralization of acidity of stomach, **"antacids"** are used, which contain some **alkalis** as their main **ingredient**.

Properties of Salt:

230. Salt dissolved readily in **water**.
231. The **aqueous solution** of some salts are very **good conductor** of electricity.
232. They show **no change of color** on **litmus paper.**
233. It is **neutral** in **nature.**
234. The substance turn red when dipped in acid the pH is **less than 7** (acidic)
235. Turn blue when dipped in alkalis the pH is **greater than 7** (alkaline).
236.

Indicators	Acid	Alkali
Litmus	Red	Blue
Methyl orange	Pink	Yellow
Phenolphthalein	Colorless	Deep pink

Exercise

237. Which one of the following acids is used in car batteries.....
a) HCl b) HNO_3 c) **H_2SO_4** d)None of these
238. The color of red and blue litmus stays same in aqueous solution of.....
a) HCl b) HNO_3 c) H_2SO_4 d) **NaCl**
239. The alkli used as an antacid is.....
a) KOH b) $Ca(OH)_2$ c) NaOH d) **$Al(OH)_3$**
240. Which one of the following salts is used in the treatment of constipation.....
a) NaCl b) **$MgSO_4$** c) $CuSO_4$ d) $NaHCO_3$
241. Rose petals turn blue in.....
a) **Alkaline solution** b) Acidic solution c) Salty solution d)None of these
242. Vinegar is.....
a) Alkali b) **Acid** c) Salt d)None of these
243. When an acid reacts with metal carbonate, products are.....
a) Salt b) Water c) Carbon dioxide d)**all the above**
244. Process in which acids (H^+) and bases (OH^-) react to form salts and water is called.....
a) **Neutralization** b) Hydrogenation c) Halogenation d) Sublimation
245. Corrosive effect on skin is caused by.....
a) **Acid** b) Bases c) Water d) Mercury
246. If pH value is greater than 7, then solution is .....
a) Acid b) **Basis** c) Neutral d) Salty
247. What is formed by the reaction of a non-metal oxide with water?
a) **Acid** b) Base c) Salt d) Metal
248. PH of water is.....
a) 1 b) 3 c) 9 d) **7**

Force and Pressure

Unit No: 7

249. **Pressure** is the force exerted on a **unit area** of a **surface**.
250. $P = \frac{F}{A}$ is the **equation** of pressure. And unite of pressure is **Nm^{-2}** or **Pascal.**
251. According to **Pascal's principle** "pressure applied on a liquid in a closed container is transferred equally in all directions throughout the liquid".
252. In **hydraulic system** the force is transferred from one place to another with the help of a liquid.
253. A mechanism in which works on the Pascal's principle of fluid pressure and transmit force one place to another is called a **Hydraulic system**.
254. **Hydraulic press** is a **machine** which works on the **Pascal's principle**.
255. **Hydraulic breaks** also works on the Pascal's principle.
256. The study of behavior of gases under pressure is called **pneumatics**.
257. **Robert Boyle**, a British scientist, studied the **behavior of a gas** under **pressure**.
258. The **atmospheric pressure** around us at the ground level is about **100,000Pa** or **100KPa.**
259. Atmospheric pressure **decrease** with **increase in height** from **earth's surface**.
260. **Barometer** is a device which is **used** for the **measurement** of **atmospheric pressure.**
261. When we increase the **temperature** of a gas, then it increase the pressure of the gas movement of the molecules also increase which result in **increase of pressure.**
262. **Aerosol** is a **suspension of tiny liquid particles** dispersed in a gas present in a **closed container**.
263. **Atmospheric pressure** is the pressure exerted on the surface of any objects by the atmospheric gas.

Exercise

264. The formula of pressure P=.....

a) F × A b) $\frac{A}{F}$ c) $\frac{F}{A}$ d) F × D

265. What is force?

a) Pull b) **Push and Pull both** c) Push d)None of these

266. Which of the following is not a rare gas?

a) Krypton b) Xenon c) **Ozone** d) Radon

267. A syringe gets filled due to .....

a) **Air pressure** b) Water pressure c) Vapor pressure d)None of these

268. Atmospheric pressure at Peshawar is..... than Murree.

a) **Greater** b) sometime equal c) Always equal d) less

269. Experiments show that pressure of a gas depends upon.....

a) **Quantity and temperature** b) Atmospheric pressure c) Quantity

270. The unit of pressure is.....

a) N b) m^2 c) **Pa** d) m/s^2

271. The SI unit of area is.....

a) m b) **m^2** c) m^3 d) N

272. How much weight of air is always over your head.....
a) **1000kg** b) 100kg c) 10kg d) 1kg
273. A dropper to fill ink works because of which of the following..... 24
a) Friction b) Force c) **Air pressure** d) All of these
274. The pressure of the water at the bottom of the pond is ....at the surface of the pond.
a) Lower than b) **higher than** c) Either lower or higher
275. The ratio of force, acting perpendicular to the area, on which it acts, is known as.....
a) Force b) Friction c) **Pressure** d) Density
276. Magnet is an example of .....
a) **Non-contact force** b) Contact force c) Muscular force d)None of these
277. Which force always opposes motion?
a) **Friction** b) Electrostatic force c) Magnetic force d)Muscular force
278. What is the SI unit of force?
a) Faraday b) Einstein c) Galileo d) **Newton**
279. As we go higher altitude the atmospheric pressure.....
a) Increase b) **Decrease** c) Remain same d)None of these

Measurement of Physical Quantities

Unit No: 8

280. The **measurable things** are called **physical quantities**.
281. Physical quantities are divides in to **two** categories. **Base quantity** and **derived quantity**.
282. Length, mass, Time, Temperature, Electric current, Amount of substance and intensity of light are **seven base physical quantities** in SI.
283. The **quantity derived** from **base quantities** are called **derived quantities** i.e. Volume, force, Power etc.
284. The comparison of something with some standard is known as **measurement.**
285. The standard with whitch things are compared is known as **unit.**
286. The **unit of base quantity** is called a **base unit**.
287. An international System employed to represent different quantities and their units is called International System of Unit.
288.

Quantity	Unit	Symbol
Length	Meter	m
Mass	Kilogram	kg
Time	Second	s
Temperature	Kelvin	K
Electric Current	Ampere	A
Intensity of light	Candela	Cd
Amount of substance	Mole	mol

289. Base unit of **density** (mass/volume) is **Kgm^{-3}.**
290. The base unit of **volume** (length × width × height) is **m^3.**

291. The base unit of **Area** (Length × width) is **m^2**.

292. The standard meter is the length of **platinum-iridium** alloy metal rod, kept at **0^0C.**

Prefix	Factor	Symbol	Prefix	Factor	Symbol
Deka	10^1	Da	Deci	10^{-1}	D
Hecto	10^2	H	Centi	10^{-2}	C
Kilo	10^3	K	Milli	10^{-3}	M
Mega	10^6	M	Micro	10^{-6}	M
Giga	10^9	G	Nano	10^{-9}	N
Tera	10^{12}	T	Pico	10^{-12}	P
Peta	10^{15}	P	Femto	10^{-15}	F
Exa	10^{18}	E	Atto	10^{-18}	A

Exercise

293. The comparison of something with some standard is known as.....
a) **Measurement** b) Scale c) Quality d) Quantity

294. 25 milligrams is equal to .....g.
a) 0.030 b) 1 c) 3 d) **0.025**

295. The SI unit for intensity of light is .....
a) Second b) Meter c) **Candela (Cd)** d) Light year

296. Which one is a derived quantity.....
a) **m^2** b) m c) s d) kg

297. 1 Kilo is equal to.....
a) 10^2 b) **10^3** c) 10^6 d) 10^9

298. 1kg is equal to.....
a) 100g b) **1000g** c) $\frac{1}{1000}$g d) $\frac{1}{100}$g

299. 1kg of water occupies volume of .....
a) $10dm^3$ b) **$1m^3$** c) $1dm^3$ d) $100cm^3$

300. Magnitude in 13cm is.....
a) **13** b) cm c) 13cm d)None of these

301. Tera equal to.....
a) 10^{10} b) **10^{12}** c) 10^9 d) 10^{15}

302. 1 ml is equal to the.....
a) $2cm^2$ b) **$1cm^3$** c) $100cm^3$ d) $1000cm^3$

303. The set of units is called is.....
a) Static information b) System information
c) Set of information d) **System international**

304. Which alloy is used in standard meter and kilogram?
a) Gold and platinum b) Platinum and californium
c) Platinum d) **Iridium and platinum**

329. In Fahrenheit scale, the distance between two fixed points is derived into .....equal parts of divisions.

a) 100^0F b) 120^0F c) **180^0F** d) -200^0F

330. Heat is transferred through.....

a) Conduction b) Convection c) Radiation d) **All of these**

331. At which temperature, volume of water is minimum.....

a) 0^0C b) 4^0C c) **100^0C** d) -100^0C

332. Main source of heating energy is.....

a) **Sun** b) Coal c) Gas d) Oil

333. A very good conductors of heat contains.....

a) Liquids b) **Metals** c) Non-metals d) Gases

334. Railway tracks have gaps between them to deal with expansion.....

a) **Hot days** b) Cold days c) Winter d) Snow fall

335. Heat loss may help matter to.....

a) Expand b) **Contract** c) Spread d) Stable

336. A joint which is made between adjoining rails to expand without bending is called

a) Rail joint b) **Sliding joint** c) Expansion joint

337. In melting of ice cube heat gain.....

a) **Melts ice** b) Increase temperature c) Gain energy d)Release energy

338. Mercury is.....

a) Harmless b) Safe c) Non-toxic d) **Poisonous**

339. A form of energy which flows from hotter region towards cooler region and reach on same temperature is called.....

a) Conduction b) Convection c) Radiation d) **Heat**

340. Gain or loss of heat affect state of .....

a) Air b) State c) **Matter** d) Radiation

341. On heating particles of substance expand due to.....

a) Get bigger b) **Vibrate faster** c) Increase in shape

342. After cooling bimetallic strip bends.....

a) **Upwards** b) Downwards c) Straight d) Inside

343. Heat which in form of infra-red waves, emitted in all directions at speed of light is

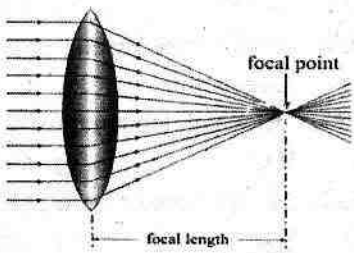
a) Conduction b) Convection c) **Radiation** d) Expansion

344. In bridges to overcome expansion there is use of.....

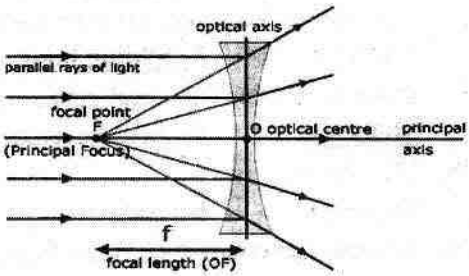
a) Rollers b) Sliding joints c) **Both a and b** d) Allowance

Lenses

Unit No: 10



345. A **lens** is made from a **transparent material** (glass/plastic).
346. Lens is a piece of transparent material which has **one or both sides spherical**.
347. A lens which is **thick at the middle** and **thinner** at the edges is called **convex lens.**
348. When parallel light rays strike the surface of a convex lens these rays **converge at a point** called **focal point (F).** So it is called **converging lens.**
349. The lens, which is **thin at the middle** and **thicker at the edges** is called **concave lens.**
350. When parallel light ray stick the surface of **concave lens** then these rays are **diverged** after passing through lens. When these refracted rays are retracted backward, these seem to meeting at **focal point**. As these lens diverges the rays, so it is called **diverging lens.**



351. The **center O** of the lens is known as the **optical center** of the lens.
352. The center of the sphere of which any surface of the lens is a part is known as its centre of **curvature**.
353. A straight line joining the centre of curvatures is called the **principle axis**.
354. Parallel rays after refraction through a convex lens converge at a point F which is called the **principal focus** of the lens.
355. The distance between the optical centre and the principal focus is known as **focal length** of the lens.
356. The image that can be obtained on the screen is known as **real image**.
357. **Real image** of an object can be obtained on the screen by a **convex lens**.
358. **Virtual image** of an object can be obtained on screen by **concave lens**.
359. A **camera** is used to obtain image on the sensitive film. It works like human eye.
360. **Lenses** are used in microscope, telescope, cameras, and projectors etc.
361. A person suffering from short sightedness cannot see far off objects clearly. **concave lenses**
362. A person suffering from long sightedness cannot see the near objects clearly **convex lenses.**
363. There are various forms of convex and concave lenses.
364. A camera is an **optical instrument**.
365. The lens of camera forms a **real**, **small** and **inverted image** of an object.
366. **Double convex lens:** when both the surfaces of a convex lens are curved outward then it is called double convex lens or Bi-convex lens.

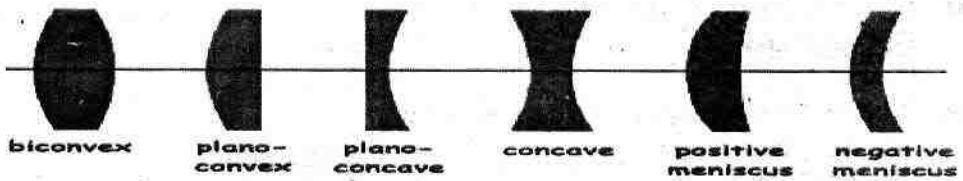
367. **Plano convex lens:** if one of the surfaces of a lens is convex and other is plane, then it is called a Plano convex lens.

368. **Double concave lens:** when both the surfaces of a lens are concave or curved inward then it is called double concave lens or Bi-concave lens.

369. **Plano concave lens:** if one of the surfaces of a lens is concave and other is plane then it is called a Plano-concave lens.

370. **Concave- convex lens:** if one of the surface of a lens is convex and the other is concave such that the central region of the lens is thicker than edges then it is called a concave-convex lens.

371.



Exercise

372. A ray parallel to principal axis, after refraction from convex lens.....

a) Does not bend
b) **Passes through center of curvature**
c) Passes through principal focus
d) Passes through center of lens

373. The image formed by a concave lens is always.....

a) **Virtual**
b) Real
c) Inverted
d) Larger

374. Pupil of an eye is made smaller or larger by.....

a) Lens
b) Cornea
c) **Iris**
d) Retina

375. A line passing through center of curvature, optical center and principal focus is called .....

a) Optical center
b) Focal length
c) **Principal axis**
d) None of these

376. The camera lens forms a .....image of an object on the film .....

a) **Real, small and inverted**
b) virtual , small and inverted
c) Real, large and straight
d) Virtual, large and straight

377. What is the lens

a) **An image – forming device**
b) An image – producing device
c) An image – reflecting device
d) An object – reflecting device

378. The spherical surface of lens results in _____

a) Having a wide range of focal length.
b) **Having a narrow range of focal length**
c) Having a wide range of curvature.
d) Having a narrow range of curvature

379. What are Concave lenses?

a) Thicker from the center than at the edge
b) **Thinner from the center than at the edge**
c). Thicker from both the positions.
d) Thinner from both the positions

380. Out of the following which one is diverging or negative lens?

a) Biconvex. b) Plano-convex
c). **Biconcave**. d) Positive meniscus

381. Where does the principal axis intersect the two refracting surfaces?
a) **Front vertex and back vertex** d) Focal length
c) Radius of curvature d) Principal focus

382. Name the bending of light, if the beam of light passes obliquely from one medium to another.
a) **Refraction** b) Dispersion
c) Reflection d) Deviation

383. From which part of the lens, the ray of light passes without deviation
a) **Optical center** b) Focus
c) Centre of curvature d) Pole

384. When will the convex lens give a real image?
a) Beyond optical center b) **Beyond focus**
c) Beyond center of curvature d) Between focus and curvature

385. Name the lens used in a simple microscope.
a) **Biconvex** b) Biconcave
c) Plano-convex d) Cylindrical

386. If the magnification is positive and greater than unity, what does it indicate?
a) **Virtual image** b) Real image
c) Distorted image d) Erect image

387. What type of image is produced by a concave lens?
a) Always virtual and enlarged b) Always real
c) **Always virtual and reduced in size** d) Sometimes real and sometimes virtual

388. In X-ray emission tubes, X-ray is emitted by the acceleration of _____
a) Atoms b) Protons
c) **Electrons** d) Neutrons

389. Hot bodies emit a specific type of radiation. What are they called?
a) X-rays b) **Black-body radiation**
c) Gamma radiations d) Visible light

390. Concave lens is also known as .....
a) **Diverging lens** b) Converging lens
c) Both a and b d) None of these

Electricity in Action

Unit No: 11

391. A **generator** is a device that converts **mechanical energy** in to **electrical energy** (electricity).
392. A **coil of wire** generates **electricity** when a permanent magnet is rotated to produce **electricity**.
393. **Dry cell** is the **chemical method** to produce **electricity**.
394. A **battery** is a **chemical source** for generating **electrical energy.**
395. The electricity generated by conversion of **kinetic energy** of **water** is called **hydroelectric power**.
396. The use of **wind energy** as a source for generating **electrical energy** is called **wind power.**
397. The electrical device that converts AC to DC is called a **rectifier.**
398. **Nuclear power** is generated by breaking nuclei of some heavy elements like **uranium**, **plutonium** etc.
399. Generating electricity by means of heat produced by burning of **fuels** like **coal, gas or oil** in thermal power station is called **thermal power**.
400. **Alternating current** changes its **direction** every moment.
401. When there is a relative motion between a magnet and a coil and a coil of wire, electric current starts flowing in the coil. This phenomenon is called **electromagnetic induction.**
402. The energy stored in a small amount of nuclear fuel is enormous. For example, **1 kg** of **nuclear fuel** contains nearly **three million times** the energy that is obtained from **1kg of coal**.
403. A **resistor** is a component that **resists** the **flow of currant**.
404. **Unit of resistance** is **ohms** and denoted by **Ω**.
405. A device that cans store temporarily an electric charge is called **capacitors**.
406. Capacitance of a capacitor is **measured in farad** and denoted by **"F".**
407. **Diode** is a device that lets current flow in only **one direction**.
408. A diode has **two terminals** called the **anode** and the **cathode**.
409. **Transistor** is a **three terminal** device. These are used as switches and amplifiers in an electronic system.
410. The current which **flow** only in **one direction** is called **direct current**.
411. The current which **changes its direction** is called **alternating current**.

Exercise

412. Wind power is the type of electric generation in which .....is used.

a) **Power wind** b) Power of water
c) Power of nuclear d) Power of electricity

413. In hydro power.....is used to run turbines.

a) **Moving water** b) Electrical energy
c) Wind energy d) Heat energy

414. The general generator works on the principle of.....

a) Electrostatic b) Electromagnetic induction
c) Magnetism d) **Electromagnetic force**

415. Dynamo is a kind of.....
a) Mechanical device b) Chemical device
c) **Electric generator** d) None of these

416. In the dry cell, zinc acts as.....
a) Positive electrode b) **Negative electrode**
c) Electrolyte d) Centre rod

417. Plastic wire is.....
a) **An insulator** b) A conductor
c) Both of these d) None of these

418. Electroplating is based on.....
a) Magnetic effect of electricity b) **Chemical effect of electricity**
c) Heating effect of electricity d) Physical effect of electricity

419. Adding common salt to distilled water makes it.....
a) **Good conductor** b) Insulator
c) No d) Both a and b

420. Copper wire is a.....
a) **Good** conductor b) Poor conductor
c) Both a and b d) None of this

421. Poor conductors are.....
a) Plastics b) Clothes
c) Wood d) **All of these**

422. Distilled water is.....
a) **Poor conductor** b) Good conductor
c) Both a and b d) None

423. Flow of electron is called.....
a) Electroplating b) **Electric current**
c) Electrodes d) Electrolyte

424. Electroplating prevents.....
a) Current b) Chemical effect
c) **Rusting** d) All

425. An electric lamp glows due to.....
a) Chemical effect b) Magnetic effect
c) **Heating effect** d) None of these

426. Electric pressure is also called.....
a) Resistance b) Power
c) **Voltage** d) Energy

427. The substances which have a large number of free electrons and offer a low resistance are called.....
a) Insulators b) Inductors
c) Semi-conductors d) **Conductors**

428. Out of the following which is not a poor conductor?

a) Cast iron b) **Copper**
c) Carbon d) Tungsten

429. Out of the following which is an insulating material?
a) Copper b) Gold
c) Silver d) **Paper**

430. The property of a conductor due to which it passes current is called.....
a) Resistance b) Reluctance
c) **Conductance** d) Inductance

431. Conductance is reciprocal of.....
a) **Resistance** b) Inductance
c) Reluctance d) Capacitance

432. The resistance of a conductor varies inversely as.....
a) Length b) **Area of cross-section**
c) Temperature d) Resistivity

433. If electric wires and appliances are overheated due to high voltage of electric current they can
a) Catch fire b) Burn
c). Freeze d) **Both a and b**

434. **An instrument which detects electric current is known as.....**
a) Voltmeter b) Rheostat
c) Wattmeter d) **Galvanometer**

435. **With rise in temperature the resistance of semi-conductors.....**
a) **Decreases** b) Increases
c). First increases and then decreases d) Remains constant

436. **With rise in temperature the resistance of pure metals**
a) **Increases** b) Decreases
c) First increases and then decreases d) Remains constant

437. **The S.I. unit of power is.....**
a) Henry b) Coulomb
c) **Watt** d) Watt-hour

Exploring Space

Unit No: 12

438. **Telescope** is a device which is **used** to **see remote objects**.

439. The **first** known practically functioning telescope was invented in the **Netherlands** at the beginning of the **17th century**.

440. An **Optical telescope** gathers and focuses radiations mainly from the visible part of the electromagnetic spectrum. Optical telescopes increase the apparent angular size of distant object as their apparent brightness.

441. Optical telescopes are of **three kinds.**

442. **A) Refractor Telescope:** It uses lens

443. **B) Reflector Telescope:** It uses mirrors

444. **C) Catadioptric Telescope:** It uses mirror with a lens design.

445. **Radio telescope** receives **radio signals** from distant satellites.
446. Through **broad spectrum telescope** astronomers measure **ultraviolet**, **infrared**, **gamma** and **x-rays**.
447. **Spacecraft** are the machines used to take astronomers in space.
448. **Space probe** is a spacecraft that travels through space to collect scientist's information. It does not orbit the earth.
449. **Space shuttle** is the type of space craft which is used to carry men in space.
450. The **first space shuttle** was launched by NASA (national aeronautics and space administration) in **1981**.
451. **Sub system** is the systems of a **spacecraft** that are necessary for an astronomer to **live** in it.
452. **Spectroscope** is a device used to **measure** the **wavelengths** of different radiations.
453. **Apolo technology** has been used to produce a **lighter breathing system** for **fire-fighters.**
454. **European space agency** satellites provide information on **fire locations**.
455. Space shuttle radar images help to locates **ancient cities, roads, and ruins**.

Exercise

456. Telescope was first time invented in .....
a) England b) America
c) Russia d) **Netherland**

457. Which technology is used to produce a lighter breathing system for fire fighter
a) **Apolo** b) Cordless
c) Land state and sky lab d) Global positioning system

458. The first space shuttle was launched by NASA in .....
a) **1981** b) 1982
c) 1983 d) 1984

459. The telescope is used to see .....
a) Small objects b) **Distant object**
c) Large object d) Near object

460. A space station is distinguished from other space crafts by.....
a) **Lack of major landing system** b) color
c) Fuel d) Size

461. Which Italian scientist invented the first telescope?
a) AlessandroVolta b) **Galileo Galilei**
c) Amadeo Avogadro d) Louls Pasteur

462. Telescopes which use lenses are called.....
a) **Refracting telescope** b) Reflecting telescope
c) Lens telescope d) Radio telescope

463. Telescopes which use mirror are called.....
a) Refracting telescope b) **Reflecting telescope**
c) Lens telescope d) Radio telescope

464. The world first reflecting telescope was made by.....

a) Galileo Galilei
b) William Harvey
c) Edward Jenner
d) **Isaac Newton**

465. Which instruments helps scientists to find out what stars are made of?
a) Lighter matter
b) **Sound wave**
c) Heat waves
d) Radio waves

466. What type of telescope is carried by Hubble space telescope?
a) **Refracting telescope**
b) Reflecting telescope
c) Radio telescope
d) Electronic telescope

467. What was the name of the person to walk on the Moon?
a) Alan Shepard
b) **Neil Armstrong**
c) John Glenn
d) Yuri Gagarin

General Science One Liners MCQ's

- Embolia is Hesitations in speech
- Study of Spiders is called Arachnology

In human body:

- Number of Bones 206
- Number of Muscles 639
- Number of Kidneys 2
- Number of Milk Teeth 20
- Number of Ribs 24 (12 pair)
- Number of Heart Chamber 4
- Largest artery Aorta
- Normal blood pressure 120/80mmHg
- Ph of Blood 7.4
- Number of vertebrae in the Spine 33
- Number of vertebrae in the Neck 7
- Number of Bones in Middle Ear 6
- Number of Bones in Face 14
- Number of Bones in Skull 22
- Number of Bones in Chest 25
- Number of Bones in Arms 6
- Number of Muscles in Human Arm 72
- Number of Pumps in Heart 2
- Biggest cell female Ovum
- Smallest cell male Sperm
- Smallest Bone Stapes
- First transplanted Organ Heart
- Average length of Small Intestine 7m
- Average length of Large Intestine 1.5m
- Average weight of new Born baby 2.6kg
- Pulse rate in One Minute 72 times
- Normal body temperature 37 C° (98.4 F°)
- Average Blood Volume 4 to 5 liters
- Life Span of RBC 120 days
- Life Span of WBC 10 to 15 days
- Pregnancy Period 280 days (40 week)
- Number of Bones in Human Foot 33
- Number of Bones in Each wrist 8
- Number of Bones in Hand 27
- Largest Endocrine gland Thyroid
- Largest Lymphatic Organ Spleen
- Largest part of Brain Cerebrum
- Largest & Strongest Bone Femur
- Smallest Muscle Stapedius (Middle Ear)
- Number of Chromosome 46 (23 pair)
- Number of Bones in new Born baby 306
- Viscosity of Blood 4.5 to 5.5
- Universal Donor Blood Group O
- Universal Recipient Blood Group AB
- Largest WBC Monocyte
- Smallest WBC Lymphocyte
- Increase RBC count called Polycethemia
- Blood Bank in the Body is Spleen
- Non Nucleated Blood cell is RBC
- RBC produced in the Bone Marrow
- River of Life is Called Blood
- Normal Blood Cholesterol level 250mg/dl
- Fluid part of Blood is Plasma
- Normal Blood Sugar 100mg/dl
- Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood?
- The pancreas secretes Insulin
- Tibia is a bone found in the Leg
- The largest part of the human brain is the Cerebrum
- Calcium phosphate is the main component of bones and teeth
- The main constituent of hemoglobin is Iron
- The main function of the kidney is to remove waste product from the body
- The function of hemoglobin is Transportation of oxygen
- Lachrymal glands secrete tears
- Liver is the largest gland in the human body
- Skin is the largest organ in the human body
- A person of blood groups O is called a universal donor
- Pituitary gland in the human body is called the master gland
- Carbohydrates have maximum calorific value
- Vitamin A promote healthy functioning of eyes in human beings

- The average heartbeat per minute in a normal man is 70
- A person with blood group AB can receive blood of any group
- Malaria is a disease which effects the Spleen
- Disease. Small pox is caused by virus?
- Myopia is a disease connected with Eyes
- Leukemia is a disease of the Blood
- Short-sightedness can be corrected by using Concave lens
- Trachoma is a disease of the Eyes
- Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of Water-borne disease
- Pyorrhea is a disease of the Gums
- Lack of what causes diabetes Insulin.
- Appendix is appendix is a part of Large intestine
- Bronchitis is a disease of Respiratory tract
- ECG is used for the diagnosis of aliments of Heart
- Barium is used for X-ray of alimentary canal
- Insulin is injected into the intestines by Pancreas
- Lock Jaw, i.e., difficulty in opening the mouth is a symptom of Tetanus
- Ricketts is a disease of the Bones
- Pulmonary artery carries impure blood
- Lungs are situated in the Thoracic cavity
- Enzymes help in Digestion of food
- Food is normally digested in the Small intestine
- An object that reflects all the light looks white.Algae is responsible for the largest amount of oxygen of Earth
- Vitreous Humor, Sclera and Iris are parts of human organ Eye
- Metacarpal bones are located in hands of the human body
- Food is mainly digested in Small intestine
- A gene is a Unit of heredity
- Rusting of iron is a chemical reaction
- Echoes are produced due to Reflection of sound
- H_2SO_4 is an acid
- Famous physicist and electrical engineer Nikola Tesla invented Induction Motor, Tesla Coil & Remote Control
- Medulla Oblongata is a part of Brain
- Meteorology is a branch of science which includes study of Weather
- 1 mile = 5280 ft:
- The study of bees is called Apiculture
- Bacteria is responsible for Cough
- Bile is stored in Gall Bladder
- In eye donation Cornea is used
- 'Etymology' is a science of Origin and history of words
- 'Ornithology' is the scientific study of Birds
- Decibel is a unit used for intensity of sound
- The planet nearest to the sun is Mercury
- Alzheimer is Neurological Disease
- Nicotine chemical in tobacco causes a smoker to be addicted to smoking
- Blood leaves the heart through arteries. The main artery leaving the left ventricle is called Aorta
- A Hyperlink is a word phrase that, when clicked, displays another document
- An electronic path that sends signals from one part of the computer to another is called Bus
- Goitre is usually caused by deficiency of Iodine in the human body
- Skimmed milk is generally lowest in fat
- Vitamin D is essential for bone and teeth formation
- Femur is the longest bone in human body
- 'Horse Power' is standard unit of power equal to746 watts
- Human heart comprises 4 chambers
- A Fuse wire (Fuse) is used to prevent damage due to unusually high voltage
- Helium gas was commonly used in airships
- Solar eclipse occurs when Moon comes between Sun and Earth
- The lens in the human eye is Convex Lens
- Blood cells are produced by bone-marrow in the human body.
- Velocity is measured by Speedometer
- Microphone converts phone to sound into Electrical energy
- Sound cannot travel through Vacuum
- Pasteurized milk is processed to kill Bacteria
- Dialysis used for Kidney
- Oxygen was discovered by Priestly
- Nearest planet to the sun is Mercury
- Safety pin was invented by Walter Hunt
- Optical fiber is used for communication
- An optical fiber or optical fibre is a flexible, transparent fiber made by drawing glass (silica) or plastic to a diameter slightly thicker than that of a human hair.
- The term PVC is widely used in plastics industry. PVC stands for Polyvinyl Chloride
- Amongst, Meat, Fish & Eggs not rich in protein is Potatoes
- Normal sunlight when passed through a prism, breaks into 7 colours
- Leukemia is a disease of the Blood

- Amongst visible colours Red has the longest wavelength
- Light travels in vacuum at the speed of 186282 miles per second
- Night blindness is caused by the lack of Vitamin A
- The amount of pressure in the arteries during the contraction of heart muscle is called Diastolic Blood Pressure
- In the Nuclear Fission process nucleus of an atom splits into lighter nuclei
- A quantity which does not change is called Constant
- following Super computer is used for weather forecasting
- Acid rain contains high levels of: Sulphuric Acid and Nitric Acid
- The uncharged particle in an atom is called Neutron
- Blood vessels Veins carry blood from the human body to the heart
- The part of the eye that allows us to focus on different things is known as the Lens
- Rickets in childhood occurs due to lack of Vitamin D
- Plants got their Nitrogen from Soil
- Hepatitis is a viral disease
- Mercury is the smallest planet in Solar System
- DNA is the abbreviation of Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- The chemical symbol of Iron is Fe
- Hydrogen is the lightest gas
- Acid rain is caused by chemical reaction of which compound Nitrogen Oxide
- Insomnia is a Sleep disorder
- Organic Chemistry is a branch of chemistry in which we study compounds of Carbon
- Car radiator is a component of every car which is used for Cooling Engine
- Einstein was a German physicist who gave the equation of Mass & Energy
- Theory of Relativity was pronounced by Einstein
- Barometer is used to measure Atmospheric Pressure
- A heart of frog has how many chambers 3
- Chloroform was discovered by James Simpson
- Calorie is a unit of Quantity of heat
- The Infrared radiation by sun are strongly absorbed by CO_2 and H_2O vapors
- Monitor is not an input device
- OS stands for Operating System
- One gram gold is equal to 1000 milligram
- Hypochondria is a condition in which a person is excessively and unduly worried about having a serious illness.
- Cells is the basic building block of human body
- Milk contains Lactose
- Mercury is called Metal
- "Ozone Depletion" is due to Overpopulation
- Best conductor of electricity is Silver
- The biggest source of energy and heat is Sun
- Six feet are in a fathom.
- Toenails part of the human body contains the most gold.
- Triskadeccaphobia is the fear of Number 13
- Sulphuric Acid is used in car batteries.
- The Curies discovered radium
- Astronomy t is the oldest known science.
- Zirconium is the last element alphabetically.
- The Dead Sea body of water is approximately nine times saltier than ocean water?
- SARS stands for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- Mars is named after the Roman god of war. Mars is called Red planet
- Mars is haft the size of earth
- Jupiter is largest, with largest number of satellites, smallest day, with a red spot.
- Kidney produces urea in the human body
- Highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela)
- Lowest body of water is Dead Sea.
- Atomic number were discovered by Mosley in 1913.
- Atomic Structure was studied by Bohr and Rutherford in 1913.
- After Al Beruni Circumference of the earth was calculated by Jean Picard.
- Current Electricity was invented by Volta in 1800, he belonged to Italy.
- Cause of yellow fever was discovered by Reed in 1900.
- Deuterium (Heavy Hydrogen) was discovered by H.C Urey in 1932.
- Discovery of Electron was made by J.J Thomson in 1897.
- Dynamite was made by Alfred Noble, he belonged to Sweden.
- Fundamental Laws of Electrical Attraction was made by Coulomb.
- In process of photosynthesis CO_2 gas is released
- Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish in 1766.

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- Incandescent bulb was made by Edison in 1860.
- Intelligence tests were made by Binet in 1905.
- Laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- Otto Hahn invented the Atom Bomb.
- Wright Brothers invented Aero plane.
- Christian Barnard was pioneer in heart transplantation.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Aristotle was the first to classify animals into groups.
- Theophrastus is regarded as the father of botany.
- Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish.
- Thomson discovered electron.
- In 1803, the English Scientist John Dalton described the atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- In 1897 J.J Thomson discovered electron, negative charges.
- In 1911 Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander living in Britain, carried out experiment with atomic particles.
- Scientist use enormous machine called particle accelerator to discover and find out about subatomic particles.
- Ernest Rutherford in 1908, with the equipment discovered the atomic nucleus.
- Hans Geiger invented the Geiger Counter used to measure radioactivity.
- In 1902 what did Mary Anderson invent? Windscreen Wipers
- The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by J.B. Lamarck
- Dr. James Watson discovered the structureof DNA in 1953.
- Structure of DNA was given by Watson andCrick.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to bum low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- Anderson discovered positive electrons.
- Avogadro was an Italian scientist known for Avogadro's Hypothesis.
- Benjamin Franklin invented lightning conductor.
- Bessemer invented Steel smelting process.
- Speedometer is an instrument which indicates speed at which a vehicle is moving.
- One metric ton is equal to 1000 kg, or 2204pounds.
- One square foot is equal t0144 sq. inches and 1 meter is equal to 3.28 foot.
- "Monometer" is an instrument for measuring Gaseous Pressure
- Altimeter: an apparatus used in aircraft for measuring altitudes
- The Eastern Mediterranean Island "Cyprus" is divided between Turkey and Greece.
- Ammeter: is used for to measure intensity of sound
- Anemometer: is an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of wind.
- 1 Inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters.
- Audiometer: an instrument to measure intensity of sound
- 'Claustrophobia'is defined as the fear of enclosed spaces
- "Brass' is an alloy of copper and zinc.
- "Bronze" is a metal alloy consisting primarily of copper, usually with tin as the main additive.
- Vitamin C 'also called Ascorbic Acid) is a powerful antioxidant, and aids in theproduction of collagen, and stimulates the immune system. Vitamin C is essential for appetite.
- Normal arterial blood pH is 7.40, with a range of about 7.36-7.44
- The main constituent of Sui Gas is Methane.
- Xenophobia is the dislike or fear of people from other countries.
- Acrophobia is the fear of heights.
- Photophobia is the extreme sensitivity to light.
- Gunpowder is a mixture of sulphur, charcoal and potassium nitrate (nitre).
- Barograph: for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
- Barometer: is an apparatus used measuring the atmospheric pressure. Calorimeter: an instrument used for I measuring quantities of heat.
- "Cataract" is the disease of Eye and also a huge water fall.
- Newton discovered that every applied forcehas an equal reaction.
- "Autopsy" is the Post-Mortem examination of a body.
- Penicillin is widely used as an antibiotic
- The air we inhale is mixture of gases.
- "Plutocracy" is form of government controlled by Wealthy Class.
- Which of the following gases in the mixture is highest in percentage? Nitrogen

- "Lexicography" is the branch of science which deals with the process of writingdictionaries.
- Drinker's apparatus: to help breathing ininfantile paralysis.
- Dynamo is the origin of electricity in a Dynamo is the transformation of mechanical energy into electrical energy.
- Epidiascope is used for projecting films as well as images of opaque articles on a screen.
- Phonograph: is an instrument used forreproducing sound.
- Sound travels fastest in Glass.
- Pakistan launched its first space satellite Badr-1 on July 16, 1990.
- Richest source of Vitamin D is cod liver oil.
- Vitamins C is not stored in human body and lack of vitamin c create teeth disease.
- Vitamin K helps in blood clotting.
- Uranium resources found in Pakistan in D G Khan
- SIM stands for Subscriber Identity Module.
- Gestapo was the secret police organization; and BND is the secret agency of Germany.
- Rain Gauge: is an apparatus for recording of rainfall at a particular place.
- Radiometer: is an instrument for measuring the emission of radiant energy.
- Fire temple is the place of worship of which of the following regions? Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion)
- Ecology deals with Relation between organisms and their environment
- If speed of rotation of the earth increases, weight of the body decreases
- Lack of vitamin B1 causes Beri Beri
- A Myologist studies what? Muscles
- Zirconium is the last element alphabetically?
- Astronomy is the oldest known science?
- Gamma rays are considered the death rays.
- Gamma rays travel with the velocity of light
- Gamma rays have maximum penetrating power
- Shortest wavelength among alpha, beta and gamma is of gamma rays
- Laser rays are used in micro surgery
- Alpha radiations produce burns on human body
- Hydrogen was invented by Henry Cavendish
- Cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney.
- Human heart transplant by Bernard
- Vaccine (measles) was invented by Peebles
- Vaccine (polio) was invented by Salk
- Vaccine (rabies) by Louis Pasteur
- Vaccine (small pox) was invented by Edward Jenner
- Cause of Malaria was discovered by RonaldRoss
- Addison's disease caused Jane Austen's death?
- Ornithology is the science of birds
- Philology is the science of languages
- The Kiwi, national bird of New Zealand, can't fly.
- The turkey was named for what was wrongly thought to be its country of origin.
- Emus have double-plumed feathers, and they lay emerald/forest green eggs.
- Ostriches stick their heads in the sand to look for water.
- Galileo was first to discover rotation of earth
- Kohler and Milstein discovered monoclonalantibodies.
- Photography was invented by Mathew Barry
- Albert Sabin invented Polio vaccine (oral)
- X-ray machine was invented by James Clark
- Arthur Campton discovered x-rays and Cosmic rays.
- Electric motor was invented by Michael Faraday
- Electromagnet was invented by William Sturgeon
- Washing machine (electric) was invented by Alva Fisher
- Washing machine (manual) was invented by Hamilton E. Smith
- Bacteria were discovered by Louis Pasture.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Proton was discovered by Goldstein
- Jonas Salk is credited with the development of polio vaccine?
- Christopher Cockerel invented what: Hovercraft
- The electric chair was invented by a dentist Atom Bomb (Uranium Fission) was invented by Otto Hahn in 1941.
- Diameter of a lens is called Aperture
- Angstrom is unit of Length & Becquerel isunit of Radioactivity
- Carcinophobia means Fear of cancer
- Pepri is the old name of Bin Qasim port
- Jehangir Nagar is the old name of Dhaka
- Khan Garh is the old name of Jaccobabad
- The rate of change of displacement is called

Velocity

- The diffraction of light was discovered by Maxwell
- The ability or capacity to do work is called Energy
- Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy
- John Guttenberg invented printing press
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- Main constituent of sun is H_2
- The distance travelled by light in one year isdefined as Light year
- The Sun is made of gases mainly Hydrogenand Helium
- The outer surface temperature of the Sun is 6000°C
- In the core of the Sun Nuclear Fusionprocess is occurring all the times.
- During Solar eclipse the moon comes between the Earth and the Sun.
- During Lunar eclipse the Earth comes between the moon and the Sun.
- The greenish planet of solar system is Uranus
- Mars planet of solar system is red in colour
- Formation and change of one season to another is due to Earth Revolution
- The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to Rotation of Earth
- Formation of day and night is due to Rotation of Earth
- SIMM stands for Single Inline Memory Module
- The Foundation manages the assets made available through the will for the awardingof the Nobel Prize in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace.
- The process of conversion of a material from the solid state directly to the gaseousstate is called sublimation
- Light travels fastest in Vacuum. The speed of light in vacuum is almost 299,792,458 meters per second, which is 1.0003 times faster than light travelling in air. In different theories and equations of physics, thespeed of light is represented by the symbol"c"
- Red Color has longest wavelength
- Aorta is an organ of circulatory system. Alessandro Volta discovered the Current Electricity.
- Convex lens is the thicker in the middle.
- Concave lens is thinner in the middle.
- Deficiency of vitamin K causes a perfuse flow of blood from wounds.
- Vitamin K causes the making of clotting on the wounds,
- This increase of white blood corpuscles causes leukemia.
- The principle of wireless telegraphy discovered by Guglielmo Marconi
- Pressure is measured by Pascal. & Current is measured by Volta.
- Sun is the central body in the solar system. All planets revolve around it due to itsattractive forces.
- The planet which would be nearer to the sun, would be more attracted and hence it would gain maximum speed and velocity to complete its revolution. The fastest planet of the solarsystem is Mercury.
- The phenomenon in which the planet moves around its axis is called spin. Due tothe spinning movement of planet the day and night occur.
- Jupiter is the fastest spinning planet in the solar system, which only takes 9 earth hours and 56 minutes tocomplete its one spin around its axis.
- Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- Mercury is also known as Quick Silver.
- Helium and neon called Noble Gases
- Pakistan is situated at Tropic of cancer
- Siachen glacier is located in Baltistan
- Blood Sugar is measured in mg/deciliter
- Blood pressure is measured in mmHg
- When ice melts, its density increases up to 4 degree centigrade (because water has maximum density at 4 degree centigrade)
- Pressure is represented on map by joiningall plates having the same pressure by means of lines. These lines are called Isobars.
- Lemon contains vitamin C
- A color blind person fails to distinguish Red from green
- Bones of joints are held together by Tendons
- Which of the following vitamins is essential for proper bones formation? Vitamin D
- Insulin treatment is given to people suffering from Diabetes
- A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from Kidney ailment
- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is infected by Virus
- Leprosy is caused by Bacteria

- The formation of Red Blood Corpuscles (RBC) takes place in Bone marrow
- Chemically an enzyme is a Protein
- The largest organ of human body is Liver
- An eye defect in which one cannotdistinguish between vertical and horizontal lines is called Astigmatism
- Oxygen is transported to every cell of body through Red Blood Cells
- The ductless and secretary glands in the human body are known as Endocrine glands
- A universal donor has blood group O
- The human organ affected by malaria attack is Spleen
- A man suffering from the bleeding of gums is advised to take Citrus fruits
- The Red Blood Cells in a human body die after about 120 days
- The mammal which lays eggs is Duck- billed platypus
- A reptile with a four-chambered heart is Crocodile
- Bananas do not have seeds because their fruits develop without fertilization
- The plant which bears fruit only once in the life time is Banana
- Sex of a child is normally determined by the chromosome of Father only
- Fertilization means fusion of nuclei of male and female gametes
- The branch of Biology that deals with the study of the process of ageing is Herpetology
- Improvement of human race by geneticengineering is studied under Eugenics Whales breathe by Lungs
- Kangaroo is native animal of Australia
- Number of vertebrae in man is 33
- Food is stored as reserve fuel in Liver
- In lead pencil Graphite is used
- Helium, neon and argon are called Noble Gases
- Uranium radioactive element is used in making atomic bomb
- Metals are good conductors of electricity. Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- Percentage of aluminum in earth's crust is 7%
- Hydrogen atom does not have a neutron
- The charge present on an electron is Negative
- The charge present on a proton is Positive Everything which. has weight and occupies space is called Matter
- Isotopes of an element have same number of protons but different number of Neutrons
- Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish
- Carbon dioxide was discovered by Van Helmont
- The word hydrogen means Water producer
- Gypsum is used to treat salinity.
- The bond formed by mutual sharing of electrons of bonded atoms is called Covalent
- The chemical formula of silicon is SiO_2
- Limestone dolomite and magnetite are common minerals of Carbon
- Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- Symbol of sodium is Na
- Chemical formula of table salt is NaCl
- Fluorine is used to prevent tocth decay. S
- ymbol of Iron is Fe
- Gallium metal is having such a low melting point that it can melt in your hand
- Bromine (non-metal) is liquid at room temperature
- Oxygen is prepared on a large scale from Air
- Carbon dioxide is used as a fireextinguisher
- Graphite substance is used as a lubricant
- Burning of wax is a chemical change
- Nitrous oxide and Sulphur dioxide are responsible for acid rain
- In the manufacturing of Banaspati Ghee Hydrogen gas is used
- The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- Hydrogen is the lightest element of the periodic table
- Titanium element is found on the surface of the moon
- Helium is used for respiration in deep water instead of Nitrogen because it is lighter than Nitrogen
- The mass of Neutron is approximatelyequal to the mass of a proton
- Carbon dioxide gas is used in soda water Graphite (form of Carbon') is good conductor?
- Propane is the main constituent of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- The branch of science which deals with the properties of matter and energy is called Physics
- Electromagnetic wave theory of light was

proposed by Maxwell
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- The velocity of light was determined accurately by Michel Son
- Second Law of thermodynamics was givenby Kelvin
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- Transistor was invented by Bardeen
- The circumference of the earth wasdetermined by Al-Beruni
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- In SI Kilogram is a unit of Mass
- SI unit of length is Metre & unit offorce isNewton
- Light year is a unit of Distance
- Unit of work in SI units is Joule
- Unit of Power in SI unit is Watt
- The shortest distance between two points is called Displacement
- The rate of change of displacement is called Velocity
- The diffraction of light was discovered by Maxwell
- Soap film in sunlight appears colored due to Interference
- Water waves are the example of Transverse waves
- Sound waves are the example of longitudinal waves
- An average human ear can hear sound offrequency between 20 to 20,000 Hz
- The radius of earth is 6.3×10^6m
- The volume of the earth is 1.08×10^{21}m3
- The mean density of earth is 5.5 Kg/m3
- The ability or capacity to do work is called Energy
- Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy
- Wind flows from area of High pressure to low pressure
- Hydrogen bomb is an example of nuclearfission
- Atomic bomb is an example of Controlled nuclear fission
- First atomic reactor was introduced by Enrico Fermi
- The rate of change of angular momentum of a body is the applied torque
- Lens which is thinner at the centre and thicker at the edge is called Concave Lens
- A lens which is thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges is called Convex Lens
- The diameter of a lens is called Aperture
- Ohm is unit of Resistance & Calorie is unit of Heat
- Dyne is unit of Force & Angstrom is unit of Length
- Rainbow is produced by the Reflection of light through rain drop.
- Light can pass through objects which are transparent
- Voltage can be calculated by formula V = IR
- Farad is the unit of capacitance
- Magnetic field is produced when current passes through a wire.
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- Iron metal is extracted from Hematite
- The distance travelled by light in one year is defined as Light year
- If a red rose is kept ill a background of red light it will appear Red
- A beam of white light passing through a prism scatters in seven colors
- If there were no atmosphere, the color of sky would be Black
- Sound waves cannot travel in Vacuum
- During winter if we touch a piece of metal and a piece of wood lying in the garden, the metal seem much colder. This is because metal has high thermal conductivity
- 'Mirage' occurs due to the refraction of light
- Jupiter is the largest planet of our solar system.
- The Jupiter is a ball of Gases
- The Sun is a Star
- The Sun is made of gases mainly Hydrogen and Helium
- The surface temperature of the Sun is 6000°C
- The first man to walk on the moon wasNeil Armstrong
- The atmosphere closest to the Earth is called Troposphere
- Weathervane is used to detect Direction of Wind
- Gales occur when wind moves at speed of 100 km/h
- Small rocky bodies that orbit the Sun are called Asteroids
- The Mars completes its rotation around its own axis in 24 hours
- The Uranus completes its rotation around its own axis in 17.3 hours

- The Mercury completes its revolution around the Sun in 88 days
- A piece of land with water all around is called Island
- Constellation of seven stars is called Great Bear
- The greenish planet of solar system is Uranus
- Mars planet of solar system is red in color
- Formation and change of one season to another is due to Earth Revolution
- Days and nights are unequal due to Tilt of earth
- The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to Rotation of Earth
- The earliest and the simplest computing device was Abacus
- The transistor was invented in 1948
- The computers can be connected to telephone lines through Modems
- The set of binary instruction codes, which is directly understood by the CPU is called Machine Language
- In third generation computers integrated circuits were used instead of Transistors
- The life time project of Charles Babbage was to build a machine known as Analytical Engine
- ROM stands for Read Only Memory 8 bit data bus can transfer 1 byte
- Parallel port is used for connecting Printer
- The brain of the computer is CPU
- 2 bytes are equal to 16 bits
- Scanner is an input device
- In Microsoft Word the short key 'Ctrl + B' is used for making the selected text Bold
- Shortcut command used for printing a document is Ctrl + P
- Command used for single line spacing is Ctrl + 1
- The bar located at the top of window, containing the name of the application, current topics or current documents is called Title Bar
- When there is more information that cannot fit in a window at single time then a bar is displayed at the right of bottom borders called Scroll Bar
- The bar, which appears immediately below the title bar on which command are grouped together for manipulating information in the windows is called Menu Bar
- Which software controls the entire operation of a computer? System Software
- The minimum amount of RAM required for the installation of window 2000 is 32 MB
- Anesthesia refers to methods that cause a loss of sensation particularly the loss of pain.
- Removal of damaged or seriously diseased part of limb of body is called Amputation
- Acupuncture is a method of Chinese traditional healing involving the insertion of a fine needle beneath skin and moved by rotation to get relief of symptoms.
- Amnesia is condition of loss of memory partial or total.
- Arthritis is inflammation of joints or spine, cause pain and swelling.
- Athlete's foot is fungal infection of the skin, particular between the toes caused by ringworm.
- Atherosclerosis is fatty deposition to innerwalls of arteries.
- Bell's Palsy is paralysis of facial muscles caused by infection or inflammation.
- Botulism is food poisoning caused by anaerobic bacteria clostridium botulism.
- Radiography is technique of examining the body through x-rays.
- Systole is condition of contraction of heart muscles.
- Diastole is condition of relaxation of heart muscles.
- Haemophilia a hereditary disorder in which blood fails to clot.
- Gerontology is scientific study of ageing and diseases that affect the aged.
- Electroencephalograph is a technique that is used to record brain structure or activity.
- Diplopia is double vision caused by dysfunction in muscles that move the eyeball.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to bum low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- The scientist who asserted the earth to be a huge magnet: Ben Franklin
- The scientist who asserted the earth to be a huge magnet: William Gilbert
- Edible part of tomato is whole fruit.
- One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter.
- Camera (photographic) has been invented by "Joseph N. Niepce" France in 1822.
- Sunlight is composed of seven colours
- Braille system is used for the education of Blind.
- Blue color has shortest wavelength Protein is

a natural polymer
- Red light is most suitable for photosynthesis.
- Respiration means food oxidation and evolution of energy.
- The organisms which are the only living membrane of their group and link two major groups are called Living Fossil.
- Mammals are warm blooded.
- Trypanosome a parasite causing sleeping sickness.
- Half-time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.
- Structure of DNA was given by Watson and Crick.
- In Nuclear DNA is concentrated in chromatin.

- Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
- Protoplasm is a colloidal solution.
- Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- Birds are warm blooded animals.
- Birds bones are hollow.
- Hydrometer measures relative density of liquids
- Hygrometer measures humidity in atmosphere
- Manometer measures pressure of gases
- Periscope is used for viewing objects above eye level
- The readings of a Fahrenheit and a Centigrade temperature is the same at -40°.
- Powder-type fire extinguisher is used for petroleum fire.
- India occupies first position in the world in the production of tea.
- Zero Rate Inflation obtains necessarily in a year where the annual rate of inflation is constant in every week of the year.
- G.J. Mendel is known as founder of genetics.
- Milk is an example of emulsion.
- The average salinity of sea water is 3.5%.
- Snake is a limbless reptile.
- Tape worm has no digestive system because it is a saprophyte.
- Energy value of food items is expressed in kilojoules or thousands of joules
- Virus means poison
- Silver metal has the highest electrical conductivity.
- Mohr's scale hardest substance is diamond and Talc is the softest
- Oxygen was discovered in 1774. In 1907 Electric Washing Machine was
- Tomas A Edison was American
- X-rays and Cosmic rays were discovered by Motorcycle was invented by Gottlieb
- Arthur Compton. Daimler in 1885, he belonged to Germany.
- Blood pressure was discovered by William Dynamo was invented by Faraday in the year of 1831.
- Loud speaker converts electrical energy into sound energy.
- The electrical device which transform voltage : transformer
- A nuclear reaction in which two or more than two lighter nuclear are fused together to form a relatively heavier one is nuclear fusion
- The clear sky looks blue because of dispersion of light
- Cable describes one tenth of a nautical mile-unit of sound named after- Alexander
- Electricity does not flow through a circuit by itself. It needs a 'push', or energy, to keep it moving. We call this energy the voltage of the circuit. Voltage is measured in volts (v).
- The thickness of silk is measured in what-Denier
- Ohm's law does not apply to
- Semiconductors and conductors when there is change in temperature.
- If the same note is played on a flute and a sitar, one can still distinguish between them because they differ in quality.
- A negatively charged glass rod has always less protons than electrons.
- The wavelength of the X-rays is of the order of 0.1 nanometer.
- Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action
- When a person can see nearer objects but not the distant ones he is said to be suffering from nearSightedness (myopia)
- ATP is a molecule containing high energy bonds.
- Millions of asteroids orbit the sun in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter Ceres is the largest asteroid
- Corona is the outer most halo of the Sun. Comet is made of ice and dust
- Edmond Halley was the first to calculate the

path of a comet and predict when it would be seen again.
- The patterns in stars are called constellations.
- In 1930, astronomers finally agreed how to divide the whole sky into 88 areas, which are called constellations.
- Speed of light is 3,00,000 km/sec
- Mars planet is named after the Roman god of war?
- Galaxies are the families of stars.
- About 80% of galaxies are elliptical and other are spiral
- Elliptical galaxies contain very little gas and dust and hardly any new stars are born in them.
- Spiral galaxies are disk shaped and usually have clouds of dust and gas where new stars are born.
- Light travels at 3,00,000 km/s. the speed at which you can round the world seven times in very second.
- Light takes 8 minutes to reach the earth from sun.
- Two planet Earth's could fit side by side inside the Great Red Spot of Jupiter.
- Ganymede is the largest moon in the solar system.
- Taxidermy means stuffing dead animals
- Acoustics is the science of sound
- Cytology is the study of cell
- Entomology is the study of insects.
- Apiculture is science of bee keeping
- Oncology is the study of cancer
- Exobiology is the study of life in outer space
- Numismatics is the study of coins
- Eugenics is the study of altering humans by changing their genes or it refers to improvement of human race
- Anthropology is the study of origin and physical and cultural development of mankind
- Carpology is the study of fruits and seeds.
- Pathology deals with diseases
- 6 feet is equal to 1 fathom
- A 100 watt bulb lights for 1 hour uses 100 watt hour of electricity
- -273 degree centigrade is called absolute zero temperature.
- Standard pressure is 760 mm or 14.71b/in2 Gross is equal to 12 dozens
- Mach 2 is equal to 500 miles per hour
- 1 nautical mile is equal to 1825 meters
- Histology deals with organic tissues
- Cryogenics deals with the production, control and application of low temperatures
- Seismology is study of movements inside earth's crust
- Ambidextrous is one who can write with both hands.
- Astrophysics is a branch of astronomy which deals with the physical and chemical nature of heavenly bodies.
- A etiology is the study of causes of disease.
- Conchology is the study of shells.
- Anthropology is the study of man.
- Cartography is the art of making maps and charts.
- Philately is hobby of stamp collecting.
- The branch of zoology, which deals with the study of insects is called entomology
- The production of generally identical reproduction is called as Cloning
- Xylography is Wood Engraving
- Paleontology is the science of history of life.
- Meteorology is the study of study of weather.
- Cryptography is the study which deals with the secret writing.
- Hydroponics means cultivation of the plants without use of soil.
- The time period of a pendulum on moon increases.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence.
- Shortsightedness can be corrected with the use of Concave.
- Rectifier converts AC into DC
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
- Emerge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light.
- Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
- Half-time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.

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- Sunlight is composed of seven colours
- Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action
- Fata Morgana is a Type of Mirage
- Freon is trademark for any of a number of chemical compounds containing fluorine, and often chlorine or bromine. as solvents, as aerosol propellants, in refrigeration.
- Freon is commonly used in refrigerator.
- Light travels fastest in vacuum
- Asteroids are small planets revolving round the sun
- Our galaxy is spiral known as Milky Way
- Super Nova is a dying star
- Nearest start to our sun is Alpha Centauri
- A collection of galaxies is called cluster Moon's 59% surface is visible from earth
- Mass of moon is 1/8th to that of the earth
- Moon has no atmosphere
- Sun is closer to earth in January
- Sun has 27 day rotation period
- Moon's rotation period is equal to the Earth's
- Rotation period of earth is 23hrs, 56min, 4sec
- Earth rotates around on axis pointing towards the Polar Star
- Equinox means equal days and nights Sun's energy is called Insulation
- Mycology is the study of fungus and fungi diseases.
- Numismatics is the study of coins.
- Petrology is the study of rocks in the earth's crust.
- Agronomy is the science of soil management.
- Penology is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
- a philologist studies Languages
- Chemical union of two or more molecules of the compound to form larger molecules is called Polymerization.
- A herbivore eats Plants
- Man eat both plants and animals is called Omnivore
- Pepsin produced in stomach digests theProteins
- Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin
- Darwin gave the theory of evolution
- Polio is caused by Virus
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- X-rays were discovered by Roentgen Second Law of thermodynamics was given by Kelvin
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- First human in space is Yuri Gagarin 1961 of USSR
- First space scientist was Henry Cavendish
- Earth Circumference was determined first time most correctly by Al-Beruni,
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- A universal donor's blood group is 0
- The mammal which lays eggs is Duck-billed platypus
- Largest sea bird is Albatross.
- Copper is used in making brass, bronzeand German silver.
- The charge on an electron is Negative andcharge on a proton is Positive
- Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- Hydrogen is the lightest element of theperiodic table
- The Asteroid Belt is found between which of the following planets? Mars and Jupiter
- The visible part of the Sun is called Photosphere
- Ibn baitar was a Muslim Botanist
- Kitab al Manazar on optical works was written by Ibn al Haitham
- Petroleum is the most traded product in the world
- Total planets in solar system are 8
- Outer surface of sum is called photosphere
- Sun has 90% hydrogen, 8% helium and 2% other elements.
- Temperature at surface of sun is 6000K andat its center 20 million K
- Venus reflects highest percentage of light
- Lightest gas is hydrogen.
- Longest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica).
- Largest gorge is Grand Canyon. Largest Island is Greenland.
- Largest mammal is Blue whale.
- Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410oC.
- Venus is called Morning star.
- Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise
- 1480,00,000 km is the distance from sun to earth.
- Temperature of Sun is 6000 degree C.
- Planet with rings is Saturn
- Rhea is the fifth natural satellite of Saturn.
- The only planet which rotates onits axis from East to West is Uranus

- Uranus is called lopsided planet
- Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium
- Period of rotation of earth on axis is 1 day or 23 hrs, 56 minutes & 4 seconds.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- Sudan is the second largest country in Africa area wise.
- Maximum Quantities of diamonds are found in Africa.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- Takla Makan desert is in China in Asia.
- Period of revolution of Earth around Sun is 356 days, 6 hrs, 9 minutes & 10 seconds.
- Rings of Saturn were discovered by Galileoin 1610
- Titan, the largest moon in solar system is of Saturn.
- Triton is a satellite of Neptune
- Planet referred as Evening Star is Venus Kanpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in1913
- Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
- Highest desert is Atacama (Chile).
- Biggest flower is Raffiesia(Java, Indonesia).
- Reko Diq located in Balochistan
- Gypsum is used in cement and plaster of Paris
- Astronomy is the oldest known science
- Zirconium is the last element alphabetically
- 'Uranium' is extracted in Pakistan from area of Dera Gazi Khan
- Day and Night are equal at the Equator
- Louis Braille is the inventor of a system of writing and printing for the blind
- Bird that never makes its nest is Cuckoo.
- Wingless bird is Kiwi.
- Study of blood is called Hematology
- Nicolas Copernicus is known as the 'Father of Modem Astronomy'?
- The light coming from stars give the idea of their temperature.
- A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion km Mercury is nearest to the sun, smallest and fastest planet, with shortest rotation time Venus is the brightest, hottest, closest to earth and earth's twin in size and mass, has largest quantity of CO_2
- Earth is most dense, watery, bios planet. Sextant instrument is used for measuring the altitude of a celestial body
- Fundamental Laws of Electrical Attraction was made by Coulomb.
- Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish in 1766.
- Incandescent bulb was made by Edison in 1860.
- Intelligence tests were made by Binet in 1905.
- Laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- Otto Hahn invented the Atom Bomb.
- Wright Brothers invented Aero plane.
- Christian Barnard was pioneer in heart transplantation.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Aristotle was the first to classify animals into groups.
- Theophrastus is regarded as the father of botany.
- Hydrogen was discovered by HenryCavendish.
- Thomson discovered electron.
- In 1803, the English Scientist John Dalton described the atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- In 1897 J.J Thomson discovered electron,negative charges.
- In 1911 Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander living in Britain, carried out experiment with atomic particles.
- Scientist use enormous machine called particle accelerator to discover and find out about subatomic particles.
- Ernest Rutherford in 1908, with the equipment discovered the atomic nucleus.
- Hans Geiger invented the Geiger Counter used to measure radioactivity.
- In 1902 what did Mary Anderson invent? Windscreen Wipers
- The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by J.B. Lamarck
- Dr. James Watson discovered the structureof DNA in 1953.
- Structure of DNA was given by Watson andCrick.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to bum low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- Anderson discovered positive electrons.

- Avogadro was an Italian scientist known for Avogadro's Hypothesis.
- Benjamin Franklin invented lightning conductor.
- Bessemer invented Steel smelting process.
- The study of heavenly bodies is known as Astronomy
- Supernova is a stellar explosion, which occurs when the nuclear fuel of a massive star gets exhausted causing the core of the star to collapse and releasing a vast amount of energy, which blasts away the outer parts of the star and leaves behind a neutron star or a black hole. This explosion can outshine a galaxy of billions of stars.
- The lightest metal is Lithium (Under low pressure it will be lithium, under very high pressure it is hydrogen)
- The most important ore of aluminum is Bauxite is the principal ore of aluminum.
- The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is Silica
- An alloy used in making heating elements for electric heating devices is Nichrome
- Diamond is an allotropic form of Carbon
- The element common to all acids is Hydrogen
- Gobar gas contains mainly Methane The most malleable metal is Gold
- Water has max density at 4°C
- Non stick cooking utensils are coated with Teflon
- A farewell to Arms is written by Hemingway
- Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austin
- Preparing the 21st century is written by Tom Dickson
- Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus are studies which originated in India.
- Quadratic equations were used by Sridharacharya in the 11th century.
- Dog Star is the common name for the starSirius
- Scientists have discovered human footprints in England that are at least 800,000 years old - the most ancient found outside Africa, and the earliest evidence of human life in Northern Europe in January 2014.
- Sun is 400 times larger than our moon.
- Hummingbird has legs but can't walk
- 1 metric ton is equal to 1000 kg
- Corona is the outer most part of the Sun.
- Mercury and Venus are without Satellites.
- A 'shooting star' is a meteor.
- The pulsating universe theory explains theevolution of universe.
- Bird largest in size is Ostrich
- Dengue is also known as Breakbone fever
- Only planet whose day is longer than its year is Venus
- Brightest visible star is Sirius
- Atmosphere of sun has 3 layers
- In 28 days moon returns to the same position in its orbit
- Earth's surface temperature has increase mainly because of higher level of CO2 concentration
- Electrical Motor instrument converted electrical energy into mechanical energy?
- Loudspeaker instrument converted electrical energy into sound energy?
- Microphone instrument converted sound energy into electrical energy?
- Helium and neon are called Noble Gases
- Circulation of blood was described by a Muslim scientist name Abn e Nafis
- Al-Khwarizimi was first person who used zero.
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- The printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg
- Norman Borlaug was Agricultural Scientist who developed high yielding verities of wheat and got Peace Nobel Prize
- Father of Computer is Charles Babbage
- Telescope was invented by Galileo
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- Force is measured in Newton (SI), Dyne
- Hertz and Angstrom are units of frequency Units of work and energy are Joule and Erg Unit is density is kg/m3
- Unit of power is watt, BTU (Board of Trade Unit)
- Unit of electric charge is Coulomb Unit of voltage is volt
- Unit of electric resistance is ohm Unit of capacitance is Farad
- Unit of magnetic flux is Weber, Tesla Unit of radio activity is Becquerel
- Unit of crude oil is Barrel
- Unit of volume of water is cusec, cubic/sec Unit of admittance is Mho
- Unit of viscosity is Poise

- Unit of flight speed is Mach I
- Unit of wave length of light is Angstrom Unit of energy is Electron volt
- Unit of brightness is Lambert
- Unit of luminous flux is Lumen
- Unit of magnetic pole strength is Weber
- Unit of RAD (Radiation Absorbed Dose) isGray
- Unit of Electric Current is Ampere Unit of inductance is Henry
- Tesla is unit of magnetic flux density
- Rutherford is unit of rate of decay of radioactive material
- Faraday is unit of electric charge
- Angstrom is unit of length, used especially to specify radiation wavelengths
- Parsec is unit of astronomical length
- Degree is unit of measurement of an angle Dyne is a unit of Force.
- SI unit of pressure is Pascal.
- Curie is a unit of radioactivity Pascal Sound Pressure
- Curie is a unit of Inte sity of radioactivity Angstrom Unit of length
- Light year is the distance light travels in a year
- Horse power Unit of Power Paris lies on Seine.
- When light waves travel from air to glass the wavelength and velocity variables are affected.
- Electrical lines of forces are imaginary.
- 1 horse power is 746 watts
- 1 horse power work is equal to lifting 550 lbs of weight to one foot for one second
- 1 calorie is equal to 4.2 Joules
- 1 barrel is equal to 159 liters
- Ozone is measured in percent age.
- An object traveling at Mach 2 is traveling approximately at 500 mph
- Alcohol strength is measured on the Gay-Lussac scale
- Chronometer is used to measure time
- Anemometer is used to measure Wind Speed
- One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- 8 furlongs make one mile.
- One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter.
- 2.47105 acres is equal to what SI unit-Hectare
- Unit of electromotive force in Volt Power is measured in Watts (w)
- Vitamin E is necessary for iron utilization;
- Vitamin E is for reproduction.
- Vitamin A is found in Dairy products
- Deficiency of Vitamin A causes Night blindness.
- Too much presence of the Potassium salt in human blood increase the risk of heart attack.
- The lack of calcium in the diet causes Rickets
- Celluloses are carbohydrates. Milk contains lactose.
- Vitamin C is also called Skin food
- Vitamin C can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Vitamin C hastens healing of wounds
- Vitamin capable of formation of blood is B12
- Rich source of Vitamin A is eggs
- Deficiency of Calcium leads to rickets
- Vitamin 81 is available is yeast.
- Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- Deficiency of vitamin A causes dryness of skin and night blindness
- Skin food is Vitamin C
- Vitamin C is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
- Vitamin C is also necessary for utilization of iron
- The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is tomato
- Vitamin E helps in fertility process
- Vitamin B helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion
- Protein found in milk is Casein. in beans is Legumes, in meat is myosin and in eggs is albumin
- Water soluble vitamin are Band C and all other are fat soluble
- Vitamin A is stored as Ester in liver
- Vitamin A is found in carotene bearing plants
- Vitamin E promotes oxygenation and acts as anti-aging
- Vitamin E is called anti-aging agent
- Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism
- Vitamin C cannot be stored in human body.
- Ground nut has maximum protein

- Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by Emulsification
- Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all made of protein
- Milk contains 80% water.
- Milk is a complete food.
- Cheese contains vitamin D.
- Deficiency of Thiamine causes Beri Beri.
- Glucose is the source of energy for human brain.
- Major component of honey is Glucose
- Three main food nutrients are carbohydrates, protein and fats. Other are vitamins and minerals
- Meat is rich in iron we need to make blood cells
- Eating of coconut increases man's mental faculties
- Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much toadstools.
- Vitamin c is also known as Ascorbic Acid.
- Cell uloses are carbohydrates.
- Milk contains lactose
- Ascorbic acid is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.
- Citric acid is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.
- A guava contains more vitamin C than an orange
- The process by which plants take food is photosynthesis
- Reduction is the removal of oxygen atoms
- Oxidation is the combination of oxygen or removal of hydrogen
- Horticulture is the Cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetable
- If temperature rises gradually up to 40 deg C, the rate of photosynthesis may stop altogether
- Carbon dioxide we release comes from food we eat
- Mudskipper is the only fish that lives largely on land rather than in the water
- Tears are produced by lachrymal glands
- Stephenson is called Father of Steam Locomotive?
- Eudid is known as the 'Father of Geometry'?
- Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander, in 1908 discovered Atomic Nucleus
- Speed of sound is faster in hot air than in cold air
- Sound travels faster in moist air than in dry air
- Sound travels more rapidly in solids Maximum limit of sound beyond which a man can become deaf is 129 decibel
- Echo can only be produces when the distance of the obstacle is at least 17meters
- When we hear a sound, its impressions remain in our ear for 1/10th of a second
- Image persists for about 1/10th of second in our eye for creating a persistence of vision,
- pictures are projected at the rate of 10 or more/sec
- Videotape used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employee fine grains of iron oxide.
- The laws of reflection were first discovered by al Hazen
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- US inventor Samuel More developed the system of dots and dashes of telegraph that was known as Morse Code
- Scientist now think that protons and Neutrons are themselves made of still smaller particles called quarks.
- Derailleur gears are used in Bicycles.
- Cantilever brake used in Bicycle.
- Speed of light 300,000 kilometers per second.
- Centigrade and Celsius temperatures are same below freezing point.
- Manometer is used to measure pressure?
- The velocity of light was first measured by Olaf Roemer
- The first European scientist who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe was Copernicus.
- Mobile phones transmit message using radio-type waves called microwaves
- Super conductors are also strong diamagnetic, this means they strongly repel magnets.
- Some of the chemicals from the recycle of old cells are used by liver to make bile which is stored in gall bladder.
- Plastic is lighter than gold.
- Lasers are a special source of light called coherent light this means all the light waves are in step with each other and travel in same direction
- Laser produce light of one particular wavelength and it is s single, pure color.
- The first hologram was made in 1962
- Laser stands for Light Amplification by

Stimulated Emission of Radiation

- Quartz-halogen bulbs are used in overhead projectors and spotlights
- Helium is used to fill airships and balloons
- Helium is used to pressurize hydrogen fuel in rockets and the air in diver's air tanks
- noble gases are used in lighting.
- The noble gases have very low boiling points.
- Liquid helium is the coldest substance.
- A gas only becomes liquid at -268.9 degree Centigrade
- Combustion is a kind of oxidation reaction.
- At room temperature the particles in air travel at around 1800 km/h the same speed as a bullet fires from a rifle.
- Cardiogram a medical instrument used fortracing the movements of the heart.
- Cardiograph is a medical instrument for tracing heart movements.
- Chronometer is an instrument kept on board the ships for measuring accurate time.
- Compass needle for knowing approximately the North-South direction at a place.
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- Hydrophone is an instrument used for recording sound under water.
- Hygrometer is an instrument used for measuring humidity in air.
- Manometer for determining the pressure of a gas.
- Micrometer is an instrument used for converting sound i.e., fraction of the lowest division of a given scale.
- Microphone is an instrument used for converting sound waves into electrical vibrations.
- Microscope is an instrument which is used for magnifying minute objects by a lens system.
- Microtome is used for cutting an object into thin parts for microscopic inspection.
- Odometer is an instrument by virtue of which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is recorded.
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- A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion km Mercury is nearest to the sun, smallest and fastest planet, with shortest rotation time Venus is the brightest, hottest, closest to earth and earth's twin in size and mass, has largest quantity of CO_2
- Earth is most dense, watery, bios planet Which instrument is used for measuring the altitude of a celestial body. Sextant
- Study of heredity is called Genetics
- Study of muscles is called Myology
- Study of birds is called Omithology
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- The mammal which lays eggs is Duck-billed platypus
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- X-rays were discovered by Roentgen Second Law of thermodynamics was given by Kelvin
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- In human eye image is formed at Retina
- Leprosy is caused by Bacteria
- An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- Electromagnetic wave theory of light was

proposed by Maxwell

- The Asteroid Belt is found between which of the following planets. Mars and Jupiter
- The visible part of the Sun is called Photosphere
- Law of gravity is given by Isaac Newton
- Lunar eclipse occurs at full moon.
- Outer surface of sum is called photosphere
- Sun has 90% hydrogen, 8% helium and 2% other elements.
- Temperature at surface of sun is 6000K andat its center 20 million K
- Venus reflects highest percentage of light
- Lightest gas is hydrogen.
- Planet referred as Evening Star is Venus Kanpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in1913
- Venus is called Morning star.
- Rhea is the fifth natural satellite of Saturn.
- The only planet which rotates onits axis from East to West is Uranus
- Uranus is called lopsided planet
- Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium
- Period of rotation of earth on axis is 1 day or 23 hrs, 56 minutes & 4 seconds.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- Rings of Saturn were discovered by Galileoin 1610
- Titan, the largest moon in solar system is of Saturn.
- Triton is a satellite of Neptune
- Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410°C.
- Period of revolution of Earth around Sun is' 356 days, 6 hrs, 9 minutes & 10 seconds.
- Sun is 400 times larger than our moon.
- Solar System was discovered by Copernicus in 1540, he belonged to Poland.
- Artificial radioactivity was discovered by Madam Joliet and Irene Curie in 1934.
- The cornea is the only living tissue in the human body that does not contain any blood vessels.
- The woodchuck is the alternative name for Groundhog animal.
- Kangaroo animal is the biggest of the marsupials.
- Beri-Beri is the deficiency disease caused by the vitamin B1
- "Plague" is a disease, which spreads by rat.
- Dry ice is a Solid Carbon Dioxide. Diamond is a form of Carbon.
- The normal pulse beat of a human body is between 72-80.
- "Psoriasis" is a common skin condition that causes skin redness and irritation.
- "Carbon Dioxide" gas is used to extinguish fire.
- Light year is a unit of distance. Jaffna is situated in Sri Lanka.
- Jupiter is the Planet with the maximum number of moons.
- Microphone is used to convert sound waves into electrical energy
- Penicillin is widely used as an antibiotic
- The air we inhale is mixture of gases.
- Nitrogen in the mixture is highest in percentage
- Steel is more elastic than Rubber because ratio strain is more of stress to
- The chief constituent of gobar gas is methane
- ORBIS is Mobile Eye Hospital
- The life history of human malaria parasite in Anopheles was first described by Ronald Ross
- The distance between the earth and the sunis smallest in the month of January
- Sigmund Freud is a psychiatrist, who belonged to Austria
- Gypsum is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris
- Radio carbon dating process is used to find the age of Fossils.
- Fish is the best source of protein.
- Most commonly used bleaching agent is chlorine
- Lime is sometimes applied to soil in order to increase the alkalinity of the soil
- The frequency of Radio waves is the highest
- Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760 mm
- Temperature decreases as height increases.
- High tides occur when the sun and the moon are in a straight line on the opposite sides of the earth.
- All rocks may be classified into three major groups, such as Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic.
- Venus is nearest to the earth.
- Equatorial regions are regions of permanent low pressure.
- The revolution of the earth round the suncauses change of seasons.
- Condensation of water vapors in the atmosphere on particles of dust leads to the formation of Fog.
- Earth takes 4 minutes to cover one degree of latitude.
- Nimbus is a class of cloud means "a

raincloud".

- Maximum wind speeds, pressure deficit and radius of the eye are the factors contributing towards the severity of the cyclone.
- Biosphere is the part of the earth's Crust water and atmosphere where plants andanimals can subsist.
- Mercury is the fastest planet.
- Alexander Fleming was the Scottish bacteriologist who discovered penicillin in 1928
- Alexander Graham Bell was the Scottish-American scientist who invented telephone in 1876
- Albert Einstein made the revolutionary discovery of the Theory of Relativity in 1905, which established his reputation among the physicists of Europe.
- Electric Dynamo' was invented by Andrea Marie Amperes
- 'Bicycle' was invented by Macmillan 'Sewing machine' was invented by Elias Howe
- Pin-kellog invented 'Loudspeaker' G. Daimler invented 'Motor Cycle' Gutenberg invented 'Printing Press' John L. Baird invented 'Television'
- Roger Bacon invented 'magnifying glass and spectacles'
- Miner's Safety Lamp was invented by Sir Humphry Davy.
- Fahrenheit was the inventor of 'mercury thermometer'
- John Ericsson invented Screw Propeller
- Albert Einstein presented 'theory of relativity'
- Insulin was invented by F. Banting.
- Torricelli is famous due to his invention of Barometer
- George Westinghouse introduced compressed air brake
- Mr. Sperry invented Gyrocompass
- Chloroform was first discovered by James Simpson
- Roentgen discovered 'X-rays'
- Steam Turbine' was introduced by Sir C.A.Parsons
- Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel discovered Dynamite
- 'Law of gravitation' was introduced by Sir Isaac Newton
- Samuel Pier Point Langley invented Aeroplane
- 'Rabies preventive vaccine' wasdiscovered by Louis Pasteur
- John Napier is famous for Logarithms
- 'Hot air balloon' was made by Montgolfier
- 'Vaccination for smallpox' was discovered by Jenner Christopher America
- Hahnmann was the founder of Homeopathy
- Mr. Gatting invented Machine Gun
- Burroughs invented 'adding machine'
- Sikorsky invented 'helicopter'
- Priestley Joseph discovered 'Oxygen' Taylor invented 'Radar'
- Poulsen invented 'Tape Recorder'.
- Stanley William invented 'Transformer'. W. Shockley invented 'Transistor'.
- Homo sapiens is the scientific name of man
- Polio, AIDS and Measles are caused by Virus
- T.B., whooping cough and diphtheria are caused by Bacteria
- In making of butter, cheese and yogurt we use Bacteria
- Dead bodies of organisms are broken down into simpler molecules by natural decomposers called Bacteria and Fungi
- Leeuwenhoek discovered bacteria in 1892 Lack of vitamin B can cause Beri Beri
- Goiter is caused by deficiency of Iodine
- Scientific name of Vitamin C is Riboflavin
- Fruit is formed from Ovary
- Animals that feed on plants are called Herbivores
- Man eat both plants and animals so calledOmnivore
- The type of environment an organism lives in is called Habitat
- The enzymes that digest carbohydrates are called Amylase
- Pepsin produced in stomach digests the Proteins
- Lipase is fat digesting enzyme that hydrolyses a small percentage of fats into fatty acids and Glycerol
- Bile is secreted by Liver
- Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin
- Duodenum is a part of Small Intestine
- The right atrium of heart receives deoxygenated blood from the body via Véna Cava
- DNA double helix model was given by Watson and Crick
- Darwin gave the theory of evolution
- Adrenaline hormone is secreted by Adrenal gland
- Pituitary glands are located on Brain Polio is caused by Virus
- Water transport in plants occur through Xylem
- As a result of meiosis number of chromosome reduces to half
- Post mortem examination of organ or tissue

of a dead body is called Autopsy
- Malaria is caused by Plasmodium
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- RNA Stands for Ribonucleic Acid
- Rise of blood sugar level above its normal level is called Hyper Glycaemia
- In human eye image is formed at Retina Deficiency of iron can cause anemia
- Short sighted ness can be corrected by use of Convex lenses.
- A kind of mental disorder in which a patient becomes victim of sound and visionary hallucination is called Schizophrenia
- Use of Boron and Zink can improve cotton yield.
- Neptune is the coldest and slowest planet
- Sun light takes 8.3 min to reach earth or 510 seconds
- Father of Nuclear physics is Emest
- Father of Medicine is Hippocrates
- Father of Modern physics is Galileo Galilei
- Hygrometer is instrument used for measuring humidity of air.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Ammeter is use for measuring current strength
- The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 Ibs.
- Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
- Sonmeter is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
- Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760mm Hg
- Deficiency of Vitamin C causes Scurvy.
- Diamond is the hardest mineral.
- The average thickness of the earth's crust is 32 km.
- Galvanometer: an instrument for measuringcurrents of small magnitude.
- Hydrometer is used for specific gravity of liquid.
- Earth revolves around the sun from West to east
- A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion kilometers.
- Polio is caused by Virus
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Flaming
- Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- Composition of bronze is Copper and Tin
- An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- Electromagnetic wave theory of light was proposed by Maxwell
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- The orbits of sun, moon and planets weredetermined firstly by Ptolemy
- Unit of work in SI units is Joule Unit of Power in SI unit is Watt
- The rate of change of displacement is called Velocity
- Ohm is unit of Resistance
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- Sun light takes 8.5 minutes to reach the on Earth
- Venus planet is closest to the Earth.
- Jupiter planet is biggest from the Sun.
- Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun.
- Art and science of growing flowers, fruit and vegetables is called Horticulture
- The energy generation in stars is due to Fusion of light nuclei.
- Sewing Machine was invented by Isaac M.Singer.
- Pepsin produced in stomach which digests the Proteins
- Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin
- Purity of milk is measured by instrumentcalled Lactometer
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- One degree of longitude on the equator is equal to a distance of 112 km
- The coin rupia was first issued by Sher Shah Suri
- Kala Bagh is famous for minerals of Iron
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on April 13, 1919 behind
- The third battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and Afghans.
- In deserts clouds do not precipitate due to low humidity
- Rain drop is shaped like a peer
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
- Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Tube light emits radiation ever after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called

regulation.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
- On a standard rainbow Violet color is on the inside of the curve
- During the winter months 90% of fallen leaves are taken underground by earth worm
- Hydrosis is the medical term for Sweating
- Father of modern chemistry is Jabir bin Hayyan
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896.
- The charge on an electron is Negative and charge on a proton is Positive
- Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a Cyclone
- Entomology deals with Insects
- Female mosquito Aedes Aegypties is the cause of Dengue fever
- The earth is the densest planet of universe. It has density of 5.515 time that of water.
- Speed of sound in air is 1200 KM/Hour
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- Angiosperm includes the plants which have covered flowers and covered seed.
- Plant cells resembles animal cell because having a cell membrane made up ofprotoplasm.
- Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Chief food of mosquito larva is microorganism found in water.
- Chief food of butterfly larva is leaves of plants.
- Com adds more oxygen to the atmospherethan it removes.
- Earthworm is a bi-sexual.
- Eyes of insects are compound.
- Silk is obtained from cocoon of silk worm.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence.
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its colorwill be black.
- Skin does not excrete oil.
- Plants growing in extremely dry condition are called Xerophytes.
- Roots absorb water from soil which is Hygroscopic.
- Legumes increase the fertility of the soil by adding nitrogen to the soil.
- New varieties of organisms can be brought about by hybridization.
- Male child is born if xy chromosomes are united.
- Fertilization is fusion of two game tics of different strains.
- Fruit developed from single ovary is calledsimple fruit.
- Seeds are developed from Ovule.
- Grains swell in water due to imbibition.
- Chlorophyll contains magnesium.
- Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
- The rate of transpiration depends upon frequency of Stomata.
- Light is necessary for photosynthesis because it produce ATP and reducing substrate.
- Oxygen liberated from photosynthesis comes from water.
- Cathy Pacific is an island.
- In cryptograms, the sex organs are primitive and hidden.
- Dyne is a unit of Force.
- Photolysis is dissociation of water molecule in the chemical reaction of photosynthesis.
- Sandy soil is dry in comparison to clay due to Capillary action.
- Anton van Leeuwenhoek first time saw bacteria through a microscope made by him in 1683.
- A seed is a ripened ovule.
- Exobiology is the study of life or its possibility on other planets.
- Lightning is formed when strong opposite charges in different clouds break down the resistance offered by intervening air.
- John Dalton, an English scientist, gave Atomic Theory in 1803 describing atom as the smallest unit of an element
- Gas in children's balloon is Helium
- Ordinarily an atom is a neutral particle
- The intensity of the energy released by an Earthquake is measured by the Richter scale
- The most common element in the universe is Nitrogen.

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Mathematics

1) A square matrix A is said to _____ matrix if $|A| = 0$
(a) Singular (b) Non singular
(c) Null (d) None

2) If A and B are two non-singular matrices of the same order than $(AB)^{-1}$ = _____.
(a) $A^{-1} B^{-1}$ (b) $B^{-1} A^{-1}$
(c) (BA)-1 (d) None

3) Two non singular matrices A, B of the same order one said to multiplication inverse of each of each other if AB = _____.
(a) BA (b) – AB
(c) BA = I (d) None

4) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then Adj A= _____.
(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -8 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

5) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, than A^{-1} = _____.
(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
(c) $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) None

6) The matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & 0 & 5 \\ -4 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____.
(a) Diagonal matrix (b) Scalar matrix
(c) Skew-symmetric matrix (d) None of these

7) Order of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} l & m & n \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix}$ is _____.
(a) 3 by 2 (b) 2 by 3
(c) 6 (d) None

8) The matrix [a b] is _____ matrix.
(a) Row matrix (b) Column matrix
(c) Diagonal matrix (d) None

9) The matrix $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$ is _____ matrix.
(a) Rectangular matrix (b) Scalar matrix
(c) Square matrix (d) None

10) Two matrices are said to be confirmable for _____ if they are of the same order.
(a) Only addition (b) Both addition and subtraction
(c) Multiplication (d) None

11) Two matrices of the same order _____ commutative law under addition.
(a) Sometimes satisfy (b) Always satisfy
(c) Donot satisfy (d) None

12) Let A and B are the two matrices of the same order and A + B = 0 (0 is null matrix) then A and B are _____ of each other.
(a) Transpose (b) Multiplication inverse
(c) Additive inverse (d) None

13) Two matrices A and B are confirmable for multiplication if:
(a) Number of column of A = number of rows of B
(b) Number of rows of A = number of columns of B
(c) Order of A = Order of B
(d) None

14) If A and B are two matrices and A^t and B^t are their transposes than $(AB)^t$ = _____.
(a) $A^t.B^t$ (b) $(BA)^t$
(c) B^tA^t (d) None

15) Determinant of a square matrix A where $A=\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ is _____.
(a) ab – cd (b) bc – ad
(c) ac – bd (d) None

16) A square matrix in which non-diagonal elements are zero and all diagonal elements are equal is called _____.
(a) Zero matrix (b) Scalar matrix
(c) Symmetric (d) None of these

17) A matrix obtained by interchanging rows and columns is called _____ matrix.
(a) Symmetric (b) Identify matrix
(c) Transpose (d) None

18) If A is a square matrix and $A^t = A$, than A is called _____.
(a) Skew-symmetric (b) Transpose
(c) Symmetric (d) None

19) The set of numbers $\left\{ {}^{p}/_{q} \mid p, q \in Z, q \neq 0 \right\}$ is called _____.
(a) Whole number (b) Irrational number
(c) Rational number (d) None

20) The number $\frac{5}{33} = 0.151515\ldots\ldots$ is _____ number.
(a) Rational (b) Irrational
(c) Complex (d) None

21) $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ is _____.
(a) Rational number (b) Irrational number
(c) An integer (d) None of these

22) If "a" is a real number then the property a = a is called _____.
(a) Reflexive property (b) Symmetric property
(c) Transitive property (d) None of these

23) If "a" and "b" are two real numbers then the property a = b ⇒ b = a is called _____.
(a) Transitive property (b) Symmetric property
(c) Reflexive property (d) None of these

24) If a, b, c are the three real numbers than the property a = b and b = c ⇒ a = c is called _____.
(a) Symmetric property (b) Reflexive property
(c) Transitive property (d) None of these

25) If a, b and c are the three real numbers, then the property [either a = b or a > b or b < a] is called _____.
(a) Transitive property (b) Reflexive property
(c) Trichotomy property (d) None of these

26) If a real number is expressed in the form $\sqrt[n]{x} = y$, than in exponential form it can be written as:
(a) $x = y^{1/n}$ (b) $x = y^n$
(c) $x = y^{-1/n}$ (d) None of these

27) If $a \in IR$ & m, n $\in$ N than $(a^m)^n =$ _____.
(a) a^{m+n} (b) a^{m-n}
(c) a^{mn} (d) None of these

28) A number which has a factor _____ if called an imaginary number.
(a) -1 (b) $\sqrt{1}$
(c) $\sqrt{-1}$ (d) None of these

29) A number consists of a real part and imaginary parts is called _____ number.
(a) Real (b) Rational
(c) Irrational (d) None of these

30) If a + b is a complex number then conjugate of the complex number is give by _____.
(a) a + ib (b) -a + ib
(c) a - ib (d) None of these

31) Sum of any two real number is _____ a real number.
(a) Sometimes (b) Always
(c) Not (d) None of these

32) Multiplicative inverse of $\sqrt{2}$ is _____.
(a) $-\sqrt{2}$ (b) 2
(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) None of these

33) The additive identity in real number is _____.
(a) 1 (b) -1
(c) 0 (d) None of these

34) (2i) (-3i) = _____.
(a) -6 (b) 6
(c) -6i (d) 6i

35) The quotient of two complex numbers is _____.
(a) Real (b) Imaginary
(c) Real and imaginary (d) None of these

36) $\sqrt{-1} \times \sqrt{-1} =$ _____.
(a) 1 (b) -1
(c) i (d) 0

37) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 =$ _____.
(a) $\frac{3}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$
(c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{3}{6}$

38) $(-a)^3 \times (-a)^5 =$ _____.
(a) $-a^{15}$ (b) a^{15}
(c) $-a^8$ (d) a^8

39) (1 – i) (1 + i) = _____.
(a) -2 (b) 2
(c) 0 (d) 1

40) The number 93200000 in scientific notation is expressed as _____.
(a) 93.2×10^6 (b) 932×10^5
(c) 9.32×10^7 (d) None of these

41) The equation $a^x = y$, where $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$ in logarithmic form is expressed as _____.
(a) $\text{Log}_a x = y$ (b) $\text{Log}_y a = x$
(c) $\text{Log}_a y = x$ (d) None of these

42) Logarithms having base "10" are called _____.
(a) Common log (b) Briggs log
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

43) Characteristic of logarithm may be _____.
(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) Positive or negative (d) None of these

44) Mantissa of logarithm is:
(a) Always positive (b) Always negative
(c) Positive or negative (d) None of these

45) Characteristic of log 5420 is _____.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of these

46) 2.56×10^8 in standard notation is _____.
(a) 25600000000 (b) 2.5600000000
(c) 256000000 (d) None of these

47) $\text{Log}_a mn =$ _____
(a) $\text{Log}_a m - \text{Log}_a n$ (b) $\text{Log}_a m \times \text{Log}_a n$
(c) $\text{Log}_a m + \text{Log}_a n$ (d) None of these

48) $\text{Log}_a \frac{m}{n} =$ _____
(a) $\frac{\text{Log}_a m}{\text{Log}_a n}$ (b) $\text{Log}_a m - \text{Log}_a n$
(c) $\text{Log}_a m + \text{Log}_a n$ (d) None of these

49) $\text{Log}_a m^n =$ _____
(a) $\text{Log}_a (m \times n)$ (b) $\text{Log}_a m \times \text{Log}_a n$
(c) $n\text{log}_a m$ (d) None of these

50) $\text{Log}_a 1 =$ _____
(a) a (b) 1
(c) 0 (d) None of these

51) $\text{Log}_a a =$ _____
(a) a^2 (b) aloga
(c) a (d) None of these

52) If $\log_{10} x = 2$ then x = _____.
(a) 200 (b) $\frac{2}{10}$
(c) 1000 (d) 100

53) Base in natural logarithm is _____.
(a) 10 (b) e
(c) π (d) None of these

54) $\text{Log}_a m \times \log_m n =$ _____.
(a) Logm + Logn (b) Logm×n
(c) $\text{Log}_a n$ (d) None of these

55) Fractional part of logarithm is called _____.
(a) Mantissa (b) Characteristic
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these

56) $\text{Log}_e x =$ _____ where "e" is a special irrational number.
(a) $x\log_e$ (b) Log(x×e)
(c) Lnx (d) None of these

57) $P(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2}$---------- +an is a polynomial of degree "n" if all exponents are positive and _____.
(a) $a_0 \neq 0$ (b) $a_1 \neq 0$
(c) $a_2 \neq 0$ (d) None of these

58) $P(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2}$---------- +an is a polynomial of degree _____.
(a) n – 2 (b) n – 1
(c) n (d) None of these

59) If P(x) and Q(x) are the two polynomial then an expression $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ is a rational expression if:
(a) $Q(x) \neq 0$ (b) $P(x) \neq 0$
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

60) A polynomial having two terms is called _____.
(a) Mononomial (b) Trinomial
(c) Binomial (d) None of these

61) A polynomial $P(x) = 2x^2 - x + 3$ is said to be _____.
(a) Trinomial (b) Mononomial
(c) Binomial (d) None of these

62) Every polynomial P(x) can be written as $\frac{P(x)}{1}$, where "1" is a polynomial of degree_____.
(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) P(x) (d) None of these

63) $\frac{x^2-1}{x+1}$ _____.
(a) is in lowest form (b) is not in lowest form
(c) is a mononomial (d) None of these

64) When x = -2 the value of $2x^2 - 3x$ is _____.
(a) 2 (b) – 2
(c) 14 (d) – 14

65) $(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2 =$ _____.
(a) 0 (b) $2(a^2+b^2)$
(c) 4ab (d) None of these

66) $(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 =$ _____.
(a) $2(a^2+b^2)$ (b) 0
(c) 4ab (d) None of these

67) $a^3 - 3ab(a-b) - b^3 =$ _____.
(a) $a^3 - b^3$ (b) $(a+b)^3$
(c) $(a-b)^3$ (d) None of these

68) $(x+\frac{1}{x})(x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) =$ _____.
(a) $(x+\frac{1}{x})^3$ (b) $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$
(c) $(x-\frac{1}{x})^3$ (d) None of these

69) An expression involving one or more _____ number is called a surd.
(a) Rational (b) Irrational
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these

70) $a^{1}/2$ is a surd of _____ order.
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) Second
(c) a (d) None of these

71) An expression consisting of _____ terms in which one of them is surd is called binomial surd.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of these

72) Conjugate of the surd $5 + \sqrt{3}$ is _____.
(a) $-5 - \sqrt{3}$ (b) $5 - \sqrt{3}$
(c) $-5 + \sqrt{3}$ (d) None of these

73) If $x = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$ then $\frac{1}{x} =$ _____.
(a) $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$ (b) $-\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$
(c) $-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$ (d) None of these

74) The formula $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a+b)^2 = (a+b)(a+b)$ is called perfect square _____.
(a) Mononomial (b) Binomial
(c) Trinomial (d) None of these

75) For a perfect square there should be _____ terms.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of these

76) $a^2 - b^2 + 2ab - 1 =$ _____.
(a) (a+b+a)(a-b+a) (b) (a+b-1)(a+b-1)
(c) (a+b-1)(a-b+1) (d) None of these

77) When a polynomial P(x) of degree _____ is divided by x-r gives a constant R where R=P(r).
(a) N>1 (b) N > 2
(c) N≥1 (d) None of these

78) _____ = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder
(a) Dividend (b) Divisor
(c) Quotient (d) None of these

79) If P(x) = (x – r) Q(x) + R where Q(x) is quotient then P(r) = R if x=_____.
(a) -r (b) r
(c) 2r (d) None of these

80) A value for which P(x) _____ is called a zero polynomial.
(a) = 0 (b) > 0
(c) < 0 (d) None of these

81) A linear polynomial x – r is a factor of P(x) if and only if _____ is zero of the polynomial P(x).
(a) x (b) r

(c) x − r (d) None of these

82) Zero of the polynomial $P(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ is _____.

(a) 3 (b) -3

(c) 2 (d) None of these

83) When $P(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 2$ is divided by x − 3, the remainder is _____.

(a) 26 (b) 28

(c) 38 (d) None of these

84) Factors of $x^2 + 2x - 24$ are _____.

(a) x +4, x − 6 (b) x − 4, x + 6

(c) x + 3, x − 8 (d) None of these

85) Factors of $8y^3 - z^3$ are:

(a) $2y - z, 4y^2 + 2yz + z^2$ (b) $2y - z, 2y - z, 2y - z$

(c) $2y - z, 4y^2 - 2yz + z^2$ (d) None of these

86) $\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{b}{a^2-b^2} =$ _____.

(a) $\frac{b+1}{a^2-b^2}$ (b) $\frac{a}{a^2-b^2}$

(c) $\frac{b}{a^2-b^2}$ (d) $\frac{b+a}{a^2-b^2}$

87) H.C.F of two or more than polynomials is a polynomial of _____ degree which divides exactly the given polynomials.

(a) Highest (b) Lowest

(c) n^{th} (d) None of these

88) There are _____ methods of finding H.C.F.

(a) 2 (b) 3

(c) 4 (d) 5

89) H.C.F of $x^2 - y^2$ and $x^2 - xy$ is _____.

(a) (x + y) (x − y) (b) x − y

(c) x (x + y) (x − y) (d) None of these

90) L.C.M by factorization is given by the formula L.C.M = common factor × _____.

(a) Highest common factor (b) Least common factor

(c) Non common factor (d) None of these

91) L.C.M of two polynomials by division method is given by L.C.M = (product of polynomials) ÷ _____.

(a) Addition of polynomials (b) Difference of polynomials

(c) H.C.F of polynomials (d) None of these

92) If A and B are the two polynomials and H and L are their H.C.F and L.C.M respectively then A × B = _____.

(a) H ÷ L (b) L ÷ H

(c) H × L (d) None of these

93) If P(x), Q(x), R(x) and S(x) are algebraic expressions then $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \div \frac{R(x)}{S(x)} =$ _____.

(a) $\frac{P(x).R(x)}{Q(x).S(x)}$ (b) $\frac{P(x).S(x)}{Q(x).R(x)}$

(c) $\frac{P(x).Q(x)}{R(x).S(x)}$ (d) None of these

94) L.C.M of $x^3 + 8$ and x + 2 is _____.

(a) x + 2 (b) $(x^2 - 2x + 4)$

(c) $x^3 + 8$ (d) None of these

95) H.C.F of $x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ and $x + \frac{1}{x}$ is _____.

(a) $x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ (b) $(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2})(x + \frac{1}{x})$

(c) $x + \frac{1}{x}$ (d) None of these

96) L.C.M of $(a - b)^4$ and $(a - b)^3$ is _____.

(a) $(a - b)^7$ (b) $(a - b)^3$

(c) $(a - b)^4$ (d) None of these

97) Simplified form of $\frac{b}{25a^2-b^2} - \frac{1}{5a-b}$ is _____.

(a) $\frac{5a}{25a^2-b^2}$ (b) $\frac{5a}{5a-b}$

(c) $\frac{-5a}{5a+b}$ (d) $\frac{-5a}{25a^2-b^2}$

98) $\frac{ax^3+ay^3}{a^2(x+y)} =$ _____.

(a) $ax^2 + ay^2$ (b) $\frac{x^2+y^2}{a}$

(c) $\frac{x^2-xy+y^2}{a}$ (d) $\frac{x^2+xy+y^2}{a}$

99) In finding H.C.F by division method the last _____ is H.C.F.

(a) Divident (b) Divisor

(c) Remainder (d) None of these

100) Equation of the form ax + b = 0 where $a \neq 0$ and $a \in Q$ is called _____ equation.

(a) Linear (b) Quadratic

(c) Cubic (d) None of these

101) All the values of the variable which make the equation a true sentence are called _____ of the equation.

(a) Solutions (b) Roots

(c) Coefficient (d) Both a and b

102) Solution of an equation is always written within:

(a) ( ) (b) { }

(c) [ ] (d) None of these

103) Equation of the form $\sqrt{x+2} = 5$ is called _____ equation.

(a) Linear (b) Quadratic

(c) Radical (d) None of these

104) Absolute value of any number x is denoted by | x | where | x | = x if _____.

(a) x < 0 (b) x > 0

(c) x = 0 (d) None of these

105) The absolute value of a number is always _____.

(a) Negative (b) Non-negative

(c) Non-positive (d) None of these

106) | a + b | _____.

(a) ≥ | a | + | b | (b) = | a | + | b |

(c) ≤ | a | + | b | (d) None of these

107) | a b | _____.

(a) = | a | | b | (b) ≥ | a | . | b |

(c) ≤ | a | | b | (d) None of these

108) $|\frac{a}{b}|$ _____.

(a) $= \frac{|a|}{|b|}$ (b) $\geq \frac{|a|}{|b|}$

(c) $\leq \frac{|a|}{|b|}$ (d) None of these

109)If $|x - 1| = 7$ then x = _____.

(a) { -8, 6} (b) { 8, -6}

(c) { 8 } (d) None of these

110)If $|\frac{x}{6}| = 12$ then x = _____.

(a) { 72 } (b) { 72, -72}

(c) { 2 } (d) None of these

111)An inequality statement contains:

(a) > and < (b) ≥ and ≤

(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

112)If x and y are two real number then the property $\{ \forall x, y \in R / x > y \vee x = y \vee x < y \}$ is called _____ property.

(a) Trichotomy (b) Transitive

(c) Additive (d) None of these

113)If a > b then -a ___ -b:

(a) ≥ (b) ≤

(c) < (d) None of these

114)An inequality has _____ number of solutions.

(a) Infinite (b) Finite

(c) Few (d) None of these

115)If $5x + 4 \leq 24 \Rightarrow : x$ _____ 4.

(a) ≥ (b) ≤

(c) < (d) None of these

116)If $\frac{x-1}{3} < \frac{1-x}{2}$, $x \in z$ then x =

(a) {.....-2, -1, 0, 1} (b) {2, 3, 4.....}

(c) {.....-2, -1, 0} (d) None of these

117)The solution set of 2x = -x is _____.

(a) { -1 } (b) { 2 }

(c) { 1 } (d) None of these

118)The solution set of $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ where $x \in N$ is _____.

(a) {-1, 0, 1} (b) { 0 }

(c) { 1 } (d) None of these

119)The solution set of $|x| - 2 = 0$ is _____.

(a) { 4 } (b) { 2 }

(c) {± 2} (d) None of these

120)The solution set of $\sqrt{x} = -10$ is _____.

(a) { 10 } (b) { -100 }

(c) { -10 } (d) None of these

121)On a real number line, Hollow Circle "O" shows that number is _____.

(a) Included (b) Not included

(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

122)An ordered associated with a point in 2 dimensional plane is called _____.

(a) Cartesian coordinate system (b) Rectangular coordinate system

(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

123)If "A" and "B" are any two sets then their Cartesian product is denoted by _____.

(a) AB (b) A.B

(c) A × B (d) None of these

124)Cartesian product A × B of two sets A and B where $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ is defined as ____.

(a) {(b, a) / a, b ∈ R} (b) {(a, b) / a, b ∈ R}

(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

125)In 2-dimensional plane, vertical line is called _____.

(a) x-axis (b) y-axis

(c) z-axis (d) None of these

126)In two-dimensional plane, the horizontal line is called _____.

(a) y-axis (b) x-axis

(c) z-axis (d) None of these

127)If ordered pair (x, y) is in first quadrant then _____.

(a) x < 0 , y < 0 (b) x > 0, y < 0

(c) x < 0, y > 0 (c) x > 0, y > 0

128)If ordered pair (x, y) is in second quadrant then _____.

(a) x > 0, y < 0 (b) x < 0, y > 0

(c) x < 0, y < 0 (d) None of these

129)If ordered pair (x, y) is in third quadrant then _____.

(a) x > 0, y > 0 (b) x < 0, y > 0

(c) x < 0, y < 0 (d) x > 0, y < 0

130)If ordered pair (x, y) is in 4th quadrant then _____.

(a) x < 0, y > 0 (b) x > 0, y > 0

(c) x < 0, y < 0 (d) x > 0, y < 0

131)In ordered pair (a, b) , a is called _____.

(a) Ordinate (b) Abscissa

(c) x-axis (d) None of these

132)In ordered pair (a, b), b is called _____.

(a) y-axis (b) Ordinate

(c) z-axis (d) None of these

133)The point (a, o) lies on _____.

(a) y-axis (b) x-axis

(c) z-axis (d) None of these

134)The point (o, b) lies on _____.

(a) x-axis (b) y-axis

(c) z-axis (d) None of these

135)An equation ax + by = c is called a linear equation in _____ variables.

(a) 5 (b) 4

(c) 2 (d) None of these

136)The graph of y = 3, the distance of the line 3 unit _____ the x-axis.

(a) Above (b) Below

(c) on (d) None of these

137)The graph of the equation x = a is _____ line.
(a) Vertical (b) Horizontal
(c) Inclined (d) None of these

138)The graph of the equation y = b is a line and at a distance of "b" unit from _____ points on x-axis.
(a) Few (b) Many
(c) All (d) None of these

139)In equation y = mx + c, the slop of the graph is _____.
(a) c (b) m
(c) x (d) y

140)In equation y = mx + c, if x = 0, than y-coordinate is _____.
(a) y (b) m
(c) c (d) x

141)In the equation y = mx, y-coordinate of every point is _____ times x-coordinate.
(a) m (b) x
(c) y (d) None of these

142)In the equation M=f(K).
(a) K is a function of M (b) M is a function of K
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

143)The point (3, -4) is located in:
(a) I Quadrant (b) II Quadrant
(c) III Quadrant (d) IV Quadrant

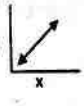
144)_____ lines can pass through one point.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) Infinite

145)The angle between two co-ordinate axis is _____.
(a) 180° (b) 0°
(c) 90° (d) None of these

146)The line x = 3 is parallel to _____.
(a) x-axis (b) y-axis
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

147)For equation 2x + y = 6, order pair _____ is the solution.
(a) (1, 3) (b) (3, 1)
(c) (3, 0) (d) None of these

148)If "H" denotes Hector and "A" denotes Acre then 1H=_____A.
(a) 3.5 (b) 2.5
(c) 1.5 (d) None of these

149)If  then

(a) x and y both increasing (b) x and y both decreasing
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

150)In temperature conversion scale $°F = \frac{9}{5}°C + 32$
(a) °C depends upon °F (b) °F depends upon °C
(c) °F depends upon 32 (d) None of these

151)If then

(a) Point "P" is solution of ℓ_1 (b) Point "P" is solution of ℓ_2
(c) Point "P" is solution of ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 (d) None of these

152)Distance between two points (x, y) and (x_2, y_2) given by:
(a) $+\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)}$ (b) $+\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

153)_____ combines algebra, calculus & geometry.
(a) Co-ordinate geometry (b) Practical geometry
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

154)If three points A, B, C lie on the same _____ they are called collinear points.
(a) Plane (b) Line
(c) Space (d) None of these

155)A triangle in which all the three sides are equal is called _____ triangle.
(a) Equilateral (b) Isosceles
(c) Right (d) None of these

156)A triangle in which two sides are equal is called _____ triangle.
(a) Equilateral (b) Right
(c) Isosceles (d) None of these

157)If all the three sides of a triangle are different in length it is called _____ triangle.
(a) Equilateral (b) Isosceles
(c) Scalene (d) None of these

158)If (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) are the end pointed of a segment AB, then midpoint of $\overline{AB}$ is _____.
(a) $(\frac{x_1+y_1}{2}, \frac{x_2+y_2}{2})$ (b) $(\frac{x_1-y_1}{2}, \frac{x_2-y_2}{2})$
(c) $(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$ (d) None of these

159)If (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3) are the vertices of a triangle, then centroide of the triangle is _____.
(a) $(\frac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1+y_2+y_3}{3})$ (b) $(\frac{y_2+y_1+y_3}{2}, \frac{x_3+x_1+x_2}{2})$
(c) $(\frac{x_1-x_2-x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1-y_2-y_3}{3})$ (d) None of these

160)The point through which all the medians of sides of a triangle pass is called _____.
(a) Midpoint (b) Centre
(c) Centroide (d) None of these

161)The pointes through which all the angle bisectors of triangle pass is called _____.
(a) Centre (b) In-centre
(c) Centroide (d) None of these

162)A circle touches the sides of a triangle internally is called _____.

(a) Circum circle (b) In-circle
(c) Concentric circle (d) None of these

163)A straight line represents _____ angle.
(a) 90° (b) 190°
(c) 180° (d) 45°

164)The incentre is equidistant from:
(a) One side (b) Two sides
(c) Three side (d) None of these

165)Distance between points (2, 0) and (0, 2) is _____.
(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) 4
(c) $2\sqrt{2}$ (d) 8

166)Undirected distance between two points is _____.
(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) Both Positive and Negative (d) None of these

167)Perpendicular segments meet in _____ angle.
(a) 90° (b) 180°
(c) 45° (d) 60°

168)If 3 points lie on the same line they are said to be _____ points.
(a) Similar (b) Co-planner
(c) Co-linear (d) None of these

169)The midpoint of the segment (3, 0) (3, 4)
(a) (3, 3) (b) (6, 2)
(c) (6, 4) (d) (3, 2)

170)If in a right angled triangle $\overline{AB}$ = Base, $\overline{BC}$ = perpendicular AC= Hypotenuse, then Pythagorean theorems is given as _____.
(a) $|AB|^2 + |AC|^2 = |BC|^2$ (b) $|AB|^2 - |BC|^2 = |AC|^2$
(c) $|AB|^2 + |BC|^2 = |AC|^2$ (d) $|BC|^2 + |AC|^2 = |AB|^2$

171)A triangle in which only one angle is of 90°, the triangle is called _____ triangle.
(a) Isosceles triangle (b) Equilateral triangle
(c) Right triangle (d) None of these

172)A triangle has _____ elements.
(a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 9

173)(1-1) correspondence between two triangles is established by _____ different ways.
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 6 (d) 5

174)If two sides of a triangle are congruent then sides _____ are also congruent.
(a) Adjacent to them (b) Behind of them
(c) Opposite to them (d) None of these

175)If _____ and one side of two right angled triangle are congruent then triangles are congruent.
(a) Bases (b) Perpendiculars
(c) Hypotenuses (d) None of these

176)Sum of measures of acute angles of a right angled triangle is _____.
(a) 180° (b) 60°
(c) 90° (d) 190°

177)If measures of each side of triangle is 60°, then triangle is _____ triangle.
(a) Isosceles (b) Scalene
(c) Equilateral (d) None of these

178)If two angles of a triangle are _____ then triangles is right angled triangle.
(a) Supplementary (b) Complementary
(c) Right (d) None of these

179)The number of acute angles in an acute angled triangle is _____.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) Both 2 and 3 are possible (d) None of these

180)In _____ triangle, bisector of any one of its angles divide the triangle into two congruent triangles.
(a) Equilateral (b) Isosceles
(c) Right angled (d) Scalene

181)There is atmost one abtuse angle possible in _____ triangle.
(a) Right angled (b) Equilateral
(c) Isosceles (d) Any triangle

182)In a right angled isosceles triangle measure of each base angle is _____.
(a) 60° (b) 30°
(c) 45° (d) 90°

183)If 3 corresponding sides of the two triangles ΔABC and ΔDEF are congruent then which one of the following is true.
(a) $< B \cong < E$ (b) $< A \cong < D$
(c) $< C \cong < F$ (d) All of the above

184)A closed geometrical figure having 4 sides is called _____.
(a) Rectangle (b) Square
(c) Quadrilateral (d) Parallelogram

185)When two coplanar parallel lines cut by a transversal two pairs of _____ angle are congruent.
(a) Vertical angles (b) Alternate angles
(c) Right angles (d) None of these

186)When two lines intersect each other two pair of _____ angles are congruent.
(a) Alternate angels (b) Adjacent angles
(c) Vertical angles (d) None of these

187)A line segment joining the midpoint of one side of a triangle to its opposite vertex is called _____.
(a) Median (b) Altitude
(c) Perpendicular (d) None of these

188)If two opposite sides of a quadrilateral are congruent and parallel, it is a _____.
(a) Rectangle (b) Square
(c) Parallelogram (d) Trapezium

189)The line segment, joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle, is parallel to the 3rd side and is equal _____ of its length.

(a) Half (b) One-half
(c) Double (d) None of these

190) The intersecting point of the _____ of a triangle is called centroide.
(a) Altitudes (b) Medians
(c) Perpendicular bisectors (d) None of these

191) _____ equilateral triangles can be made by joining the midpoints of the sides of the equilateral triangle.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of these

192) Sum of interior angles of a quadrilateral is _____.
(a) 180° (b) 300°
(c) 360° (d) 320°

193) If diagonals of a quadrilateral divide the figure in the four congruent triangles then the quadrilateral is a _____.
(a) Trapezium (b) Parallelogram
(c) Rectangle (d) Square

194) Any point on the _____ of a line segment is equidistant from its end point.
(a) Median (b) Right bisector
(c) Perpendicular (d) None of these

195) The _____ of sides of the triangle are concurrent.
(a) Right bisector (b) Median
(c) Altitude (d) None of these

196) The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is _____ the length of the third side.
(a) Lesser than (b) Greater than
(c) Equal to (d) None of these

197) From a point outside a line, the perpendicular is _____ distance from the point to the line.
(a) The shortest (b) Longest distance
(c) Infinite (d) None of these

198) In any right angled triangle, _____ is the longest side.
(a) Base (b) Perpendicular
(c) Hypotenuses (d) None of these

199) Perimeter of any rectangle is _____ its diagonal.
(a) Greater than 3 times (b) Greater than twice
(c) Greater than 4 times (d) None of these

200) Exterior angle of a triangle and its adjacent interior angle are_____.
(a) Complementary (b) Supplementary
(c) Congruent (d) None of these

201) Measure of one side of an equilateral triangle is 6cm, length of its median is _____ 9cm.
(a) Greater than (b) Less than
(c) Equal to (d) Greater than or equal to

202) If a line segment intersect the two sides of a triangle in the same ratio than it is _____ to the 3rd side.
(a) Parallel (b) Perpendicular
(c) Perpendicular bisector (d) None of these

203) If two triangles are similar, the measures of their corresponding sides are _____.
(a) Equal (b) Different
(c) Proportional (d) None of them

204) If the square of one side of a triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, then the triangle is a _____.
(a) Isosceles triangle (b) Scalene triangle
(c) Right angled triangle (d) None of these

205) Which of the following are the sides of a right-angled triangle?
(a) 3, 4, 5 (b) 2, 3, 4
(c) 4, 5, 6 (d) None of these

206) If one acute angle of a right angled triangle is 25°, the other acute angel is _____.
(a) 55° (b) 65°
(c) 75° (d) 85°

207) Perpendicular distance between two parallel liens is _____ different.
(a) Never (b) Sometimes
(c) Often (d) None of these

208) Perpendicular from vertex of a triangle to its opposite sides is called_____.
(a) Perpendicular bisector (b) Median
(c) Altitude (d) Angle bisector

209) Point of intersection of the medians of a triangle divides them ratio:
(a) 1 : 1 (b) 2 : 1
(c) 3 : 1 (d) None of these

210) If a point is equidistant from the end point of a line segment then it must lie on its _____.
(a) Bisector (b) Perpendicular bisector
(c) Perpendicular (d) None of these

211) Usually a quadratic equation has _____ solution.
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) None of these

212) An equation of the form $ax + b = 0$ is called a_____ degree equation.
(a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) None of these

213) The equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ will be quadratic if:
(a) $c\neq0$ (b) $a\neq0$
(c) $b\neq0$ (d) None of these

214) Quadratic formula is given by:
(a) $\frac{\pm b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$ (b) $\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$
(c) $\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2\pm4ac}}{2a}$ (d) None of these

215) Equation that involves terms of the form a^x ($a\neq1$, $a>0$) are called _____ equation.
(a) Radical (b) Quadratic
(c) Exponential (d) None of these

216) Equation of the form $ax^4+bx^2+c=0$ is _____ to a quadratic equation.
(a) Reducible (b) Irreducible

(c) Equivalent (d) None of these

217) A quadratic equation is possibly solved by _____ ways.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

218) Equation of the form $ax + b = 0$ is called _____ equation.
(a) Linear (b) Non-Linear
(c) Radical (d) None of these

219) The equation of the form $\sqrt{ax+b} = cx + d$ is called _____ equation.
(a) Linear (b) Quadratic
(c) Radical (d) None of these

220) A solution of the transformed equations that does not satisfy the original_____ equation is called extraneous solution.
(a) Linear (b) Radical
(c) Quadratic (d) None of these

221) _____ quadratic equations can be solved by factorization.
(a) Every (b) Some of the
(c) No (d) None of these

222) The values of the variable that satisfy and equation are called _____ of the equation.
(a) Solutions (b) Coefficient
(c) Degree (d) None of these

223) Highest _____ of the variable in an algebraic equation is called degree of the equation.
(a) Coefficient (b) Exponent
(c) Degree (d) None of these

224) For a perfect square there should be _____ terms in an equation.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

225) The factors of the expression $x^2 - 8x - 20$ are:
(a) (x+10) (x-2) (b) (x-10)(x+2)
(c) (x-5) (x+4) (d) (x+5)(x-4)

226) The solution set of $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ is:
(a) {1} (b) {2}
(c) {-1, 2} (d) {-1, 1}

227) The solution set of the equation $x^2 = K$ is:
(a) $\{K^2\}$ (b) {K}
(c) {-K} (d) {K, -K}

228) The nature of roots of a given quadratic equation depends upon its_____.
(a) Coefficient (b) Exponents
(c) Discriminant (d) None of these

229) If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, then roots of the concerned quadratic equation are _____.
(a) Unequal and real (b) Unequal & inquiry
(c) Rational & equal (d) None of the these

230) If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, then roots are _____.
(a) Equal (b) Unequal & real
(c) Unequal & Irrational (d) None of these

231) If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ then roots are _____.
(a) Unequal & real (b) Equal
(c) Unequal & irrational (d) None of these

232) If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ and $(b^2 - 4ac)$ is a perfect square then roots are _____.
(a) Rational (b) Unequal & irrational
(c) Unequal & real (d) None of these

233) If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ & $(b^2 - 4ac)$ is not perfect square then roots are _____.
(a) Equal (b) Unequal & irrational
(c) Real, unequal and irrational (d) None of these

234) i^2 = _____ (i iota)
(a) +1 (b) ±1
(c) –1 (d) None of these

235) Cube roots of unity are:
(a) $1, \frac{-1\pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (b) $-1, \frac{-1\pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$
(c) $1, \frac{\pm 1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (d) None of these

236) If 1, w and w^2 are cube roots of unity, than $1 + w + w^2$ = ___.
(a) –1 (b) +1
(c) ±1 (d) None of these

237) If $w = \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$, then w^2 = _____.
(a) $\frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}$
(c) $\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (d) None of these

238) The product of cube roots of unity is equal to _____.
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) –1 (d) None of these

239) The complex cube roots of unity are _____.
(a) Opposite of each other (b) Reciprocal of each other
(c) Equal (d) None of these

240) $(x + y)(x + wy)(x + w^2y)$ = _____.
(a) $x^3 - y^3$ (b) $x^3 - y^3$
(c) $x^3 + y^3$ (d) None of these

241) If w is a cube root of unity then w^3 = _____.
(a) – 1 (b) 0
(c) w (d) None of these

242) If w is a cube root of unity then w = _____.
(a) w^2 (b) $\frac{1}{w^2}$
(c) $-w^2$ (d) None of these

243) $(x - y)(x - wy)(x - w^2y)$ = _____.
(a) $x^3 + y^3$ (b) $x^3 - y^3$
(c) $x^2 + y^2$ (d) None of these

244) If α and β are the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $\alpha+\beta$ = _____.
(a) $\frac{a}{c}$ (b) $\frac{-a}{b}$
(c) $\frac{-b}{a}$ (d) None of these

245) If α and β are the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $\alpha\beta$ = _____.
(a) $\frac{c}{a}$ (b) $\frac{-a}{b}$
(c) $\frac{-b}{a}$ (d) None of these

246) If "s" and "p" are sum and product of roots of a quadratic equation then the quadratic equation is given by _____.
(a) $x^2 - px + s = 0$ (b) $x^2 - sx + p = 0$
(c) $x^2 - sx + p = 0$ (d) None of these

247) The sum of roots of a quadratic equation is 2 and the sum of cube of roots is 98 – the equation is:
(a) $x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$ (b) $x^2 - 2x + 15 = 0$
(c) $x^2 - 4x + 15 = 0$ (d) None of these

248) If a, b, c are positive real numbers then both the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are always:
(a) Real and positive (b) Real & negative
(c) Rational & Unequal (d) None of these

249) In a quadratic equation $2x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$ sum of roots is _____.
(a) 2 (b) – 2
(c) – 4 (d) 5

250) The equation $6x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ has _____ roots.
(a) Rational and equal (b) Rational
(c) Unequal and imaginary (d) None of these

251) If speed increases, _____ distance will be covered in less time.
(a) More (b) Less
(c) Equal (d) None of these

252) If pressure decreases, then volume_____.
(a) Decreases (b) Increases
(c) Remains same (d) None of these

253) In relation y = 3x - 5, if the value of x increases, the value of y _____.
(a) Decreases (b) Increases
(c) Remains same (d) None of these

254) If $y \propto x$ then k = _____.
(a) $\frac{y}{x}$ (b) $\frac{x}{y}$
(c) xy (d) None of these

255) If $x \propto \frac{1}{x}$ then K = _____.
(a) $\frac{x}{y}$ (b) $\frac{y}{x}$
(c) xy (d) None of these

256) In direct relationship, if one variable decreases, the second variable will _____.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Remain same (d) None of these

257) In indirect relationship if one variable increases, the second variable_____.
(a) Decreases (b) Increases
(c) Remains same (d) None of these

258) Comparison among quantities of the same unit is called _____.
(a) Ratio (b) Proportion
(c) Relation (d) None of these

259) Ratio may exists between _____ same quantities.
(a) Only two (b) Two or more
(c) Two or less (d) None of these

260) Simplified form of 4:12 is:
(a) 2:6 (b) 8:24
(c) 1:3 (d) None of these

261) Comparison between two _____ is called proportion.
(a) Quantities (b) Ratios
(c) Numbers (d) None of these

262) In a:b :: c:d _____ are called extremes.
(a) a, d (b) b, c
(c) a, c (d) b, d

263) If a:b :: c:d then, _____ are called means.
(a) a, d (b) a, c
(c) b, c (d) None of these

264) Pressure "p" on the quantity of gas in a container varies inversely on its volume V then:
(a) $p \propto v$ (b) $vp \propto kv$
(c) $p \propto \frac{1}{v}$ (d) None of these

265) 3:7 is equivalent to:
(a) $\frac{3}{7}$ (b) $\frac{7}{3}$
(c) 7 : 3 (d) None of these

266) If a, b and c are in continued proportion then this relation is denoted by:
(a) a : b :: c : b (b) a : b : c
(c) a : b :: b : c (d) None of these

267) If a : b :: c : b than:
(a) ab = cd (b) ad = bc
(c) ac = bd (d) None of these

268) If a : b = c : d ⇒ a : c = b : d this property is called:
(a) Alternendo property (b) Invertendo property
(c) Dividendo property (d) None of these

269) If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c}$, this property is called:
(a) Componendo property (b) Invertendo property
(c) Alternando property (d) None of these

270) If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{c+d}{d}$, this property is called:
(a) Alternendo property (b) Invertendo property
(c) Componendo property (d) None of these

271) If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ Then $\frac{a-b}{a} = \frac{c-d}{d}$, this property is called:
(a) Alternnndo property (b) Invertendo property
(c) Dividendo property (d) None of these

272) If a, b, c are in continued proportion then:
(a) $ac = b^2$ (b) $ab = c^2$
(c) $bc = a^2$ (d) None of these

273) If p(x) and q(x) are two polynomials then $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ is called rational fraction if:
(a) $p(x) \neq 0$ (b) $q(x) \neq 0$
(c) $p(x) = 0$ (d) None of these

274) A rational fraction $\frac{p(x)}{Q(x)}$, $Q(x) \neq 0$ is proper fraction, if degree of $p(x)$ is _____ the degree of $Q(x)$.
(a) Greater than (b) Less than
(c) Equal to (d) None of these

275) A rational fraction $\frac{p(x)}{Q(x)}$, $Q(x) \neq 0$ is an improper fraction if the degree of p(x) is _____ the degree of Q(x)
(a) Equal to or greater than (b) Equal to or lesser than
(c) Equal (d) None of these

276) $\frac{1}{x^2-1}$ = _____.
(a) $\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2(x-1)} - \frac{1}{2(x+1)}$ (d) None of these

277) $\frac{x^2}{x^3-1}$ is:
(a) Proper fraction (b) Improper fraction
(c) Irrational fraction (d) None of these

278) Resolution of fraction into partial fraction depends upon the factors of:
(a) Denominator (b) Numerator
(c) Both numerator and denominator (d) None of these

279) Collection of well defined distinct objects is called a _____.
(a) Group (b) Aggregato
(c) Set (d) None of these

280) If x is a number of Set A, then it is written symbolically as:
(a) $x \subset A$ (b) $x \in A$
(c) $x \neq A$ (d) None of these

281) The numbers of a set are written in _____ order.
(a) Any (b) Specific
(c) Increasing (d) None of these

282) There are _____methods of writing a set:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

283) " A set of first 10 natural number" is _____ method of expressing a set.
(a) Tabular (b) Set Builder
(c) Descriptive (d) None of these

284) A = {1, 2, 3..... 10} is _____ method of expressing a set.
(a) Set builder (b) Tabular
(c) Descriptive (d) None of these

285) { x / x ∈ N and x ≤ 10 } is _____ method of expressing a set.
(a) Set builder (b) Descriptive
(c) Tabular (d) None of these

286) { 0, ±1, ±2.....} is set of _____.
(a) Natural numbers (b) Integers
(c) Prime numbers (d) None of these

287) $\{x / x \in {}^{p}/_{q}, q \neq 0 \text{ and } p, q \in z\}$ is set of _____.
(a) Prime numbers (b) Natural numbers
(c) Rational numbers (d) None of these

288) _____ = {x / x ∈ A or x ∈ B}.
(a) A ∪ B (b) A ∩ B
(c) $(A \cup B)'$ (d) None of these

289) _____ = {x/x ∈ A and x ∈ B}.
(a) A∪B (b) A′∪B′
(c) A∩B (d) None of these

290) Two sets A and B are disjoint f _____.
(a) A∩B = ϕ (b) A∪B = ϕ
(c) (A∪B) = ϕ (d) None of these

291) {x/x ∈ A and x ∉ B}= _____.
(a) B/A (b) AB
(c) A/B (d) None of these

292) If U is a universal set and A is a sub set of U then A′=____.
(a) U – A (b) A/U
(c) U′ (d) None of these

293) For a non –empty set A, (A′)′=_____.
(a) A′ (b) A
(c) U (d) None of these

294) For a non-empty set B, B∪B′=_____.
(a) U (b) U′
(c) B (d) None of these

295) A∩A′=_____.
(a) U (b) ϕ
(c) A (d) None of these

296) If U universal set and A and B are any two subsets of U then (A∪B)′=_____.
(a) (A∪B)′ (b) A′∩B′
(c) (A∩B)′ (d) None of these

297) If U is universal set and A and B are any two subsets of U then (A∪B)′=_____.
(a) A′∩B′ (b) (A∪B)′
(c) A′∪B′ (d) None of these

298) For any three sets A, B and C the property A∪(B∩C) = (A∪B) ∩ (A∪C) is called_____.
(a) Distributive property of union over intersection
(b) Distributive property of intersection over union
(c) Associative property of union (d) None of these

299) Venn diagram is used to show the relation among different _____.
(a) Numbers (b) Groups
(c) Sets (d) None of these

300) Two ordered pair (a, b) = (c, d) if and only if:
(a) a = b & c = d (b) a = d & b = c
(c) a = c & b = d (d) None of these

301) If a set A has "m" elements and set B has "n" elements, then number of subsets of A×B are:
(a) m × n (b) $2^{m\times n}$
(c) 2^{m+n} (d) None of these

302) If A is any set and ϕ is an empty set then A × ϕ = _____.
(a) A (b) ϕ
(c) Aϕ (d) None of these

303) If A = {a, b} and B = {1, 2} then number of possible subsets in A × B are:
(a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 16 (d) None of these

304) If R is a binary relation from set A to set B _____ then R= _____.
(a) {(x, y) / x ∈ A ∧ y ∈ B} (b) {(x, y) / x ∉ B ∧ y ∉ A}
(c) {(x, y) / x ∉ A ∨ y ∨ B} (d) None of these

305) If "f" be a function from A to B than f is _____ function if Range of f ≠ B:
(a) One-one function (b) On-to function
(c) Into function (d) None of these

306) Let "f" he a function from A to B then "f" is _____ if there is no repetition in the second element of all ordered pairs in f:
(a) One-to function (b) In-to function
(c) (1 – 1) function (d) None of these

307) Let "f" he a function from A to B then "f" is _____ if range of "f" = B:
(a) Into function (b) On-to function
(c) (1 – 1) function (d) None of these

308) For {(1, 2), (3, 4), (5, 6)} , domain is _____.
(a) {2, 4, 6} (b) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
(c) {1, 3, 5} (d) None of these

309) The set {0, 1, 2…….. } is set of _____.
(a) Natural numbers (b) Whole numbers
(c) Even numbers (d) None of these

310) If A ⊆ B and _____ then A = B.
(a) B ⊂ A (b) B ⊆ A
(c) A ⊂ B (d) None of these

311) For non-empty set A, A′= _____.
(a) {x / x ∈ U ∧ ∉ A} (b) {x / x ∈ A ∧ ∈ A}
(c) {x / x ∉ U ∧ ∈ A} (d) None of these

312) The term _____ shows how often a value appears.
(a) Range (b) Frequency
(c) Mean (d) None of these

313) The number which shows the start and end of a class is called _____.
(a) Class boundaries (b) Class width
(c) Class limit (d) None of these

314) _____ is the difference between upper and lower class boundaries.
(a) Class limit (b) Class width
(c) Range (d) None of these

315) _____ is diagrammatic representation of data in the form of adjacent rectangles.
(a) Histogram (b) Frequency polygon
(c) Cumulative frequency polygon (d) None of these

316) _____is a graphical representation of frequency distribution.
(a) Frequency polygon (b) Histogram
(c) Cumulative frequency polygon (d) None of these

317) _____ is the sum of all the observations of a data divided by their number.
(a) Arithmetic mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) None of these

318) _____ is a value in the centre of arranged observations.
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) None of these

319) _____ is the value which occurs most often in a set of observations.
(a) Median (b) Mean
(c) Mode (d) None of these

320) _____ is defined as n^{th} root of product of "n" values:
(a) Harmonic mean (b) Geometric mean
(c) Arithmetic mean (d) None of these

321) _____ is the reciprocal of arithmetic mean of the reciprocal of the observations:
(a) Geometric mean (b) Harmonic mean
(c) Arithmetic mean (d) None of these

322) _____ is defined as sum of average of squares of differences of all observations from their average.
(a) Variance (b) Standard deviations
(c) Range (d) None of these

323) Positive square root of_____is called standard deviation:
(a) Range (b) Variance
(c) Dispersion (d) None of these

324) A cumulative frequency curve is also called_____.
(a) Histogram (b) Pie chart
(c) Ogive (d) None of these

325) A value representing a set of data is called_____.
(a) Variance (b) Standard deviations
(c) Average (d) None of these

326) Median of the data 63, 65, 66, 67, 69 is _____.
(a) 63 (b) 67
(c) 66 (d) 69

327) The average which is not affected by extreme values is called_____.
(a) Mean (b) Mode
(c) Median (d) Geometric mean

328) Mode of the data 5, 7, 7, 5, 3, 7, 2, 8, 2 is _____.
(a) 7 (b) 5
(c) 2 (d) 8

329) Standard deviation of the data 5, 5, 5, 5, 5. 5 is _____.
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 0 (d) None of these

330) The sum of 30 observations is 1500 its average will be:
(a) 1500 (b) 150
(c) 50 (d) None of these

331) To find the public opinion or trend the most suitable statistic is _____.
(a) Mode (b) Median
(c) Variance (d) None of these

332) Trigonometry means measurement of a _____.
(a) Rectangle (b) Triangle
(c) Square (d) None of these

333) Angle measured in anticlock wise direction is considered to be _____ angle.
(a) Positive angle (b) Negative angle
(c) Right angle (d) None of these

334) If the initial say $\overline{OA}$ completes are relation is anticlockwise direction, angle so formed is _____ degree.
(a) 300° (b) 260°
(c) 360° (d) None of these

335) A degree is further divided into _____ equal parts called minutes.
(a) 60° (b) 360°
(c) 260° (d) None of these

336) A radian is the measure of the central angle subtends an arc "l" equal to its _____ of the circle.
(a) Diameter (b) Circumference
(c) Radius (d) None of these

337) If "r" is radius of a circle then number of radians (angle) in complete relation is given by _____ ÷ r.
(a) π r (b) πr^2
(c) $2\pi r$ (d) None of these

338) 2π radians = _____.
(a) 360° (b) 180°
(c) 90° (d) None of these

339) Area "A" of sector of circle with radius "r" whose central angle is θ radian, is given by A = _____.
(a) $\frac{1}{2} r\theta^2$ (b) $\frac{1}{2} r^2\theta$
(c) $2r\theta^2$ (d) None of these

340) Angles having same initial and terminal sides are call _____ angles.
(a) Quadrantal angles (b) Radian angles
(c) Co-terminal angles (d) None of these

341) 0°, 90°, 180°, 270°, 360° are called _____ angles.
(a) Co-terminal angles (b) Quadrantal angles
(c) Radians angles (d) None of these

342) In right angled triangle, tanθ _____

(a) $\frac{BC}{AC}$ (b) $\frac{AB}{AC}$
(c) $\frac{BC}{AB}$ (d) None of these

343) In second quadrant _____ is positive.
(a) Cosθ (b) Sinθ
(c) Tanθ (d) None of these

344) $1 + Tan\theta^2$ = _____.
(a) $Cot^2\theta$ (b) $Cosec^2\theta$
(c) $Sec^2\theta$ (d) None of these

345) $Tan\theta + Cot\theta$ = _____.
(a) $2Cos^2\theta - 1$ (b) $1 - 2\,Sin\theta Cos\theta$
(c) $Sec\theta.Cosec\theta$ (d) None of these

346) If an object is _____ of observer then angle between horizontal line and observations line of sight is called angle of elevation.
(a) Below the level (b) Above the level
(c) At the same level (d) None of these

347) Tan 90° = _____.
(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) Undefined (d) None of these

348) Cot 45° = _____
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{2}$
(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (d) 1

349) 45° = _____ radian.
(a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

350) In any triangle, the sum of squares on any two sides is _____ twice the square on half the third side together with twice the square on the median which bisect the third side.
(a) Greater than (b) Less than
(c) Equal to (d) None of these

351) One and only one circle can pass through non-collinear points.
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) None of these

352) Perpendicular from the centre of a circle on a chord____.
(a) Bisect it (b) Denot bisect it
(c) Pass through it making angle 190° (d) None of these

353) If _____ chords of a circle are congruent than they will be equidistant from the centre.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of these

354) A line segment having both end points on a circle and not passing through the centre is called_____.
(a) Secant (b) Diameter
(c) Chord (d) None of these

355) A line which intersects the circle in two points is _____.
(a) Chord (b) Diameter
(c) Secant (d) None of these

356) If a point lies in the exterior of a circle, then its distance from the centre is_____.
(a) Less than radius (b) Equal to radius
(c) Greater than radius (d) None of these

357) Two circles are said to be concentric if:
(a) Their radii are equal in length (b) Their diameters are equal in length
(c) Their circumferences are equal in length. (d) They have the same centre.

358) The longest chord in a circle is its _____.
(a) Radius (b) Diameter
(c) Circumference (d) None of these

359) _____circle can pass through three non-collinear points.
(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) Only three (d) None of these

360) A straight line from the centre of a circle to bisects a chord (which is not a diameter) is _____ to the chord.
(a) Parallel (b) Perpendicular
(c) Not perpendicular (d) None of these

361) The line which intersects the circle in two points in:
(a) Diameter (b) Chord
(c) Tangent (d) None of these

362) The two arcs of two circles are congruent if:
(a) The circles are congruent
(b) The corresponding central angles are congruent
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these

363) A line segment having both end points on a circle and not passing through the centre is called_____.
(a) Secant (b) Diameter
(c) Chord (d) None of these

364) Two chords of a circle which are equidistant from the centre are _____ to each other.
(a) Congruent (b) Same
(c) Perpendicular (d) None of these

365) The largest chord in a circle is _____.
(a) Radius (b) Diameter
(c) Secant (d) None of these

366) The _____ tangents drawn to a circle from a point, outside it, are equal in length.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

367) If two circles touch externally, the distance between their centers is equal to the sum of their _____.
(a) Diameters (b) Radii
(c) Circumferences (d) None of these

368) If a line is drawn _____ to a radial segment of a circle at its outer end point, it is tangent to the circle at that point.
(a) Parallel (b) Perpendicular
(c) Not perpendicular (d) None of these

369) At any point on the circumference of a circle _____ to the circle can be drawn.
(a) Only one tangent (b) Only two tangents
(c) Only three tangent (d) None of these

370) A line which is perpendicular to a radial segment of a circle at its outer end, lying on the circle, is called a _____.
(a) Tangent (b) Secant
(c) Diameter (d) None of these

371) In a circle, a tangent and a diameter that intersect are_____.
(a) Parallel (b) Perpendicular
(c) Not perpendicular (d) None of these

372) From a point at a distance of 5cm from the centre of a circle of radius 3cm tangents are drawn to the circle the length of each tangent will be:
(a) 3cm (b) 5cm
(c) 4cm (d) 6cm

373) Two different lines may be tangent to a circle at _____.
(a) Same point (b) At two different points
(c) At three different points (d) None of these

374) A tangent to a circle may contain _____.
(a) Centre of the circle (b) A point on circumference
(c) Two points on circumference (d) None of these

375) If two arcs of a circle are congruent then the corresponding _____ are equal.
(a) Radii (b) Diameters
(c) Chords (d) None of these

376) If two chords of a circle are equal then their corresponding _____ are congruent.
(a) Diameters (b) Radii
(c) Arcs (d) None of these

377) Equal _____of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre.
(a) Diameters (b) Radii
(c) Chords (d) None of these

378) The measure of a central angle of a minor arc of a circle is _____ that of the angle subtended by the corresponding major arcs.
(a) Two times (b) 3 times
(c) 4 times (d) None of these

379) The angle in a semi-circle is a _____ angle.
(a) Acute (b) Obtuse
(c) Right (d) None of these

380) The angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is _____ a right angle.
(a) Less than (b) Greater than
(c) Equal to (d) Greater than or equal

381) The angle in a segment_____ a semi circle is greater than a right angle.
(a) Greater than (b) Less than
(c) Equal to (d) Greater than or equal

382) The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in circle are_____.
(a) Complementary (b) Supplementary
(c) Right (d) None of these

383) If a side of a cyclic quadrilateral be produced, the exterior angle formed is _____ interior opposite angle.
(a) Equal to (b) Less than
(c) Greater than or equal to (d) Greater than

384) The central angle of a minor arc of circle is 40° the angle subtended by corresponding major arc is of_____.
(a) 20° (b) 80°
(c) 60° (d) 120°

385) The angle in a major segment of a circle is _____
(a) Less than 45° (b) Less than 90°
(c) Greater than 135° (d) None of these

386) Any cyclic parallelogram is a _____.
(a) Square (b) Rectangle
(c) Rhombus (d) None of these

387) _____ central angle will always intercept a miner arc.
(a) An acute (b) An obtuse
(c) Right (d) None of these

388) Vertical central angles will intercept arcs of the _____ measure.
(a) Same (b) Different
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these

389) A circle that passes through the vertices of a triangle is called _____.
(a) Inscribed circle (b) Circumcircle
(c) Semi circle (d) None of these

390) A circle that touches all the three sides of a triangle internally is called_____.
(a) Inscribed circle (b) Circumcircle
(c) Semi circle (d) None of these

391) A tangent line on two circles when circles are on opposite sides of tangent line is called _____.
(a) Transerve common tangent (b) Internal tangent
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these

392) A tangent line on two circles when circles are on the same side of tangent line is called_____.
(a) Direct common tangent (b) Internal tangent
(c) External tangent (d) Both a & b

393) A hexagon is a closed geometrical fig having___ corners.
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

394) A hexagon and a regular hexagon are _____geometrical figs.
(a) Same (b) Different
(c) Opposite (d) None of these

395) A closed geometrical fig having 6 corners and distance between two consecutive corners is same is called _____.
(a) Regular hexagon (b) Regular heptagon
(c) Regular pentagon (d) None of these

SETS & NUMBERS

1. A set is represented by a capital letter A, B, C, ..., Z of English alphabets and its member or elements are written within
   (a) brackets ( ) (b) brackets [ ]
   (c) brackets { } (d) none of these
2. Which mathematician gave the concept of sets in 19th century?
   (a) George Cantor (b) George Nicholas
   (c) George Adams (d) None of these
3. Which of the followings is a set of pets?
   (a) A = {cow, horse, goat.....}
   (b) A = {lion, horse, goat.....}
   (c) A = {cow, Tiger, goat.....}
   (d) A = {cow, horse, elephant.....}
4. Symbolically, we can write the members of the set A as Cow ∈ A is read as
   (a) Cow is a number of the set A
   (b) Cow is a base of the set A
   (c) Cow is an element of the set A
   (d) Cow is a set of the A
5. Which is the set of natural numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) E (d) P
6. Which is the set of whole numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) E (d) P
7. Which is the set of even numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) E (d) P
8. Which is the set of prime numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) E (d) P
9. Which is the set of odd numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) O (d) P
10. Which of the following statement is a set?
    (a) The five provinces of Pakistan
    (b) The geometrical instruments
    (c) The capital letters of the English alphabet
    (d) All of these
11. Which of the following statement is a set?
    (a) The players of Pakistan cricket team
    (b) The natural numbers less than 50.
    (c) The whole numbers less than 9
    (d) All of these
12. Which of the following statement is not a set?
    (a) The sharp boys of a school.
    (b) The naughty boys of the street.
    (c) The difficult questions of a test,
    (d) All of these
13. Tabular form of a set is also known as
    (a) Roster form (b) Brackets form
    (c) Set form (d) None of these
14. A = {1,2,3,4,5,6}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
15. B = {0,1,2,.....,99}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
16. C = {cricket, football, hockey, tennis}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
17. E = {2,4,6,....}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
18. F = {potato, ladyfinger, carrot, brinjal}
    (a) The set of four vegetables
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
19. N = {1,2,3,.....}
    (a) The set of all natural numbers
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
20. O = {1,3,5,.....}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.

(c) The set of all even numbers
(d) The set of all odd numbers

21. W = {0, 1,2,3,.....}
(a) The set of whole numbers
(b) The set of natural numbers less than 7
(c) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
(d) The set of all even numbers

22. {father, mother, brother, sister}
(a) The set of four family members
(b) The set of whole numbers less than 100
(c) The set of four games
(d) The set of all even numbers

23. "A set having a finite number of elements is called
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

24. "A set whose elements are countable is called
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

25. A set having unlimited number of elements is called
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

26. The set of counting numbers is an example of
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

27. The set of whole numbers is an example of
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

28. The set of whole numbers
(a) W = {1,2,3,4,.....}
(b) W = {1,2,3,4,.....100}
(c) W = {1,,3,5,7.....}
(d) W = {0,1,2,3,4,.....}

29. A set having a single element is called a
(a) Infinite set (b) Prime Set
(c) Odd Set (d) Singleton set

30. "A set having no element is known as an
(a) Empty set (b) Null set
(c) Odd Set (d) Both a & b

31. An empty set is denoted by the Greek letter ϕ, which is called
(a) Pai (b) Reg
(c) Red (d) Beta

32. The set of rivers in Pakistan.
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Empty set (d) Odd set

33. The set of all natural numbers
(a) finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Empty set (d) Odd set

34. The set of number of people on the moon
(a) finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Empty set (d) Odd set

35. A collection of distinct and well defined objects is called a
(a) Set (b) Thing
(c) Element (d) Atom

36. What is meant by the symbol ∈?
(a) It means "is the element of the set"
(b) It means Descriptive form of set
(c) It means tabular form of set
(d) None of these

37. Name the forms for describing a set.
(a) Descriptive form and tabular form
(b) Only Descriptive form
(c) Only tabular form
(d) None of these

38. One-to-one correspondence cannot be established between _____ sets.
(a) non-equivalent (b) well-defined
(c) Empty (d) Non-equivalent

39. _____ means a specific property of an object that enables it to be an element of a set or not.
(a) non-equivalent (b) well-defined
(c) Empty (d) Non-equivalent

40. The symbol _____ means does not belong to the set.
(a) $\subseteq$ (b) $\notin$
(c) ϕ (d) $\leftrightarrow$

41. _____ set is also known as null set.
(a) non-equivalent (b) well-defined
(c) Empty (d) Non-equivalent

42. The symbol is used for two_____ sets.
(a) non-equivalent (b) well-defined
(c) Empty (d) Non-equivalent

43. To represent two equal sets. we use the symbol:
(a) $\leftrightarrow$ (b) $\subset$
(c) $\subseteq$ (d) =

44. To write an empty set, we use the symbol:
(a) $\in$ (b) $\subseteq$
(c) ϕ (d) $\leftrightarrow$

45. If A = {1,2,3} and B = {0,1,2,3,4}, then:
(a) $A \subset B$ (b) A = B
(c) $A \subseteq B$ (d) $A \leftrightarrow B$

46. {11} is known as:
(a) Null set (b) singleton set
(c) subset (d) power set

47. To represent the equivalent sets, we use the symbol:
(a) = (b) ∈
(c) ⊂ (d) ↔

48. The numbers _____ together with the natural numbers give us the whole numbers
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

49. The numbers that we use for counting objects are called the _____ numbers.
(a) Natural (b) even
(c) Whole (d) Multiplicative

50. The numbers that can be divided by 2 are called _____ numbers.
(a) natural (b) even
(c) Whole (d) Multiplicative

51. To represent the set of _____ numbers we use the capital letter W.
(a) natural (b) even
(c) Whole (d) Multiplicative

52. The product of 1 and a whole number is always the whole number itself. Hence 1 is called the _____ identity.
(a) natural (b) even
(c) Whole (d) Multiplicative

53. The numbers that cannot be divided by 2 exactly are called:
(a) even numbers (b) natural numbers
(c) whole numbers (d) odd numbers

54. The smallest natural number is:
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

55. To represent the set of natural numbers, we use the capital letter,
(a) E (b) O
(c) N (d) W

56. The sum of two whole numbers is always:
(a) a prime number (b) an odd number
(c) an even number (d) a whole number

57. The symbols 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 are called.
(a) numerals (b) points
(c) signals (d) lines

58. The numbers 1,2,3, ... are called:
(a) whole numbers (b) natural numbers
(c) real numbers (d) rational numbers

59. Symbol of natural numbers is:
(a) R (b) W
(c) E (d) N

60 Counting number gives us:
(a) natural numbers (b) whole numbers
(c) real numbers (d) even numbers

61. Symbol of whole number is:
(a) N (b) O
(c) W (d) P

62. We represent whole numbers as:
(a) {0,1,2,3,...} (b) {0,1,2,3,4,...}
(c) {1,3,5,7,...} (d) {2,4,6,8,...}

63. Which of them is the smallest whole number?
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

64. Each number is one more than its previous number is called:
(a) predecessor (b) successor
(c) points (d) none of above

65. Each number is one less than its, next number is called:
(a) predecessor (b) successor
(c) points (d) none of above

66. Which of them is the successor of 0?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

67. Which of them is the predecessor of 3?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

68. > 7 but < 15 means:
(a) 7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14
(b) 8,9,10,11,12,13,14
(c) 8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15
(d) 7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15

69. 5 + 6 = _____
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 11 (d) 12

70. 15 < 3 means:
(a) 4,5,6 (b) 1,2,3
(c) 0,1,2 (d) 0,1,2,3

71. What is the sum of 90 and 60?
(a) 150 (b) 30
(c) 540 (d) 453

72. What is the subtraction of 842 and 391?
(a) 450 (b) 451
(b) 452 (d) 453

73. What is the subtraction of 2105 and 1726?
(a) 377 (b) 378
(c) 379 (d) 380

74. Which of them is the sum of 9056 and 8172?
(a) 17231 (b) 17230
(c) 17229 (d) 17228

75. Which of the sum of 634 and 179?

(a) 811 (b) 810
(c) 809 (d) 808

76. Commutative law means:
(a) 4 + 5 = 5 + 4 (b) 4 – 5 = 5 + 4
(c) 4 – 5 = 5 + 3 (d) None of above

77. 6 + 7 = 7 + 6 is known as:
(a) commutative law (b) associative law
(c) additive identity (d) none of above

78. 2 + (3+4) = (2+3) + 4 is known as:
(a) commutative law
(b) associative law
(c) additive identity
(d) none of above

79. 1 + 0 = _____
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

80. Which of them is known as additive identity?
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

81. Least common multiple of 24, 36, 54, 81 is:
(a) 642 (b) 644
(c) 646 (d) 648

82. The product of 74 and 23 is:
(a) 1700 (b) 1701
(c) 1702 (d) 1703

83. The product of 888 and 56 is:
(a) 49728 (b) 49729
(c) 49720 (d) 49727

84. The product of 22 and 22 is:
(a) 483 (b) 484
(c) 485 (d) 486

85. 27552 ÷ 112 = _____
(a) 244 (b) 245
(c) 246 (d) 247

86. What is the smallest 4-digit number which is exactly divisible by 135?
(a) 1086 (b) 1084
(c) 1082 (d) 1080

87. 2 × 3 = 3 × 2 is commutative law w.r.t.
(a) multiplication (b) addition
(c) subtraction (d) division

88. Commutative law w.r.t multiplication is:
(a) a+b = b+a (b) a×b = b×a
(c) a-b = b-a (d) a-b = b-d

89. Which of them is associative law?
(a) a × (b × c) = a × (a × b)
(b) (a × b) × c = a + (b + c)
(c) a + b = b + a
(d) a × b = b × a

90. 2 × (3 × 5) = 2 ×(3 × 5) = _____
(a) 29 (b) 30
(c) 31 (d) 32

91. Which of them is distributive law?
(a) a × (b × c) = (a × b) × c
(b) a × b = b × a
(c) a × (b + c) = ab + ac
(d) a – b = b – a

92. A × (b – c) = ab – ac is known as:
(a) distribution law over subtraction
(b) distribution law over addition
(c) distributive law over division
(d) distributive law over multiplicative

93. Which of the them is multiplicative identity?
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

94. 1 × 2 = 2 is known as:
(a) multiplicative identity
(b) addition identity
(c) subtraction identity
(d) division identity

95. The numbers having no common factor other than 1 are called _____ numbers.
(a) Co-prime (b) Composite
(c) Factorization (d) Odd

96. A number having a factor other than 1 and itself is called _____ number.
(a) Co-prime (b) Composite
(c) Factorization (d) Prime

97. _____ is the only even prime number.
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

98. A number is divisible by _____ if the digit at the units place is 0 or even number.
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

99. The process of writing a number into its factors is called _____.
(a) Co-prime (b) Composite
(c) Factorization (d) Prime

100. The factor of every number is:
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

101. Every number greater than 1 has at least factors:
(a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four

102. A number is divisible by 6 if it has even number at the unit place and the sum of its digits is divisible by:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 6 (d) 9

103. The LCM of 2 and 3 is:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

104. If the LCM of two numbers 4 and 9 is 36, then its HCF will be:
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 9 (d) 12

105. Factors of 18 are:
(a) 1,2,3,4,6,9,18
(b) 1,2,3,4,5,6,9, 18
(c) 2,4,6,9,18
(d) 1,3,4,5,7,9,18

106. Factor of 12 are:
(a) 1,2,3,4,6 (b) 1,2,,3,4,6,12
(c) 1,3,4,6.12 (d) 3,4,6,12

107. Multiple of 15 are:
(a) 1,2,3,4,6 (b) 1,3,4,5,15
(c) 1,3,5,15 (d) 3, 4, 5, 7. 15

108 Multiple of 2 are:
(a) 1,2,3,4.5,6.... (b) 1,3,5,7.....
(c) 2,4,6.8,10..... (d) 2,3,5,7,.....

109. The numbers which are divisible by 2 called numbers:
(a) even (b) odd
(c) prime (d) composite

110. Set of even numbers is:
(a) {1,3,5,7,.....} (b) E = {2,4,6,.....}
(c) {2.3.5.7,.....} (d) {4,6,8,.....}

111. The numbers which are not divisible by 2 called numbers:
(a) even (b) composite
(c) odd (d) prime

112. Set of odd numbers is:
(a) {2,4,6,.....} (b) {1,3,5,7,.....}
(c) {2,3,5,7,.....} (d) {4,6,8,.....}

113. A number having factors other than 1 and itself is called numbers.
(a) even (b) odd
(c) composite (d) prime

114. A number having exactly two factors, 1 and itself is called number.
(a) even (b) odd
(c) composite (d) prime

115. 1,2,4,7,8,14,28,56 are factors of:
(a) 56 (b) 58
(c) 60 (d) 65

116. 1,11,21 are factors of:
(a) 125 (b) 121
(c) 128 (d) 131

117. If the digits at the units place is 0,2,4.6 or 8. It is divisible by:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

118. If the sum of its digits is divisible by 3. It is divisible by which:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

119. If the digits at the units and tens places are 0's. it is divisible by:
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. a	4. c	5. a	6. b	7. c	8. d	9. c	10. d
11. d	12. d	13. a	14. a	15. b	16. c	17. d	18. a	19. a	20. d
21. a	22. a	23. a	24. a	25. b	26. b	27. b	28. d	29. d	30. d
31. a	32. a	33. b	34. c	35. a	36. a	37. a	38. a	39. b	40. b
41. c	42. d	43. d	44. c	45. a	46. b	47. d	48. a	49. a	50. b
51. c	52. d	53. d	54. b	55. c	56. d	57. a	58. b	59. d	60. b
61. c	62. a	63. a	64. b	65. a	66. a	67. b	68. b	69. c	70. d
71. a	72. b	73. c	74. d	75. a	76. a	77. a	78. b	79. b	80. a
81. d	82. c	83. c	84. b	85. c	86. d	87. a	88. b	89. a	90. b
91. c	92. a	93. b	94. a	95. a	96. b	97. c	98. c	99. c	100. b
101. b	102. b	103. d	104. a	105. a	106. b	107. c	108. b	109. a	110. b
111. c	112. b	113. c	114. d	115. a	116. b	117. a	118. b	119. c	

8. What is the value of $(2x + 3)(x + 6) - (2x - 5)(x + 10)$?

(a) 50 (b) 56 (c) 68 (d) 88

9. If $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c}$ and $ab = c$, what is the average of a and b?

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 3 (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

10. If $x^2 - y^2 = 28$ and $x - y = 8$, what is the average of x and y?

(a) 1.75 (b) 3.5 (c) 8.5 (d) 2.7

11. Which of the following is equal to $\left[\frac{1}{a} + a\right]^2 - \left[\frac{1}{a} - a\right]^2 = ?$

(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $2a^2$

12. If $\left[\frac{1}{a} + a\right]^2 = 100$, what is the value of $\frac{1}{a^2} + a^2$?

(a) 72 (b) 78 (c) 98 (d) 112

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (c)

Evaluate: $-3(-4)^2(0.5) = -3(16)(0.5) = -24$

2. Answer (a)

$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b) = (7)(13) = 91$

3. Answer (b)

$2xy = 64 - 36 = 28 \Rightarrow xy = 14$

4. Answer (a)

$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a - b} = \frac{(a - b)(a + b)}{(a - b)} = a + b = 117 + 118 = 235$

5. Answer (c)

To find the average, take the sum of three polynomials and then divide by 3.

There sum is $(x^3 + 2x - 3) + (3x^2 - 2x - 3) + (30 - 4x^2) = 24$, and $24 \div 3 = 8$

6. Answer (a)

You can avoid messy, time consuming arithmetic if you recognise that $x^2 + 12x + 36 = (x + 6)^2$.

7. Answer (b)

Start by squaring $c - d$:

$2 = (c - d)^2 = c^2 - 2cd + d^2 = c^2 + d^2 - 2cd = 4 - 2cd$

So, $2 = 4 - 2cd \Rightarrow cd = 1$

8. Answer (c)

First multiply out both pairs of binomials.

$(2x + 3)(x + 6) = 2x^2 + 15x + 8$ and

$(2x - 5)(x + 10) = 2x^2 + 15x - 50$

Now subtract

$(2x^2 + 15x + 18) - (2x^2 + 15x - 50) = 18 - (-50) = 68$

9. Answer (b)

$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a + b}{ab} = \frac{a + b}{c} \Rightarrow 1 = a + b \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2}$

10. Answer (a)

$x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)(x + y) \Rightarrow 28 = 8(x + y)$

$\Rightarrow x + y = 28 \div 8 = 3.5$.

Finally, the average of x and y is $\frac{x + y}{2} = \frac{3.5}{2} = 1.75$

11. Answer (b)

Expand each square:

$\left(\frac{1}{a} + a\right)^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)(a) + a^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} + 2 + a^2$.

Similarly, $\left(\frac{1}{a}-a\right)^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} + 2a^2$.

Subtract: $\left(\frac{1}{a^2}+2+a^2\right)-\left(\frac{1}{a^2}-2+a^2\right) = 4$

12. Answer (c)

$100 = \left(\frac{1}{a}+a\right)^2 = \frac{1}{a^2}+2+a^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^2}+a^2 = 98.$

PROBLEMS ON NUMBERS

EXERCISE

1. If one-third of one-fourth of a number is 15, then three-tenth of that number is:
   (a) 22 (b) 39 (c) 47 (d) 54
2. Three times the first of three consecutive odd integers is 3 more than twice the third. The third integer is:
   (a) 2 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 15
3. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the positions of its digits is 36. What is the difference between the two digits of that number?
   (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 15
4. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits is 36. What is the difference between the sum and the difference of the digits of the number if the ratio between the digits of the number is 1 : 2 ?
   (a) 3 (b) 8 (c) 13 (d) 16
5. A two-digit number is such that the product of the digits is 8. When 18 is added to the number, then the digits are reversed. The number is:
   (a) 10 (b) 24 (c) 38 (d) 98
6. The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 15 and the difference between the digits is 3. What is the two-digit number?
   (a) 50 (b) 55 (c) 92 (d) Cannot be determined
7. The sum of the squares of three numbers is 138, while the sum of their products taken two at a time is 131. Their sum is:
   (a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 35 (d) 40
8. A number consists of two digits. If the digits interchange places and the new number is added to the original number, then the resulting number will be divisible by:
   (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 11
9. In a two-digit, if it is known that its unit's digit exceeds its ten's digit by 2 and that the product of the given number and the sum of its digits is equal to 144, then the number is:
   (a) 24 (b) 28 (c) 30 (d) 33
10. Find a positive number which when increased by 17 is equal to 60 times the reciprocal of the number.
    (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 12 (d) 15
11. The product of two numbers is 9375 and the quotient, when the larger one is divided by the smaller, is 15. The sum of the numbers is:
    (a) 310 (b) 350 (c) 400 (d) 476
12. The product of two numbers is 120 and the sum of their squares is 289. The sum of the number is:
    (a) 18 (b) 23 (c) 30 (d) 33
13. A number consists of 3 digits whose sum is 10. The middle digit is equal to the sum of the other two and the number will be increased by 99 if its digits are reversed. The number is:
    (a) 210 (b) 253 (c) 280 (d) 285
14. The sum of two number is 25 and their difference is 13. Find their product.
    (a) 100 (b) 114 (c) 125 (d) 186
15. What is the sum of two consecutive even numbers, the difference of whose squares is 84?
    (a) 28 (b) 33 (c) 42 (d) 50

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (d)
Let the number be x.
Then, $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $x = 15 \Leftrightarrow x = 15 \times 12 = 180$.
So, required number $= \left(\frac{3}{10} \times 180\right) = 54$

2. Answer (d)
Let the three integers be x, $x+2$ and $x+4$.
Then, $3x = 2(x+4) + 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 11$.
$\therefore$ Third integer $= x + 4 = 15$.

3. Answer (b)
Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.
Then, $(10x+y) - (10y+x) = 36$
$\Rightarrow 9(x-y) = 36$
$\Rightarrow x-y = 4$.

4. Answer (b)
Since the number is greater than the number obtained on reversing the digits, so the ten's digit is greater than the unit's digit.
Let ten's and unit's digits be $2x$ and x respectively.
Then, $(10 \times 2x + x) - (10x + 2x) = 36$
$\Rightarrow 9x = 36$
$\Rightarrow x = 4$.
$\therefore$ Required difference $= (2x+x) - (2x-x) = 2x = 8$.

5. Answer (b)
Let the ten's and unit digit be x and $\frac{8}{x}$ respectively.
Then, $\left(10x + \frac{8}{x}\right) + 18 = 10 \times \frac{8}{x} + x$
$\Rightarrow 10x^2 + 8 + 18x = 80 + x^2$
$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 18x - 72 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x+4)(x-2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 2$.

6. Answer (d)
Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.
Then, $x+y = 15$ and $x-y = 3$ or $y-x = 3$.
Solving $x+y = 15$ and $x-y = 3$, we get: $x = 9, y = 6$.
Solving $x+y = 15$ and $y-x = 3$, we get: $x = 6, y = 9$.
So, the number is either 96 or 69.
Hence, the number cannot be determined.

7. Answer (a)
Let the numbers be a, b and c.
Then, $a^2+b^2+c^2 = 138$ and $(ab+bc+ca) = 131$.
$(a + b + c)^2 = a^2+b^2+c^2 + 2(ab+bc+ca) = 138 + 2 \times 131 = 400$.
$\Rightarrow a+b+c = 20$.

8. Answer (d)
Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.
Then, number $= 10x+y$.
Number obtained by interchanging the digits $= 10y+x$.
$\therefore (10x+y) + (10y+x) = 11(x+y)$, which is divisible by 11.

9. Answer (a)
Let the ten's digit be x.
Then, unit's digit $= x+2$.
Number $= 10x + (x+2) = 11x+2$.
Sum of digits $= x + (x+2) = 2x+2$.
$\therefore (11x+2)(2x+2) = 144$
$\Rightarrow 22x^2 + 26x - 140 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 11x^2 + 13x - 70 = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x-2)(11x+35) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 2$.
Hence, required number $= 11x+2 = 24$.

10. Answer (a)
Let the number be x.
Then, $x + 17 = \frac{60}{x}$
$\Rightarrow x^2 + 17x - 60 = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x+20)(x-3) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 3$.

11. Answer (c)
Let the numbers be x and y.
Then, $xy = 9375$ and $\frac{x}{y} = 15$.
$\frac{xy}{(x/y)} = \frac{9375}{15}$
$\Rightarrow y^2 = 625$.
$\Rightarrow y = 25$.
$\Rightarrow x = 15y = (15 \times 25) = 375$.
$\therefore$ Sum of the numbers $= x + y = 375 + 25 = 400$.

12. Answer (b)
Let the numbers be x and y.
Then, $xy = 120$ and $x^2+y^2 = 289$.
$\therefore (x+y)^2 = x^2+y^2+2xy = 289 + (2 \times 120) = 529$
$\therefore x+y = 23$.

13. Answer (b)
Let the middle digit be x.
Then, $2x = 10$ or $x = 5$.
So, the number is either 253 or 352.
Since the number increases on reversing the digits, so the hundred's digits is smaller than the unit's digit.
Hence, required number = 253.

14. Answer (b)
Let the numbers be x and y.

Then, $x+y = 25$ and $x-y = 13$.

$4xy = (x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2$

$= (25)^2 - (13)^2$

$= (625 - 169)$

$= 456$

$\therefore \quad xy = 114.$

15. Answer (c)

Let the numbers be x and $x+2$.

Then, $(x+2)^2 - x^2 = 84$

$\Rightarrow \quad 4x + 4 = 84$

$\Rightarrow \quad 4x = 80$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 20.$

$\therefore$ The required sum $= x + (x+2) = 2x + 2 = 42.$

RATIO AND PROPORTION

1. Ratio:

The ratio of two quantities a and b in the same units, is the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ and we write it as $a : b$. In the ratio $a : b$, we call a as the first term or **antecedent** and b, the second term or **consequent.**

Eg. The ratio 5 : 9 represents - with antecedent = 5, consequent = 9.

Rule: The multiplication or division of each term of a ratio by the same non-zero number does not affect the ratio.

Eg. $4 : 5 = 8 : 10 = 12 : 15$. Also, $4 : 6 = 2 : 3$.

2. Proportion:

The equality of two ratios is called proportion. If $a : b = c : d$, we write $a : b :: c : d$ and we say that a, b, c, d are in proportion. Here a and d are called **extremes**, while b and c are called **mean terms**. Product of means = Product of extremes.

Thus, $a : b :: c : d \Leftrightarrow (b \times c) = (a \times d)$.

EXERCISE

1. A and B together have Rs. 1210. If $\frac{4}{15}$ of A's amount is equal to $\frac{2}{5}$ of B's amount, how much amount does B have?

   (a) Rs. 470 (b) Rs. 484 (c) Rs. 510 (d) Rs. 515

2. For every 50 rupees note Ali gives to Ahmed, he gives him back five 10 rupees notes. Ahmed gave Ali thirty-five 10 rupees notes. How many 50 rupees notes did Ali give him?

   (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

3. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

   (a) 1 : 5 (b) 2 : 5 (c) 4 : 5 (d) 5 : 8

4. A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share?

   (a) Rs. 1600 (b) Rs. 1800 (c) Rs. 2000 (d) Rs. 2500

5. Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?

   (a) 2 : 3 : 4 (b) 6 : 6 : 7 (c) 6 : 7 : 8 (d) 7 : 8 : 9

6. A Jar contains blue and red marbles, 20 in all. Each of the following can be in the ratio of blue to red marbles *Except*

   (a) 1:1 (b) 3:2 (c) 4:1 (d) 5:1

7. In a mixture 60 litres, the ratio of milk and water 2 : 1. If the this ratio is to be 1 : 2, then the quantity of water to be further added is:

(a) 30 litres (b) 35 litres (c) 50 litres (d) 60 litres

8. A wire of uniform density and composition weighs 16 kg. It is cut into 2 pieces. One is 30 feet and 12 kg. What is the length of the original piece?

(a) 36 (b) 40 (c) 42 (d) 44

9. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a college is 7 : 8. If the percentage increase in the number of boys and girls be 20% and 10% respectively, what will be the new ratio?

(a) 10 : 12 (b) 13 : 15 (c) 21 : 22 (d) 24 : 25

10. Salaries of Rani and Sohail are in the ratio 2 : 3. If the salary of each is increased by Rs. 4000, the new ratio becomes 40 : 57. What is Sohail's salary?

(a) Rs. 15,000 (b) Rs. 18,000 (c) Rs. 27,000 (d) Rs. 38,000

11. If $0.75 : x :: 5 : 8$, then x is equal to:

(a) 1.14 (b) 1.20 (c) 1.18 (d) 1.25

12. The sum of three numbers is 98. If the ratio of the first to second is 2 :3 and that of the second to the third is 5 : 8, then the second number is:

(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 40

13. If Rs. 782 be divided into three parts, proportional to $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4}$, then the first part is:

(a) Rs. 170 (b) Rs. 180 (c) Rs. 198 (d) Rs. 204

14. The salaries A, B, C are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. If the increments of 15%, 10% and 20% are allowed respectively in their salaries, then what will be new ratio of their salaries?

(a) 2 : 3 : 4 : 8 (b) 6 : 7 : 8 (c) 23 : 33 : 60 (d) 15 : 10

15. If 40% of a number is equal to two-third of another number, what is the ratio of first number to the second number?

(a) 1 : 4 (b) 2 : 5 (c) 5 : 3 (d) 5 : 7

16. Two number are in the ratio 3 : 5. If 9 is subtracted from each, the new numbers are in the ratio 12 : 23. The smaller number is:

(a) 25 (b) 33 (c) 38 (d) 45

17. In a bag, there are coins of 25 p, 10 p and 5 p in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. If there is Rs. 30 in all, how many 5 p coins are there?

(a) 80 (b) 95 (c) 150 (d) 180

18. A flagstaff 17.5 m high casts a shadow of length 40.25 m. The height of the building, which casts a shadow of length 28.75 m under similar conditions will be:

(a) 8.75 m (b) 12.5 m (c) 15.25 m (d) 20.20 m

19. If 7 spiders make 7 webs in 7 days, then 1 spider will make 1 web in how many days?

(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 21

20. 39 persons can repair a road in 12 days, working 5 hours a day. In how many days will 30 persons, working 6 hours a day, complete the work?

(a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 17 (d) 20

Answers and Explanations

1. Answer: (b)

$\frac{4}{15}A = \frac{2}{5}B$

$\Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{15}{4}\right)B$

$\Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{2}B$

$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\Rightarrow A : B = 3 : 2.$

$\therefore$ B's share = Rs. $\left(1210 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 484.

2. Answer: (d)

(Ali / Ahmed) = (1 / 5), let x be number of 50 rupees notes

So $(x / 35) = (1 / 5) \Rightarrow x = 7$

3. Answer:(c)

Let the third number be x.

Then, first number = 120% of $x = \frac{120x}{100} = \frac{6x}{5}$

Second number = 150% of $x = \frac{150x}{100} = \frac{3x}{2}$

$\therefore$ Ratio of first two numbers = $\left(\frac{6x}{5} : \frac{3x}{2}\right) = 12x : 15x$

$= 4 : 5$

4. Answer:(c)

Let the shares of A, B, C and D be Rs. $5x$, Rs. $2x$, Rs. $4x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively.

Then, $4x - 3x = 1000$

$\Rightarrow x = 1000.$

$\therefore$ B's share = Rs. $2x$ = Rs. (2×1000) = Rs. 2000.

5. Answer:(a)

Originally, let the number of seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology be $5x$, $7x$ and $8x$ respectively.

Number of increased seats are (140% of $5x$), (150% of $7x$) and (175% of $8x$).

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{140}{100} \times 5x\right), \left(\frac{50}{100} \times 7x\right)$ and $\left(\frac{175}{100} \times 8x\right)$

$\Rightarrow 7x, \frac{21x}{2}$ and $14x.$

$\therefore$ The required ration = $7x : \frac{21x}{2} : 14x$

$\Rightarrow 14x : 21x : 28x$

$\Rightarrow 2 : 3 : 4.$

6. Answer: (d)

all ratios are possible except 5:1 because the sum of 5 + 1 = 6 which cannot be used to divide 20.

7. Answer: (d)

Quantity of milk = $\left(60 \times \frac{2}{3}\right)$ litres = 40 litres.

Quantity of water in it = (60- 40) litres = 20 litres.

New ratio = 1 : 2

Let quantity of water to be added further be x litres.

Then, milk : water = $\left(\frac{40}{20 + x}\right)$.

Now, $\left(\frac{40}{20 + x}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow 20 + x = 80$

$\Rightarrow x = 60.$

$\Rightarrow$ Quantity of water to be added = 60 litres.

8. Answer: (b)

Let x be the length of the original piece.

So $(x / 16) = (30 / 12) \Rightarrow x = 40$

9. Answer: (c)

Originally, let the number of boys and girls in the college be $7x$ and $8x$ respectively.

Their increased number is (120% of $7x$) and (110% of $8x$).

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{120}{100} \times 7x\right)$ and $\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 8x\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{42x}{5}$ and $\frac{44x}{5}$

$\therefore$ The required ration = $\left(\frac{42x}{5} : \frac{44x}{5}\right) = 21 : 22.$

10. Answer: (d)

Let the original salaries of Rani and Sohail be Rs. $2x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively.

Then, $\frac{2x + 4000}{3x + 4000} = \frac{40}{57}$

$\Rightarrow$ $57(2x + 4000) = 40(3x + 4000)$

$\Rightarrow$ $6x = 68,000$

$\Rightarrow$ $3x = 34,000$

Sohail's present salary = $(3x + 4000)$ = Rs.(34000 + 4000)

= Rs. 38,000.

11. Answer: (b)

$(x \times 5) = (0.75 \times 8)$ $\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{6}{5}\right) = 1.20$

12. Answer:(b)

Let the three parts be A, B, C. Then,

$A : B = 2 : 3$ and $B : C = 5 : 8 = \left(5 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) : \left(8 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) = 3 : \frac{24}{5}$

$\Rightarrow$ $A : B : C = 2 : 3\frac{24}{5} = 10 : 15 : 24$

$\Rightarrow$ $B = \left(98 \times \frac{15}{49}\right) = 30.$

13. Answer: (d)

Given ratio $= \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4}, = 6 : 8 : 9.$

$\therefore$ 1st part = Rs. $\left(782 \times \frac{6}{23}\right)$ = Rs. 204

14. Answer: (c)

Let $A = 2k$, $B = 3k$ and $C = 5k$.

A's new salary = $\frac{115}{100}$ of $2k = \left(\frac{115}{100} \times 2k\right) = \frac{23k}{10}$

B's new salary = $\frac{110}{100}$ of $3k = \left(\frac{110}{100} \times 3k\right) = \frac{33k}{10}$

C's new salary = $\frac{120}{100}$ of $5k = \left(\frac{120}{100} \times 5k\right) = 6k$

$\therefore$ New ratio $\left(\frac{23k}{10} : \frac{33k}{10} : 6k\right) = 23 : 33 : 60$

15. Answer: (c)

Let 40% of $A = \frac{2}{3}B$

Then, $\frac{40A}{100} = \frac{B}{3}$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{2A}{5} = \frac{B}{3}$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{A}{B} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{3}$

$\therefore$ $A : B = 5 : 3.$

16. Answer: (b)

Let the numbers be $3x$ and $5x$.

Then, $\frac{3x - 9}{5x - 9} = \frac{12}{23}$

$\Rightarrow$ $23(3x - 9) = 12(5x - 9)$

$\Rightarrow$ $9x = 99$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 11.$

$\therefore$ The smaller number = $(3 \times 11) = 33.$

17. Answer: (c)

Let the number of 25 p, 10 p and 5 p coins be x, $2x$, $3x$ respectively.

Then, sum of their value = Rs. $\left(\frac{25x}{100} + \frac{10 \times 2x}{100} + \frac{5 \times 3x}{100}\right)$

= Rs. $\frac{60x}{100}$

$\therefore$ $\frac{60x}{100} = 30$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{30 \times 100}{60} = 50.$

Hence, the number of 5 p coins = $(3 \times 50) = 150.$

18. Answer (b)

Let the height of the building x metres.

$\therefore$ $40.25 : 28.75 :: 17.5 : x$

$\Leftrightarrow$ $40.25 \times x = 28.75 \times 17.5$

$x = \frac{28.75 \times 17.5}{40.25} = 12.5$

19. Answer (c)

Let the required number days be x.

Spiders $1 : 7$
Webs $7 : 1$ $\} :: 7 : x$

$\therefore$ $1 \times 7 \times x = 7 \times 1 \times 7$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 7.$

20. Answer (b)

Let the required number of days be x.

Persons $30 : 39$
Working hours/day $6 : 5$ $\} :: 12 : x$

$\therefore$ $30 \times 6 \times x = 39 \times 5 \times 12$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = \frac{(39 \times 5 \times 12)}{(30 \times 6)}$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 13.$

EQUATIONS AND INEQUALITIES

The basic principle that you must adhere to in solving any equation is that you can manipulate it in any way,

as long as you do the same thing to both sides. For example, you may always add the same number to each side, subtract the some number from each side, multiply or divide each side by the same number take the square of each side or take the reciprocal of each side. These comments apply to inequalities as well, except you must be careful, because some procedures, such as multiplying or dividing by a negative number and taking reciprocals, reverses equalities.

EXERCISE

1. If $x - 4 = 11$, What is the value of $x - 8$?
   (a) -15 (b) -7 (c) 7 (d) 17
2. If w is an integer and the average of 3, 4 and w is less than 10, what is the greatest possible value of w?
   (a) 22 (b) 25 (c) 28 (d) 32
3. For what value of x is $\frac{4}{x} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{10}{x}$?
   (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 25
4. If x is positive and $y = 5x^2 + 3$, while of the following is an expression for x in terms of y?
   (a) $\sqrt{\frac{y-3}{5}}$ (b) $\sqrt{\frac{y+3}{5}}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{y}+3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{y}-3}{5}$
5. If x is positive number and $x^2 + 64 = 100$, what is the value of x?
   (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 36 (d) 56
6. What is the largest value of x that satisfies the equation $2x^2 - 3x = 0$?
   (a) 0.5 (b) 1.5 (c) 2.5 (d) 3.5
7. If $2^{x+3} = 32$, what is the value of 3^{x+2}?
   (a) 110 (b) 90 (c) 96 (d) 81
8. If $3a + 5b = 10$ and $5a + 3b = 30$, what is the average of a and b?
   (a) 2.5 (b) 3.5 (c) 4.5 (d) 5.5
9. If $4x + 12 = 36$, what is the value of $x + 3$?
   (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) 36
10. If $7x + 10 = 44$, what is the value of $7x - 10$?
    (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 38
11. If $4x + 13 = 7 - 2x$, what is the value of x
    (a) -1 (b) -3 (c) -5 (d) -7
12. If $x - 4 = 9$, what is the value of $x^2 - 4$?
    (a) 100 (b) 120 (c) 165 (d) 182
13. If $ax - b = c - dx$, what is value of x in terms of a, b, c, and d?
    (a) $\frac{c+d}{a+b}$ (b) $\frac{c-b}{a-d}$ (c) $\frac{b+c+d}{a}$ (d) $\frac{b+c}{a+d}$
14. If $\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{9}x = 33$, what is the value of x?
    (a) 18 (b) 36 (c) 54 (d) 66
15. If $3x - 4 = 11$, what is the value of $(3x - 4)^2$?

(a) 88 (b) 100 (c) 121 (d) 139

16. If $64^{12} = 2^{a-3}$, what is the value of a?

(a) 42 (b) 49 (c) 56 (d) 75

17. If average of 3a and 4b is less than 50, and a is twice b, what is the largest possible integer value of a?

(a) 15 (b) 19 (c) 29 (d) 39

18. If $\frac{1}{a-b} = 5$, then a =

(a) $b + \frac{1}{5}$ (b) $b - \frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1-5}{b}$ (d) $b + 5$

19. If $x = 3a + 7$ and $y = 9a^2$, what is y in terms of x?

(a) $(x-7)^2$ (b) $(x-3)^2$ (c) $\left(\frac{x-7}{3}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{x-7}{3}\right)^2$

20. If $4y - 3x = 5$, what is the smallest integer value of x for which $y > 100$?

(a) 110 (b) 132 (c) 138 (d) 140

Answers and Explanations

1. Answer (c)

add 4 to each side: $x = 15$. But this is not the answer. You need the value not of x, but of $x - 8$: $15 - 8 = 7$.

2. Answer (a)

Set up the inequality: $\frac{3+4+w}{3} \angle 10$.

get rid of fraction by multiplying by 3: $3 + 4 + w \angle 30$.

(combine like terms): $7 + w \angle 30$.

Finally, subtract 7 from each ride: $w \angle 23$.

Since w is integer, the most it can be is 22.

3. Answer (b)

Multiply each side by $5x$:

$5x\left(\frac{4}{x}\right) + 5x\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = 5x\left(\frac{10}{x}\right) \Rightarrow 20 + 3x = 50$

Now solve normally. $20 + 3x = 50 \Rightarrow 3x = 30 \Rightarrow x = 10$

4. Answer (a)

$y = 5x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y - 3 = 5x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{y-3}{5} = x^2$

Now take the square root of each side; since x is positive, the only solution is $x = \sqrt{\frac{y-3}{5}}$

5. Answer (a)

$x^2 + 64 = 100 \Rightarrow x^2 = 36 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{36} = 6$

6. Answer (b)

$2x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x(2x - 3) = 0$

$x = 0$ or $2x - 3 = 0$

$x = 0$ or $2x = 3$

$x = 0$ or $x = 1.5$

7. Answer (d)

$2^{x+3} = 32 = 2^5 \Rightarrow x + 3 = 5 \Rightarrow x = 2$.

Therefore, $x + 2 = 4$,

and $3^{x+2} = 3^4 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$

8. Answer (a)

Add the two equations: $3a + 5b = 10$

$+ 5a + 3b = 40$

$8a + 8b = 50$

Divide both sides by 8: $a + b = 5$

The average of a and b is: $\frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$

9. Answer (a)

The easiest method is to recognise that $x + 3$ is $\frac{1}{4}$ of $4x + 12$ and, therefore, equals $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36, which is 9. If you don't see that, solve normally:

$4x + 12 = 36 \Rightarrow 4x = 24 \Rightarrow x - 6 \Rightarrow x + 3 = 9$

10. Answer (c)

Subtracting 20 from each side of $7x + 10 = 44$ gives $7x - 10 = 24$. If you dont see that, subtract 10 from each side, getting $7x = 34$. The wrest alternative is to divide both sides of $7x = 34$ by 7 to get $x = \frac{34}{7}$, then you have to multiply by 7 to get back to 34, and then subtracting 10.

11. Answer (a)

Add $2x$ to each side: $6x + 13 = 7$.

$\Rightarrow x = -1$

12. Answer (c)

$x - 4 = 9 \Rightarrow x = 13 \Rightarrow x^2 = 169 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4 = 165$.

13. Answer (d)

Treat a, b, c and of as constants and solve for x:

$ax - b = c - dx \Rightarrow ax - b + dx = c$

$\Rightarrow ax + dx = c + b \Rightarrow x(a + d) = b + c$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{b + c}{a + d}$

14. Answer (c)

Multiply both sides by 18, then L. C. D.

$18\left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{9}x\right) = 18(33)$

$\Rightarrow 6x + 3x + 2x = 594$

$\Rightarrow 11x = 594$

$\Rightarrow x = 54$

15. Answer (c)

Since you are given the value of $3x - 4$, and want the value of $(3x - 4)^2$, just square both sides: $11^2 = 121$. If you dont see that, you will waste time solving $3x - 4 = 11$ ($x = 5$), only to use that value to calculate that $3x - 4$ is equal to 11, which you already knew.

16. Answer (d)

$2^{a-3} = 64^{12} = (2^6)^{12} = 2^{72} \Rightarrow a - 3 = 72 \Rightarrow a = 75$

17. Answer (b)

Since $a = 2b$, $2a = 4b$. Therefore, the average of $3a$ and $4b$ is the average of $3a$ and $2a$, which is $2.5a$. Therefore, $2.5a < 50 \Rightarrow a < 20$. So, the largest integer value of a is 19.

18. Answer (a)

Taking the reciprocal of each side, we get.

$a - b = \frac{1}{5}$. So $a = b + \frac{1}{5}$

19. Answer (a)

$x = 3a + 7 \Rightarrow x - 7 = 3a \Rightarrow a = \frac{x - 7}{3}$

Therefore, $y = 9a^2 = 9\left(\frac{x - 7}{3}\right)^2 = 9\frac{(x - 7)^2}{(3)^2} = (x - 7)^2$

20. Answer (b)

First solve for y in terms of x:

$4y - 3x = 5 \Rightarrow 4y = 5 + 3x \Rightarrow y = \frac{5 + 3x}{4}$

Then, since $y > 100$.

$\frac{5 + 3x}{4} > 100 \Rightarrow x > 131.666$

The smallest integer value of x is 132.

BASIC ARITHMETIC

DECIMALS AND FRACTIONS

A fraction represents a part of a whole or, more generally, any number of equal parts. When spoken in everyday English, a fraction describes how many parts of a certain size there are, for example, one-half, eight-fifths, three-quarters. A common fraction such as 1/2, 8/5, 3/4, consists of an integer numerator and a non-zero integer denominator - the numerator representing a number of equal parts and the denominator indicating how many of those parts make up a whole. An example is 3/4, in which the numerator, 3, tells us that the fraction represents 3 equal parts, and the denominator, 4, tells us that 4 parts equal a whole.

Fractions in which denominators are powers of 10 are known as decimal fractions. Thus, $\frac{1}{10}$ = 1 tenth = 0.1; $\frac{1}{100}$ = 1 hundredth = 0.01; $\frac{99}{100}$ = 99 hundredths = 0.99; $\frac{7}{1000}$ = 7 thousandths = 0.007, etc.

EXERCISE

1. The fraction $101\frac{27}{100000}$ in decimal form is:
   (a) 101.00027 (b) 101.0027 (c) 101..027 (d) 101.27
2. When .36 is written in simplest fractional form, the sum of numerator and the denominator is:
   (a) 10 (b) 34 (c) 20 (d) 25
3. What is the difference between the biggest and the smallest fraction among $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$?
   (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{12}$ (c) $\frac{1}{20}$ (d) $\frac{1}{30}$
4. Which of the following fractions is the smallest?
   (a) $\frac{13}{16}$ (b) $\frac{15}{19}$ (c) $\frac{17}{21}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$
5. 12.1212 + 17.0005 – 9.1102 = ?
   (a) 20.15 (b) 20.0105 (c) 20.0015 (d) 20.0115
6. 892.7 – 573.07 – 95.007 = ?
   (a) 224.623 (b) 224.777 (c) 233.523 (d) 414.525
7. 0.002 × 0.5 = ?
   (a) 0.0001 (b) 0.001 (c) 0.01 (d) 0.1
8. 16.02 × 0.001 = ?
   (a) 0.001602 (b) 0.01602 (c) 0.1602 (d) 1.6002
9. $\left[.00625 \text{ of } \frac{23}{5}\right]$, when expressed as a fraction, equals:
   (a) $\frac{23}{80}$ (b) $\frac{23}{800}$ (c) $\frac{23}{8000}$ (d) $\frac{125}{28}$

10. $0.213 \div 0.00213 = ?$
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) 1000

11. 4.036 divided by 0.04 gives.
(a) 1.009 (b) 10.09 (c) 100.9 (d) 1000.9

12. $\frac{1}{0.04}$ is equal to:
(a) $\frac{1}{40}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) 2.5 (d) 25

13. 0.36 expressed in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$ equal:
(a) $\frac{9}{25}$ (b) $\frac{4}{13}$ (c) $\frac{4}{23}$ (d) $\frac{35}{99}$

14. The value of 2.136 is:
(a) $2\frac{10}{19}$ (b) $2\frac{68}{295}$ (c) $2\frac{3}{22}$ (d) $2\frac{17}{125}$

15. If $213 \times 16 = 3408$, then 1.6×21.3 is equal to:
(a) 0.3408 (b) 3.408 (c) 34.08 (d) 340.8

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

$101\frac{27}{100000} = 101 + \frac{27}{100000} = 101 + .00027 =$ 101.00027

2. Answer (b)

$0.36 = \frac{36}{100} = \frac{9}{25}$

Sum of Numerator and Denominator = 9 + 25 = 34.

3. Answer (a)

Convert each of the given fractions into decimal form:

$\frac{2}{3} = 0.66, \frac{3}{4} = 0.75, \frac{4}{5} = 0.8, \frac{5}{6} = 0.833$

Since $0.833 > 0.8 > 0.75 > 0.66$, so $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{4}{5} > \frac{3}{4} > \frac{2}{3}$

Required difference $= \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{6}$

4. Answer (b)

We have $\frac{13}{16} = 0.8125, \frac{15}{19} = 0.7894, \frac{17}{21} = 0.8095$

and $\frac{7}{8} = 0.875$.

5. Answer (d)

Given expression = (12.1212 + 17.0005) – 9.1102

= (29.1217 – 9.1102) = 20.0115.

6. Answer (a)

Give expression = 892.7 – (573.07 – 95.007)

= 892.7 – 668.077 = 224.623

7. Answer (b)

$2 \times 5 = 10$, sum of decimal places = 4

$0.002 \times 0.5 = 0.0010 = 0.001$.

8. Answer (b)

$1602 \times 1 = 1602$.

Sum of decimal places = 5

$1602 \times 0.001 = 0.01602$

9. Answer (b)

$\left(.00625 \text{ of } \frac{23}{5}\right) = \frac{625}{100000} \times \frac{23}{5} = \frac{23}{800}$

10. Answer (c)

$\frac{0.213}{0.00213} = \frac{0.213 \times 100000}{0.00213 \times 100000} = \frac{213 \times 100}{213} = 100$

11. Answer (c)

$\frac{4.036}{0.04} = \frac{403.6}{4} = 100.9$

12. Answer (d)

$\frac{1}{0.04} = \frac{100}{4} = 25$

13. Answer (a)

$0.36 = \frac{36}{100} = \frac{4}{25}$

14. Answer (d)

$2.136 = 2 + 0.136 = 2 + \frac{136}{1000} = 2 + \frac{17}{125} = 2\frac{17}{125}$

15. Answer (c)

$1.6 \times 21.3 = \left(\frac{16}{10} + \frac{213}{10}\right) = \left(\frac{16 \times 213}{100}\right) = \frac{3408}{100} = 34.08$

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PERCENTAGE

By a certain *percent*, we mean that many hundredths. Thus, x percent means x hundredths, written as $x\%$.

To express $x\%$ as a fraction: We have, $x\% = \frac{x}{100}$.

Thus, $50\% = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$.

To express $\frac{a}{b}$ as a percent: We have, $\frac{a}{b} = \left(\frac{a}{b} \times 100\ \%\right)$

Thus, $\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 100\ \%\right) = 25\%$

Example: If 500 is reduced by 25% what is the new value?

Explanation: Let x be new value. So $x = 500 - (25\%$ of $500) \Rightarrow x = 500 - 100 = 400$

EXERCISE

1. A batsman scored 120 runs which included 9 boundaries and 4 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets?

   (a) 45% (b) 50% (c) 55% (d) 60%

2. 65% of a number is 21 less than four fifth of that number. What is the number?

   (a) 100 (b) 120 (c) 140 (d) 160

3. Two students appeared at an examination. One of them secured 9 marks more than the other and his marks was 56% of the sum of their marks. The marks obtained by them are:

   (a) 28, 30 (b) 33, 36 (c) 42, 33 (d) 40, 44

4. In an election between two candidates, 75% of the voters cast their votes, out of which 2% of the votes were declared invalid. A candidate got 9261 votes which were 75% of the total valid votes. Find the total number of votes enrolled in that election.

   (a) 16800 (b) 17000 (c) 17200 (d) 17500

5. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally, he had:

   (a) 300 apples (b) 400 apples (c) 500 apples (d) 700 apples

6. How many kg of pure salt must be added to 30kg of 2% solution of salt and water to increase it to 10% solution?

(a)5 / 2 (b) 7 / 5 (c) 8 / 5 (d) 8 / 3

7. Three candidates contested an election and received 1136, 7636 and 11628 votes respectively. What percentage of the total votes did the winning candidate get?

(a)57% (b) 65% (c) 68% (d) 80%

8. In a certain school, 20% of students are below 8 years of age. The number of students above 8 years of age is two third of the number of students of 8 years of age which is 48. What is the total number of students in the school?

(a)65 (b) 74 (c) 100 (d) 110

9. Two numbers A and B are such that the sum of 5% of A and 4% of B is two-third of the sum of 6% of A and 8% of B. Find the ratio of A : B.

(a)1 : 2 (b) 2 : 2 (c) 3 : 5 (d) 4 : 3

10. Two trailers X and Y are paid a total of Rs. 550 per week by their employer. If X is paid 120 percent of the sum paid to Y, how much is Y paid per week?

(a) Rs. 120 (b) Rs. 250 (c) Rs. 280 (d) Rs. 320

11. If A = x% of y and B = y% of x, then which of the following is true?

(a) A is smaller than B. (b) A is greater than B

(c) A = B (d) Relationship between A and B cannot be determined.

12. What percentage of numbers from 1 to 70 have 1 or 9 in the unit's digit?

(a)2% (b) 16% (c) 20% (d) 33%

13. If 20% of a = b, then b% of 20 is the same as:

(a)4% of a (b) 7% of a (c) 12% of a (d) 25% of a

14. If the numerator of a fraction be increased by 15% and its denominator be diminished by 8% , the value of the fraction is 15/16. Find the original fraction.

(a)2 / 3 (b) 3 / 4 (c) 5 / 4 (d) 6 / 5

15. Amir's mathematics test had 75 problems i.e.10 arithmetic, 30 algebra and 35 geometry problems Although he answered 70% of the arithmetic, 40% of the algebra, and 60% of the geometry problems correctly He did not pass the test because he got less than 60% of the problems right. How many more questions he would have to answer correctly to earn 60% of the passing grade?

(a)3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (b)

No. of runs made by running = 120 – (9 * 4 + 4 * 6) = 60

So, required percentage = (60/120) * 100 = 50%

2. Answer (c)

Let the number be x.

Then, (4 * x / 5) – (65% of x) = 21

==> (4 * x / 5) – (65x / 100) = 21

==> 5 x = 2100

==> x = 140.

3. Answer (c)

Let their marks be (x + 9) and x.

Then, x + 9 = 56% of (x + 9 + x)

$\Rightarrow$ $25(x + 9) = 14(2x + 9)$

$\Rightarrow$ $3x = 99$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 33$

So, their marks are 42 and 33.

4. Answer (a)

Let the number of votes enrolled be x.

Then, No. of votes cast = 75% of x.

Valid votes = 98% of (75% of x).

75% of (98% of (75% of x)) = 9261.

[(75 / 100) * (98 / 100) * (75 / 100) * x] = 9261.

x = [(9261 * 100 * 100* 100) / (75 *98 * 75)] =16800.

5. Answer (d)

Suppose originally he had x apples.

Then, (100 - 40)% of x = 420.

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{60}{100} \times x = 420$

$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{420 \times 100}{60}\right) = 700$

6. Answer (d)

Amount of salt in 30kg sol. = [(2 / 100)*30] kg = 0.6 kg

Let x kg of pure salt be added

Then, (0.6 + x) / (30 + x)= 10 / 100

==> 60 + 100x = 300 + 10x

==> 90x = 240 ==> x = 8 / 3.

7. Answer (a)

no. of votes polled = (1136 + 7636 + 11628) = 20400.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{11628}{20400} \times 100\%\right) = 57\%$

8. Answer (c)

Let the number of students be x.

Then, Number of students above 8 years of age = (100 – 20)% of x = 80% of x.

$\therefore$ 80% of $x = 48 + \frac{2}{3}$ of 48

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{80}{100}x = 80$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 100$.

9. Answer (d)

5% of A + 4% of B = $\frac{2}{3}$ (6% of A + 8% of B)

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{5}{100}A + \frac{4}{100}B = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{6}{100}A + \frac{8}{100}B\right)$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{20}A + \frac{1}{25}B = \frac{1}{25}A + \frac{4}{75}B$

$\Rightarrow$ $\left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{25}\right)A = \left(\frac{4}{75} - \frac{1}{25}\right)B$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{100}A = \frac{1}{75}B$

$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{100}{75} = \frac{4}{3}$.

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 4 : 3

10. Answer (b)

Let the sum paid to Y per week be Rs. z.

Then, z + 120% of z = 550.

$\Rightarrow$ $z + \frac{120}{100}z = 550$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{11}{5}z = 550$

$\Rightarrow$ $z = \left(\frac{550 \times 5}{11}\right) = 250$.

11. Answer (c)

$x\%$ of $y = \left(\frac{x}{100} \times y\right) = \left(\frac{y}{100} \times x\right) = y\%$ of x

$\therefore$ A = B

12. Answer (c)

Clearly, the numbers which have 1 or 9 in the unit's digit, have squares that end in the digit 1. Such numbers from 1 to 70 are 1, 9, 11, 19, 21, 29, 31, 39, 41, 49, 51, 59, 61, 69.

Number of such number =14

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{14}{70} \times 100\right)\% = 20\%$.

13. Answer (a)

20% of $a = b \Rightarrow \frac{20}{100}a = b$.

$\therefore$ b% of 20 $= \left(\frac{b}{100} \times 20\right) = \left(\frac{20}{100}a \times \frac{1}{100} \times 20\right)$

$= \frac{4}{100}a =$ 4% of a.

14. Answer (b)

Let the original fraction be x/y.

Then (115% of x) / (92% of y) = 15 / 16

==> (115x / 92y) = 15 / 16

==> (x / y) = ((15 / 16) * (92 / 115)) = 3 / 4

15. Answer (c)

No. of questions attempted correctly = (70% of 10 + 40% of 30 + 60% 0f 35) = 7 + 12 + 21 = 40

No. to be ans. correctly for 60% grade = 60% of 75 = 45

Therefore required number of questions = (45 - 40) = 5.

AVERAGE

The average of number of observations is the *Sum* divided the *total number of observations.*

$$\text{Average} = \left(\frac{\text{Sum of observations}}{\text{Number of observations}}\right)$$

Example: What is the average of x, 2x and 3x?
Explanation: Sum = x + 2x + 3x = 6x. So, average = 6x / 3 = 2x

EXERCISE

1. Find the average of all prime numbers between 30 and 50?

   (a) 35.75 (b) 38.6 (c) 39.8 (d) 42.1

2. In the first 10 overs of a cricket game, the run rate was only 3.2. What should be the run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target of 282 runs?

   (a) 6.25 (b) 7.25 (c) 7.35 (d) 8.25

3. If the average marks of three batches of 55, 60 and 45 students respectively is 50, 55, 60, then the average marks of all the students is:

   (a) 48.50 (b) 54.68 (c) 60.65 (d) 62.75

4. There are two sections A and B of a class consisting of 36 and 44 students respectively. If the average weight of section A is 40 kg and that of section B is 35 kg, find the average weight of the whole class?

   (a) 37.25 kg (b) 36.10 kg (c) 39.30 kg (d) 38.75 kg

5. The average age of husband, wife and their child 3 years ago was 27 years and that of wife and the child 5 years ago was 20 years. The present age of the husband is:

   (a) 33 years (b) 40 years (c) 45 years (d) 48 years

6. A family consists of two grandparents, two parents and three grandchildren. The average age of the grandparents is 67 years, that of the parents is 35 years and that of the grandchildren is 6 years. What is the average age of the family?

   (a) 25 years (b) 27 years (c) 31 years (d) 35 years

7. The average weight of A, B and C is 45 kg. If the average weight of A and B is 40 kg and that of B and C is 43 kg, then the weight of B is:

(a) 12 kg (b) 15 kg (c) 25 kg (d) 31 kg

8. The captain of a cricket team of 11 members is 26 years old and the wicket keeper is 3 years older. If the ages of these two are excluded, the average age of the remaining players is one year less than the average age of the whole team. What is the average age of the team?

(a) 23 years (b) 25 years (c) 27 years (d) 30 years

9. A grocer has a sale of Rs. 6435, Rs. 6927, Rs. 6855, Rs. 7230 and Rs. 6562 for 5 consecutive months. How much sale must he have in the sixth month so that he gets an average sale of Rs. 6500?

(a) Rs. 4991 (b) Rs. 5050 (c) Rs. 5096 (d) Rs. 5210

10. Nine persons went to a hotel for taking their meals 8 of them spent Rs.12 each on their meals and the ninth spent Rs.8 more than the average expenditure of all the nine. What was the total money spent by them?

(a) Rs. 105 (b) Rs. 111 (c) Rs. 117 (d) Rs. 120

11. The average monthly income of P and Q is Rs. 5050. The average monthly income of Q and R is Rs. 6250 and the average monthly income of P and R is Rs. 5200. The monthly income of P is:

(a) 3000 (b) 4000 (c) 4200 (d) 4300

12. A car owner buys petrol at Rs.7.50, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8.50 per litre for three successive years. What approximately is the average cost per litre of petrol if he spends Rs. 4000 each year?

(a) Rs. 7.98 (b) Rs. 10.50 (c) Rs. 12.50 (d) Rs. 15

13. In Ali's opinion, his weight is greater than 65 kg but less than 72 kg. His brother doest not agree with Ali and he thinks that Ali's weight is greater than 60 kg but less than 70 kg. His mother's view is that his weight cannot be greater than 68 kg. If all are them are correct in their estimation, what is the average of different probable weights of Ali?

(a) 78 kg. (b) 72 kg. (c) 70 kg. (d) 67 kg

14. A pupil's marks were wrongly entered as 83 instead of 63. Due to that the average marks for the class got increased by half (1/2). The number of pupils in the class is:

(a) 8 (b) 15 (c) 40 (d) 55

15. A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. The average number of visitors per day in a month of 30 days beginning with a Sunday is:

(a) 240 (b) 245 (c) 270 (d) 285

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (c)

There are five prime numbers between 30 and 50.

They are 31, 37, 41, 43 and 47.

Therefore the required avg. = (31 + 37 + 41 + 43 + 47) / 5

==> 199 / 5 ==> 39.8.

2. Answer (a)

Required run rate = $\left(\frac{282 - (3.2 \times 10)}{40}\right) = \frac{250}{40} = 6.25$

3. Answer (b)

Required average = Error!

$$= \left(\frac{2750 + 3300 + 2700}{160}\right) = 54.68$$

4. Answer (a)

Total weight of (36 + 44) students = (36 * 40 + 44 * 35) kg

=2980kg

So, weight of the total class =(2980 / 80) kg = 37.25 kg.

5. Answer (b)

Sum of the present ages of husband, wife and child = (27 × 3 + 3 × 3) years = 90 years.
Sum of the present ages of wife and child = (20 × 2 + 5 × 2) years = 50 years.
∴ Husband's present age = (90 – 50) years = 40 years.

6. Answer (c)

Required average $= \left(\frac{67 \times 2 + 35 \times 2 + 6 \times 3}{2 + 2 + 3}\right)$

$$= \left(\frac{134 + 70 + 18}{7}\right) = \frac{222}{7}$$

= 31

7. Answer (d)

Let A, B, C represent their respective weights. Then, we have:

A + B + C = (45 x 3) = 135 .... (i)
A + B = (40 x 2) = 80 .... (ii)
B + C = (43 x 2) = 86 .... (iii)

Adding (ii) and (iii), we get: A + 2B + C = 166 .... (iv)
Subtracting (i) from (iv), we get: B = 31.
∴ B's weight = 31 kg.

8. Answer (a)

Let the average age of the whole team byxyears.
∴ $11x - (26 + 29) = 9(x - 1)$
⇒ $11x - 9x = 46$
⇒ $2x = 46$
⇒ $x = 23$.

9. Answer (a)

Total sale for 5 months = Rs. (6435 + 6927 + 6855 + 7230 + 6562) = Rs. 34009.
∴ Required sale = Rs. [(6500 x 6) - 34009]
= Rs. (39000 - 34009)
= Rs. 4991.

10. Answer (c)

Let the average expenditure of all nine be Rs. x

Then 12 * 8 + (x + 8) = 9x or 8x = 104 or x = 13.

Total money spent = 9x = Rs. (9 * 13) = Rs.117.

11. Answer (b)

Let P, Q and R represent their respective monthly incomes. Then, we have:

P + Q = (5050 × 2) = 10100 .... (i)
Q + R = (6250 × 2) = 12500 .... (ii)
P + R = (5200 × 2) = 10400 .... (iii)

Adding (i), (ii) and (iii), we get: 2(P + Q + R) = 33000 or P + Q + R = 16500 .... (iv)
Subtracting (ii) from (iv), we get P = 4000.

12. Answer (a)

Total quantity of petrol consumed in 3 years

$$\left(\frac{4000}{7.50} + \frac{4000}{8} + \frac{4000}{8.50}\right) \text{ litres} = 4000\left(\frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{17}\right) \text{ litres}$$

$$= \left(\frac{76700}{51}\right) \text{ litres}$$

Total amount spent = Rs. (3 × 4000) = Rs. 12000.

$$\therefore \text{Average cost} = \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{12000 \times 51}{76700}\right) = \text{Rs.}\frac{6120}{767} = \text{Rs.}$$

7.98

13. Answer (d)

Let Arun's weight by X kg.
According to Arun, 65 < X < 72
According to Arun's brother, 60 < X < 70.
According to Arun's mohter, X <= 68
The values satisfying all the above conditions are 66. 67 and 68.

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

$$(.000216)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{216}{10^6}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{6\times6\times6}{10^2\times10^2\times10^2}\right)^{1/3}$$
$$= \frac{6}{10^2} = \frac{6}{100}$$
$$= 0.06$$

2. Answer (a)

Let $\frac{x}{\sqrt{128}} = \frac{\sqrt{162}}{x}$

Then $x^2 = \sqrt{128\times162}$
$= \sqrt{64\times2\times18\times9}$
$= \sqrt{8^2\times6^2\times3^2}$
$= 8\times6\times3 = 144.$

$\therefore x = 12.$

3. Answer (a)

L.C.M. of 21, 36, 66 = 2772.

Now, $2772 = 2\times2\times3\times3\times7\times11$

To make it a perfect square,
it must be multiplied by 7×11.

So, required number $= 2^2\times3^2\times7^2\times11^2 = 213444$

4. Answer (d)

$3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{125} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{25\times5} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{5} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow 8\sqrt{5} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{5} = 2.235$

$\therefore \sqrt{80} + 6\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{16\times5} + 6\sqrt{5}$
$= 4\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{5}$
$= 10\sqrt{5}$
$= (10\times2.235)$
$= 22.35$

5. Answer (c)

$\sqrt{4a^2 - 4a + 1} + 3a = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (2a)^2 - 2\times1\times2a} + 3a$
$= \sqrt{(1-2a)^2} + 3a$
$= (1-2a) + 3a$
$= (1+a)$
$= (1 + 0.1039)$
$= 1.1039$

6. Answer (b)

$\sqrt{(7+3\sqrt{5})(7-3\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt{(7)^2 - (3\sqrt{5})^2}$
$= \sqrt{49-45}$
$= \sqrt{4} = 2$

7. Answer (b)

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{125} = \frac{\sqrt{(5)^2} - 20 + 2\sqrt{5}\times5\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}$$
$$= \frac{5-20+50}{2\sqrt{5}}$$
$$= \frac{35}{2\sqrt{5}}\times\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{35\sqrt{5}}{10}$$
$$= \frac{7\times2.236}{2} = 7\times1.118 = 7.826$$

8. Answer (a)

Given Expression $= \frac{25}{11}\times\frac{14}{5}\times\frac{11}{14} = 5.$

9. Answer (b)

Let $\sqrt{0.0169\times x} = 1.3.$

Then, $0.0169x = (1.3)^2 = 1.69$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1.69}{0.0169} = 100$

10. Answer (c)

$$\left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - 2\times\sqrt{3}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$= 3 + \frac{1}{3} - 2$$
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

PROBABILITY

Experiment:

An operation which can produce some well-defined outcomes is called an experiment.

Random Experiment:

An experiment in which all possible outcomes are know and the exact output cannot be predicted in advance, is called a random experiment.

Examples:

Rolling an unbiased dice.

Tossing a fair coin.

Drawing a card from a pack of well-shuffled cards.

Picking up a ball of certain colour from a bag containing balls of different colours.

Details:

When we throw a coin, then either a Head (H) or a Tail (T) appears.

A dice is a solid cube, having 6 faces, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 respectively. When we throw a die, the outcome is the number that appears on its upper face.

A pack of cards has 52 cards. It has 13 cards of each suit, named *Spades, Clubs, Hearts and Diamonds*. Cards of spades and clubs are *black cards*. Cards of hearts and diamonds are *red cards*. There are *Kings, Queens and Jacks*. These are all called *face cards*.

Sample Space:

When we perform an experiment, then the set S of all possible outcomes is called the *sample space*.

Examples:

In tossing a coin, S = {H, T}

If two coins are tossed, the S = {HH, HT, TH, TT}.

In rolling a dice, we have, S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}.

Event:

Any subset of a sample space is called an *event*.

Probability of Occurrence of an Event:

Let S be the sample and let E be an event.

Then, $E \subseteq S$.

$$\therefore \quad P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$$

EXAMPLE: When a die is tossed, then the sample space is S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

A is an event of occurrence of an odd number and B is an event occurrence of a number greater than 4.

So, A = {1, 3, 5} and B = {5, 6}

P(A) = Probability of occurrence of an odd number = $\frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

P(B) = Probability of occurrence of a number greater than 4 = $\frac{n(b)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

Results on Probability:

$P(S) = 1$

$0 \leq P(E) \leq 1$

$P(\phi) = 0$

For any events A and B we have: $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

If A denotes (not-A), then $P(A) = 1 - P(A)$.

EXERCISE

1. Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{7}{16}$ (d) $\frac{9}{20}$

2. In a box, there are 8 red, 7 blue and 6 green balls. One ball is picked up randomly. What is the probability that it is neither red nor green?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{5}{9}$ (d) $\frac{7}{11}$

3. What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{3}{7}$

4. Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at most two heads?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}$ (c) $\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

5. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. What is the probability of getting two numbers whose product is even?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{5}{9}$

6. In a lottery, there are 10 prizes and 25 blanks. A lottery is drawn at random. What is the probability of getting a prize?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{9}$ (c) $\frac{2}{7}$ (d) $\frac{5}{11}$

7. Two dice are tossed. The probability that the total score is a prime number is:

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{5}{12}$ (c) $\frac{2}{7}$ (d) $\frac{3}{11}$

8. A card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards. The probability of getting a queen of club or a king of heart is:

(a) $\frac{2}{13}$ (b) $\frac{3}{17}$ (c) $\frac{1}{26}$ (d) $\frac{2}{11}$

9. One card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is a face card (Jack, Queen and King only)?

(a) $\frac{1}{11}$ (b) $\frac{3}{13}$ (c) $\frac{2}{4}$ (d) $\frac{5}{26}$

10. A bag contains 6 black and 8 white balls. One ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ball drawn is white?

(a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{4}{7}$ (c) $\frac{3}{11}$ (d) $\frac{3}{19}$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (d)

Here, S = {1, 2, 3, 4, ... 19, 20}.

Let E = event of getting a multiple of 3 or 5 = {3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 5, 10, 20}.

$\therefore$ $P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{20}$

2. Answer (a)

Total number of balls = (8 + 7 + 6) = 21.

Let E = event that the ball drawn is neither red nor green.

= event that the ball drawn is blue.

$\therefore$ $n(E) = 7$.

$P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 7 / 21 = 1 / 3$

3. Answer (c)

In two throws of a die, $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Let E = event of getting a sum ={(3, 6), (4, 5), (5, 4), (6, 3)}.

$\therefore \quad P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}.$

4. Answer (d)

Here S = {TTT, TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT, HHH}

Let E = event of getting at most two heads.

Then E = {TTT, TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT}.

$\therefore \quad P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{7}{8}.$

5. Answer (b)

In a simultaneous throw of two dice,

we have $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Then, E = {(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 6), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 2), (5, 4), (5, 6), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)}

$\therefore \quad n(E) = 27.$

$\therefore \quad P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{27}{36} = \frac{3}{4}.$

6. Answer (c)

$P(\text{getting a prize}) = \frac{10}{10 + 25} = \frac{10}{35} = \frac{2}{7}$

7. Answer (b)

Clearly, $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Let E = Event that the sum is a prime number.

Then E = {(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 5), (3, 2), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 3), (5, 2), (5, 6), (6, 1), (6, 5)}

$\therefore \quad n(E) = 15.$

$\therefore \quad P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12}.$

8. Answer (c)

Here, $n(S) = 52$.

Let E = event of getting a queen of club or a king of heart.

Then, $n(E) = 2$.

$\therefore \quad P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}.$

9. Answer (b)

Clearly, there are 52 cards, out of which there are 12 face cards.

$\therefore \quad P(\text{getting a face card}) = \frac{12}{52} = \frac{3}{13}.$

10. Answer (b)

Let number of balls = (6 + 8) = 14.

Number of white balls = 8.

$P(\text{drawing a white ball}) = \frac{8}{14} = \frac{4}{7}.$

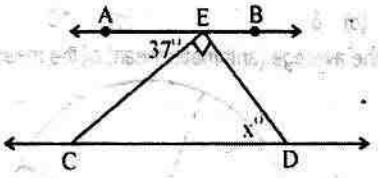
GEOMETRY

LINES AND ANGLES

An angle is formed by the intersection of two lines segments, rays, or lines. The point of intersection is called the vertex.

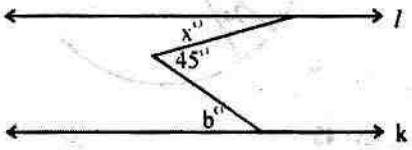
EXERCISE

1. In the figure below, AB is parallel to CD. What is the value of x?



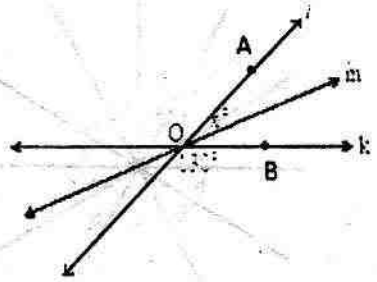
(a) 53 (b) 40 (c) 48 (d) 90

2. In the figure below, lines *l* and *k* are parallel. What is the value of a + b?



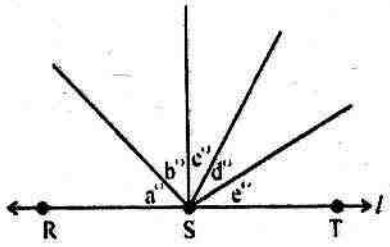
(a) 30 (b) 45 (c) 65 (d) 80

3. In the figure below, lines k, l, and m intersect at O. If line m bisects ∠AOB, what is the value of x?



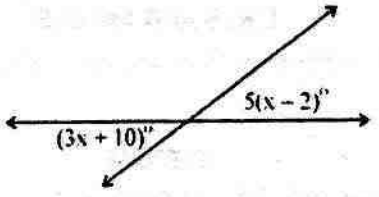
(a) 25 (b) 35 (c) 45 (d) 50

4. In the figure below, R, S, and T are all on line l. What is the average of a, b, c, d and e?



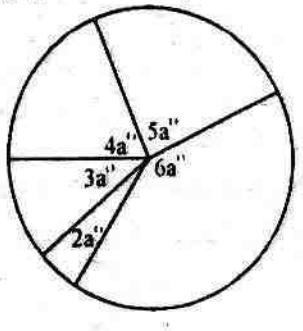
(a) 18 (b) 36 (c) 45 (d) 90

5. In the figure below, what is the value of x?



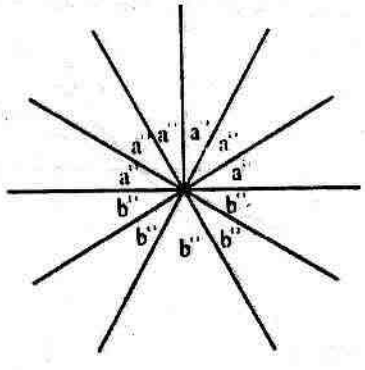
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 20

6. In the figure below, what is the average (arithmetic mean) of the measures of the five angles?



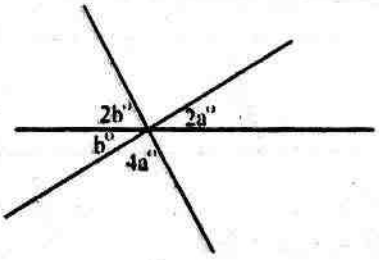
(a) 36 (b) 45 (c) 60 (d) 72

7. In the figure below, what is the value of $\frac{b+a}{b-a}$?



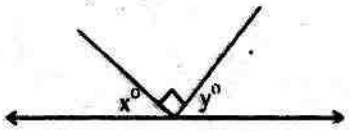
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 30

8. In the figure below, what is the value of b?



(a) 9 (b) 18 (c) 27 (d) 36

9. In the figure below, what is the value of x if y : x = 3 : 2?

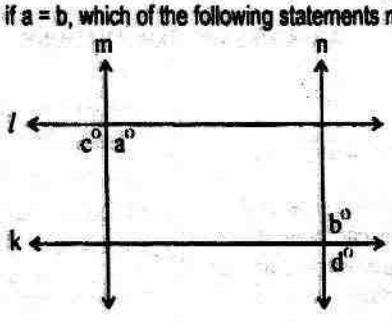


(a) 18 (b) 27 (c) 36 (d) 45

10. What is the measure of the angle formed by the minute and hour hands of a clock at 1 : 50?

(a) 90° (b) 95° (c) 105° (d) 115°

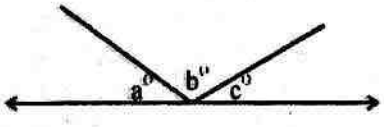
11. Concerning of the figure below, if a = b, which of the following statements must be true?



I. c = d
II. l and k are parallel
III. m and l are perpendicular

(a) I only (b) I and II only (c) I and III only (d) I, II and III

12. In the figure below, a : b = 3 : 5 and c : b = 2 : 1. What is the measure of the largest angle?

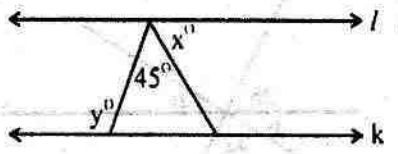


(a) 30 (b) 45 (c) 90 (d) 100

13. A, B and C are points on a line with B between A and C. Let M and N be the midpoints of AB and BC, respectively. If AB : BC = 3 : 1, what is MN : BC?

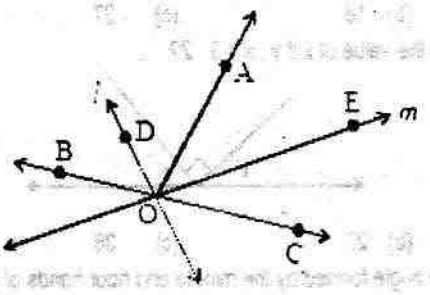
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 1

14. In the figure below, lines k and l are parallel. What is the value of y – x?



(a) 15 (b) 30 (c) 45 (d) 60

15. In the figure below, line m bisects ∠AOC and line *l* bisects ∠AOB. What is the measure of ∠DOE?



(a) 75 (b) 90 (c) 100 (d) 105

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

$37 + 90 + x = 180 \Rightarrow 127 + x = 180 \Rightarrow x = 53$

2. Answer (b)

It is impossible to determine the value of either a or b. We can however, find $a + b$. We can draw a line through the vertex of the angle parallel to l and k. Then $a = x$, and looking at the bottom two lines, we see that $b = y$. So, $a + b = x + y = 45$

3. Answer (a)

$\angle AOB + 130 = 180$

$\Rightarrow m\angle AOB = 50$;

and since m bisects $\angle AOB$, $x = 25$

4. Answer (b)

The sum of a, bc, d and e is 180,

and so their average is $\frac{180}{5} = 36$

5. Answer (c)

Since the measures of the vertical angles are equal,

$3x + 10 = 5(x - 2)$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 10 = 5x - 10$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 20 = 5x$

$\Rightarrow 20 = 2x$

$\Rightarrow x = 10$

6. Answer (d)

The making in the angles are irrelevant. The sum of the measures of the five angles is 360°, and $360 \div 5 = 72$; but you would have wasted time.

7. Answer (c)

From the diagram,

we see that $6a = 180$ which implies that $a = 30$,

and that $5b = 180$, which implies that $b = 36$.

So, $\frac{b + a}{b - a} = \frac{36 + 30}{36 - 30} = \frac{66}{6} = 11$

8. Answer (d)

Since vertical angles and equal, the two unmarked angles are $2b$ and $4a$. Since the sum of the six angles is 360°.

$360 = 4a + 2b + 2a + 4a + 2b + b = 10a + 5b$.

However, since vertical angles are equal, $b = 2a$

$\Rightarrow 5b = 10a$.

Hence, $360 = 10a + 5b = 10a + 10a = 20a$

$\Rightarrow a = 18$ and $b = 36$

9. Answer (c)

Since $x + y + 90 = 180$, $x + y = 90$.

Also since $y:x = 3:2$, $y = 3t$ and $x = 2t$.

Therefore $3t + 2t = 90 \Rightarrow 5t = 90 \Rightarrow t = 18$

$\Rightarrow x = 2(18) = 36$

10. Answer (d)

For problems such as this, always draw a diagram. The measure of each of the 12 central angles from one number to the next on the clock is 30°. At 1:50

the minute hand is pointing at 10, and the hour hand has gave $\frac{5}{6}$ of the way from 1 to 2. So from 10 to 1 on the clock is 90^0 and from 1 to the hour hand is $\frac{5}{6}$ x $30^0 = 25^0$ for total of $90 + 25 = 115^0$

11. Answer (a)

No conclusions can be made about the lines; they could form any angles whatsoever. (II and III are both false) I is true.

$c = 180 - a = 180 - b = d$.

12. Answer (d)

Since $a: b = 3: 5$, then $a = 3x$ and $b = 5x$

and since $c: b = c:5x = 2:1$, $c = 10x$.

Then $3x + 5x + 10x = 180$

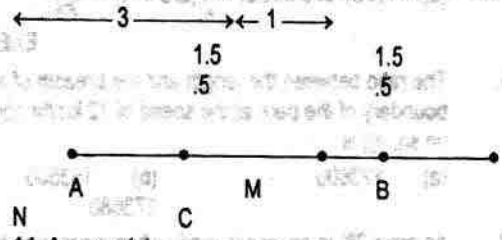
$\Rightarrow 18x = 180$

$\Rightarrow x = 10$

$\Rightarrow c = 10x = 100$.

13. Answer (d)

From the figure below, you can see that MN: $BC = 2:1$



14. Answer (c)

Since the lines are parallel, the angle marked y and the sum of the angles marked x and 45 are equal: $y = x + 45 \Rightarrow y - x = 45$.

15. Answer (b)

Let $x = \frac{1}{2}m\angle AOC$, and $y = \frac{1}{2}m\angle AOB$.

Then, $x + y = \frac{1}{2}m\angle AOC + \frac{1}{2}m\angle AOB = \frac{1}{2}(180) = 90$

AREA AND PERIMETER

IMPORTANT FORMULAE

1. (a) Area of a rectangle = (Length x Breadth).

$\therefore$ Length $= \left(\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Breadth}}\right)$ and Breadh $= \left(\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Length}}\right)$

(b) Perimeter of a rectangle = 2(Length + Breadth).

2. Area of a square = $(\text{side})^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\text{diagonal})^2$.

3. (a) Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}\times$ Base $\times$ Height.

(b) Area of an equilateral triangle = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\text{side})^2$

(c) Radius of incircle of an equilateral triangle of side a, $= \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$.

(d) Radius of circumcircle of an equilateral triangle of side a, $= \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$.

4. (a) Area of parallelogram = (Base $\times$ Height).

(b) Area of a rhombus = $\frac{1}{2}\times$ (Product of diagonals).

(c) Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}\times$ (sum of parallel sides) x distance between them.

5. (a) Area of a circle = πR^2, where R is the radius.

(b) Circumference of a circle = $2\pi R$.

(c). Length of an arc = $\frac{2\pi R\theta}{360}$, , where θ is the central angle.

(d) Area of a sector = $\frac{1}{2}$(arc × R) = $\frac{\pi R^2\theta}{360}$.

19

EXERCISE

1. The ratio between the length and the breadth of a rectangular park is 3 : 2. If a man cycling along the boundary of the park at the speed of 12 km/hr completes one round in 8 minutes, then the area of the park (in sq. m) is:
(a) 123600 (b) 153600 (c) 163650 (d) 173680

2. An error 2% in excess is made while measuring the side of a square. The percentage of error in the calculated area of the square is:
(a) 3.05% (b) 5.5% (c) 7.1% (d) 4.04%

3. The ratio between the perimeter and the breadth of a rectangle is 5 : 1. If the area of the rectangle is 216 sq. cm, what is the length of the rectangle?
(a) 8 cm (b) 18 cm (c) 12 cm (d) 15 cm

4. The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is:
(a) 28% (b) 33% (c) 44% (d) 52%

5. A rectangular park 60 m long and 40 m wide has two concrete crossroads running in the middle of the park and rest of the park has been used as a lawn. If the area of the lawn is 2109 sq. m, then what is the width of the road?
(a) 1.5 m (b) 3 m (c) 4.5 m (d) 5.5 m

6. The diagonal of the floor of a rectangular closet is $7\frac{1}{2}$feet. The shorter side of the closet is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. What is the area of the closet in square feet?
(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 27 (d) 33

7. A towel, when bleached, was found to have lost 20% of its length and 10% of its breadth. The percentage of decrease in area is:
(a) 12% (b) 15% (c) 20% (d) 28%

8. A man walked diagonally across a square lot. Approximately, what was the percent saved by not walking along the edges?
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 35

9. The diagonal of a rectangle is $\sqrt{41}$ cm and its area is 20 sq. cm. The perimeter of the rectangle must be:
(a) 12 cm (b) 18 cm (c) 22 cm (d) 25 cm

10. What is the least number of squares tiles required to pave the floor of a room 15 m 17 cm long and 9 m^2 cm broad?
(a) 814 (b) 825 (c) 830 (d) 840

11. The difference between the length and breadth of a rectangle is 23 m. If its perimeter is 206 m, then its area is:
(a) 1220 m^2 (b) 1350 m^2 (c) 2245 m^2(d) 2520 m^2

12. The length of a rectangle is halved, while its breadth is tripled. What is the percentage change in area?
(a) 15% increase (b) 50% increase (c) 60% decrease (d) 65% decrease

13. The length of a rectangular plot is 20 metres more than its breadth. If the cost of fencing the plot @ 26.50 per metre is Rs. 5300, what is the length of the plot in metres?
(a) 25 m (b) 45 m (c) 55 m (d) 60 m

14. A rectangular field is to be fenced on three sides leaving a side of 20 feet uncovered. If the area of the field is 680 sq. feet, how many feet of fencing will be required?
(a) 22 (b) 33 (c) 68 (d) 88

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (b)

Perimeter = Distance covered in 8 min. = $\left(\frac{12000}{60} \times 8\right)$ m = 1600 m

Let length = $3x$ metres and breadth = $2x$ metres.

Then, $2(3x + 2x) = 1600$ or $x = 160$.

$\therefore$ Length = 480 m and Breadth = 320 m.

$\therefore$ Area = (480×320) m^2 = 153600 m^2.

2. Answer (d)

100 cm is read as 102 cm.

$A_1 = (100 \times 100)$ cm^2 and $A_2 = (102 \times 102)$ cm^2.

$(A_2 - A_1) = [(102)^2 - (100)^2]$

$= (102 + 100) \times (102 - 100)$

$= 404$ cm^2.

$\therefore$ Percentage error = $\left(\frac{404}{100 \times 100} \times 100\right)$ % = 4.04 %

3. Answer (b)

$\frac{2(l + b)}{b} = \frac{5}{1}$

$\Rightarrow 2l + 2b = 5b$

$\Rightarrow 3b = 2l$

$\Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{3}l$

Then, Area = 216 cm^2

$\Rightarrow l \times b = 216$

$\Rightarrow l \times \frac{2}{3}l = 216$

$\Rightarrow l^2 = 324$

$\Rightarrow l = 18$ cm.

4. Answer (c)

Let original length = x metres

and original breadth = y metres.

Original area = (xy) m^2.

New length = $\left(\frac{120}{100}x\right)$ m = $\left(\frac{6}{5}x\right)$ m.

New breadth = $\left(\frac{120}{100}y\right)$ m = $\left(\frac{6}{5}y\right)$ m.

New area = $\left(\frac{6}{5}x \times \frac{6}{5}y\right)$ m^2 = $\left(\frac{36}{25}xy\right)$

The difference between the original area = xy and new area $36/25\ xy$ is

$= (36/25)xy - xy$

$= xy(36/25 - 1)$

$= xy(11/25)$ or $(11/25)xy$

$\therefore$ Increase % = $\left(\frac{11}{25}xy \times \frac{1}{xy} \times 100\right)$ % = 44%.

5. Answer (b)

Area of the park = (60×40) m^2 = 2400 m^2.

Area of the lawn = 2109 m^2.

$\therefore$ Area of the crossroads = $(2400 - 2109)$ m^2 = 291 m^2.

Let the width of the road be x metres. Then,

$60x + 40x - x^2 = 291$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 100x + 291 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x - 97)(x - 3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 3$.

6. Answer (c)

Other side = $\sqrt{\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2}$ ft

$\Rightarrow$ Other side = $\sqrt{\frac{144}{4}} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$ ft

$\therefore$ Area of closet = (6 x 4.5) sq. ft = 27 sq. ft.

7. Answer (d)

Let original length = x and original breadth = y.

Decrease in area = $xy - \left(\frac{80x}{100} \times \frac{90y}{100}\right)$

$= \left(xy - \frac{18}{25}xy\right) = \frac{7}{25}xy$

$\therefore$ Decrease % = $\left(\frac{7}{25}xy \times \frac{1}{xy} \times 100\right)$ % = 28%.

8. Answer (c)

Let the side of the square(ABCD) be x metres.

Then, AB + BC = $2x$ metres.

AC = $(1.41x)$ m.

Saving on $2x$ metres = $(0.59x)$ m.

Saving % = $\left(\frac{0.59x}{2x} \times 100\right)$ % = 30% (approx.)

9. Answer (b)

$\sqrt{l^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{41}$

Also, $lb = 20$.

$(l+b)^2 = (l^2+b^2) + 2lb = 41 + 40 = 81$

$\Rightarrow (l+b) = 9.$

$\therefore$ Perimeter $= 2(l+b) = 18$ cm.

10. Answer (a)

Length of largest tile = H.C.F. of 1517 cm and 902 cm = 41 cm.

Area of each tile = (41×41) cm^2.

$\therefore$ Required number of tiles $= \dfrac{1517 \times 902}{41 \times 41} = 814.$

11. Answer (d)

We have: $(l-b) = 23$ and $2(l+b) = 206$ or $(l+b) = 103$.

Solving the two equations, we get: $l = 63$ and $b = 40$.

$\therefore$ Area $= (l \times b) = (63 \times 40)$ m$^2 = 2520$ m^2.

12. Answer (b)

Let original length $= x$ and original breadth $= y$.

Original area $= xy$.

New length $= \dfrac{x}{2}$.

New breadth $= 3y$.

New area $= \left(\dfrac{x}{2} \times 3y\right) = \dfrac{3}{2}xy.$

$\therefore$ Increase % $= \left(\dfrac{1}{2}xy \times \dfrac{1}{xy} \times 100\right)\% = 50\%.$

13. Answer (d)

Let breadth $= x$ metres.

Then, length $= (x + 20)$ metres.

Perimeter $= \left(\dfrac{5300}{26.50}\right)$ m $= 200$ m.

$\therefore$ $2[(x + 20) + x] = 200$

$\Rightarrow$ $2x + 20 = 100$

$\Rightarrow$ $2x = 80$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 40.$

Hence, length $= x + 20 = 60$ m.

14. Answer (d)

We have: $l = 20$ ft and $lb = 680$ sq. ft.

So, $b = 34$ ft.

$\therefore$ Length of fencing $= (l + 2b) = (20 + 68)$ ft $= 88$ ft.

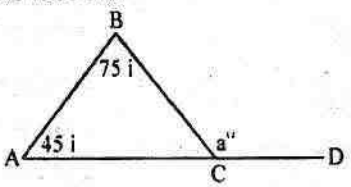
TRIANGLES

More geometry questions pertain to triangle than to any other topic. To answer them, there are several important facts that you need to know about the angles and sides of triangles. There are some key facts which are very useful. These are as under:

1. In any triangle, the sum of the measures of the three angles is 180°.
   $x + y + z = 180$
2. The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to sum of the measures of the two opposite interior angles.
3. In any triangle:
   (i) the longest side is opposite the largest angle;
   (ii) the shortest side is opposite the smallest angle;
   (iii) sides with the same length are opposite angles with the same measure.
4. In any right triangle, the sum of the measures of the two acute angles is 90°.
5. An altitude divides an equilateral triangle into two 30 – 60 – 90 right triangles.

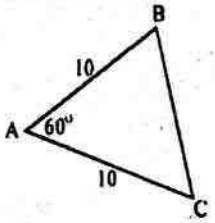
EXERCISE

1. What is the area of an equilateral triangle whose sides are 10?
   (a) $25\sqrt{3}$ (b) 50 (c) $50\sqrt{3}$ (d) 100
2. In the figure at the right, what is the value of a?



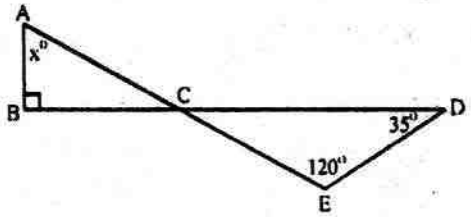
(a) 45 (b) 60 (c) 75 (d) 120

3. In the figure at the right, what is the perimeter of ΔABC?



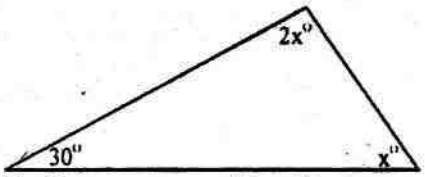
(a) $20 + 10\sqrt{2}$ (b) $20 + 10\sqrt{3}$ (c) 25 (d) 30

4. In the figure below, what is the value of x?



(a) 45 (b) 65 (c) 25 (d) 55

5. In the triangle below, what is the value of x?



(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50

6. If the difference between the measures of the two smaller angles of a right triangle is 8°, what is the measure, in degrees, of the smallest angle?

(a) 41 (b) 42 (c) 49 (d) 53

7. Two sides of a right triangle are 12 and 13. Which of the following could be the length of the third side?

I. 5 II. 11 III. $\sqrt{313}$

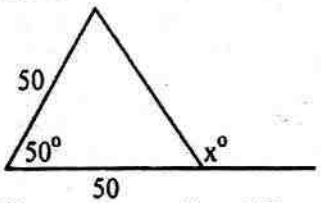
(a) I only (b) II only (c) I and II (d) I and III

8. What is the value of PS in the triangle below?

S

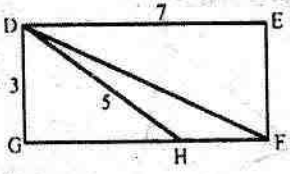
(a) $5\sqrt{2}$ (b) 13 (c) 11 (d) 10

9 What is the value of x in the figure below?



(a) 80 (b) 100 (c) 115 (d) 120

Questions 10 – 11 refer to the following figure.



DEFG is a rectangle

10. What is the area of ΔDFH?

(a) 3 (b) 4.5 (c) 6 (d) 7.5

11. What is the perimeter of ΔDFH?

(a) $8+\sqrt{41}$ (b) $8+\sqrt{58}$ (c) 16 (d) 17

Questions 12 – 13 refer to the following figure.

z

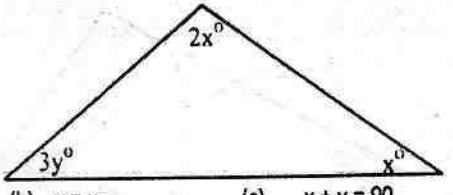
12. What is the perimeter of ΔABC?

(a) 48 (b) $48+12\sqrt{3}$ (c) $48+12\sqrt{2}$ (d) 60

13. What is the area ΔABC?

(a) 108 (b) $54+72\sqrt{2}$ (c) $54+72\sqrt{3}$ (d) 198

14. Which of the following expresses a true relationship between x and y in the figure below?



(a) $y = 60 - x$ (b) $y = x$ (c) $x + y = 90$ (d) $y = 180 - 3x$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

The area of $\triangle = \frac{1}{2}(10)(5\sqrt{3}) = 25\sqrt{3}$.

2. Answer (d)

$a = 45 + 75 = 120$

3. Answer (d)

Since $AB = AC$, $m\angle B = m\angle C$. Represent each of them by x.

Then, $x + x + 60 = 180 \Rightarrow 2x = 120 \Rightarrow x = 60$

Since the measure of each angle of $\triangle ABC$ is 60, the triangle is equilateral.

So, $BC = 10$, and the perimeter is $10 + 10 + 10 = 30$

4. Answer (b)

$\angle DCE + 120 + 35 = 180$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCE + 155 = 180$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCE = 25$

Since vertical angles are equal, $m\angle ACB = 25$

$x + 90 + 25 = 180$

$\Rightarrow x + 115 = 180$

$\Rightarrow x = 65$

5. Answer (d)

$x + 2x + 30 = 180$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 30 = 180$

$\Rightarrow 3x = 150$

$\Rightarrow x = 50$

6. Answer (c)

Let the angles by x and y

So, $x + y = 90$ and $x - y = 8$

Now solve for we get $x = 49$

7. Answer (d)

A right triangle cannot be of lengths 11, 12, 13.

So II is false.

8. Answer (b)

Since $PR = 20$ and $QR = 16$, $\triangle PQR$ is a right triangle.

So $PQ = 12$

$\triangle PQS$ is a right triangle whose legs are 5 and 12.

The hypotenuse, PS, therefore, is 13.

9. Answer (c)

Label the other angles in the triangle as a and b.

So, $50 + a + b = 180$

$\Rightarrow a + b = 130$ and since the triangle is isosceles, $a = b$, therefore, a and b are each 65, and $x = 180 - 65 = 115$.

10. Answer (b)

Area of $\triangle DGH = (0.5) \times (3) \times (4) = 6$

Area of $\triangle DGF = (0.5) \times (3) \times (7) = 10.5$

So Area of $\triangle DFH$ = Area of $\triangle DGF$ - Area of $\triangle DGH$

$= 4.5$

11. Answer (b)

By the Pythagorean therefore,

$(DF)^2 = 3^2 + 7^2 = 9 + 49 = 58$

$\Rightarrow DF = \sqrt{58}$.

So the perimeter is $3 + 5 + \sqrt{58} = 8 + \sqrt{58}$

12. Answer (b)

$\triangle ADC$ is a $30 - 60 - 90$ triangle, whose shorter leg is 12. Hypotenuse AC is 24, and leg CD is $12\sqrt{3}$. So the perimeter is: $24 + 15 + 9 + 12\sqrt{3} = 48 + 12\sqrt{3}$

13. Answer (c)

We have the base $(9 + 12\sqrt{3})$ and height 12 of $\triangle ABC$. Then, the area is, $\frac{1}{2}(12)(9 + 12\sqrt{3}) = 54 + 72\sqrt{3}$.

14. Answer (a)

$x + 2x + 3y = 180$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 3y = 180$

$\Rightarrow x + y = 60$

$\Rightarrow y = 60 - x$.

CIRCLES

EXERCISE

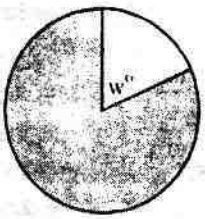
1. What is the circumference of a circle whose area is 100π?

   (a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 10π (d) 20π

2. What is the area of a circle whose circumference is π?

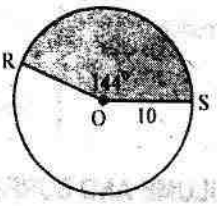
   (a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) π (d) 2π

3. In the figure below, the area of the shaded sector is 85 % of the area of the entire circle, what is the value of w?



   (a) 15 (b) 30 (c) 45 (d) 54

Question 4 – 5 refer to the following figure.



4. What is the length of arc RS?

   (a) 8 (b) 20 (c) 8π (d) 20π

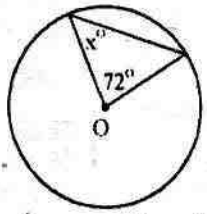
5. What is the area of the shaded sector?

(a) 8 (b) 20π (c) 8π (d) 40π

6. The circumference of a circle is $a\pi$ units, and the area of the circle is $b\pi$ square units. If a = b, what is the radius of the circle?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) π

7. In the figure below, what is the value of x?



(a) 30 (b) 36 (c) 45 (d) 54

8. If A is the area and C the circumference of a circle, which of the following is an expression for A in terms of C?

(a) $\frac{C^2}{4\pi}$ (b) $\frac{C^2}{4\pi^2}$ (c) 2C (d) $2C^2\sqrt{\pi}$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (d)

$A = \pi r^2 = 100\,\pi \Rightarrow r^2 = 100 \Rightarrow r = 10$

So, $C = 2\,\pi r = 2\pi(10) = 20\,\pi$.

2. Answer (a)

$C = 2\pi r \Rightarrow 2r = 1 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$

So, $A = \pi r^2 = \pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}$

3. Answer (d)

Since the shaded area is 85% of the circle, the white area is 15% of the circle.

So, w is 15% of 360^o: $0.15 \times 360 = 54$

4. Answer (c)

The length of the are RS is $\frac{144}{360}$ of the circumference:

$\left(\frac{144}{360}\right) 2\pi\,(10) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) 20\pi = 8\pi.$

5. Answer (d)

The area of the shaded sector is $\left(\frac{144}{360}\right)$ of the area of the circle: $\left(\frac{144}{360}\right)\pi\,(10)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) 100\pi = 40\pi.$

6. Answer (b)

Since $C = a\pi = b\pi = A$,

we have $2\pi r = \pi r^2$

$\Rightarrow 2r = r^2$

$\Rightarrow r = 2.$

7. Answer (d)

$180 = 72 + 2x$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 108$

$\Rightarrow x = 54$

8. Answer (a)

$C = 2\pi r \Rightarrow r = \frac{C}{2\pi}$

$\Rightarrow A = \pi\left(\frac{C}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{C^2}{4\pi}$

VOLUME AND SURFACE AREA

1. CUBOID

Let length = l, breadth = b and height = h units. Then

Volume= ($lxbxh$) cubic units.

Surface area= $2(lb+bh+lh)$ sq. units.

2. CUBE

Let each edge of a cube be of length a. Then,

Volume $= a^3$ cubic units.

Surface area $= 6a^2$ sq. units.

3. CYLINDER

Let radius of base $= r$ and Height (or length) $= h$. Then,

Volume $= (\pi r^2 h)$ cubic units.

Curved surface area $= (2\pi rh)$ sq. units.

Total surface area $= 2\pi r(h+r)$ sq. units.

4. CONE

Let radius of base $= r$ and Height $= h$. Then,

Volume $= \left(\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\right)$ cubic units.

Curved surface area $= (\pi rl)$ sq. units.

Total surface area $= (\pi rl + \pi r^2)$ sq. units.

5. SPHERE

Let the radius of the sphere be r. Then,

Volume $= \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right)$ cubic units.

Surface area $= (4\pi r^2)$ sq. units.

6. HEMISPHERE

Let the radius of a hemisphere be r. Then,

Volume $= \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3\right)$ cubic units.

Curved surface area $= (2\pi r^2)$ sq. units.

Total surface area $= (3\pi r^2)$ sq. units.

Note: 1 litre = 1000 cm^3.

EXERCISE

1. The sum of the lengths of all the edges of a cube is 6 centimeters. What is the volume, in cubic centimeters, of the cube?

   (a) 1/8 (b) ¼ (c) 1/2 (d) 1

2. What is the volume of a cube whose surface area is 150?

   (a) 25 (b) 100 (c) 125 (d) 1000

3. What is the number of cubic inches in one cubic foot?

   (a) 12 (b) 144 (c) 684 (d) 1728

4. *A solid metal cube of edge 3 feet is placed in a rectangular tank whose length, width, and height are 3, 4 and 5 feet, respectively. What is the volume, in cubic feet, of water that the tank can now hold?*

   (a) 20 (b) 27 (c) 33 (d) 48

5. *The height, h, of a cylinder is equal to the edge of a cube. If the cylinder and cube have the same volume, what is the radius of the cylinder?*

   (a) $\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ (b) $h\sqrt{\pi}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{h}$ (d) $\frac{h^2}{\pi}$

6. A 5-foot-long cylindrical pipe has an inner diameter of 6 feet and an outer diameter of 8 feet. If the total surface area (inside and out, including the ends) is $k\pi$, what is the value of k?

   (a) 7 (b) 40 (c) 48 (d) 84

7. Three identical balls fit snugly into a cylindrical can: the radius of the spheres equals the radius of the can, and the balls just touch the bottom and the top f the can. If the formula for the volume of a sphere is $V = \frac{4}{3}r^3$, what fraction of the volume of the can is taken up by the balls?

(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

8. 66 cubic centimetres of silver is drawn into a wire 1 mm in diameter. The length of the wire in metres will be:
(a) 84 (b) 88 (c) 92 (d) 98

9. The curved surface area of a cylindrical pillar is 264 m^2 and its volume is 924 m^3. Find the ratio of its diameter to its height.
(a) 2 : 5 (b) 7 : 3 (c) 5 : 7 (d) 4 : 7

10. How many bricks, each measuring 25 cm x 11.25 cm x 6 cm, will be needed to build a wall of 8 m x 6 m x 22.5 cm?
(a) 4000 (b) 5000 (c) 6400 (d) 6700

11. A large cube is formed from the material obtained by melting three smaller cubes of 3, 4 and 5 cm side. What is the ratio of the total surface areas of the smaller cubes and the large cube?
(a) 3 : 5 (b) 8 : 13 (c) 25 : 18 (d) 29 : 35

12. A boat having a length 3 m and breadth 2 m is floating on a lake. The boat sinks by 1 cm when a man gets on it. The density of water is 1000 kg/m^3. The mass of the man is:
(a) 30 kg (b) 60 kg (c) 65 kg (d) 70 kg

13. A hall is 15 m long and 12 m broad. If the sum of the areas of the floor and the ceiling is equal to the sum of the areas of four walls, the volume of the hall is:
(a) 800 (b) 850 (c) 1200 (d) 1350

14. A right triangle with sides 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm is rotated the side of 3 cm to form a cone. The volume of the cone so formed is:
(a) 12 πcm^3 (b) 18 πcm^3 (c) 20 πcm^3 (d) 25 πcm^3

15. A metallic sheet is of rectangular shape with dimensions 48 m x 36 m. From each of its corners, a square is cut off so as to make an open box. If the length of the square is 8 m, the volume of the box (in m3) is:
(a) 4088 (b) 5120 (c) 6210 (d) 6600

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

Since a cube has 12 edges, we have $12e = 6 \Rightarrow e = \frac{1}{2}$

Therefore, $V = e^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

2. Answer (c)

Since the surface area is 150, each of the 6 faces is a square whose area is 150 ÷ 6 = 25. So, the edges are all 5, and the volume is $5^3 = 125$.

3. Answer (d)

The volume of the cube whose edges are 1 foot can be expressed in either of two ways:

$(1 \text{ foot})^3$ = 1 cubic foot

or

$(12 \text{ inches})^3$ = 1728 cubic inches.

4. Answer (c)

The volume of the tank is 3 × 4 × 5 = 60 cubic units, but the solid cube is taking up $= 3^3 = 27$ cubic units. Therefore the tank can hold 60 – 27 = 33 cubic units of water.

5. Answer (a)

Since the volumes are equal, $\pi r^2 h = e^3 = h^3$

Therefore, $\pi r^2 = h^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{h^2}{\pi} \Rightarrow r = \frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}$

6. Answer (d)

Total surface area = $40\pi + 30\pi + 7\pi + 7\pi = 84\pi$

$\Rightarrow k = 84$.

7. Answer (d)

To avoid using r,asume that the radius of the spheres and the can are 1.

Then the volume of each ball is $\frac{4}{3}\pi (1)^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi$, and the totl volume of the 3 balls is = 4π.

Since the light of the can is 6,

the voume of the can is $\pi (1)^2 (6) = 6\pi$.

So the balls take up $\frac{4\pi}{6\pi} = \frac{2}{3}$ of the can.

8. Answer (a)

Let the length of the wire be h.

Radius = $\frac{1}{2}$ mm = $\frac{1}{20}$ cm. Then,

$\Rightarrow \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1}{20} \times \frac{1}{20} \times h = 66$.

$\Rightarrow h = \left(\frac{66 \times 20 \times 20 \times 7}{22}\right) = 8400$ cm = 84 m.

9. Answer (b)

$\frac{\pi r^2 h}{2\pi r h} = \frac{924}{264} \Rightarrow r = \left(\frac{924}{264} \times 2\right) = 7$ m.

$\therefore$ Required ratio = $\frac{2r}{h} = \frac{14}{6} = 7 : 3$.

10. Answer (c)

Number of bricks = $\frac{\text{Volume of the wall}}{\text{Volume of 1 brick}}$

$= \left(\frac{800 \times 600 \times 22.5}{25 \times 11.25 \times 6}\right) =$ 6400.

11. Answer (c)

Volume of the large cube = $(3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3) = 216$ cm^3.

Let the edge of the large cube be a.

So, $a^3 = 216 \Rightarrow a = 6$ cm.

$\therefore$ Required ratio = $\left(\frac{6 \times (3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2)}{6 \times 6^2}\right) = \frac{50}{36} = 25$

18.

12. Answer (b)

Volume of water displaced = $(3 \times 2 \times 0.01)$ m^3 = 0.06 m^3.

Mass of man = Vol. of water displaced × Density of water

= (0.06 × 1000) kg

= 60 kg.

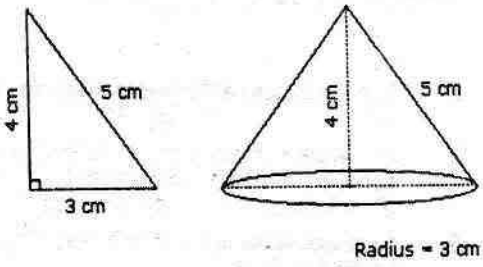
13. Answer (c)

$2(15 + 12) \times h = 2(15 \times 12)$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{180}{27}$ m $\frac{20}{3}$ m.

$\therefore$ Volume = $\left(15 \times 12 \times \frac{20}{3}\right)$ m^3 = 1200 m^3.

14. Answer (a)



Radius = 3 cm

Clearly, we have r = 3 cm and h = 4 cm.

$\therefore$ Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 3^2 \times 4\right)$ cm^3 = 12 π cm^3.

15. Answer (b)

Clearly, l= (48 – 16) m = 32 m,

b= (36 -16)m = 20 m,

h= 8 m.

$\therefore$ Volume of the box = $(32 \times 20 \times 8)$ m^3 = 5120 m^3.

MISCELLANEOUS

TIME AND DISTANCE

Important Formulas

Speed, Time and Distance:

$$\text{Speed} = \left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}\right), \text{Time} = \left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}\right), \text{Distance} = (\text{Speed} \times \text{Time}).$$

km/hr to m/sec conversion:

$$x \text{ km/hr} = \left(x \times \frac{5}{18}\right) \text{ m/sec.}$$

m/sec to km/hr conversion:

$$x \text{ m/sec} = \left(x \times \frac{18}{5}\right) \text{ km/hr.}$$

If the ratio of the speeds of A and B is $a : b$, then the ratio of the the times taken by then to cover the same distance is $\frac{1}{a} : \frac{1}{b}$ or $b : a$.

Suppose a man covers a certain distance at x km/hr and an equal distance at y km/hr. Then, the average speed during the whole journey is $\left(\frac{2xy}{x+y}\right)$ km/hr.

EXERCISE

1. A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?
   (a) 3.6 (b) 7.2 (c) 8.4 (d) 10
2. An aeroplane covers a certain distance at a speed of 240 kmph in 5 hours. To cover the same distance in $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours, it must travel at a speed of:
   (a) 250 kmph (b) 385 kmph (c) 680 kmph (d) 720 kmph
3. If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is:
   (a) 50 km (b) 60 km (c) 65 km (d) 85 km
4. A train can travel 50% faster than a car. Both start from point A at the same time and reach point B 75 km away from A at the same time. On the way, however, the train lost about 12.5 minutes while stopping at the stations. The speed of the car is:
   (a) 90 kmph (b) 95 kmph (c) 120 kmph (d) 125 kmph
5. Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 54 kmph and including stoppages, it is 45 kmph. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour?
   (a) 7 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 22
6. In a flight of 600 km, an aircraft was slowed down due to bad weather. Its average speed for the trip was reduced by 200 km/hr and the time of flight increased by 30 minutes. The duration of the flight is:
   (a) 1 hour (b) 2 hours (c) 4 hours (d) 5 hours
7. A man completes a journey in 10 hours. He travels first half of the journey at the rate of 21 km/hr and second half at the rate of 24 km/hr. Find the total journey in km.
   (a) 200 km (b) 224 km (c) 240 km (d) 245 km
8. The ratio between the speeds of two trains is 7 : 8. If the second train runs 400 km in 4 hours, then the speed of the first train is:
   (a) 65.5 km/hr (b) 75 km/hr (c) 85.25 km/hr (d) 87.5 km/hr
9. A man on tour travels first 160 km at 64 km/hr and the next 160 km at 80 km/hr. The average speed for the first 320 km of the tour is:
   (a) 40.45 km/hr (b) 50.25 km/hr (c) 71.11 km/hr (d) 80 km/hr
10. In covering a distance of 30 km, Ali takes 2 hours more than Shabbir. If Ali doubles his speed, then he

would take 1 hour less than Shabbir. Ali's speed is:
(a) 5 kmph (b) 7 kmph (c) 9 kmph (d) 12 kmph

11. Rashid is travelling on his cycle and has calculated to reach point A at 2 P.M. if he travels at 10 kmph, he will reach there at 12 noon if he travels at 15 kmph. At what speed must he travel to reach A at 1 P.M.?
(a) 3 kmph (b) 8 kmph (c) 12 kmph (d) 16 kmph

12. A farmer travelled a distance of 61 km in 9 hours. He travelled partly on foot @ 4 km/hr and partly on bicycle @ 9 km/hr. The distance travelled on foot is:
(a) 8 km (b) 12 km (c) 16 km (d) 19 km

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (b)

Speed $= \left(\frac{600}{5 \times 60}\right)$ m/sec.

$= 2$ m/sec.

Converting m/sec to km/hr

$= \left(2 \times \frac{18}{5}\right)$ km/hr

$= 7.2$ km/hr.

2. Answer (d)

Distance $= (240 \times 5) = 1200$ km.

Speed = Distance/Time

Speed = 1200/(5/3) km/hr.

$\therefore$ Required speed $= \left(1200 \times \frac{3}{5}\right)$ km/hr $= 720$ km/hr.

3. Answer (a)

Let the actual distance travelled be x km.

Then, $\frac{x}{10} = \frac{x+20}{14}$

$\Rightarrow 14x = 10x + 200$

$\Rightarrow 4x = 200$

$\Rightarrow x = 50$ km.

4. Answer (c)

Let speed of the car be x kmph.

Then, speed of the train $= \frac{150}{100}x = \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)$ kmph.

$\therefore \frac{75}{x} - \frac{75}{(3/2)x} = \frac{125}{10 \times 60}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{75}{x} - \frac{50}{x} = \frac{5}{24}$

$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{25 \times 24}{5}\right) = 120$ kmph.

5. Answer (b)

Due to stoppages, it covers 9 km less.

Time taken to cover 9 km $= \left(\frac{9}{54} \times 60\right)$ min. $= 10$ min.

6. Answer (a)

Let the duration of the flight be x hours.

Then, $\frac{600}{x} - \frac{600}{x + (1/2)} = 200$

$\Rightarrow \frac{600}{x} - \frac{1200}{2x+1} = 200$

$\Rightarrow x(2x + 1) = 3$

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (2x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 1$ hr. [neglecting the -ve value of x]

7. Answer (b)

$\frac{(1/2)x}{21} + \frac{(1/2)x}{24} = 10$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{21} + \frac{x}{24} = 20$

$\Rightarrow 15x = 168 \times 20$

$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{168 \times 20}{15}\right) = 224$ km.

8. Answer (d)

Let the speed of two trains be $7x$ and $8x$ km/hr.

Then, $8x = \left(\frac{400}{4}\right) = 100$

$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{100}{8}\right) = 12.5$

$\therefore$ Speed of first train $= (7 \times 12.5)$ km/hr $= 87.5$ km/hr.

9. Answer (c)

Total time taken $= \left(\frac{160}{64} + \frac{160}{80}\right)$ hrs. $= \frac{9}{2}$ hrs.

$\therefore$ Average speed $= \left(320 \times \frac{2}{9}\right)$ km/hr $= 71.11$ km/hr.

10. Answer (a)

Let Ali's speed be x km/hr.

Then, $\frac{30}{x}-\frac{30}{2x}=3$

$\Rightarrow \quad 6x = 30$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 5$ km/hr.

11. Answer (c)

Let the distance travelled be x km.

Then, $\frac{x}{10}-\frac{x}{15}=2$

$\Rightarrow \quad 3x-2x = 60$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 60$ km.

Time taken to travel 60 km at 10 km/hr = $\left(\frac{60}{10}\right)$ hrs = 6 hrs.

So, Rashid started 6 hours before 2 P.M. *i.e.*, at 8 A.M.

$\therefore$ Required speed = $\left(\frac{60}{5}\right)$ kmph. = 12 kmph.

12. Answer (c)

Let the distance travelled on foot be x km.

Then, distance travelled on bicycle = $(61-x)$ km.

So, $\frac{x}{4}+\frac{(61-x)}{9}=9$

$\Rightarrow \quad 9x + 4(61-x) = 9 \times 36$

$\Rightarrow \quad 5x = 80$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 16$ km.

PROBLEMS ON AGES

EXERCISE

1. A man is 24 years older than his son. In two years, his age will be twice the age of his son. The present age of his son is:
   (a) 12 years (b) 15 years (c) 18 years (d) 22 years
2. Six years ago, the ratio of the ages of Khalid and Sadaf was 6 : 5. Four years hence, the ratio of their ages will be 11 : 10. What is Sadaf's age at present?
   (a) 16 years (b) 20 years (c) 22 years (d) 25 years
3. The sum of the present ages of a father and his son is 60 years. Six years ago, father's age was five times the age of the son. After 6 years, son's age will be:
   (a) 10 years (b) 12 years (c) 16 years (d) 20 years
4. At present, the ratio between the ages of Ali and Bashir is 4 : 3. After 6 years, Ali age will be 26 years. What is the age of Bashir at present?
   (a) 8 years (b) 15 years (c) 18 and half years (d) 25years
5. Sohail is younger than Rana by 7 years. If their ages are in the respective ratio of 7 : 9, how old is Sohail?
   (a) 12.5 years (b) 15 years (c) 22 years (d) 24.5 years
6. The present ages of three persons are in proportions 4 : 7 : 9. Eight years ago, the sum of their ages was 56. Find their present ages (in years).
   (a) 7, 20, 22 (b) 16, 28, 36 (c) 18, 34, 36(d) 20, 26, 44
7. Ayesha's father was 38 years of age when she was born while her mother was 36 years old when her brother four years younger to her was born. What is the difference between the ages of her parents?
   (a) 3 years (b) 5 years (c) 6 years (d) 10 years
8. A person's present age is two-fifth of the age of his mother. After 8 years, he will be one-half of the age of his mother. How old is the mother at present?
   (a) 28 years (b) 33 years (c) 40 years (d) 44 years
9. The age of father 10 years ago was thrice the age of his son. Ten years hence, father's age will be twice that of his son. The ratio of their present ages is:
   (a) 4 : 7 (b) 7 : 3 (c) 7 : 9 (d) 11 : 13
10. Present ages of Anwar and Ali are in the ratio of 5 : 4 respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 11 : 9 respectively. What is Ali present age in years?
    (a) 24 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 35

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (d)

Let the son's present age be x years. Then, man's present age = $(x+24)$ years.

$\therefore \quad (x+24)+2 = 2(x+2)$

$\Rightarrow \quad x+26 = 2x+4$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 22.$

2. Answer (a)

Let the ages of Khalid and Sadaf 6 years ago be $6x$ and $5x$ years respectively.

Then, $\frac{(6x+6)+4}{(5x+6)+4} = \frac{11}{10}$

$\Rightarrow$ $10(6x+10) = 11(5x+10)$

$\Rightarrow$ $5x = 10 \quad \Rightarrow x = 2.$

$\therefore$ Sadaf's present age $= (5x+6) = 16$ years.

3. Answer (d)

Let the present ages of son and father bexand $(60-x)$ years respectively.

Then, $(60-x) - 6 = 5(x-6)$

$\Rightarrow$ $54 - x = 5x - 30$

$\Rightarrow$ $6x = 84$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 14.$

$\therefore$ Son's age after 6 years $= (x+6) = 20$ years.

4. Answer (b)

Let the present ages of Ali and Bashir be $4x$years and $3x$years respectively. Then,

$4x + 6 = 26 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 20$

$x = 5.$

$\therefore$ Bashir's age $= 3x = 15$ years.

5. Answer (d)

Let Rana age be x years.

Then, Sohail's age $= (x-7)$ years.

$\frac{x-7}{x} = \frac{7}{9}$

$\Rightarrow$ $9x - 63 = 7x$

$\Rightarrow$ $2x = 63$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 31.5$

Hence, Sohail's age $= (x - 7) = 24.5$ year

6. Answer (b)

Let their present ages be $4x$, $7x$and $9x$years respectively.

Then, $(4x-8) + (7x-8) + (9x-8) = 56$

$\Rightarrow$ $20x = 80$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 4.$

$\therefore$ Their present ages are $4x = 16$ years, $7x = 28$ years and $9x = 36$ years respectively.

7. Answer (c)

Mother's age when Ayesha's brother was born = 36 years.

Father's age when Ayesha's brother was born $= (38 + 4)$ years $= 42$ years.

$\therefore$ Required difference $= (42 - 36)$ years $= 6$ years.

8. Answer (c)

Let the mother's present age be x years.

Then, the person's present age $= \left(\frac{2}{5}x\right)$ years.

$\therefore$ $\left(\frac{2}{5}x + 8\right) = \frac{1}{2}(x+8)$

$\Rightarrow$ $2(2x + 40) = 5(x + 8)$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 40.$

9. Answer (b)

Let the ages of father and son 10 years ago be $3x$and$x$years respectively.

Then, $(3x+10) + 10 = 2[(x+10) + 10]$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 20 = 2x + 40$

$\Rightarrow x = 20.$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= (3x+10) : (x+10) = 70 : 30 = 7 : 3.$

10. Answer (a)

Let the present ages of Anwar and Ali be $5x$ years and $4x$ years respectively.

Then, $\frac{5x+3}{4x+3} = \frac{11}{9}$

$\Rightarrow$ $9(5x + 3) = 11(4x + 3)$

$\Rightarrow$ $45x + 27 = 44x + 33$

$\Rightarrow$ $45x - 44x = 33 - 27$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 6.$

$\therefore$ Ali's present age $= 4x = 24$ years.

General Knowledge
One Liner MCQ's

- The largest paper producer of the world is USA and Canada
- The largest coal producer of the world is China
- The country with most physicians is Cuba
- The country with the lowest infant death rate is Iceland
- The country with the highest infant mortality rate is Angola
- The country with the largest GNP is USA
- The biggest annual aid donor country of the world is Japan
- The country with the largest budget is USA
- The country with the lowest life expectancy is Swaziland
- The biggest rubber producer of the world is Thailand
- The fastest land animal of the world is Cheetah
- The largest bird of the world is Ostrich
- The tallest animal of the world is Giraffe
- The first woman president of the UN General Assembly was Pandit Vijaya Lakshmi of India
- The most populous city of the world is Tokyo
- The largest fresh water lake of the world is Superior Lake
- The most populous Islamic country of the world is Indonesia
- The smallest country of the world is Vatican State
- The smallest republic of the world is Nauru
- The country with most lakes Finland
- The slowest animal of the world is Snail
- The largest political party of the world is Chinese Communist Party
- St Lawrence River is located in USA - Canada
- Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called Control Line
- The Polish-Russian Frontier set up in 1945 is called Curzon Line
- Long frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Durand Line
- Boundary between India and Pakistan demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliff is called Radcliff Line
- Boundary line between North and South Vietnam is called 17th Parallel Line
- In Rann of Kutch dispute in 1965, Pakistan declared frontier between Pakistan and India is 24th Parallel Line
- Boundary line between North and South Korea is 38th Parallel Line
- Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49th Parallel Line
- The national sport in Brazil is Football
- Name the world's longest mountain range is Andes
- Atrak Glaciers are located in the mountain range of Hindukush
- The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born in the city of Makkah
- Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem
- Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of England at the time of Second World War
- Mao Tse Tung was born in Chao Chan
- Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica Stalin was born in Gori
- The first Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan was born in Kamal
- Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini
- Alexander the Great was born inMacedonia
- Mussolini was born in Romagna
- George Washington was born in Wake Field
- Aeroflot is international airline of Russia
- Air Canada is international airline of Canada
- Air India is international airline of India
- Air France is international airline of France
- Alia Royal Jordanian Airlines isinternational airline of Jordan
- Alitalia is international airline of Italy
- UK is international airline of Bangladesh

- BOAC is international airline of Britain
- Cathy Pacific is international airline ofHong Kong
- Emirate is international airline of UAE
- Garuda is international airline of Indonesia
- KLM is international airline of Netherland Lufthansa is international airline ofGermany
- Qantas is international airline of Australia Lighthouse of Alexandria is located atAlexandria in Egypt
- Colossus of Rhodes is located at Rhodes in Greece
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon is located in Iraq
- Temple of Artemis at Ephesus is located near Selyuk, Izmir Province of Turkey
- Statue of Zeus at Olympia is located at Olympia in Greece
- Mausoleum at Halicarnassus is located in Turkey
- Great Pyramid of Giza is located at Giza Necropolis in Egypt
- In Egypt country did the study of geometry Originate
- A normal human body has 46 Chromosomes
- Boxing became legal in 1901 in the UK
- The Golden Bear is awarded at Berlin film festival.
- Saint Petersburg was the capital of Russia before Moscow.
- The Savannah was the world's first commercial Atomic powered ship
- Bram Stokers Dracula film won the best makeup Oscar in 1992.
- Vatican in Rome is the largest church in the world and it was designed by Michelangelo
- Cockfighting sport was banned in England in 1849.
- Nostology is the study of Senility
- The USA declared war on Spain in 1898.
- Fastnet sea area is immediately south of Ireland.
- Quito Ecuador capital is on the slopes of the volcano Pichincha.
- In Luxemburg is the secretariat of the European Parliament.
- Zero digit does not exist in Roman Numerals.
- 16th president of USA was Abraham Lincoln
- There are five rings on the Olympic flag.
- King Zog ruled Albania
- London bridge today is in USA (Arizona)
- Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space
- Yashmak is an Arab veil
- Duck billed platypus animal lays eggs
- Louis Bleriot was the first man to fly across the channel
- In Crimean war was the charge of the Light Brigade.
- John Logie Baird invented the television
- In golf Spoon is given to the No 3 wood
- Douglas Bader is the legless fighter pilot of WW2.
- Napoleon Bonaparte leader died in St Helena.
- Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled to Saint Helena after renowned battle of "Waterloo" in 1815.
- Margaret Mitchell wrote *Gone with the Wind*.
- Walt Disney has won the most Oscars.
- Victoria Cross award has the words for valor on it.
- Microsoft Company is owned by Bill Gates.
- Casino Royal was the first James Bond book
- Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite
- Toyota car company makes the Celica.
- Air Lingus is the national airline of Republic of Ireland or Eire
- John Constable painted the Haywain.
- France had The Dauphin as a ruler.
- La Giaconda is better known as Mona Lisa
- Puccini wrote the *Opera Madam Butterfly*.
- Eric Arthur Blaire was the real name of George Orwell
- Sinology is the academic study of China primarily through Chinese language, literature, and history, and often refers to Western scholarship.
- Grenadine nonalcoholic cordial is made from pomegranates.
- Dr No was the first James Bond film.
- Alaska is the largest state in the USA.
- FIFA established in Paris on May 21, 1904.
- Saint John is associated with an eagle in religious art.
- Prudence girls name means far seeing.
- The Sejm are the legislative body in Poland
- Tornados 1 to 5 is classified on the Fujita scale.
- Albania name means Land of the Eagle.
- The Dogs of War took its title from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar
- Peter Parker is the alter ego of whichsuperhero. Spiderman
- Hitler is known as 'Fuehrer'?
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the 'Iron Man of India'?
- FSB is a secret agency of Russia BND is

secret agency of Germany RAW is a secret agency of India
- Eskimos are the primitive people living in North America
- The aborigines of North America are called Red Indian
- Alaska of USA is called "mother of states"
- Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India"
- Lenin is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution"?
- Galileo was born in Pisa
- William Hogarth UK artist painted The Rakes Progress in the 1700s.
- In Greek mythology Penthesilea was the queen of which people. Amazons
- A Pakistani student Rai Haris Manzoor of Rawalpindi has made a new world record by passing the O-Level examination of the University of Cambridge at the age of nineyears.
- Switzerland's anthem has different lyrics foreach of the country's four official languages (French, German, Italian and Romansh).
- Canada's national anthem has different lyrics for both of the country's official languages (English and French)
- South Africa's national anthem is unique in that five of the country's eleven official languages are used in the same anthem
- Petra is situated in Jordan
- Asia Watch is the Human rights organization
- Biggest city (by population) is Tokyo.
- City largest by area is Kiruna (Sweden).
- Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
- Highest desert is Atacama (Chile).
- Biggest flower is Raffiesia (Java, Indonesia).
- Reko Dik located in Balochistan
- Gypsum is used in cement and plaster ofParis
- "The Politics" is considered as the first book on the art of government, authored byAristotle
- The largest producer of solar energy in theworld is USA
- What other capital had the world's first telephone link. Brussels
- The argest country in Africa is Algeria
- The world's first passenger jet: Aircraft-Comet
- In what city was the world's first blood bank opened 1940-New York.
- Muhammed is the world's most popular first name.
- Marlin is the fastest swimming ocean fishover 60 mph-Sailfish.
- Schwab Klaus was the founder of World Economic Forum
- Henry Kissinger was the former US Secretary of State
- A Muslim majority area awarded to Indiaduring partition is Feroz pur.
- Picture of Faisal mosque is printed on the back of 5000 rupees
- The World's oldest surviving monarchy is in Japan
- Pedagogy" is a science of Teaching
- The highest literacy rate among the SAARCcountries is in Sri Lanka
- Baghdad lies on Tigris River & Bahawalpurlies on Sutlej River.
- Among the SAARC countries, the highest per capita income is of Sri Lanka
- World Bank supervised Indus Basin Treaty, 1960 between Pakistan and India.
- India is the World's largest importer of weapons
- Highest military award of Britain is Victoria Cross.
- Order of Honor and Banner is the award of SSR
- Indonesia consists of largest number ofvolcanos
- Arab Spring movement in Middle Eastcountries started from Tunis country.
- Mamoon observatory was established during the reign of Caliph Mamoon
- The Seven-year war (1756-1763) was fought between England and France
- Swat Valley is situated in the mountainrange of Hindukush
- The American Declaration of Independencewas written by Thomas Jefferson
- Thomas Hobbes wrote the book *Leviathan*
- After creation Karachi was the Pakistan'sFirst Radio Station
- Pakistan joined NAM in 1979
- Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia
- Guantimamo Bay prison is in Cuba
- The court call to person in law is called Summons
- Blue Green & Red are the primary colors
- The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia
- Europe's only Islamic states are Albania and Kosovo.
- New Zealand is close to International Date Line.
- In which city there is the largest stock exchange of the world. New York.

- The largest Islamic country of the world is Kazakhstan
- The highest waterfall of the world is Angel falls
- The longest frontier of the world is between Canada and US
- The most spoken language of the world is Chinese
- The largest barley producer of the world is Russia
- The largest. copper producer of the world is Chile
- The largest silver producer of the world is Peru
- 'Ashes' Cricket Series is played between England & Australia
- The Cave Squeaker, an endangered species of frog, found in Zimbabwe
- Complete Proverb: "A friend in need is a friend Indeed.
- The headquarters of "Interpol is located in Lyon
- The last king of Afghanistan was Muhammad Zahir Shah
- River Nile flows through the city of Cairo
- "Watergate Scandal" led to the downfall of President Richard Nixon of the United States
- The treaty of Versailles ended the World War I
- The playground for playing "Baseball" is called Diamond
- The World's famous Madame Tussaud's museum is located in London
- Babri Mosque which was demolished by Hindu extremists is situated in the province / state of Uttar Pradesh
- Since they began no Olympic Games have been held in Africa
- Helsinki is the capital of Finland
- Sri Lanka had the world's first woman Prime Minister
- Gestapo was the Secret Police of Germany
- The first space shuttle launched by United States on April 12, 1981 was named Columbia
- Malafide means in bad faith
- The book "On the Origin of Species" was written by Darwin
- Argentina is the largest supplier of meat
- Baikal is the deepest lake in the world
- George Washington was the first President of the United States of America
- Mother Teresa got Nobel Prize for Peace
- Famous Novel "A Tale of Two Cities" was written by Charles Dickens
- Wall Street, New York is famous for Business and Financial Centre
- German line of fortification that separates Germany from Poland is called Hindenburg Line
- Direct telephonic link between USA and Russia is called Hot Line
- French line of fortification along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium is called Maginot Line
- Boundary between India and China is called McMahon Line
- Boundary line between Germany and Poland established after World War II is called Old Neisse Line
- NAPA is an acronym for National Academy of Performing Arts
- The Gandhara civilization followed Buddhism
- The steps and movements in dances is called "Choreography"
- Headquarter of UNIDO is in Vienna
- The River Indus originate from Tibet
- South African cricket team is generally known as "Chokers" because of their track record in major championship matches
- Ricky Ponting was the captain of Australian Cricket Team
- Saudi Arabia's flag never flies at half-mast
- Grameen Bank was a brain-child of Prof. Muhammad Yunus of Bangladesh. It is known for its services in Microfinance and credits
- Britain has Multi Party system
- Greenwich associated with Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is situated in England.
- Nagorno Karabakh region is recognised as part of Azerbaijan
- The Headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is located in Geneva
- Presently 120 countries are members of the Non-Aligned Movement
- John Logie Baird is known for his invention of Television
- Taurus Mountains are a mountain complex located in Turkey
- The capital city of Zimbabwe is Harare
- Shatt-al-Arab River is formed by the confluence of Euphrates and Tigris
- Thomas Jefferson was the 3rd president of the United States
- Formosa Is the old name of Taiwan
- The famous Muslim historian and thinker, Ibn Khuldun, was born in Morocco
- The famous Italian scientist Alessandro Volta is renowned for inventing Electric Battery
- Petronas Tower is one of tallest building of the World. It is situated in Kuala Lumpur
- The city of Aleppo located in Lebanon

- Books of Muslim Scholar Bu Ali Sina studied in European Universities
- Charles Darwin wrote *Origin of Species*. He was actually English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his contributions to the science of evolution.
- Kosovo year of independence is 2008
- 7 Emirates are in UAE Federation
- Fear of bathing is Ablutophobia
- First UN secretary general belongs to Norway
- Currency of Norway is Krone.
- Parliament of Bangladesh is Jatiya Sangsad
- Capital city of Peru is Lima.
- Kargil fight held in 1999
- French Revolution in 1789
- Charles Canning is the last governor of British East India Company
- Land of thousand lakes is Finland
- Pearl of Antilles is Cuba
- British came in Punjab in 1849
- A place where leather is tanned is called Tannery
- Andre Agassi is football player
- Neil Armstrong is first arrived in moon he followed by Buzz Aldrin
- Largest Coffee producer country is Brazil.
- River Amazon is an important river of North America
- Tower of Pisa is situated in Italy
- Netherlands is below the Sea level
- Abraham Lincoln was a 16th president of USA
- Saddam Hussain was a president of Iraq
- The famous Notre Dame Cathedral is located in Paris
- Baghdad was a great centre of education during the Abbasid Caliphate
- Christianity religion believes in the doctrine of Trinity
- According to the Christianity Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus Christ
- In the epic Ramayana, bird Jatayu tried to prevent Ravana from carrying Sita away
- The name of Shiva's consort (wife) in Hindu mythology is Parvati
- Buddha was primarily interested in elimination of Caste System
- In Judaism an ordained teacher is called a Rabbi
- The famous novel "Frankenstein" was written by Mary Shelley
- The major language of Egypt is Arabic
- Beijing is the new name of Peking
- Cricket team of South Africa is called "Proteas"?
- Usain Bolt became the only athlete ever to win 3 Gold Medals in 100 meters race in Olympics games. He belong to Jamaica
- "Andre Agassi" was a famous player of Tennis
- Gestapo was the Secret Police of Germany
- North Korean all six nuclear weapons tests were made on Mount Mantapsan
- In the beginning unrest in Syria grew out of discontent with the Assad government was a part of Arab Spring Wave
- Taj Mahal is in Agra
- Leo Tolstoy was a novelist
- Machiavelli is the author of "The Prince"
- Rome is the capital of Italy
- The statue of Christ the redeemer is present in Rio de Janeiro
- To maintain neutrality by not joining any power bloc was the objective of Non-Aligned Movement
- The Colosseum, an oval amphitheater, is present in the center of Rome, Italy
- Afghanistan was inducted, as 8th (latest) member of SAARC
- Lee Kwan Yee was the founder of Singapore
- Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite?
- Liberty, Equality, Fraternity was the slogan of French Revolution
- 100 is numerical equivalent of Roman Language's C
- Mosul Dam of Iraq is known as dangerous dam of the World
- Marco Polo was an Italian Traveler
- "Kyat" is the currency of Myanmar
- Commonwealth of Nations is an organization of 53 members that are mostly former territories of British Empire. Continent Asia has the most number of commonwealth members?
- 2017 US-Arab summit was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arab
- The headquarter of Asian Development Bank is in Manila
- Femur bone is the longest and strongest
- Organization G-8 has no Headquarters
- Mohamad ElBaradei, former chairman of International Atomic energy Agency, was belonged to Egypt
- Organ of the General Assembly United Nations is considered a universal body, because all UN member states are represented there
- Total members of the Commonwealth are 53

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- Oldest parliament in the world is Althing of Iceland
- The last King of Afghanistan was Zahir
- Aquiline is the world's longest under-sea tunnel (15.1 km long) bridge and tunnel express-way for motor vehicles across Tokyo Bay.
- Arabia is the largest peninsula
- The only Hindu kingdom of the World was Nepal. (But recently Nepal declared herself as secular state)
- The smallest state of Australia is Tasmania
- Human Rights Organization "FreedomHouse" is based in Washington
- 'Christ the Redeemer is among the Seven Wonders of the World located in Rio deJaneiro UK is known as "Mistress of Seas."
- Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem
- Dengue is also known as Breakbone fever
- Constantinople was the capital of ByzantineEmpire
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Davis Strait separates Greenland from Baffin Island.
- Messina strait separates Italy from Sicily.
- Plymouth & Cardiff Seaports are in UK.
- Oldest mountain system is Araveli of India in the world.
- Youngest mountain system is HimalayaRange.
- Siachen glacier and Baltoro glacier are in Karakóram Range.
- Hispar glacier is in Hunza
- Le Harve Seaport is in France.
- Johor strait separates Malaysia from Singapore.
- Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- Circulation of blood was described by a Muslim scientist name Abn e Nafis
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- Norman Borlaug was Agricultural Scientist who developed high yielding verities of wheat and got Peace Nobel Prize
- Basra lies on Shatt-al-Arab and Bedford lieson Danube.
- "I have a dream" was a famous speech delivered by Martin Luther King
- Yale is one of the World's top most universities. It is based in New Haven Connecticut (USA)
- Imam Khomeini spent longest period ofexile in Iraq
- "Twelfth Night" is a Comedy by WilliamShakespeare
- "Our foot is stuck on the accelerator and we are heading towards an abyss. Who sounded this warning about global warming. Al-Gore
- The victim of the Lockerbie bombing in 1988 which killed over 200 passengers was Swiss Air Flight
- Most Subways in the country: USA
- London city has the longest metro system
- The largest sugar producing country in the world: Brazil
- World's oldest religion is Hinduism.
- Largest number of Palestinian refugees are in Jordan.
- Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia.
- Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- Detroit (USA) is famous for car manufacturing.
- Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
- Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing.
- The world's largest producer of tea is China.
- 'Uranium' is extracted in Pakistan from area of Dera Gazi Khan
- Day and Night are equal at the Equator
- Louis Braille is the inventor of a system of writing and printing for the blind
- The shortest continuous war was betweenUK and Zanzibar, which lasted from 90 a.m to 9:45 am on 27th august 1896
- USA is the country with largest number ofnuclear reactors
- China country grows the most fruit
- Canal Street is the widest street in USA.
- Biggest bell is Great bell at Moscow.
- Bird that never makes its nest is Cuckoo.
- Wingless bird is Kiwi.
- Highest capital is La Paz (Bolivia).
- Bala Hissar (The elevated Fort) is situatedat Peshawar
- Strait of Babel Mandeb is called The Gate of Tears'
- "Al-Jazeera" television network is based in Qatar
- Netherlands is situated below the sea level
- "Pre-emptive attack" is an attack beforeenemy's attack
- Carbon dioxide gase is mainly causing global warming.
- The light coming from stars give the idea oftheir temperature.

- Robert Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts as an organization in 1908
- 'Seattle' is the seaport and 'Deltaline is the air of USA.
- 'Aral Sea' is bounded by Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.
- Blind Dolphins are found in river Sindh (Indus).
- Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in1962.
- Organ of the body purifies the blood:Kidneys
- Grammy Awards are given in the field ofMusic.
- "Charles Ginsberg" invented the video-tape
- Radio waves travel with almost the velocity of Light.
- In which country can you find more sheep than human. Australia
- Toby Maguire acted in the title role of the film, 'Spider Man'.
- Discovery is the most re-used space shuttle in the world.
- Persia is the old name of Iran
- A group of zebras is called a Herd
- Area around the river is known as Bela
- Logarithm tables were invented by John Napier
- Universal Postal Union agency related to the United Nations, the oldest
- The General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions which begin on third Tuesday in September every year
- The chief administrative office of the UNO, which co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the UNO, is the secretariat
- The latitudinal differences in pressure delineate a number of major pressure zones, which correspond with zones of climate
- French line of fortification built in 1934, along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium was called Maginot Line
- Colorado river forms the Grand Canyon in the United States.
- Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper International Anti-Corruption day is observed on 9th December
- Mount Blanc Mountain is present in France Tasmania separated from Australia by Bass Strait
- The wonder of the world Taj Mahal is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh
- Riksdag is the Parliament of Sweden
- Pierre de Coubertin is said to be the father of Modem Olympics
- Orange is the name of river of South Africa
- Alexander Hamilton was the founder of Republican Party of USA
- Churchill water fall is present in Canada
- The first Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix (France)
- George Washington was succeeded by John Adams
- Le Harve is the seaport of France
- Johor Strait separate Malaysia from Singapore
- Sun Temple of Konark is located in Orissa Teachers day is observed internationally on 5 October
- The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was Hideki Tojo
- Island of Cloves' is the nickname of Madagascar
- Synagogue is place of worship of Judaism.
- Kiev city is called "City of Parks"
- People's Great Hural is the parliament of Magnolia
- Contour is a measure of Topography
- A cyclone is a system of wind in which the wind blows spirally towards the centre oflow pressure.
- Los Angeles is favorite place for filmproduction because it is situated in a place of picturesque beauty.
- Pine trees are grown in Coniferous forests.
- Black soil is best suited, for the cultivation of Cotton.
- Kimberley is famous for Diamonds.
- Kashgar city is in China.
- Russia is the greatest producer of manganese in the world.
- Oslo is the capital of Norway
- Khunjrab Pass connects Pakistan with China.
- Baht is the currency of Thailand.
- Taka is the currency of Bangladesh.
- Agra is famous for Taj Mahal
- 10-Downing Street, London is the official residence of Prime Minister of UK
- Yellow sea is near China
- The part of earth's surface is covered withwater approximately 71%
- 1979 Russia invaded Afghanistan.
- South China Sea is the largest sea in the world.
- The earth rotates on its axis from west to east.
- The biggest producer of tea in the world isChina
- Warsaw is the Capital-of Poland.
- The White House is situated in USA.
- Days and nights are of equal duration when the sun's rays are vertical on the equator.

- Eiffel Tower is in Paris.
- Pittsburg (USA) is famous for Iron and Steel Centre.
- Fleet Street of London is famous for Headquarters of Newspapers.
- Vatican is the official residence of Pope of Rome.
- White House is the official residence of USPresident.
- Mount Blanc is the highest mountain in Europe.
- "38 Parallel Line" is the boundary line between South and North Korea.
- "Wall Street" is located in New York.
- Ostrich is the biggest bird in the world.
- Hyde Park is situated in London.
- Abadan is famous for oil refinery.
- Rome is called the city of Seven Hills. Nanga Parbat is in Himalayan range.
- Egypt is called the Gift of Nile.
- Africa is called the Dark Continent.
- Sindh is called the Bab-ul-Islam.
- Tibet is called Forbidden Land.
- Gibralter is called Key to Mediterranean Roof of the world is called Pamir.
- Japan is called the land of sun.
- Palestine is commonly called Holy land. Karachi is called the gateway to Pakistan. Largest state of US is Alaska
- Most watery country Canada
- Mesopotamia was the old name of Iraq
- 28 members are in European Union
- Louis Pasture discovered Penicillin.
- The hottest part of gas flame is known as the Blue zone
- "Amnesia" is related to loss of Memory
- DONG is the currency of Vietnam
- African Fund has been created by OAU
- Pedagogy is the Science of Teaching
- the capital of Ireland is Reykjavik
- Natural Gas was discovered at Sui in 1952
- The headquarters of "Green Peace International" is located at Vancouver
- The oldest internet search engine among the following is Aliwab.com
- The power generating capacity of Diamer-Basha Dam would be 4500 MW
- The largest opium producer province of Afghanistan is Helamnd
- 'Silk Air' is an airline of China
- The largest Agency of F AT A by population is North Waziristan
- 'Kyat' is the currency of Myanmar
- Abdul Rehman Tunku (1903-73) The Malaysian statesman, and the first Prime Minister, who negotiated with the British for the independence of Malaysia.
- Abraham Lincoln (1809-65) The 16th President of USA, who succeeded in abolishing slavery. He was re-elected as President in 1864 and assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in 1865.
- Adolf Hitler was the Austria-born German dictator who served in the German Army in World War I.
- Adolf Hitler founded the Nazi party and became Chancellor in 1933.
- In 1939 his troops invaded Poland, causing the outbreak of World War II
- Aeschylus was a Greek dramatic poet and founder of Greek tragic drama.
- Albert Einstein was born in 1879 at Ulma in Germany and completed his education in Switzerland.
- In 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
- Albert Einstein died in the USA on April18,1955
- Alberuni was the famous Arab historian who visited India along with the armies of Mahmud of Ghazni and wrote an account of India.
- Alexander the Great was the King of Macedonia who conquered most of Asia Minor and defeated Porus (India) in 327 BC
- Alfonso de Albuquerque was the founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East. he conquered Goa in 1510 and died in 1515.
- Alfred Adler was a psychologist from Vienna credited with introducing concept of inferiority complex.
- Alfred Lord Tennyson was the England's Poet Laureate from 1850 till his death in 1892.
- Alighieri Dante was Italian poet and authorof Divina Commedia
- Andre-Marie Ampere was a French scientist who formulated Ampere's Law.
- Archimedes was the Greek scientist and mathematician known for his discovery of the unique principle of buoyancy (Law of floating).
- Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and teacher of the young prince Alexander the Great of Macedonia.
- Ashoka was the Grandson of Chandragupta and great emperor of India. After the battle of Kalinga, Ashoka renounced violence and embraced Buddhism.

- The Atacama Desert is located in North and Chile, South America
- Warsaw Pact signed on 14th May 1955dissolved in 1991.
- Namib Desert is the world's oldest desert
- Term of non-permanent members of the Security Council is 2 years
- Lord Macaulay was famous for Education
- Qadir Pur gas field is in Sindh
- Rlitherford Aleppo is a coastline city of Syria
- The Organization of the Islamic Cooperation is the new name of the OIC.
- "Dalai Lama" is a spiritual leader of Buddhism in Tibet.
- The first war fought between Arab and Israel in 1948.
- Knesset is the Parliament of Israel
- "Asiana" is an airline of South Korea.
- "Gomal lam Dam" is a hydro-electric power and irrigation project in northwest Pakistan. It sits on the Gomal River in the South Waziristan Agency.
- "Dammam" is an important seaport of Saudi Arabia and is the largest seaport on the Persian Gulf.
- "Teges" is the currency and Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan.
- The deficiency of Vitamin E causes sterility in men and women.
- "Magnum opus' meaning a great work, especially a literary or artistic masterpiece.
- "Makli Hill" is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufisaints and others. It is located on the outskirts of Thalia, the capital of lower Sind until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan.
- Islana Merdeke is the official residence of President of Indonesia.
- Khan Qurban Ali Khan was the first Inspector-General of Punjab after creation of Pakistan.
- Khan Qurban Ali Khan was the first Muslim Inspectors- General of Punjab police.
- After the British annexed Punjab in 1849, the Punjab police was created in 1861
- Maj. Gen. G. Hutchinson was the first Inspector-General Punjab police.
- Maj. Gen. J. W. Young Husband was the second InspectorPunjab police.
- Haifa is the seaport of Israel.
- Seattle is the sea port of USA.
- Santos is known as the "Coffeeworld."
- Rudyard Kipling received Literature NobelPrize in 1907
- Father of Geometry is Euclid
- Father of History is Herodotus
- Where was the world's first oil well drilled Pennsylvania
- Philippines has 7100 islands
- MSS is a secret agency of China
- Pakistan became non-permanent member- of the Security Council for seven times.
- Adam Osborne is invented the laptop in 1981 and the first one released was Osborne 1 under Osborne Computer Corporation.
- ASIS is a secret agency of Australia
- DGSE is a secret agency of France
- The Red Vineyard is now in the Push kin museum in Moscow.
- The painting 'The Mona Lisa' is also known as La Gioconda
- Provincial Public Safety Commission, consisting of twelve members and the ex officio Chairperson.
- Drowning Street No. 10 is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the official residence of the British Prime Minister. It was named after Sir George Drowning, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II.
- Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
- Young Street are located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
- Broadway (USA) is famous for various theaters and cinema halls. It is regarded as biggest street in the world.
- The busiest shopping centre of London isOxford Street.
- KLM is the oldest national airline ofNetherland.
- The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of: January
- Who is said to be the father of Modem Olympics. Pierre de Coubertin
- Who was the founder of Republican Party of USA. Alexander Hamilton
- Orange is the name of river of South Africa
- Churchill water fall is present in: Canada
- Sigmund Freud is a psychiatrist who belonged to Austria
- George Washington was succeeded byJohn Adams
- Le Harve is the seaport of France
- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of Belgium
- The largest gold producing country in theworld is China

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- The island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean belongs to Mauritius.
- Radcliff line is between Pakistan and India
- Longitude is the line from North to South Pole.
- China is the biggest gold producer in the world.
- Citrus fruits are normally grown in Mediterranean region.
- Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark.
- New Castle is an important port in England which is famous for coal, industry.
- The biggest producer of groundnut (peanut) is China.
- Khanpur Dam is on Haro river.
- The cutting of forests may cause rise in temperature.
- Port Stanley is the capital of Falklandislands.
- Rawal dam is on Korang river. Tanda Dam is on Kohat Toee.
- Kampala is the capital of Uganda.
- In the southern hemisphere, earth is farthest from the sun on 21st June.
- The coldest months in Australia are July and August.
- Volga flows into the Caspian Sea.
- Aswan Dam is located in Egypt. Mirani dam is on the river Dashat.
- The stars are not visible in the day time because of sun's brightness during day time.
- Aurora Borealis is a phenomenon of light seen in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Ghana is the biggest producer of Cocoa.
- McMahon line is between India and China. Wind is caused by, unequal heating of the atmosphere by the sun.
- In northern hemisphere, the longest day is June 21.
- Sahara is the biggest desert in the world. Africa is the second biggest continent.
- A group of inter-connected islands is called Archipelago.
- The Himalayas mountains system belongsto Fold mountains.
- The shape of the earth is oblate 'spheroid. Mediterranean climate is characterized by rainy winter and dry summer.
- A strip of land connecting mainland with a peninsula is called Gulf.
- Yen is the currency of Japan.
- Antitrust laws are meant to prevent monopolies.
- Europe is completely situated in thenorthern hemisphere.
- Nile is the longest river of the world.
- Gobi Desert covers parts of Northern and Northeastern China and of Southern Mongolia.
- Sahara desert is situated in Northern Africa
- Atacama is the famous desert of Northern Chile.
- Green land is the biggest island in the world.
- About 29.7% of world land is occupied by Asia.
- Temperature is represented on maps by joining places having the-same average temperature by means of lines. These lines are called Isotherms.
- Rainfall is measured in inches by means of a rain gauge. Rainfall may be recorded on maps by Isohytes.
- Suez Canal opened for traffic in 1869.
- Mediterranean and Red Seas are connected by the Suez Canal.
- The earth rotates around its axis once in 24 hours.
- Delta is triangular piece of land formed by deposition of mud and silt.
- Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are connected by the Panama Canal.
- Balahisar is a fort near Peshawar.
- Sukkur Barrage is the biggest barrage in Pakistan.
- The color of the lunar soil is grayish.
- Gulf stream is water current in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Venice (Italy) is called the city of Canals.
- Lake Baikal (Russia) is the world's biggest fresh water lake.
- Al-Azhar University, (Egypt) is the oldest university in the world.
- Japan is known as the Land of the rising Sun.
- Gorge is a narrow passage land.
- Khyber Pass is the legendary pass that links Pakistan with Afghanistan.
- Bangkok, Thailand is known as the Venice of East.
- Tibet is called the roof of the World.
- Indonesia has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- Virginia the state of USA is called theMother of Presidents.
- Siam is an old name of Thailand.
- "Chinese" is the most spoken language
- The World highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela).
- Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.
- Mexico is the only English speaking country in

Latin America.
- A cape is the geographical name for land's end.
- Korakoram Highway is the miracle of engineering work. Pakistan and China are joined by this highway.
- Ruby is a precious gemstone. Myanmar is famous for the ruby minerals in South Asia.
- Chittagong is a major seaport of Bangladesh.
- Mongolia is landlocked from all sides by Russia and China.
- Stock raising is the major agricultural activity of Mongolia.
- Russia is the biggest in area. Vatican City is the smallest in area.
- Vasco De Gama was the Portuguese explorer who discovered the direct route from Europe to India (1498) by sailing around Africa.
- Berlin Wall was built in 1961.
- Alps is the highest mountain of Europe.
- Copper belt is situated in Zambia.
- Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania aresurrounded the Lake Victoria.
- Dakar is the main seaport of Senegal.
- The new name of Burma is Myanmar.
- Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia.
- Congo River passes through Congo and Zaire.
- The country which has the World's oldest constitution is-USA
- Istanbul is an important city of Turkey.
- One part of city is in Europe and the other part is in Asia the Sea of Marmara separates Europe and Asian Turkey.
- Chile is located on the south west coast of South America Spanish is the major language of Chile.
- World's largest gas field is located inRussia.
- Liverpool is the World's oldest railwaystation.
- Kalahari is a famous desert in Africa. It is situated in Botswana.
- River Nile is the longest river of the world it passes through Egypt and Sudan.
- The new name of Rangoon is Yangon
- Island of Sardinia is a tourist attraction located in Turkey.
- The country which is locked from all sides by the Aegean Sea is Greece
- Baffin is the biggest Canadian Island.
- The biggest in area in the Muslims world is Kazakhstan.
- Black sea is in the north of Turkey.
- The biggest ocean in the World is ThePacific.
- Jupiter is the bigges: planet.
- Indonesia lies on Equator.
- Kenya is on equator.
- Hematite is the most important ore of Iron.
- Diamond Topaz is made up of a singleelement.
- The least populous Continent of the Worldis Australia.
- The most uninhabited-Continent of the World is Antarctica.
- The most populous country 'of the world is China.
- Statue of Liberty of the World's largest metal statue a tangible pledge of French American friendship stands on the upper New York Bays. It was gifted to America by France in 1877
- Red sea separates Egypt from SaudiArabia.
- Seychelles is in Indian Ocean.
- Antarctica is the biggest desert in the World and Sahara is the second biggest desert in the World.
- The Caspian Sea is the biggest lake in the World.
- The longest river in the world is Nile.
- The biggest Tomb in the world is TheMount Li Tomb.
- The Koh-i-Noor is claimed to be the oldest large diamond. It was first presented to the Mughal Emperor Babar in India in 1526. It was later presented to Queen Victoria in 1850.
- China is the biggest coal producing in theworld.
- India is the biggest sugar producingcountry.
- The hottest place in the world is Deathvalley, USA.
- The biggest-Airport in the World is King Khalid International Airport.
- Sri Lanka is the biggest tea exportercountry.
- France is the most popular tourist country.
- USA has the biggest budget in the world.
- USA is the country with maximum numberof Telephones.
- China is the biggest rice producingcountry.
- USA is the biggest wheat exporting in theworld.
- USA is the biggest exporter of corn.
- The oldest University in Pakistan is the Punjab University.
- China is the biggest fish catching country. Japan is the biggest motor vehicles producer.
- China is the biggest tobacco producingcountry in the world.
- China is the biggest bicycle producing country.
- USA is the biggest arms exporter country.
- Eden Garden is a famous playground in Calcutta for Cricket.

and Maldives is less populous Muslim country.
- Antarctica is the uninhabited continent of the world which is without any regular population.
- Steel is more elastic than Rubber
- The chief constituent of gobar gas is methane
- UN General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions which begin on third Tuesday in September every year
- Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad
- Reksdag is the Parliament of Sweden;
- Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper
- Mount Blanc Mountain is present in: France Tasmania separated from Australia by: Bass Strait
- 'Taj Mahal' is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh
- The life history of human malaria parasite in Anopheles was first described by Ronald Ross
- International Anti-Corruption day is observed on 9th December
- International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is observed every year on 29th November
- Burj Khalifa - The Tallest Building in the World has 162 stories. 828 meters or 2.717 feet in height and was constructed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, inaugurated on4th Jan: 2010.
- NRO was promulgated on Oct 5 2007 and has 7 sections.
- Tapaimukh Dam issue is between India and Bangladesh.
- Mao movement is connected with Naxalites (India).
- Black Widow is a rebellious gang in Assam.
- Dal Lake is in occupied Kashmir.
- Mother Tressa belonged to Albania and came to India in 1951. She died on 5 Sep, 1997 and is buried at Kolkata.
- Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.
- Philately is the science of stamp collection. Smallest country of the world is Vatican City.
- Obama was awarded with Noble Prize for peace in 2009.
- Banbhore site is located in Thatta.
- Fathometer: is an instrument used formeasuring depth of the ocean.
- Largest organ of the body is Skin and largest gland is Liver.
- Sri Lanka is the highest literacy rate and highest per capita income among SAARCcountries.
- Fourteen Points was presented by Jinnah on 28 March 1929.
- "Bakhtar" is a news agency of Afghanistan.
- "Ariana" is an Airline of Afghanistan. Cusec is unit of water flow.
- "ITAR- TASS" is a news agency of Russia.
- Ibne Batuta came in India from Morocco.
- One Horse Power is equal to 746 watts.
- Liaqar-Nehru Pact was signed on April 8, 1950.
- Istanbul city lies in two continents.
- Vatican city is the country that is located inside a country.
- Pedagogy is the study of teaching.
- Mast Tawakli was poet of Balochi language
- After Nile, Amazon is the second longest river of the world.
- Pakistan joined ILO on September 14, 1947.
- Amazon is the largest river of the world.
- 'Lufthansa' is the name of airline of Germany.
- "Mogadishu" is the capital of Somalia.
- Sakhalin Island is dispute between Russia Monaco has the shortest and Canada has the largest coastline country in the world.
- In Switzerland is the world's longest road tunnel
- Mandarin (Chinese) is the most spoken language of the world.
- "Fort William College" was established at Calcutta.
- Niagara Falls are situated between USA and Canada.
- "Yangtze Kiang" is the largest river of Asia.
- Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan.
- SAARC was formed in Dhaka on Decemberl8,1985.
- "Edmund Hillary" is the first man who successfully climbed Mt. Everest in 1953.
- Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat AliHajveri.
- "Junko Taibei" was the first woman to climb Everest.
- Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C.by Octavian.
- "Ferdinand Magellan" was the first man to sail round the world.
- The temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are known as Steppes.
- Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal was the first Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February

1973.
- Chief Alexander the Great was the king of Macedonia.
- "Ex-officio" means in virtue of one's office.
- Sir Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
- Harvard University is the oldest university of U.S.A.
- In 1954 USA launched her first AtomicSubmarine Nautilus.
- The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215.
- Thomas Jefferson was the founder of Democratic Party of USA.
- First edition of Asar-us-Sana did appearedin1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Headquarters of World Economic Forum is situated in Davos.
- The European Union was established with its headquarters at Brussels in 1957.
- Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
- China was the first country who had issued currency notes in the world.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage.
- "Hawang Ho River" is also called yellow river.
- The foreign phrase Coup d'etat means Illegal.
- "Ormara" is a port city (fishing harbor) located in the Makran or coastal region ofBalochistan Province in Pakistan.
- Central Asia became the part of MuslimEmpire during the reign of Waleed I.
- State of Kashmir was purchased by Singh for Rs.7.5 million.
- Ghulab Al-Azhar University is situated in Egypt.
- Third world countries are called backward countries.
- "Crimean peninsula" lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
- Solar system was discovered by Nicolaus Copernicus.
- The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is Ibn-ul-Haitham.
- "Alumni" meansa male graduate or former student of a school, college, or university.
- Canada is called "Land of Lilies".
- Grand central terminal of New York is the largest railway station
- Lisbon is the capital of Portugal.
- The Seikan railway tunnel in Japan is the longest railway tunnel in the world
- Greenwich is located in London.
- ILO came into existence under the treaty of Versailles after World War 1 in 1919.
- Longest road tunnel is St. Goatherd Rd. located in Switzerland 16.3 km long.
- 1st May is observed all over the world as Labour Day in honour of working people ofChicago.
- King Khalid international airport, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) is the largest airport in the world.
- Photometer is an apparatus used to compare the illuminating power of two sources of light
- Napoleon is known as "Man of Destiny" and "Little Corporal'.
- Prince Bismarck is called theMan of "Iron and Blood".
- Noble Prize was first awarded. 1901
- 'Tsunami' means 'Harbour Waves', the word is derived from Japanese.
- The first Industrial Revolution took place in England
- World Environment Day is observed on 5thJune
- The first Republican President of America was Abraham Lincoln
- The country famous for Samba dance is Brazil
- The independence day of South Korea is celebrated on 15th August
- The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib
- Stethoscope is an instrument to hear and analyze movements of heart and lungs.
- The founder of modem Germany is Bismarck
- The founder of the Chinese Republic was San Yat Sen
- The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam in 1979 (physics)
- The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- New York is popularly known as the city of Skyscrapers
- The country known as the Land of White Elephant is Thailand
- The country known as the Land of Morning Calm is Korea
- The highest waterfalls in the world is the Saito Angel Falls, Venezuela
- FORMOSA is the old name of Taiwan.
- The Average weight of man's brain is 4.8 ounces.
- Scandinavian Countries are Sweden, Denmark, Norway.
- Norway is the only European Country which is the member of OPAC.

- Water vapors are formed due to evaporation
- GMT was established in 1884
- Radio broad casting started in 1920 in world
- Dossier means relevant papers
- 510 million square kilometers is the total surface area of the ear
- Linseed oil is used while oil painting.
- Per capita literally means Per Head
- Sikhs conquered the Punjab in 1800
- Fort William College was established at Calcuta in 1800
- Black Hole episode in which 146 English prisoners were confined in the very small room and only 23 survived, occurred during the regime of Siraj-ud-Daula
- Glasshouse Mountains are in Queensland Australia
- Baltic Sea is directly north of Poland.
- Arctic Ocean is the smallest Ocean
- Hamburg Seaport is in Germany &Hochi Minh Seaport is in Vietnam.
- Honolulu Seaport is in USA & Latakia Seaport is in Syria.
- Philadelphia Seaport is in USA.
- Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The waters of Caspian Sea are shared byRussia, Iran & Azerbaijan.
- What is Belgium's national Airline- Sabina
- Gateway of Pacific is Panama Canal.
- Port Said Seaport is in Egypt.
- Rio-de-Janeiro Seaport is in Brazil.
- Rotterdam Seaport is in Netherlands.
- Valparaiso Seaport is in Chile.
- Panama Canal links Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean.
- Aswan dam is constructed on river Nile.
- Victoria falls are on the border blw Zimbabwe & South Africa.
- Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
- It is located in Siberia.
- Nile River pours its water into Mediterranean Sea.
- Don River pours its water into Sea of Azov.
- Tigris River pours its water into Caspian Sea.
- Lake Mead is a man-made largest lake in the world.
- Most populated lake is Lake Eire.
- Suez Canal is 170 Km long constructed in 1869.
- Lufthansa is an airlines from Germany
- Cathy Pacific is an airline of Hong Kong.
- New Zealand is in South Pacific Ocean.
- Borneo Island is in Pacific Ocean.
- Galapagos Islands are in Pacific Ocean.
- Indonesia consists of 13000 islands.
- Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada is largest man-made lake in USA.
- Gibraltar Strait separates Spain and Africa and joins Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean.
- Torres Strait separates Australia and Papua New Guinea
- Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- The Suez Canal link the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. The Canal was constructed by a French Engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps.
- The Suez Canal was nationalized by Col.Nasser on 26th July, 1956.
- Mariana trench is the deepest part in the ocean and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the deepest seafloor depression in the world.
- River Zambezi flows in Southeast Africa.
- Interfax is the news agency of Russia.
- Dardanelles strait (Turkey) joins Marmora Sea with Aegean Sea.
- Malacca (Indonesia) strait separates Sumatra from Malay Peninsula. It is longest strait in the world.
- Euphrates flows in Syria and Iraq.
- Mesopotamia is the region between Tigris & Euphrates.
- Mississippi is longest river of America. Missouri & Hudson River flows in USA. Lake Michigan flows in USA.
- Name the river that flows through Baghdad-Tigris
- Suez Canal was acquired by Britain in 1875 and nationalized by Egypt in 1956. It remains closed 1967-75 after Arab Israel War.
- Victoria Lake forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
- Psychological study of life in artificial environment is called biopsy.
- Paleontology is the study of fossils. Mycology is the study of fungi.
- The art of compiling dictionary is calledLexicography.
- Adding machine invented by Pascal
- Father of biology is Aristotle
- James Hutton is called the father of modern geology.
- Geoffrey Chaucer is known as the father of English poetry.

- Alliance among India, Germany, Japan and Brazil to support each other's bid for permanent seat on UN Security Council is called G4.
- The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline.
- "Silk Air" is an airline of Singapore.
- "Kyat" is the currency of Myanmar. Environment Treaty Kyoto Protocol will be expired in 2012.
- "Hutu" is the majority ethnic group of both Burundi and Rwanda.
- The literal meaning of Renaissance is Revival.
- The title of Desert Fox was given to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.
- The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, Canada.
- The largest peninsula in the world is Arabia. The largest gulf in the world is Gulf of Mexico.
- The word 'Quiz' was coined by Jim Dalyirishman.
- Julius Caesar was killed by Brutus.
- The Original meaning of 'Quiz' was Trick. Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
- The country who's National Anthem has only music but no words is Bahrain.
- In the year 1811, Paraguay became independent from Spain.
- The cross word puzzle was invented by Arthur Wynne.
- WHO stands for World Health Organization.
- FAO stands for Food and Agriculture Organization.
- International Civil Aviation Organization is located at Montreal.
- The Angel Falls is located in Venezuela.
- The number regarded as lucky number in Italy is thirteen.
- Napoleon suffered from alurophobia which means Fear of cats.
- Slavery in America was abolished by Abraham Lincoln.
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- The famous painting 'Mona Lisa' is displayed at Louvre museum, Paris.
- The earlier name for tomato was Love apple.
- The first President of USA was George Washington.
- The famous 'General Motors' company was founded by William Durant.
- The country that brings out the FIAT is Italy. The first country to issue stamps was Britain.
- The world's oldest underground railway is at London.
- The largest oil producing nation in Africa is Nigeria.
- The first Emperor of Germany was Wilhelm.
- The term 'astrology' literally means Star Speech.
- Victoria Falls was discovered by David Livingstone
- Louisiana Purchase was one of the largest land deals in history. In 1803, the United States paid approximately $15 million dollars for over 800,000 square miles of land from France.
- The pact signed by India, Japan and China to achieve the most efficient use of Naval forces present in the Indian ocean region. This initiative is called the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction (SHADE).
- Claustrophobia is a fear of the confined spaces
- Hippocratic is regarded as the father ofmedicines
- Napoleon was known as "Man of Destiny· Cambell pur is the old name of Attock.
- Iceland's parliament is considered largest in the world and USA is now the second parliament of the world
- UNO Day is observed on 24th October
- Lebanon is called land of Milk and Honey
- Ex-officio means in virtue of one's office
- The first Ummayed Caliph was Portuguese
- Abdullah Yousuf Ali made most authentic translation of Quran in English
- Mohenjodaro is also known as Mound of the Dead
- The holy book Gospel related to Anjeel
- The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- White Papers are policy statements published by the British parliament on the subject of tremendous public importance.
- Blue Books are the official reports of the British Government.
- White Books are the official publications ofthe countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- The Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.
- In Battle of Sabroan, English defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait in August 1990.
- North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii on 7 Dec 1941.
- Nickname of Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima on 6 Aug 1945 was Little Boy and on Nagasaki on 9 Aug was Fat Man.

- The largest silver producer country is Mexico.
- IMF was established 1945 and has head office in Washington
- ASEAN was established August 09, 1967 and has head office in Jakarta
- OPEC (organization of petroleum exporting countries) has head office in Algeria
- OIC (organization of Islamic Cooperation) was established May 1969 has 57 members Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 with headquarters in Cairo
- WTO established January 01, 1995
- North Mantic treaty organization (NATO) was established in 1949 (head office in Brussels) (28 member countries)
- Blue whales are the largest living animals. What type of acid is used in car batteries.Sulphuric Acid
- Most spoken language is MandarinChinese.
- Oldest civilization is Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia).
- Oldest town is Jericho (Dead Sea).
- Longest strait is the Strait of Malacca.
- Tallest animal is Giraffe.
- Smallest bird is humming bird.
- Germany was the first to introduce old age pensions.
- The most populous Islamic country of the world is Indonesia
- The smallest country of the world by area and population is Vatican City
- The smallest republic of the world is Nauru Boundary between India and China is called McMahon Line
- Boundary line between North and South Vietnam is called 17th Parallel Line
- Boundary line between North and South Korea is 38th Parallel Line
- Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49th Parallel Line
- Finland is also known as the 'Land ofThousand Islands'.
- Abyssinia is the old name of Ethiopia Ceylon is the old name of Sri Lanka
- Persia is the old name of Iran
- Nippon is the old name of Japan
- The largest producer of cheese is USA.
- The largest producer of cotton is USA.
- The largest producer of Jute is India
- The largest producer of Rice is China.
- The largest producer of Silk is China.
- The largest producer of Steel is USA.
- The largest producer of Tea is China
- The largest producer of Wool is Australia.
- The largest producer of gold is China
- The largest producer of oil is Saudi Arabia.
- The world's leading banking center is Zurich
- Venus is the brightest planet in the SolarSystem.
- The smallest, fastest and smallest diameter planet is Mercury.
- Basic component of paper is wood.
- Pakistan's first missile is Hatf-I.
- Darwin port is located in Australia.
- "Ringitt" is the currency of Malaysia.
- After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi.
- Elysee palace is the residence of French President.
- Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics.
- The University of Al-Karaouine is the oldest university of the world located in Morocco.
- "Garuda" airline is the name of airline of Indonesia.
- Naypyitaw is the current capital city of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
- The headquarters of International Olympic Committee is is located at Lausanne (Switzerland).
- Headquarters of the Amnesty International located in London.
- Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan.
- Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse.
- Trygve Lie is the first and the only General of UNO Secretary who resigned from post.
- Trygve Lie was the first Secretary General of the United Nations. He was from Norway
- 'Latakia' is the seaport of Syria.
- Mahan Airline belongs to Iran.
- Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of Seine.
- 'Ottawa convention 1997' is related to Environment protection.
- Babusar Pass connects Abbottabad and Gilgit.
- Parliament of Russia is Duma.
- Parliament of Norway is the Storting.
- Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414.
- The Leaning Tower (Pisa Tower) is located in Rome (Italy).
- Ural Mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- Richard Nixon was only President of USA who

resigned from his post because of "Watergate" scandal on 9 August, 1974.
- Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district onriver Chenab.
- The International Criminal Police Organization's known as Interpol was established in 1923 and Current Interpol's headquarter is situated in Lyon(France).
- Scotland Yard is the investigation police of England and it was formed on Sept. 29, 1829.
- Mossad and Amanare the secret agencies of Israel
- Khad, NOS and RAMA are the secretagencies of Afghanistan. I
- RAW and CBI are the secret agencies of India.
- KGB is the secret agency of Russia.
- BIN is the secret agency of Indonesia.
- VEVAK, SAVAK are the secret agencies of Iran.
- ISI, IB, MI, FIA are the secret agencies of Pakistan.
- CIA and FBI are the secret agencies of USA.
- MI6 and MI5 are the secret agencies of UK.
- Don is river of Russia and Darling is river of Australia.
- Grand Central Terminal, Park Avenue, New York is the world's largest railway station
- Hitler party which came into power in 1933 is known as Nazi Party.
- Epsom (England) is the place associated with Horse racing
- First human heart transplant operation conducted by Dr. Christian Bernard on
- Louis Washkansky, was conducted in 1967
- Each year World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day is celebrated on May 8
- First Intenational Peace Congress was held in London in 1843 AD
- Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslimpresident of India
- Fathometer is used to measure Oceandepth
- For galvanizing iron Zinc metals is used.
- The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is South Waziristan
- In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan Chairmanof the Senate
- The Headquarters of the UN Security Council is located at New York
- Petronas towers are located in KualaLumpur
- May 3, each year is Internationally observed as Press Freedom Day
- The book 'verdict on India' was written by Beverlay Nickolas.
- The founder of Two Nations Theory is Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Seismometer or Seismograph is an instrument used for recording earthquake shocks.
- Spectrometer: It is a type of spectroscope suitable for the precise measurements of refractive indices.
- Vermont US state has the sugar maple as its state tree and is the leading US producer of maple sugar.
- In London the world's first underground train was service opened in 1863.
- The main port of Italy is Genoa.
- Harvard University is in New Jersey.
- "Tripoli" is the capital of Libya.
- Brazil is the world's largest producer of Coffee.
- The Palk Strait separates which two countries. India and Sri Lanka.
- Who discovered penicillin. Alexander Fleming.
- Banks were nationalized in Pakistan 1974.
- "Brussels" is the headquarters of European Economic Community.
- James Prescott Joule was discovered the 'First Law of 'Thermodynamics'.
- "Decline of the West" book was written by German Philosopher Spengler
- Hugo Grotius is called Father of International law.
- Jabir bin Hayan is known as the Father of Chemistry.
- The headquarters of Green Peace International is located at Amsterdam.
- "ANT ARA" is the news agency of Indonesia.
- "Helmand" is the largest opium producerprovince in Afghanistan.
- One US barrel is equal to 159 litres.
- Largest Island of the world is Greenland.
- Which of the following InternationalOrganizations has no formal structure and secretariat. G-8
- Headquarter of the Amnesty International is located in London.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in1966 and it's headquarter islocated at Manila in Philippine.
- The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at Kathmandu in Nepal.
- Six official working languages are recognized by UNO.
- The term of office of a judge of the International Court of Justice is nine years.

- Buddhism is non-theistic religion.
- Majority of the population of Vietnam comprise of Buddhist.
- Naval Missile Brahmos Cruise Missile is anIndian Missile.
- Cambodian language has 74 Alphabets. China's population is about 1261 million.
- Hellas is the word appears on the postagestamp of Greece.
- A group of Nightingales is called a Watch.
- Young fish is called fingerling.
- Joey is the kind of Kangaroo.
- Northern Europe is known with Scandinavian Region and Nordic Region.
- Countries Area wise-Russia-Canada-China-USA-Brazil
- 250 children are born every minute
- AAA, Agricultural Adjustment Act is related to President Roosevelt.
- Currently out of the world's population the Muslims are one fifth.
- Virtue party belongs to Turkey.
- The Gurkhas are the Original inhabitants of Nepal.
- Federal system has central and provincial government.
- The international customary laws which allow states to punish as offender are known as criminal Juris Gentium.
- The term "In Camera" is used for the trial of case when case is heard without reporting to public.
- Latin term De Jure means by Law.
- The word Iron Curtain was used by Winston Churchill.
- Reconciliation means when third party investigates and suggests a solution to a dispute.
- In literacy term the dramatic work with aims at exciting laughter is called Farce.
- Gallup poll is the method of assessing public opinion through representative expression of opinion of cross reaction of the population of a country.
- Tax on import and Export is called Tariff.
- Antwerp is called by the name of key to the common market.
- Stone Age is also known as Paleolithic period.
- Orangutan means man of the woods.
- Sugar Island is the located at the confluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
- Agraphia means inability to write.
- King Faisal is called "The Islamic Coordinator".
- The creator of "Mona Lisa" belonged to Italy.
- The Labor party believes in Socialism.
- The US Senate comprises 100 members.
- "Warsak Dam" has been built on the River Kabul.
- 5 June is known as World Environment Day.
- "The Sun also Rises" is written by Earnest Hemingway.
- Black Death reaches England in 1348. Intifada denotes Palestinian uprising.
- Caucasus is situated between Caspian andBlack Sea.
- Kabul in the largest city of Afghanistan Akbar was died at Agra in 1650.
- In 1783 Britain acknowledged the independence of USA.
- The term cartel refers to Unity of parties, factions or nation in a common cause.
- Term the belief in the "rightness" of rule islegitimacy.
- Barbers invaded North Africa before Arabs.
- American's parliament is Congress.
- Largest oil company belong to USA is The Exxon Corporation.
- New name of Lyallpur is Faisalabad.
- National People's Assembly' belongs toAlgeria.
- Aeroflot is Russia's airline.
- Bakhtar is the news agency of Afghanistan. Croix de Guerre is the highest militaryaward of France.
- The currency of Syria is pound.
- Som is the currency of Uzbekistan. Machiavelli was born in Florence.
- Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
- Land of midnight sun is called to Norway. Rousseau was born in Geneva.
- Bentham is the father of utilitarianism. Lenin was a Bolshevik leader.
- Hitler's theory of the state is known asNational Socialism.
- John Locke advocated basic human rights. Montesquieu was a political sociologist.
- Mao joined communist party in 1921.
- Cease fire between Iran and Iraq took placein 1988, by the intervention of U.N. 8 furlongs make one mile.
- Balloki barrage is located on Ravi.
- Loan to a corporation is 'debt funding'. Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Boxing is called 'noble art of self defence'.
- 50 nations are there in Africa.

- River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city France
- Canada was once named New Venice.
- Dinosaur means "Terrible" lizard.
- Oven birds build strong nests.
- Fresco is a method of painting on plaster it means fresh.
- Weaver birds are called to the birds who build their nests.
- Kleptomania is an irrational urge to steal.
- Male birds are more colorful than females.
- Ikhwan as Safa, a secret Arab organization was founded in Basra, Iraq.
- Birds do not fly are penguins, emus, kiwis, ostriches.
- Intifada is Palestinian uprising.
- Aircraft designers test their model of aircraft in with tunnel.
- Long March, a 9600-km journey in 1934was undertaken by Chinese Communists under Mao Tse Tung.
- Flaps are used as air brakes.
- Amphibians were the first vertebrates.
- Vnukovo airport is in Moscow.
- Survive very cold weather or very dry weather by going into a deep sleep.Surviving cold condition like this is called hibernation.
- Pan-Islam, a movement for uniting theIslamic Nations was started in 1880 in Ottoman Empire.
- Sleeping through hot, dry condition is called aestivation.
- Paper was invented in 3500 B.C byChinese.
- A.D means in the year of our Lord.
- Great Pyramid at Giza is the largest Pyramid built in Egypt.
- Thar Desert is located in Northwest Indiaand East Pakistan
- St. Vitus's dance is a disease.
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson River in Manhattan
- Resin is sticky liquid that emits from plants.
- Pyramids of Egypt are the oldest [illegible] survived wonder.
- Sugar Island is the located at theconfluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
- Guru (teacher) Nanak was the founder of Sikhism.
- Silk was made firstly in China.
- Skylab was space laboratory launched in 1973 by USA.
- The first tanks were used in 1916 during WW-I by British.
- Harward University is in USA, Cambridge is in UK
- Titanic sank on 14 April, 1912 on voyage from Southampton to New York City inNorth Atlantic.
- Tour De France Is French cycle race.
- First women in space Valentine Tereshkova went into space on 16 June 1963.
- Watergate scandal involved President Richard Nixon in 1972.
- Parses follow Zoroastrianism.
- Seattle is the seaport of USA.
- Dickson is the seaport of Malaysia.
- Red Square is in Moscow.
- Eskimos live in Igloo.
- Blitzkrieg means sudden attack. Dragon is the symbol of China.
- Bear is the symbol of Russia.
- Christopher Columbus belonged to Italy.
- Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
- Magna Carta is known as the Bible of English Constitution.
- Russian equivalent of Pentagon is Kremlin.
- East Timore, the Colony of Portugal, was captured by Indonesia in 1975.
- Taiwan separated from China in 1949.
- Gift of Nile is called of Egypt. Great Britain of the Pacific is called to Japan.
- Island continent is called to Australia.
- American Naval Base "Diego Garcia" is in Indian Ocean.
- Ulster Unionists wanted to retain British rule in Northern Ireland.
- Anti-Semitism means animosity towards Jews.
- Lens at the end of the compound microscope is called objective.
- Francisco Fernandez introduced Tobacco in Europe.
- Mobile phones started in 1977.
- Penology is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
- Length of India-China border is 3,380 km. Cyprus gained independence from Britain in 1960.
- Cyprus was divided into Turkish Repbublic of Northern Cyprus and Greek Cyprus in1974.
- Al-Azhar University I located in Cairo,Egypt.
- Fortress of Grenada, known as Alhamra is in Spain.
- Capital of ancient Babylonia was Babylon. Hanging gardens were in Babylon.
- Babylon was on the bank of Euphrates. Alma-

Ata (Father of Apples) is the capital of Kazakhstan.
- Turkey and Russia are both in Europe & Asia.
- Ireland is also called Eire.
- Largest earthquake fatalities occurred in Izmir, Turkey in 1999.
- Takla Makan is in China is the driest desert in Asia.
- Cathy Pacific is an island.
- Among the Seven Wonders, Church of
- Saint Sophia is located in Istanbul.
- Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized Suez Canal in 1956.
- Qutub Minar is in New Delhi.
- Shah Jahan built Taj Mehl for Mumtaz Mehal is located in Agra.
- Capital of Tibet is Lhasa.
- White House is in Washington DC.
- Frigid Zone is the area within the polar circle area around the South Pole. Guantanamo Bay is in Cuba.
- Statue of Liberty was gifted to US by France in 1884
- The term of the judges of the international court of justice is 9 years.
- First city to be placed under UN was Sarajevo.
- The UN observed 1998 as the human rightsyear with the theme "All Human Rights for Ali".
- ICJ has 15 judges, any two of whom cannot be of the same nationality.
- Myanmar is not a member of SAARC.
- UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945 and came into force on October 24, 1945.
- A book of 2008: A way of hope and extremism is written by Ayesha Jalal
- CIA is a secret agency of USA
- In Pakistan 32 languages are spoken.
- What color is the Black Box carried in aircraft. Orange
- The first central office of Muslim League was established at Aligarh
- ISI is a secret agency of Pakistan
- The total period of Abbasids caliphate was 508 years
- "Keemya-e-Saadat" is authored by Imam Ghazali
- Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.
- 10 Downing Street is the residence of British PM.
- Queen's house is the official residence of Sri Lankan president.
- George Lord Anson (English) sailed around the earth.
- G.H. Wilkins (Australian) flew over the South Pole.
- Ambedkar, B.R is known as the architect of the Indian Constitution.
- Aquaculture refers to fish-farming or fish culture.
- Baku is famous for the production of petroleum.
- Blue revolution relates to fish farming.
- Borlaug, Norman Ernest was American agricultural scientist t and winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1970. He was one of those who laid the groundwork of the Green Revolution.
- Buoy stands for a man serving in any hotel for luggage transportation or as a guide.
- Chakmas are refugees from Bangladesh settled in India.
- Chernobayl is a Russian city having a nuclear power plant where a tank of radioactive waste exploded in April, 1993. This explosion is known as "Chernobyl disaster.
- Chris Patten was the last British Governor of Hong Kong.
- It is summer season in Australia during Christmas.
- Churchill said "I have nothing to offer except blood, sweat and tears."
- Conditioned Reflex is the term mainly discussed in Psychology.
- Cross-breeding is to be done for achieving quick increase in milk production.
- Crystal oscillator is in electric watch, the component corresponding to pendulum of a pendulum clock.
- Abdullah Yusuf Ali is famous for being English translator and commentator of theHoly Quran
- At Hyde Park London public meetings are assembled.
- Abraham Lincoln's Library and Museum is located in the city I town of Spring field
- The Da Vinci Code" is famous novel by Dan Brown
- Suez Canal connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea
- Italy was the first European country to ratify the European Union constitution
- China's parliament has the largest membership.
- J.K. Rowling's famous character 'Harry Potter' is associated with Wizardry
- The production of cultured pearls is an

important cottage industry of Japan.

- The name of Alexander's horse was Beucephalus
- Singapore was founded by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles
- The famous British one-eyed Admiral was Nelson
- The most famous painting of Pablo Picasso was Guermica
- The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- The sculptor of the statue of Liberty was Federick Auguste Bartholdi
- John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harry Oswald
- The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is Bhutan
- Debenture is a certificate issued by a company promising the payment of a specified amount at a fixed rate of interest after a specified period.
- A deflector is a technique of adjusting for changes in price level.
- Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49111 Parallel Line
- Lahore is known as the 'City of Colleges'
- Cairo city is called the 'City of Bazars'
- Washington city is called the 'City of Magnificent Distances'
- 'City of Sky-Scrapers' is the famous name of New York
- Finland is also known as the 'Land of Thousand Islands'.
- Desdemona is a character in the Shakespeare's play Othello.
- Dicky Dolma is the youngest woman climber of Mt. Everest.
- Dr. Watson is a fictional character created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
- Dunkel Draft relates to international trade.
- Dzongkha is the official language of Bhutan.
- E.T.A is a terrorist organization in Spain.
- Elephant's tusks are called enlarged cartilaginous bones.
- Esperanto is an artificial international language created to act as world language.
- Euro is the name of New Single European Currency launched on January 1, 1999.
- Every Street is paved with Gold was authored by Kim WOO-Chung, founder of Daewoo.
- Exfoliation is a type of weathering common both in the cold and in the hot climate regions.
- Guernica is a painting by Pablo Picasso.
- Ikebana is the Japanese art of flower arrangement.
- Inflation means an increase in the amount of paper money which tends to raise general price level of commodities. It is a comparative figure showing cost of living, production prices, etc as compared with a base year.
- Debtors are likely to benefit by Inflation.
- ISBN: International Standard Book Numbering is an international system by which a distinct identifying number is assigned to each book.
- Jain Commission was associated with probing the conspiracy angle of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination.
- James Bond is a character in the novels written by Ian Fleming.
- Jana-Gana-Mana is India's National Anthem.
- Jantar Mantar is an observatory in Delhi constructed in 1724 during the days of Maharaja Jai Singh II of Amber.
- Thomas Jefferson authored American Declaration of Independence.
- Jurassic Park was directed by Steven Spielberg.
- Kabalega is a National Park of Uganda. Gary Kasparov is associated with Chess. Bhutan is called the "Land of Thunder Dragon"
- Laos is the only land-locked country in South-East Asia.
- Last Supper is a famous Renaissance painting by Leonardo da Vinci.
- Leningrad is a famous town in Russia situated on the bank of river Neva.
- UBOR is the basic interest rate on interbank loans in London.
- Lifeline Express is the world's first hospital on rails operated in India.
- Missionaries of Charity is the religious order established by Mother Teresa.
- Montesquieu gave the theory of separation of power.
- Mother Teresa was born in Albania in 1910.
- New Moore Island is situated in the Bay of Bengal.
- Parliament of Switzerland is known as Federal Assembly.
- Pondicherry is the Union Territory of India which has a legislature.
- India has 16% of world's population.
- Postal Zone is indicated by the first two digits from left of the Pin code.
- Eyes of potato are used for vegetative propagation.
- The concept of Public Interest Litigation

originated in UK.
- Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to Americans for excellence in journalism.
- Quill feathers are on the wing and tail of birds and are helpful during their flight.
- Red Cross Movement was launched by J.H. Dunant.
- Saw-scaled viper is the only snake that builds a nest.
- Scenes from a writer's life is the autobiography of Ruskin Bond.
- The Road Ahead is written by Bill Gates.
- United Kingdom consists of England, Northern Island, Scotland & Wales.
- Wheatstone Bridge is used to measure resistances.
- Length of a terrestrial mile is lesser than that of a nautical mile.
- Universal Product Code (UPC) is adopted against adulteration in eatables.
- Dolby B or Dolby C is printed on tape recorders and other sound systems refers to Noise reduction circuit.
- Bulgaria and Greece are disputing over the historical Macedonian territory.
- John Locke published a famous pamphlet known as 'Right of Mass' and urged thepeople in England, America and France to fight for their liberty.
- Eli Whitney of America invented the cotton gin that separates seeds from cotton three hundred times faster that by hand in 1793. In terms of the evolution of organism bat is the most advanced among pigeon, shark & vultures.
- Large aperture telescopes are used for greater resolution.
- The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of judicial review from the Constitution of USA.
- The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of Belgium. When two organisms exit in such a way that only one is benefited by the other, the relationship is called Parasitism.
- El Nino is associated with world weather. The Red Fort was built by Shahjehan.
- 200th anniversary of the scientist Charles Darwin in 2009
- BIN is the intelligence agency of Indonesia Silicon valley in California is famous because of Software Industry
- In 2008 monarchy ended in a country after 240 years in Nepal
- Pearl Harbor is in the state of USA Hawaii
- The term Intifada means Uprising
- Helmand city of Afghanistan produces most opium
- Tamils are fighting in which are of Sri Lanka Jaffana
- Naxalite movement is in India
- Petticoat government is the government by Woman
- Brain Drain means migration of skilled labour
- Russia gives oil to Europe through the route ofUkraine
- The word Philately means Stamps collection
- Study of Human races is called Ethnology
- Marco Polo was Traveler
- Operation cast lead was the name which killed 1400
- Winner of 8-oscar awards movie in 2008 Slum dog Millionaire
- Madam Tausand museum is in London 1-metric ton is equal to 1000kgs
- Oldest anthem in the world is. Japan Hung Parliament is No single party has the majority
- Harry Potter famous character is produced by J.K Rowling
- Yasir Arafat passed away in Paris on 11 Nov 2004.
- Hamas was formed in 1987 by Shaikh Ahmad Yaseen
- Egypt is both in Africa & Asia (Northeastern Africa & Southwestern Asia). Sinai Peninsula is the part of Egypt that lies in Asia.
- Only African country that remained independent during colonial rule was Ethiopia.
- UAE comprises of 7 states.
- Zimbabwe gained independence in 1980. Protectorate state of world is Bhutan.
- Napoleon was exiled to St: Helena in Mediterranean in 1814-15.
- Columbus discovered South America in 1494.
- Abel Taman discovered New Zealand, Togo & Fiji in 1642
- Confucianism is found in China & Taiwan. Jesus Christ was born at Bethalhem, Jerusalem.
- Gautam Siddharta Buddha was born in Nepal.
- Shintoism religion is in Japan.
- Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C by Octavian.
- Mughals ruled India for 331 years.
- Opium war waged from 1839-42 b/w China & Britain.
- Boston Tea Party event is related to American independence

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- The month of January is named for this Roman god of beginnings. Janus Which snake is considered the longest with a maximum length of 35ft? Reticulated python
- Henry Cavendish discovered Hydrogen in 1766
- Geraldine Mock was the first woman to fly around the world?
- Tabemono is the correct Romanization for theJapanese word for food?
- supplementary angles equal to 180 degree
- 22 balls are on the table at the START of a snooker frame
- Milan Italian city is considered "the fashion capital of the world"
- Cambridge British town got its name from its proximity to the Cam River
- Maldives is in the Indian Ocean
- Scotland and Ireland two countries lay claim to the name Maclean
- A temple called the Sri Dalada Maligawa (Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic) claims to have a tooth of Gautama Buddha. This temple is located at Kandy, Sri Lanka
- Field marshal (or field-marshal, abbreviated as FM) is a very senior military rank, ordinarily senior to the general officer ranks. Usually it is the highest rank in an army, and when it is, few (if any) persons are appointed to it.
- According to Forbes list of Most Powerful men, 2018, Xi Jinping has been ranked 1st
- Zaghreb is the capital of Croatia
- South African cricket team is generally known as "Chokers" because of their track record in major championship matches
- Idi Amin was a military officer and president of Uganda
- Corbillon Cup is related with the game of Table Tennis
- The goal post and crossbar of football must be white in colour.
- The largest concrete dam in the world is Grand Coluee Dam (It is the Dam on the Columbia River in the U.S. state of Washington)
- Sri Lanka is called "land of fertile field"
- Australia is called "land of island continent"
- Australia is called "Land of golden fleece"
- Canada is called "land of lilies"
- Egypt is called "land of gift of the Nile"
- Finland is called "land of thousand lakes"
- South Korea is called "land of morning calm"
- Norway is called "land of midnight sun"
- Japan is called "land of rising Sun"
- Nepal is called "Land of mountains"
- Thailand is called "land of white elephants"
- Belgium is called "land of cross roads"
- Turkey is called "land of sick man of Europe"
- Belgium is called "land of cockpit of Europe"
- Pakistan is called "land of pure people"
- Palestine is called "land of prophets"
- Saudi Arabia is called "land of pilgrims"
- Cuba is called "Sugar bowl of the world"
- Canada is called "land of maple"
- India is called "land of Suicide of people"
- Land of milk and honey is called to Lebanon.
- Land of morning calm is called to Korea.
- International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination is observed on 21 March.
- World environment day is observed on 5th June.
- International day of peace is observed on 3rd Tuesday of September.
- World food day is observed on 16 October. International women's day is observed on 8th March.
- World health day is observed on 7th April.
- Universal children's day is observed on 20 November.
- World's aids day is observed on 1 December.
- United nation's day is observed on 24th October.
- International day of disabled person is observed on 3 December.
- Human rights day is observed on 10
- December.
- Press day is celebrated on 3rd May.
- Kashmir Solidarity Day is observed on 5 Feb.
- In France the Bastille Day is celebrated on 14th July.
- International Literacy day is observed on 8 Sep.
- World children day is observed on 8th March.
- Human rights day is observed on 10th Dec. Day against drug trafficking is observed on 26 June.
- 22 March is celebrated as the world day for water.
- 11th July is known as World Population Day.
- Kashmir solidarity day is celebrated all over the country on 5th February.
- International Literacy Day is celebrated on September 8.
- International Ozone Day is observed on September 16.
- The year 1998 was observed as the International Year of Ocean.

- Commonwealth Day is observed on May 24 every year.
- Human Rights Day is observed on 10th December every year.
- No Smoking Day is observed on April 7.
- World Book Day is observed on April 23.
- World Environment Day is observed on June 5.
- 3rd May world press freedom day
- World literacy day is celebrated on 8th September
- Bulgaria was with Central Powers during World War I
- Paul von Hindenburg led Germany to victory over Russia at Tannenburg in 1914?
- Armistice signed on11 November 1918
- World War II began on 3 September 1939
- Poland was annexed by Germany and USSR
- Germany attacked USSR on 22 June1941
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941
- Subhash Chandra Bose led the Indian National Army of Sub continent?
- Winston Churchill said "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."?
- Rudolf Hess German leader landed in Britain on10 May 1941 and was arrested?
- atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945
- Japan surrendered on 10 August 1945
- Nicolaus Copernicus studied Medicine at Padua?
- Aristotle view was challenged by Nicolaus Copernicus?
- Nicolaus Copernicus got Doctorate in Canon Law from University of Ferrara
- In WW2 operation dynamo was Evacuation of Dunkirk
- In Deuteronomy book of the Bible did Moses die?
- Napoleon Bonaparte Who died in 1821 from arsenic poisoning from the wallpaper?
- the more common name for serigraphy is Silk screen printing
- Jericho is the oldest walled city in the world?
- Japan was the first country to have a public monorail system?
- Plato first wrote about the myth of Atlantis?
- Lucus Dominitus Ahenobarbus was better known as Nero
- Mayfair is the most expensive piece of real estate on the UK and Australian version of monopoly?
- Father of Zoology is Aristotle
- Eduardo Luiz Saverin is a Brazilian internet entrepreneur and investor.
- Rome lies on Tiber.
- Tokyo lies on Sumida River.
- Eskimos are the primitive people living in North America
- The aborigines of North America are called Red Indian
- Alaska of USA is called "mother of states"
- Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India"
- Lenin is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution"?
- Hitler is known as'Fuehrer'?
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the 'Iron Man of India'?
- FSB is a secret agency of Russia BND is a secret agency of Germany RAW is a secret agency of India
- The actual name of F-16 is Fighting Falcon
- Dutch East Indies is the old name of Indonesia.
- Lightest gas is hydrogen
- Ghana was previously known as The Gold Coast
- The Victoria Falls were discovered by David Livingstone
- Kimberley in Africa famous for Diamonds
- Africa's longest river is called The Nile
- The highest mountain in Africa is Mount Kilimanjaro
- Africa's highest mountain is in Tanzania
- Anatolia is the news agency of Turkey.
- Tirich Mir is in Hindu Kush Mountain
- Prince Charles is mountain range in Antarctica.
- Famous painting *The Birth of Venus* is a painting by Sandro Botticelli
- The biggest dam of the world is The three Gorges dam
- The largest Museum of the world is Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C.
- The biggest Ocean of the world is Pacific Ocean
- The deepest lake of the world is Baikal Lake in Russia.
- The greatest wool producer country of the world is Australia
- The hottest place of the world is Al-Azizea in Libya
- Stromboli is a volcano in Sicily.
- Vatican is the smallest country in the world in terms of area.
- Voyager I. spacecraft introduced ring system of

Jupiter.
- Vostok I carried first man in space.
- Yuri Gagarin (Russia) cosmonauts became first traveler in space in 1961.
- The first person to orbit the earth in space was John Glenn
- Skylab was space laboratory launched in1973 by USA.
- On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldren landed on the moon.
- Venice stands on river The Arno
- New York is on River Hudson's bank
- Budapest is located on the bank of Danube river.
- Paris is situated on the river Rhine.
- River passing through Paris Seine River Montreal is situated on the bank of river Ottawa
- The city of Bonn is situated in Germany
- Belgrade stands on the river Danube.
- Rome is located beside the river Timber.
- Longest swimming course is English Channel, UK.
- *Yellow Books* are the official records of France.
- *Grey Books* are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government.
- *Green Books* are the official reports of the Italian government.
- *Orange Books* are the official publication of the Netherlands.
- Muhammad is the world's most popular first name
- Marlin is the fastest swimming ocean fishover 60 mph-Sailfish?
- Digital Computer" was invented by HowardAiken
- Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia.
- Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- Detroit (USA) is famous for car manufacturing.
- Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
- Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing.
- The world's largest producer of tea is China.
- Biggest bell is Great bell at Moscow.
- Highest capital is La Paz (Bolivia).
- Strait of Babel Mandeb is called "The Gate of Tears'
- Netherlands is situated below the sea level
- "Pre-emptive attack" is an attack beforeenemy's attack
- Chile is the largest copper producingcountry in the world.
- India is the highest producer of sugarcane in the world.
- The North Atlantic Route is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.
- Largest sugar producing country is India second is Brazil.
- Largest Ginger producing nation isIndonesia.
- Lithuania was the first Soviet Republic ofthe former Soviet Union which declared it independent.
- India leads in export of Mica in the world.
- New Zealand was the first country to propose Carbon Tax to address global warming.
- Hong Kong is called as Pearl of the Orient.
- Prague city is known as The Golden City
- Florence is nicknamed as "The City of Lilies
- Mesopotamia means 'between two Rivers'
- Tashkent is a capital of Uzbekistan
- Economic crisis of 1930 originated in The Great Depression in the United' States is associated with the stock market crash on October 29, 1929, known as Black Tuesday.
- 1917 is known for Russian Revolutions of 1917.
- General George Washington commanded the American Forces during American War of Independence.
- The ideas of Liberty Equality and Fraternity were emphasized by Rousseau
- *Sword of Tipu Sultan* is written by B. S.Gidwani
- *The spirit of Laws* is written by Charles de Second at Montesquieu
- *City of Saints* is written by Candace Slater My experiments with truth is written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- *Glimpses of the World History* is written by Jawaharlal Nehru
- *Gullivers Travel* is written by Jonathan Swift
- *To live or not to live* is written by Nirad Chandra Chaudhuri
- South China Mall in Dongguan, China is the largest shoping mall in the world.
- The name 'India' is derived from the Indus River civilisation known as the sindhu valleys which were the home of the earlier inhabitents of Indus valley.
- Aryan Invaded India 1600-1500 BC, India never invaded any country in her last 10000 years of history. The Aryan worshippers referred to the river Indus as the Sindhu.
- India never invaded any country in her last 10000 years of history.
- India invented the Number System.
- Zero was invented by Aryabhatta.

- The name 'Hindustan' combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Hindus.
- Sanskrit is considered as the mother of all higher languages. This is because it is the most precise, and therefore suitable language for computer software.
- Chess was invented in India.
- India was the only source for diamonds to the world untill 1896
- The Baily Bridge built by the Indian Army in August 1982 is the highest bridge in the world located in the Ladakh valley between the Dras and Suru rivers in the Himalayan meuntains.
- Burma" is the old name of Myanmar.
- "Green peace" headquarter is located in Amsterdam.
- UK flag is known as Union Jack
- The term '16 yards hit' is associated with Hockey.
- Baku is the seaport on Caspian Sea
- Caspian Sea makes its boundaries with Iran, Russia, Kazakhstan andTurkmenistan, Azerbaijan).
- Greenwich Mean Time was established at London in 1884.
- The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau is the father of the French Revolution
- Adam Smith advocated the theory of laissez faire
- Longest mountain range is Andes (South America).
- Death Valley is located in California USA
- Highest plateau is Pamir in Tibet
- Largest port of Europe is Rotterdam (Netherlands).
- Largest railway station is Grand Central Terminal.
- Largest river basin is Amazon River.
- Largest River is Amazon River.
- Biggest River is Amazon River.
- Bab al-Azizia "The Splendid Gate" was a military barracks and compound, situated in the southern suburbs of Tripoli, the capital of Libya.
- Giuliana Bridge is a bridge in Benghazi, Libya. It has a three-span main structure which was originally built in the 1970s but was rehabilitated in 2005 by Bilfinger Berger.
- The Martyrs' Square also known as Green Square under the Gaddafi government; Independence Square during the monarchy; and originally known as Piazza Italia ("Italy Square") is in the city of Tripoli, Libya.
- Maydan al-Shajara (The Tree Square), is a major town square in Benghazi, the second largest city in Libya.
- Mitiga International Airport is an airport in Libya, located about 8 kilometres (5 miles) east of Tripoli's city centre.
- Zuccotti Park, formerly called Liberty Plaza Park, is a 33,000-square-foot (3, 1 00 m2) publicly accessible park in Lower Manhattan, New York City.
- George Square is the principal civic square in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. It is named after King George III.
- St Andrew Square is a city square in Edinburgh, ScoUand located at the east end of George Street.
- Kelvingrove Park is a public park located on the River Kelvin in the West End of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, containing the famous Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum.
- Dame Street is in Dublin, beside the Temple Bar area of the city.
- The Olympic Park in London, England, is a sporting complex under construction for the 2012 Summer Olympics and the 2012 Summer Paralympics, situated to the east of the city adjacent to the Stratford City development.
- The 900-year-old Altit Fort in Hunza has received the 2011 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation. Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- Mount Everest is the highest point in Asia. Dead sea is the lowest point in Asia
- Mount Mckinely is the highest point inNorth America.
- Caspian Sea is the lowest point in Central Asia.
- Pacific is the biggest ocean.
- Cyprus island appears on its national flag
- Mount Olympus is in Greece.
- Urals Mountain Range in Russia is a boundary between Europe and Asia.
- Jericho, situated in the Jordan valley (deadSea) is the oldest town of the world.
- Kanpur lies on Ganges.
- Baghdad lies on Tigris River and Bahawalpurlies on Sutlej River.
- Among the SAARC countries, the highest per capita income is of Sri Lanka
- Indonesia consists of largest number ofvolcanos
- Guantimamo Bay prison is in Cuba
- New Zealand is close to International Date Line.

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General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS & TERMS

AAAA American Association of Advertising Agencies

AAA American Academy of Advertising

AAA Agricultural Adjustment Act

AAA Amateur Athletics Association

AAC Australian Army Cadets (Australia)

AAAFF Auro argento acre flando feriundo

AAFC Australian Air Force Cadets (Australia)

AAP Australian Associated Press

AAR After Action Review

AAV Alter ambove

AB Able-bodied seaman; (in America) Bachelor of Arts

ABA Amateur Boxing Association

ABAD Agency for Barani Area Development

ABEDA Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa

ABC Audit Bureau of Circulation

ABL Allied Bank of Pakistan

ABM Anti-Ballistic Missiles

ABN Asia Business News

ABU Asian Broadcasting Union

AC Alternating Current, Assistant Commissioner, Ante Christum (before Christ), Accountability Court

AC Air Conditioning

ACA Association of the Chartered Accountants

ACC Arab Cooperation Council

ACCT Agency for the French-Speaking Community

ACP African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States

ACR Annual Confidential Report

ACS Association of Caribbean States

ACTO Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization

Ad Advertisement

AD Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord)

ADA Air Port Development Authority

ADB Asian Development Bank

ADBP Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan

ADC Aide-de-Camp, Agricultural Development Corporation, Additional Deputy Commissioner

ADF Arab Deterrent Force, Asian Development Fund

ADF Australian Defence Force (Australia)

ADFA Australian Defence Force Academy (Australia)

ADFC Australian Defence Force Cadets (Australia)

ADFIMI Association of National Development Finance Institution in Member countries of Islamic Development Bank

Adm. Admiral

ADP Annual Development Programme

AEC Army Education Corps, Atomic Energy Commission

AEDB Alternate National Electric Energy

AEUC Arab Economic Unity Council

AFC Asian Football Confederation

AFDB African Development Bank

AFESD Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

AFP Agency France Press, Archery Federation of Pakistan

AFOSI Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AFTA Asian Free Trade Area

AG Accountant General, Advocate General

AG Australia Group

AGM Annual General Meeting

AGPR Accountant General of Pakistan Revenues

AHAH Anno Hegirae

AHF Asian Hockey Federation

AI Air India, Amnesty International

AI Artificial Insemination

AIC Arab Investment Company

AID Agency for International Development

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Disease)

AIMC Allama Iqbal Medical College

AIM Airborne Intercept Missile (U.S. military)

AIOU Allama Iqbal Open University

AIP Afghan Islamic Press

AJK Azad Jammu & Kashmir

AKDN Aga Khan Development Network

AKF Agha Khan Foundation

AL Arab League
ALESCO Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
A level Advance Level
Alt. Altitude
AM Air Marshal, Artium Magister
am Ante maridiem
AMF Arab Monetary Fund
amp. Ampere(s)
AMU Arab Magherb Union
ANC African National Congress
ANF Anti Narcotics Force
ANN Asian News Network
ANT Antarctic Treaty
ANTF Anti-Narcotics Task Force (formerly PNCB)
ANZUS Australian, New Zealand, United States of America (Security treaty)
AP Associated Press, Assistant Professor
APC Agricultural Prices Commission, All Parties Conference
APC Armored Personnel Carrier
APCA All Pakistan Cotton Power Looms Association, All Pakistan Clerks Association
APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APFTU All-Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions
APHC All Parties Hurriyat Conference
API Associated Press of India
APIBD Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development
APM (Anti-Personnel Mine Convention
APNEC All Pakistan Newspaper Employees Federation
APNS All Pakistan Newspaper Society
APOSTCI All Pakistan Organization of Small Traders and Cottage Industry
APP Associated Press of Pakistan
APPCED Asia Pacific Parliamentarian Conference on Environment and Development
APPN Appropriation Number (U.S. Military)
APRC Asia Pacific Regional Committee
APTEC All Pakistan Technology Engineers Council
APTMA All Pakistan Textile Mills Association
APWA All Pakistan Women's Association
Arabsat Arab Satellite Communications Organizations
ARD Alliance for Restoration of Democracy
ARF ASEAN Regional Forum
ARI Agricultural Research Institute
ARM Anti-Radiation (or Radar) Missile
ARMS Automated Recruit Management System
A.R.S.A Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy
ASCE Area Study Centre for Europe, Unity of Karachi
AsDB Asian Development Bank
ASEAN Association of South East Asia Nations
ASF Airport Security Force
ASIP Agriculture Sector Investment Project
ATA Anti-Terrorist Act
ATM Automated Teller Machine (Banking)
ATP Association of Tennis Professionals
AW Asia Watch, Atomic Weight
AWACS Airborne Warning and Control System
B.A. Bachelor of Arts, British Academy
BA Baltic Assembly
B.Com. Bachelor of Commerce
B.Ed. Bachelor of Education
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science
Bar-at-Law Barrister-at Law
BAFTA Baltic Free Trade Area
BASATA British and South Asian Trade Association
BBC British Broadcasting Corporation
BBQ Barbecu
BDEAC Central African States Development Bank
BDS Bachelor of Dental Surgery, Bomb Disposal Squad
BE Bill of Exchange, Bachelor of Engineering
BEL Bankers Equity Limited
BENELUX Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg
BIS British Information Service
BISE Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education
BGN United States Board on Geographic Names
BOP Bank of Punjab,
BP Blood Pressure, Boiling Point, Blue Print
BPS Basic Pay Scale
BIS Bank for International Settlements

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BSEC Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
BSF Boarder Society Force (India)
BTWC Biological (Biologic) and Toxin Weapons Convention
BTU British thermal unit
C-in-C Commander-in-Chief
C/A Current Account
CAA Civil Aviation Authority
CAC Cash and Carry
CAC Central American Common Market
CAD Computer-aided Design
CAFTA Central American Free Trade Agreement
Cal. Calorei
CAN Andean Community of Nations
CAP Central American Parliament
CAR Central African Republic
CARICOM Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARs Central Asian Republics
CAS Chief of the Air Staff
CAS Court of Arbitration for Sports
CAS Court of Arbitration in Sports
CBI Central Bureau of Investigation
CBMs Confidence Building Measures
CBS Columbia Broadcasting System
CCC Customs Cooperation Council
CCI Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Council of Common Interest
CD Civil Defence, Community Development, Compact Disc
CDA Capital Development Authority, Call Deposit Account (Banking)
CDB Caribbean Development Bank
CDC Commonwealth Development Corporation
CDFC Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation
CDP Community Development Programme
CDR Call Deposit Receipts
CD-ROM Compact Disc Read-only
CDWP Central Development Working Body
CEI Central European Initiative
CE Chief Executive, Civil Engineer, Chief Engineer, Council of Europe
CEC Chief Election Commissioner
CECP Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan
CED Central Excise Duty
CEEAC Economic Community of Central African States
CEFTA Central European Free Trade Agreement
CENTO Central Treaty Organization
CEO Chief Executive Officer
CEPGL Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
CERN European Organization for Nuclear Research
CHASNUPP Chashma Nuclear Power Plant
CIA Central Intelligence Agency (USA), Crimes Investigation Agency (Pakistan)
CID Criminal Investigation Department
CIF Cost, Insurance and Freight
CIRC Corporated Industrial Renual Corporation
CIS Commonwealth of Independent States
CJFE Canadian Journalists for Free Expression
CLA Corporate Law Authority (now SECP)
CLRC Corporate Laws Review Commission
CMCC China Mobile Communications Corporation
CMA Common Monetary Area
CMEA Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CMFR Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility
CPJ Committee to Protect Journalists
CND Compaign for Nuclear Disarmament
CNG Compressed Natural Gas
CNN Cable News Network
CNS Chief of the Naval Staff
CO Commanding Officer
COAS Chief of the Army Staff
COC Carry Over Charge (Stock exchange)
Col. Colonel, Column
COM Carry Over Market (Stock exchange)
CAM Computer aided manufacturing
COMSAT Communications Satellite Corporation
COMSTECH Council of Scientific and Technology Cooperation of Islamic Conference
COT Carry Over Transaction (Stock exchange)
CP Colombo plan
CPC Civil Procedure Code
CPI Consumer Price Index

CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries
CPWB	Child Protection Welfare Bureau
CRCP	Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
CSN	South American Community of Nations
CSP	Civil Services of Pakistan
CSS	Central Superior Services
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CTBT	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
CTBTO	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization
CTC	Cotton Trading Corporation
CT-Scan	Computerized axial Tomography Scanning
CTV	Closed Circuit Television
CVT	Capital Value Tax
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
D Litt.	Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Literature
DBA	Diploma in Business Administration
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DC	Danube Commission
DC	District of Colombia
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDT	dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane
DEO	District Education Officer
DG	Director General
DGPR	Director General Public Relation
DICTO	Development of Islamic Countries Transport Organization
DIG	Deputy Inspector General (Police)
DLL	Diploma in Labour Laws
DLU	Dutch Language Union
DMG	District Management Group
DPA	Deutsche Press Agency
Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
DPI	Director of Public Instruction
DPR	Defence of Pakistan Rules, Director Public Relations
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DTRE	Duty and Tax Remission for Export
DUHS	Dow University of Health Services
DVD	Dynamic Versatile Disc
E & OE	Errors and Omissions Excepted
E	East
EAC	East African Community
EADB	East African Development Bank
EAEC	Eurasian Economic Community
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EAS	East Asia Summit
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European community, Election Commission, Electricity Council
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECA	Economic Commission for Asia (UN)
ECAT	Engineering Colleges Admission Test
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECG	Electro-Cardio Gram
ECL	Exit Control List
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECM	European Common Market
ECNR	European Centre for Nuclear Research
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECOSA	Economic Community of Southern Africa
ECSC	European Conference on Security and Co-operation
ECU	European Currency Unit (now replaced by Euro)
EDB	Engineering Development Board
EDB	Engineering Development Board
EDO	Executive district officer
EEC	European Economic Community
EEG	Electroencephalogram
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELT	English Language Teaching
ELT	Eelam Liberation Tigers
ELDF	Eelam Liberation Defence Front
EMS	European Monetary System
EMU	European Monetary Union
ENERCON	Energy Conservation Centre
ENT	Ear, Nose and Throat

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EOABS	Employees Old Age Benefit Scheme
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
EPD	Environment Protection Department
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
ERM	Exchange rate Mechanism
EROS	Tamil Revolutionary Organization of Students
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESP	Extra Sensory Perception
ESPN	Entertainment and Sports Programming Network
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
ETO	Excise & Taxation Officer
EU	European Union
EVA	Extra-Vehicular Activity
FANA	Federal Administered Northern Areas
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Spanish, "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia")
FARP	Forward Arming and Refuelling Point
FAS	Federation of American Scientists
FASD	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FASEB	Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
FATA	Federal Administered Tribal Areas
FAT	Field Artillery Tractor - File Allocation Table
FAVS	Future Armoured Vehicle System
FAX	Facsimile
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (US)
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FCA	Federal Committee on Agriculture, Foreign Currency Account
FCBC	Foreign Currency Bearer Certificate
FCPS	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment, Fixed Direct Investment
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FIFA	Federation International Football Association
FIR	First Information Report
FJMC	Fatima Jinnah Medical College (Lahore)
FJWA	Fatima Jinnah Women University
FLIP	Foundation for Press Freedom
FLS	Front Line States
FM	Frequency Modulation
FMCT	Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty
FOB	free on board
FOR	free on rail
FPCCI	Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry
FPSC	Federal Public Service Commission
FRCS	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
FSC	Federal Shariat Court
FSU	former Soviet Union
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FWB	First Women Bank
FWO	Frontier Works Organization
FY	Fiscal year
FYMA	Filament Yarn Manufacturers Association
FZ	Franc Zone
GAFTA	Greater Arab Free Trade Area
GATE	Guerrilla Army of Tamil Eelam
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (now WTO since January 1995)
GB	Great Britain
GCC	Global Cricket Council
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCSE	General Certificate of
GCTU	General Confederation of Trade Unions
GDA	Grand Democratic Alliance
GDI	Gross Domestic Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDR	German Democratic Republic
GHz	Gigahertz
GMAT	Graduate Management Admission Test
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GNA	Gulf News Agency
GNP	Gross National Product
GOC	General Officer Commanding
GP	General Practitioner
GRE	Graduate Record Examination

GSP	Gender Support Programme
GST	General Sales Tax
GST	General Sales Tax
GUAM	Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova group of states
GWP	gross world product
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HAMAS	Harkat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya (Islamic Resistance Movement)
HBFC	House Building Finance Corporation
HBL	Habib Bank Limited
HC	High Court
HCF	Highest Common Factor
HCP	Hockey Club of Pakistan
HIPS	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
Hit	Heavy Industries Taxila
HIV	Hired Immunal Virus
HJ	Hilal-i-Jur'at
HKJA	Hong Kong Journalists Association
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HTML	Hypertext Mark-up-Language
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTV	Heavy Transport Vehicle
HUBCO	Hub Power Company Ltd.
IAAF	International Amateur Athletics Federation
IACP	Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (UN)
IAPA	Inter-American Press Association
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IB	Intelligence Bureau
IBA	Institute of Business Administration
IBB	Islamic Bank of Britain
IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
IBM	International Business Machines
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly known as World Bank)
IC	Integrated Circuit, Intelligence Corps
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAP	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
ICBM	Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce, International Cricket Council
ICE & E	Institute of Containing Educatien and Extension
ICFM	Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICIS	International Centre for Islamic Studies
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICMAP	Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan
ICP	Investment Corporation of Pakistan
ICPC	International Criminal Police Commission
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross/Crescent
ICRM	Internaitonal Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
ICS	International College of Surgeons, Indian Civil Services, International Chamber of Shipping
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the fromer yogoslavia
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDA	International Development Association
IDA	International Development Association.
IDB	Islamic Development Bank (Jeddah)
IDBP	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
IEA	International Energy Agency
IELTS	International English
IEP	Institute of Engineers Pakistan
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
IFF	International Football Federation
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists
IFRCS	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFTU	International Federation of Trade Unions
IFTA	Ilankai Freedom Tamil Army
IFEX	The International Freedom of Expression Exchange
IG	Inspector General
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Droughst and Development
IHF	International Hockey Federation

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IHO International Hydrographic Organization
IIB International Investment Bank
IIC Islamic Ideology Council
IIRO Islamic International Relief Organization
IIU International Islamic University
IIU International Islamic University
ILC International Law Commission
ILO International Labour Organization
IMEI International Mobile Equipment Identity
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
IMSO International Mobile Satellite Organization
INA Iraq News Agency
InOC Indian Ocean Commission
Inmarsat International Mobile Satellite Organization
INSTRAW International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of women
INTELSAC International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Intelsat international Telecommunications satellite organization
INTERPOL International Criminal Police Organization
Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communications
IOC International Olympic Committee
IOM International Organization for Migration
IOU I Owe You
IPIG Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline
IPP Independent Power Producers
IQ Intelligence Quotient
IRA Irish Republic Army
IRBM Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IRF Islamic Research Foundation
IRNA Islamic Republic News Agency (Iran)
IRSA Indus River System Authority
ISBN International Standard Book Number
ISI Inter Services Intelligence
ISO International Standardization Organization
IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union
ISESCO Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISO International Standards
ISA International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations
ISP Internet Service Provider
ISPR Inter Services Public Relations
ISRP Irrigation System Reform Programme
ISSB Inter Services Selection Board
IT Information Technology
ITB Information Technology Board
ITO International Trade Organization, Income Tax Officer
ITSO International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union, est. 1865
ITUC International Trade Union Confederation
IV Intravenous; Intravenously
JAL Japan Airlines
JAXA Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
JCO Junior Commissioned Officer
JETRO Japanese External Trade Organization
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JKLF Jamu & Kashmir Liberation Front
JPMC Jinah Post Graduate Medical College
KANUPP Karachi Nuclear Power Plant
KAPCO Kot Adu Power Company
KCNA Korean Central News Agency
KCNA Korean Central News Agency
KDA Karachi Development Authority
KEMC King Edward Medical College (Lahore)
KESC Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KGB Komitet Gosudarstvennony Bizopasnosty
kHz Kilohertz
km Kilometer
KMC Karachi Metropolitan Corporation
KP Kyoto Protocol
KPT Karachi Port Trust
KRL A.Q. Khan Research Laboratories
KSE Karachi Stock Exchange
KUNA Kuwait News Agency
KV Kilo Volt
L/C Letter of Credit
LAES Latin American Economic System
LAIA Latin American Integration Association
LAN Local Area Network (Computer)
LAP Latin American Parliament

16

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LBW	Leg Before Wicket
LC	Letter of Credit
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LCM	Lowest Common Multiple
LDA	Lahore Development Authority
LDC	Less developed country
LFO	Legal Framework Order
LG	Letter of Guarantee
LHCBA	Lahore High Court Bar Association
LIBOR	London Inter Bank Offer Rate
LLB	Bachelor of Laws (Legnm Baccalaureus)
LLD	Doctor of Law (Legum doctor)
LLDC	least developed Dumpting
LLM	Master of Law (Legum Magister)
LoC	Line of Control
LPDI	Leather Product Development Institute
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
L.S.D.	Lysergic acid Diethylamide
LSE	Lahore Stock Exchange
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
LU	Latin Union
M.Com.	Master of Commerce
M.Ed.	Master of Education
M.Phil.	Master of Philosophy
M.Sc.	Master of Science
MAD	Mutually Assured Destruction
MCAT	Medical Colleges Admission Test
MCL	Metropolitan Corporation Lahore
MCQs	Multiple Choice Questions
MDA	Multan Development Authority
MDS	Master in Dental Surgery
MEA	Middle East Airlines
MENA	Middle East News Agency
MEPCO	Manpower Export of Placement Corporation
MFB	Micro Finance Bank
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MI	Military Intelligence
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MILF	Morocco Islamic Liberation Front
Minfal	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MISA	The Media Institute of Southern Africa
MLA	Member of Legislature Assembly, Martial Law Administrator
MLF	Multilateral (nuclear) Force
MLO	Martial Law Order
MMA	Muthidda Majlis-e-Amal
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front (Philippines)
MNP	Mobile Number Probability
MO	Money Order, Medical Officer
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament, Military Police
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
MQM	Muthida Quami Movement
MRBM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile
MRCP	Member of Royal College of Physicians
MRCS	Member of Royal College of Surgeons
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSN	Microsoft Network
MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regime
MTV	Music Television
MVE	Motor Vehicle Examination
MW	Megawatt
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
NACTA	National Counter Terrorism Authority
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAFEN	North and Far East News (Agency)
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NALC	Northern Areas Legislative Council
NAM	Non-aligned Movement
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA)
NATC	North Atlantic Treaty Council
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	National Broadcasting
NBCP	National Book Council of Pakistan
NBF	National Book Foundation
NBP	National Bank of Pakistan
NC	Nordic Council
NCA	National College of Arts (Lahore), Nuclear Commercial Authority
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCCC	National Credit—Consultative Council

NCGR National Commission on Govt. Reforms
NCL National Control Laboratory
NCMC National Crisis Management Cell
NCNA New China News Agency
NDFC National Development Finance Corporation
NDMA National Disaster Management Authority
NEA Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD)
NEFA North East Frontier Agency
NEGL negligible
NEPRA National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NESPAK National Engineering Services of Pakistan
NETCOM National Education and Training Commission
News North East West South
NFC National Fertilizer Corporation
NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA National Highway Authority
NHC National Hijra Council
NIA Nuclear Institute of Agriculture
NIAB Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology (Faisalabad)
NIB Nordic Investment Bank
NIC National Identity Card
NIC Newly Industrializing country.
NICH National Institute of Child Health
NIE Newly industrializing economy
NIH National Institute of Health (Islamabad)
NIPA National Institute of Public Administration
NIPS National Institute for Population Studies
NIRC National Industrial Relations Commission
NIS New independent states
NISC National Institute of Sports and Culture
NIST National Institute of Silicon Technology (Islamabad)
NIT National Investment Trust
NM Nautical mile
NMD National Missile Defence
NMT Nordic Mobile Telephone
NPT Non Proliferation Treaty, National Press Trust
NRA Nuclear Regulatory Authority
NRB National Reconstruction Bureau
NRW Human Rights Watch
NRB National Reconstruction Burpeau
NSC National Saving Centre, National Security Council, National Shipping Committee, National Sports Committee/Corporation
NSG Nuclear Suppliers Group
NTBT Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
NTC National Telecommunication Corporation
NTM Network Marketing Television
NTN National Tax Number
NTS National Testing Service
NUJ National Union of Journalists (U.K.)
NUST National University of Science and Technology
NWD Nation Wide Dialing
O Level Ordinary Level
OAPEC Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAPEC Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS Organization of American States
OAU Organization of African Unity
OBE Order of the British Empire
OCA Olympic Council of Asia
OCA Olympic Council of Asia
OD Over Draft (Banking)
ODECA Organization of Central American States
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OEEC Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OGDC Oil and Gas Development Corporation
OGRA Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
OIC Organization of Islamic Conference
OPCW Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPF Overseas Pakistan Federation
OPF Overseas Pakistani's Foundation
OPIC Oversees Private Investment Corporation
OSCE Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD Officer on Special Duty
OXUN Oxford University
PA&AS Pakistan Audit and Accounts Services
PAA Pakistan Advertisers Association

PAC Pakistan Aeronautical Complex
PACO Pakistan Automobile Corporation
PAEC Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
PAF Pakistan Air Force
PAI Press Asia International
PAL Pakistan Academy of Letters
PAMA Pakistan Automobile Manufacturing Association
PAP Poverty Alleviation Program
PARCO Pak-Arab Refinery Company
PARK Pakistan Agricultural and Research Council
PAS Pakistan Academy of Sciences
PASC Pakistan Administrative Staff College
PASMIC Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
PASSCO Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PATA Provincially Administrated Tribal Areas
PAVC Punjab Administrative Vigilance Commission
PBC Pakistan Banking Council, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PBC Punjab Bar Council
PBM Pakistan Baitul Mal
PBSA Pakistan Boy Scouts Association
PTA Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa
PBUH Peace Be Upon Him
PC Privatization Commission, Personal Computer, Paris Club, Pearl Continental, per cent
PC Pacific Community
PCA Permanent Court of Arbitration
PCB Pakistan Cricket Board (formerly BCCP), Punjab Cooperative Bank
PCIJ Permanent Court of International Justice
PCO Provisional Constitutional Order, Public Call Office
PCP Printing Corporation of Pakistan Limited
PCRWR Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
PCS Provincial Civil Services
PCSIR Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
PDBI Pakistan Development Banking Institute
PDP Pakistan Democratic Party
PDWCP Pakistan Deep Water Container Port
PEAC Pakistan Atom Energy Commission
PECC Pakistan Energy Conservation Council
PEMRA Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PEPA Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency
PETD Punjab Excise and Taxation Department
PFF Pakistan Football Federation
PFP NATO Partnership for Peace
PFUJ Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists
PGMEA Pakistan Gloves Manufacturers and Exporters Association
PGMI Post Graduate Medical Institute
Ph.D Doctor of Philosophy
PHF Pakistan Hockey Federation
PIAC Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
PICIC Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation
PID Press Information Department
PIDB Punjab Industrial Development Board
PIDC Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
PIF Pacific Islands Forum
PIIAF Pakistan Institute of International Affairs
PIM Pakistan Institute of Management
PIMS Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences
PIN Personal Identification Number
PINA Pakistan Institute of National Affairs
PINSTECH Pakistan Institute of Nuclear, Science and Technology
PIPS Pakistan Institute for Peace Students
PITB Punjab Information Technology Board
PLA Palestine Liberation Army
PLC Pakistan Law Commission
PLD Pakistan Legal Decisions
PLO Palestine Liberation Organization
pm post meridiem (Afternoon); post mortem
PMAP Pakhtoonkhawa Milli Awami Party
PMDC Pakistan Medical and Dental Council
PMS Punjab Management Service
PNCA Pakistan National Council of Arts
PNCB Pakistan Narcotics Control Board
PNEA Pakistan News Editor's Association
PNRA Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority
PNSC Pakistan National Shipping Corporation

PO Post Office, Postal Order, Pilot Officer
POA Pakistan Olympic Association
POF Pakistan Ordnance Factory
P.O.O Post Office Order
PPA Political Parties Act, Pakistan Press Association
PPC Pakistan Penal Code
PPI Pakistan Press International
PPIB Private Power and Infrastructure Board
PPL Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.
PPP Pakistan Paper Products, Pakistan People's Party
PPSC Punjab Public Service Commission
PQA Port Qasim Authority
PRA Petroleum Regulatory Authority
PRCS Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PRO Public Relations Officer
PRODA Public Representative Officers Disqualification Act
PSCAC Private Sector Credit Advisory Council
PSIA Pakistan Seafood Industries Association
PSM Pakistan Steel Mills (Karachi)
PSMA Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
PSO Pakistan State Oil
PSPP Pakistan Security Printing Press
PST Pakistan Standard Time
PTA Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
PTBB Punjab Textbook Board, Partial Test Ban Treaty
PTC Pakistan Television Corporation, Pakistan Tobacco Company
PTCL Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (formerly PTC)
PTDC Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation
PTI Press Trust of India
PU Punjab University (University of the Punjab)
PWD Public Works Department
PWG Pakistan Writers' Guild
QDR Quad Data Rate
QA Quality Assurance
QFP Quoted For Permanence.
QNA Qatar News Agency
QOT Quote of the Day
QTAM Queued Telecommunications Access Method
RAB Regional Accountability Bureau
RAC Royal Automobile Club
RADAR Radio Detecting and Ranging
RAW Research and Analysis Wing (India)
RC Red Cross, Red Crescent, Roman Catholic
RCBW Review Conference of Biological Weapons
RCC Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCD Regional Cooperation for Development
RELO Revolutionary Eelam Liberation Organisation
RG Rio Group
RSVP Repondez S'il Vous Plait
RSVP Please Reply (French Word)
S&TD Short and Term Deposits
SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACEP South Asia Co-operative Environment Program
SACU Southern African Customs Union
SADC Southern African Development Community
SADC Southern African Development Community
SAFE South Asian Federation Exchange
SAFMA South Asia Free Media Association
SAFTA South Asia Free Trade Agreement
SAFTA South Asia Free Trade Agreement
CAIS Central American Integration System
SALT Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SANA Syrian News Agency
SAP Social Action Programme
SAPC South Asia Press Commission
SAPP South Asia Partnership Pakistan
SAPTA SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement
SARIE South Asian Regional Institute on Energy
SARMF South Asia Regional Material Fund
SAS Self Assessment Scheme
SAT Scholastic Assessment Test
SAUT Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam
SBFC Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP State Bank of Pakistan
SCO Shanghai Cooperation Organization

SDP Sost Dry Port
SDR Special Drawing Rights
SEADO South East Asia Defence Organization
SEATO South East Asia Treaty Organization
SECI Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SECP Southeast European Cooperation Process
SECP Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SIMD Single Instruction, Multiple Data
SIM Subscriber Identity Module
SIMM Single Inline Memory Module
SKMCH Shaukat Khanam Memorial Cancer Hospital
SLV Satellite Launch Vehicle
SMEDA Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority
SMEDA Small and Medium Size Enterprises Development Authority
SMEs Small and Medium size Enterprises
SMS Short Message Service
SNGPL Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited
SNSC Supreme National Security Council
SONAR Sound Navigation and Ranging
SPA Saudi Press Agency
SPC South Pacific Commission
SPF South Pacific Forum
SPI Sensitive Price Index
Sq km Square kilometer
SRBM Short Range Ballistic Missile
SROs Statutory Rules and Orders
SSGPL Sui Southern Gas Pipeline Limited
SSP Senior Superintendent of Police
STAR Satellites for Telecommunication Applications and Research (European Consortium)
STD Subscriber's Trunk Dialing
STM Subscriber Identification
STN Shalimar Television Network
SRSL Socialist Revolutionary Social Liberation
SUNA Sudan News Agency
SUPARCO Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee (Pakistan)
SWAT Special Weapons and Tactics
SWM Solid State Management
TAB Technical Assistance Board (of UN)
TADA Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act
TAS Tax Amnesty Scheme
TB Tubercle Bacillus, Tuberculosis
TC Trusteeship Council (UN), Travelers Cheque
TCA Trans-Canada Airlines
TDAP Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
TDCP Tourism Development Corporation of Pakistan
TEA Tamil Eelam Army
TELA Tamil Eelam Liberation Army
TELE Tamil Eelam Liberation Extremists
TERO Tamil Eelam Revolutionary Organisation
RFTE Red Front of Tamil Eelamists
TELG Tamil Eelam Liberation Guerrillas
TELF Tamil Eelam Liberation Front
TEPA Traffic Engineering and Town Planning
TEVTA Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
TIFA Transit Transport Framework Agreement
TIFF Tagged Image File Format
TIP Telephone Industries of Pakistan
TIP Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Pakistan (a political party)
TNT Tri-Nitro-Toluene (High Explosive)
TOEFL Test of English as a Foreign Language
TPA Transfer of Property Act
TPSO Tamil People's Security Organisation
TPSF Tamil People's Security Front
TWA Trans-World Airlines (US)
TWTF Third World Tennis Federation
UAE United Arab Emirates
UAF University of Agricultural Faisalabad
UAR United Arab Republic
UBL United Bank Limited
UCAS Union of Central Africa States
UDI Unilateral Declaration of Independence
UDEAC Central African Customs and Economic Union
UEFA Union of European Football
UFO Unidentified Flying Objects
UGC University Grants Commission
UHF Ultra High Frequency
UJAO West African Journalists Association
UK United Kingdom
UMS Urgent Mail Service
UN United Nations
UNAEC United Nations Atomic Energy Commission
UNASUR Union of South American Nations
UNCC United Nations Compensation Commission

UNCIP United Nations Commission of India and Pakistan
UNCLOS United Nations Conference on the Law of Seas
UNCOD United Nations Conference on Desertification
UNCSTD United Nations Conference on Science and Technology Development
UNCTAD United Nation Conference on Trade and Development
UNCURK United Nations Committee for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNDCP United Nation Drug Control Programme
UNDOF United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO United Nations Disaster Relief Organization
UNEDA United Nations Economic Development Administration
UNEEC United Nations Economic and Employment Commission
UNEF United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFAD United Nations Fund for Agricultural Development
UNFICYP United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNFCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNHCRHR United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNI United News of India
UNIC United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDIR United Nations Disarmament Research
UNIDP United Nations Industrial Development Program
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIPOM United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission
UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNO United Nations Organization
UNOC United Nations Operations in Congo
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRRA United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency (for Palestine Refugees)
UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (in the Middle East)
UNWTO United Nations World Tourism Organization
UPA United Press of America
UPI United Press International
UPU Universal Postal Union
URL Uniform/Universal Resource
USAID United States Agency for International Development
USIS United States Information Service
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (former)
UVAS University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences
UVAS University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences
VAT Value-added Tax
VC Victoria Cross, Vice Chancellor
VCD Video Compact Disc
VD Venereal Disease
VHF Very High Frequency
VSAT Very small aperture terminal
WADA World Anti Doping Agency
WADB West African Development Bank
WAEMU West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAN Wide Area Network (Computer)
WAP Wireless Application Protocol
WAPDA Water and Power Development Authority
WASA Water and Sanitation Agency
WB World Bank
WCL World Confederation of Labor
WCO World Customs Organization
WEU Western European Union
WEF World Economic Forum

WEU	Western European Union
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WICCA	World Islamic Council of Culture and Arts
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WISE	World Initiative of Students for Exchange
WP	Warsaw Pact
WPFC	World Press Freedom Committee
WM	Wafaqi Mohtashib
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WP	Warsaw Pact
WTO	Warsaw Treaty Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WWW	World Wide Web
Y2K	Year Two Thousand
YAC	Yet Another Compiler
YAML	YAML Ain't Markup Language
YAST	Yet Another Setup Tool
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YMMA	Young Men's Muslims Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association
ZANU	Zimbabwe African National Union
ZAPU	Zimbabwe African People's Union
ZC	Zakat Council, Zila Council
ZCAV	Zone Constant Angular Velocity
ZCS	Zero Code Suppression
ZETA	Zero Energy Thermo-Nuclear Assembly
ZIF	Zero Insertion Force
ZIFS	Zero Insertion Force Socket
ZIFT	Zygote intrafallopian transfer
ZIPA	Zimbabwe People's Army
ZISC	Zero Instruction Set Computer
ZIA	Zimbabwe International Airline
ZMA	Zone Multicast Address
ZPG	Zero Population Growth
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqiati Bank, Ltd.

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FIRST, LARGEST, LONGEST, OLDEST IN THE WORLD

1. **The oldest monarchy in the world is:**
   (a) Nepal (b) Japan (c) Britain (d) Russia
2. **The world's largest monolithic statue of Buddha was installed on December 1, 1992 in:**
   (a) India (b) Myanmar (c) China (d) Nepal
3. **The first woman in space was:**
   (a) Jumbo Tabei (b) Valentina Tereshkova
   (c) Sally Ride (d) Bachandri Pal
4. **The first railway line was laid in:**
   (a) United States (b) Japan (c) England (d) Russia
5. **Which of the following countries has the briefest constitution in the world?**
   (a) Britain (b) United States (c) Russia (d) France
6. **What is the name of the first test-tube baby of the world?**
   (a) Leslie O'Connor (b) Louise Joy Brown (c) Patrica Spear (d) None of these
7. **The first man-made object to leave the solar system was:**
   (a) Voyager-1 (b) Voyager-2 (c) Pioneer 10 (d) Mariner-2
8. **Ms. Kim Campbell is the first woman prime minister of:**
   (a) Congo (b) Portugal (c) Canada (d) Switzerland
9. **Amongst the following, the oldest observatory is:**
   (a) Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory, Mount Hopkin, US
   (b) Rundetaarm, Copenhagen, Denmark
   (c) Royal Observatory Greenwich, England (d) Janta Mantar, Delhi, India
10. **The first satellite was launched by:**
    (a) Japan (b) United States (c) USSR (d) France
11. **The first successful expedition to the Mount Everest was made in:**
    (a) 1950 (b) 1953 (c) 1956 (d) 1960
12. **Which is the highest waterfall in the world?**
    (a) Angel Falls (b) Menial Falls (c) Jog Falls (d) Niagara Falls
13. **Which of the following is smallest country?**
    (a) Vatican City State (b) Cuba (c) Japan (d) Nepal
14. **The first man to climb Mount Everest twice was:**
    (a) Nawang Gombu (b) Tenzing Norgay (c) Sherpa Samgua (d) None of these
15. **The highest navigable lake in the world is:**
    (a) Lake Victoria (b) Titicaca Lake (c) Caspian Sea (d) Lake Superior
16. **After the break-up of USSR, the largest country in the world (area- wise) is:**
    (a) Russian Federation (b) United States (c) Germany (d) Britain
17. **Which country has developed world's first seedless mango?**
    (a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Russia (d) United States
18. **The first test-tube baby of the world was born in:**
    (a) France (b) Philippines (c) England (d) United States
19. **The world's largest deposit of cosmic dust has been discovered in:**
    (a) Greenland (b) Australia (c) Mauritius (d) None of these

20. **The largest island in the world is:**
(a) Tasmania (b) Greenland (c) Cyprus (d) Iceland

21. **The space shuttle which landed on moon was:**
(a) Apollo (b) Eagle (c) Challenger (d) Explorer

22. **Which of the following countries is the largest producer of coal as per the recent available data?**
(a) South Africa (b) United States (c) China (d) Russia

23. **Which is the greatest archipelago on the globe?**
(a) Japan (b) West Indies (c) Philippines (d) Indonesia

24. **The world's highest habitable building is:**
(a) Chyrsler Building, US (b) Burj Khalifa, Dubai, UAE
(c) Empire State Building, US (d) Bank of China, Hong Kong

25. **The first satellite launched was:**
(a) Sputnik (b) Apollo (c) Pioneer (d) Luna II

26. **The largest man-made canal in the world is:**
(a) Rhine Canal (b) Suez Canal (c) Panama Canal (d) None of these

27. **Which is the largest Gulf in the world?**
(a) Gulf of Mexico (b) Persian Gulf (c) Gulf of Cambay (d) None of these

28. **The highest title in judo is:**
(a) 10th Dan (b) Black Belt (c) 12th Dawn (d) Yellow Belt

29. **The longest optical fiber cable of the world is laid between:**
(a) Singapore and Marseilles (b) Manila and Toronto
(c) London and New York (d) Paris and Tokyo

30. **The largest automobile manufacturing centre in the world is located at:**
(a) Tokyo (b) Paris (c) Washington (d) Beijing

31. **The first test-tube baby was born on :**
(a) July 25, 1978 (b) August 25, 1978 (c) July 25, 1976 (d) Feb 25, 1978

32. **First heart transplantation was performed by South African surgeon Dr. Christiaan N. Barnard in Cape Town in _____.**
(a) 1967 (b) 1965 (c) 1970 (d) 1978

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UNITED NATIONS

WORLD ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS

Name of Agency	Date of Establishment	Headquarters
International Labour Organization	1919	Geneva
International Atomic Energy Agency	1957	Vienna
United nations Organization	Oct. 24, 1945	New York
League of Nations (Oldest Organization)	Jan.10, 1920	Geneva
Commonwealth of Nations	1931	London
European Union	1957	Brussels
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	December 8, 1985	Kathmandu
South-East Asian Nations	Aug. 9, 1967	Jakarta
Regional Cooperation Development	1964	Tehran
Economic Cooperation Organization	1985	Tehran
Shanghai Cooperation Organization (Shanghai Five)	April 1996	Shanghai
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	November 14, 1960	Vienna
Colombo Plan	1950	Colombo
Organization of the Islamic Conference	September 1969	Jeddah
Amnesty International	1960	London
Transparency International	May 1993	Berlin
Red Cross (estb.by Jean Henri Durant)	1864	Geneva
World Trade Organization	January 1, 1995	Geneva
Asian Development Bank	22 Aug. 1966	Manila
Arab League	March 22, 1945	Cairo
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	1949	Brussels
International Criminal Police Organization	1923	Lyon, France
Common wealth of independent states	Dec. 8, 1991	Minsk
Organization of African Unity	1963	Addis Ababa
Food and Agriculture Organization	1945	Rome
United nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization	1946	Paris
World Health Organization	1948	Geneva
International Bank for Reconstruction	1945	Washington
World Meteorological Organization	1950	Geneva
Inter-government Maritime Consultative Organization	1958	London
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	1946	New York
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (from 1995 it is known as WTO)	1948	Geneva
United Nations Development Programme		New York
United Nations Environment Programme	1972	Nairobi
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1950	Geneva
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	1967	Vienna
International Association Development	1960	Washington
International Finance Corporation	1955	Washington
International Monetary Fund	1945	Washington
International Civil Aviation Organization	1947	Montreal
Universal Postal Union	1947	Berne
International Telecommunication Union	1947	Geneva
International Fund for Agricultural Development	1977	Rome
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	1964	Geneva
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	1965	New York
United Nations Relief and Work for Palestine Refugees in the North East	1949	New York
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	1967	New York

1. United Nations came into existence on:
(a) Oct. 28, 1945 (b) Oct. 24, 1945
(c) Oct. 26, 1945 (d) Oct. 22, 1945
2. Headquarter of United Nations is located in:
(a) New York (b) Berne
(c) Geneva (d) London
3. Who coined the name of United Nations?
(a) Stalin
(b) F.D Roosevelt
(c) Winston Churchill
(d) Austin Mills
4. UNO has how many member nations?
(a) 190 (b) 192
(c) 193 (d) 188
5. The total members of Security Council are:
(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) 20
6. The five permanent members of the Security Council of the UNO are
(a) China, France, Italy, UK and USA
(b) China, Italy, Russia, UK and USA
(c) China, Canada, Russia, UK and USA
(d) China, France, Russia, UK and USA
7. Temporary members of the Security Council of the UNO are elected for the term of
(a) On year (b) Two years
(c) Four years (d) Three years
8. International Court of Justice has its head office in
(a) Hague (Netherlands)
(b) New York (USA)
(c) Paris (France)
(d) Geneva
9. The General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions beginning every year in:
(a) September (b) October
(c) November (d) December
10. Security Council comprises of 15 members. How many non-permanent members Security Council has?
(a) 7 (b) 10
(c) 8 (d) 9
11. United Nation University is located in
(a) Tokyo (b) Berne
(c) Montreal (d) Vienna
12. The colour combination of the UN Flag is
(a) Red and blue
(b) Blue and white
(c) White and green
(d) Only white
13. UNO's 'Oil for Food' Program is associated with which country?
(a) Sudan (b) North Korea
(c) Iran (d) Iraq
14. The number of principal organs of UNO is:
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6
15. Which organ of UNO executive organ?
(a) General Assembly
(b) Security Council
(c) International Court of Justice
(d) Trusteeship Council
16. The headquarters of the UNO are located at
(a) New York (b) Paris
(c) London (d) Geneva
17. On June 26, 1945, the United Nations Charter was signed by the delegates of how many countries
(a) 52 (b) 51
(c) 50 (d) 57
18. How many Principal bodies of the UNO are there?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8
19. United Nations Industrial Development Organization was established in:
(a) 1965 (b) 1967
(c) 1969 (d) 1945
20. The first Secretary-General of the United Nations was
(a) Mrs Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
(b) Trygve Lie (Norway)
(c) Kofi Annan
(d) U. Thant
21. The Group of 77 was established under the supervision of the UNO in:
(a) 1964 (b) 1965
(c) 1967 (d) 1962
22. Which day is celebrated as United Nations Day in the world?
(a) September 24 (b) August 24
(c) October 24 (d) November 24
23. Pakistan became the member of UNO on
(a) 30 September, 1947
(b) 20 August, 1947
(c) 31 December, 1948
(d) 30 September, 1948
24. Headquarter of UNESCO is located in:
(a) Paris (b) Berne
(c) Geneva (d) London
25. Headquarter of UNICEF is located in:
(a) Hague (b) Geneva
(c) New York (d) Paris
26. Which of following countries is not a member of UNO?
(a) Switzerland (b) Thailand

(c) South Korea (d) Taiwan

27. The Secretary-General of UNO who died in an air-crash was
(a) Trygve Lie
(b) Dag Hammarskjold
(c) U. Thant
(d) None of them

28. How many Judges to the International Court of Justice are elected for the term of 9 years?
(a) 35 (b) 25
(c) 15 (d) 20

29. Which of these are nicknamed as "Breton Woods Twins"?
(a) IBRD & IDA (b) IBRD & WTO
(c) WTO & IMF (d) IMF & IBRD

30. Headquarter of International Labour Organization is located in:
(a) Geneva (b) Vienna
(c) Paris (d) Rome

31. Which south Asian leader promoted the idea of regional cooperation?
(a) Zia-ul- Rehman
(b) Jigme Singh Wangchuck
(c) Indra Gandhi
(d) Zia-ul- haq

32. Recently which country became member of SAARC?
(a) Afghanistan (b) China
(c) Iran (d) None of them

33. The first SAARC summit was held in:
(a) Male (b) New Delhi
(c) Dhaka (d) Kathmandu

34. SAARC was formed in Dhaka on
(a) November 7, 1984
(b) October 8, 1985
(c) September 5, 1984
(d) December 8, 1985

35. Name the first SAARC Secretary General?
(a) Abu-al-Ahsan
(b) Ibrahim Hussain Zaki
(c) Q.A.M.A. Rahim
(d) Naeem -ul-Hasan

36. Apart from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh who are the other member countries of SAARC?
(a) Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand and Singapore
(b) Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia and Maldives
(c) Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan
(d) Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore and Sri Lanka

37. The Organization of Islamic Cooperationcame into existence in:
(a) 1987 (b) 1969
(c) 1964 (d) 1985

38. The first Secretary General of OIC was:
(a) Habib Chatty
(b) Hassan Al- Touhami
(c) Hamid Algabid
(d) Tunku Abdul Rehman

39. The Headquarter of Organization of Islamic Cooperation is located in:
(a) Jeddah (b) Cairo
(c) Kuwait (d) Tehran

40. Secretary General is appointed for the period of:
(a) 1 years (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) 4 years

41. The first OIC summit was held from September 22-25, 1969 in:
(a) Doha (b) Rabat
(c) Islamabad (d) Dakar

42. Second OIC Summit conference was held in:
(a) Makkah (b) Lahore
(c) Kuwait (d) None of them

43. What is the total number of OIC member states?
(a) 56 (b) 57
(c) 58 (d) 59

44. The Charter of OIC was adopted in:
(a) 1972 (b) 1973
(c) 1974 (d) 1975

45. When Economic Cooperation Organization established?
(a) 1985 (b) 1969
(c) 1945 (d) 1971

46. The official language of ECO is:
(a) Arabic (b) Urdu
(c) Tajik (d) English

47. Which of the organization was replaced with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
(a) Arab League (b) RCD
(c) NAM (d) None of them

48. The Secretary-General of ECO is elected for a period of
(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years

49. ECO came into force in January:
(a) 1985 (b) 1986
(c) 1970 (d) 1949

50. The head quarter of ECO is located in:
(a) Kabul (b) Istanbul
(c) Ashgabat (d) Tehran

51. Identify the total number of ECO members:
(a) 13 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 12

52. Identify the total number of ASEAN members:
(a) 13 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 12

53. In which year ASEAN was founded?
(a) 8 August 1965 (b) 8 August 1966
(c) 8 August 1967 (d) 8 August 1968

54. Where is the secretariat of ASEAN located?
(a) Jakarta (b) Manila
(c) Singapore (d) None of them

55. ASEAN Heads of State and Governments meet every:
(a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) 4 years

56. Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 with its headquarter at
(a) Riyadh (b) Tunisia
(c) Egypt (d) Damascus

57. Arab League is comprised of how many member countries
(a) 22 (b) 25
(c) 21 (d) 24

58. The term of Arab League Secretary-General is
(a) 3 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years

59. First NAM Conference was held in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) in
(a) October 1960 (b) September 1961
(c) November 1962 (d) December 1959

60. Pakistan joined the NAM in?
(a) 1977 (b) 1978
(c) 1979 (d) 1980

61. The Non-Aligned Summits are held every
(a) Two year (b) Three year
(c) Four year (d) Five year

62. The 15th NAM Summit of 2009 was held in:
(a) Egypt (b) Yugoslavia
(c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia

63. What is the new name of "Shanghai Five"?
(a) Shanghai Six
(b) Shanghai Seven
(c) Shanghai Cooperation Organization
(d) None of the above

64. China founded International Alliance, "Shanghai Five" on
(a) April 1994 (b) April 1995
(c) April 1996 (d) April 1997

65. Members of Shanghai five were consisted of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and
(a) Iran (b) Tajikistan
(c) Uzbekistan (d) All of them

66. Shanghai Five specially focused on battling terrorist threats from
(a) North Korea (b) Cambodia
(c) Afghanistan (d) None of them

67. Total members of Commonwealth are:
(a) 50 (b) 53
(c) 48 (d) 47

68. The Secretariat of Commonwealth operates from which city?
(a) Paris (b) Geneva
(c) London (d) Oslo

69. The Commonwealth games are held every
(a) 3 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years

70. What is the term of office for Commonwealth secretary General?
(a) 3 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years

71. When Commonwealth was established.
(a) 1931 (b) 1932
(c) 1947 (d) 1926

72. The European Union was established with its headquarters at Brussels in
(a) 1954 (b) 1957
(c) 1956 (d) 1955

73. Total numbers of EU are
(a) 20 (b) 19
(c) 28 (d) 23

74. 18th SAARC Conference was held on 26th November 2014 in:
(a)* Nepal (b) Pakistan
(c) India (d) Bhutan

75. Where European Union's headquarter is located
(a) Paris (b) England
(c) Berlin (d) Brussels

76. Interpol's headquarter is situated in:
(a) Lyon, France
(b) Geneva, Switzerland
(c) The Hague, Netherlands
(d) Paris, France

77. The Group of 77 was established under the supervision of the UNO in:
(a) 1964 (b) 1965
(c) 1967 (d) 1962

78. Headquarters of World Economic Forum is situated in
(a) Davos (b) London
(c) Geneva (d) New York

79. Which of the following is a military alliance?
(a) ASEAN (b) NAFTA
(c) NATO (d) EEC

80. When did Amnesty International won Nobel Prize for Peace?
(a) 1972 (b) 1975
(c) 1977 (d) 1976

81. When Red Cross was established by Jean Henri Durant?
(a) 1860 (b) 1861
(c) 1864 (d) 1867

82. The oldest world organization is League of

nation where was it's headquarter situated?
(a) Geneva (b) Paris
(c) London (d) Rome

83. What is the motto of Red Cross?
(a) Charity in War (b) Service in War
(c) Help in War (d) All of them

84. Where is the headquarters of the Amnesty International?
(a) New York (b) London
(c) Paris (d) Geneva

85. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in
(a) 1949 (b) 1948
(c) 1947 (d) 1946

86. Who amongst the following leaders took major initiative in the formation of the League of Nations?
(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Woodrow Wilson
(c) Franklin Roosevelt (d) Washington

87. Which of the following countries is not included in G-8?
(a) Italy (b) Russia
(c) Holland (d) Canada

88. Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) was established in
(a) 1951 (b) 1956
(c) 1955 (d) 1954

89. The headquarters of the International Red Cross is situated in:
(a) Paris (b) Hague
(c) Geneva (d) Vienna

90. Scouts are a world-wide organized movement for young people started by an Englishman Lieutenant General Sir Robert-Powell in:
(a) 1902 (b)* 1907
(c) 1910 (d) 1908

91. USA was not among the founders of CENTO but later on joined in
(a) 1957 (b) 1958
(c) 1959 (d) 1956

92. The first D-8 Summit was held in Turkey in:
(a) June 1996 (b) June 1997
(c) June 1998 (d) June 1999

93. Which country was a major donor in financing the SAARC Organization?
(a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka
(c) India (d) Nepal

94. When Pakistan joined the WTO?
(a) January 1, 1995
(b) February 1, 1995
(c) January 1, 2001
(d) Pakistan is not a member

95. "WARSAW PACT" was signed on
(a) May 14, 1955 (b) April 19, 1954
(c) April 14, 1954 (d) May 17, 1955

96. When League of Nations formally came into existence?
(a) October 24, 1919
(b) January 10, 1919
(c) January 10, 1920
(d) February 10, 1921

97. Total membership of NATO has risen to:
(a) 28 members (b) 30 members
(c) 29 members (d) 23 members

98. When did Turkey, Iran and Pakistan withdrew from CENTO
(a) 1978 (b) 1977
(c) 1979 (d) 1976

99. South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was established with its head office in Bangkok, Thailand in
(a) 1955 (b) 1954
(c) 1958 (d) 1951

100. When Pakistan withdrew from the SEATO?
(a) 1972 (b) 1973
(c) 1974 (d) 1975

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15

Countries: Capitals, Currency & Area

Africa

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar	2,381,741
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	1,246,700
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	581,730
Benign	Port Novo	CFA Franc	112,622
Burundi	Bujumbura	Franc	27,834
Cameroon	Yeaounde	CFA Franc	475,442
Cape Verde Islands	Praia	Escudo	4,033
Comoros Islands	Moroni	Franc	
Central African Republic	Bangui	Franc	622,436
Chad	N'Djamena	Franc	1,284,000
Congo	Brazzavile	Franc	2,344,885
Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa	Congolese Franc	2,345,095
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti Franc	23,200
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	997,739
Ethiopia	Add is Ababa	Birr	1,133,380
Gabon	Liberville	CFA Franc	267,667
Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi	11,295
Ghana	Accra	Cedi	238,500
Guinea Equatorial	Conakry	Franc	28,051
Guinea Bissau	Malabo	GB Peso	36,125
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	CFA Franc	322,462
Kenya	Nairobi	Shilling	582,646
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	30,355
Liberia	Monrovia	Dollar	99,067
Libya	Tripoli	Dinar	1,757,000
Malagasy (Madagascar)	Antananarivo	Franc	587,041
Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwache	118,484
Mali	Bamako	Malien Franc	1,240,192
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	1,031,000
Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritius rupee	2,040
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham	453,730
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical	799,380
Niger	Niamey	CFA Franc	1,267,000
Nigeria	Abuja	Nyere	923,768
Rwanda	Kigali	Franc	26,338
Western Sahara	El Alaium	Dirham	
Senegal	Dakar	CFA Franc	196,722
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	71,740
Somalia	Mogadishu	Shilling	637,700
South Africa	Pretoria & Cape Town	Rand	1,219,090
Sudan	Khartoum	Dinar	2,505,800
South Sudan	Juba	South Sudanese pound	619,745
Namibia (S.W. Africa)	Windhock	Rand	824,269
Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni	17,363
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)	Ouagadougou	AFC Franc	274,200
Tanzania	Dodoma	Shilling	945,100
Togo	Lome	CFA Franc	56,785
Tunisia	Tunis	Dinar	164,418
Uganda	Kampala	Shilling	241,038

Zaire	Kinshasa	Zaire	
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha	752,614
Zimbabwe	Harare	Dollar	390,759

15

Asia

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afgani	652,225
Armenia	Yerevan	Dram	29,800
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat	86,600
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar	707
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka	147,570
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum	47,000
Brunei	Bander Seri Begawan	Dollar	5,765
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Phnom Penh	Riel	181,035
China	Beijing	Yuan Renminbi	9,571,300
East Timor	Dili	U.S. dollar	14,609
Georgia	Tabilisi	Lari	69,700
Hong Kong	Victoria	Dollar	
India	Delhi	Rupee	3,165,596
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	1,904,570
Iran	Tehran	Rial	1,648,000
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	438,317
Israel	Jerusalem	Shekel	21,946
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	377,837
Jordan	Amman	Dinar	89,556
Kazakhstan	Almaty	Tange	2,717,300
Korea (North)	Pyongyang	Won	120,538
Korea (South)	Seoul	Won	99.268
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Dinar	17,818
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	198,500
Laos	Vientiane	Kip	236,800
Lebanon	Beirut	Pound	10,452
Macau (Macao)	Macau	Pataca	
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit	329,758
Maldives Islands	Male	Maldivi Rupee	298
Magnolia	Ulan Bator	Tugrik	1,566,500
Myanmar (Burma)	Yangoon	Kyat	676,552
Nepal	Kathmandu	Rupee	147,181
Oman	Muscat	Rial	309,500
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee	796.095
Palestine			
Philippines	Manila	Peso	300,000
Qatar	Doha	Riyal	11,427
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Rial	2,240,000
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	685
Sri Lanka	Colombo	Rupee	65,610
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound	185,180
Taiwan	Taipei	Taiwani Dollar	
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Ruble	143,100
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht	513,115
Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	Manat	488,100
Turkey	Ankara	Lira	779,452
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	83,600
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Som	447,400
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong	331,690
Yemen	Sana'a	Rial, Dinar	527,970

Europe

Country	Capital	Currency*	Area Sq. Km
Andorra	Andorra	Franc & Peseta	468
Albania	Tirana	Lek	28,748
Austria	Vienna	Schilling	83,858
Belarus	Minsk	Ruble	207,595
Belgium	Brussels	Belgian Franc	30,528
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajev	Marks	51,129
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev	110,994
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna	56,510
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound	9,251
Czech Republic	Prague	Ceska / Koruna	78,864
Denmark	Copenhagon	D. Krone	43,094
Estonia	Tallinn	Kroon	45,227
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Pound	
Iceland	Reykjavik	Icelandic Krona	103,000
Ireland	Dublin	Pound	70,273
Finland	Helsinki	Markka	338,145
France	Paris	Franc	543,965
Germany	Berlin	Deutsche Mark	356,970
Greece	Athens	Drachma	131,957
Greenland	Godthab	Danish Krone	
Hungary	Budapest	Forint	93,030
Italy	Rome	Lira	301,323
Kosovo	Pristina	euro	10,908
Latvia	Riga	Lats	63,700
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	
Lithuania	Valnius	Litas	65,300
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Franc	2,586
Macedonia	Skopje	Dinar	25,713
Moldova	Cishinau	Leu	33,700
Malta	Valetta	Maltese Lira	316
Monaco	Monaco-Ville	French Franc	2.00
Montenegro	Podgorica	Euro	14,026
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Guider	41,526
Norway	Oslo	Kroner	385,639
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty	312,684
Portugal	Lisbon	Escudo	92,345
Romania	Bucharest	Leu	237,500
Russia	Moscow	Ruble	17,075,200
San Marino	San Marino	(Italian) Lira	61
Serbia	Belgrade	Serbian	102,173
Slovakia	Bratislva	Koruna	49,035
Slovenia	Ljubjana	Tolar	20,253
Spain	Madrid	Peseta	505,990
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona	449,964
Switzerland	Berne	Swiss Franc	41,285
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling	244,110
Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvna	603,700
Vatican City	Vatican City	Lira	0.44

** Seventeen European Union (EU) member states that have adopted the euro (€) as their common currency and sole legal tender. The eurozone currently consists of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malte, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.*

North America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Antigua and Barbuda	St John's	Dollar	442
Bahamas	Nassau	Dollar	13,939
Barbados	Bridgetown	Dollar	430
Belize	Belmopan	Dollar	22,965
Bermuda	Hamilton	Dollar	
Canada	Ottawa	Dollar	9,984,670
Cayman Islands	George Town	Dollar	
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colon	51,060
Cuba	Havana	Peso	114,525
Dominican, Republic	Santo Domingo	Peso	48,400
El Salvador	San Salvador	Colon	21,041
Grenada	St George's	Dollar	344
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal	108,889
Haiti	Pod-au-Prince	Gourde	27,750
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	112,492
Jamaica	Kingston	Dollar	10,991
Martinique	Fort-de-Franc	Franc	
Mexico	Mexico	Peso	1,964,382
Monserrat Antilles	Plymouth	Dollar	
Nicaragua	Managua	Cordova	129,494
Panama	Panama City	Balboa	75,517
Puerto Rico	San Juan	US Dollar	
United States of America	Washington	US Dollar	9,826,630

South America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Austral Dollar	2,780,400
Bolivia	La Paz	Bolivian Dollar	1,098,581
Brazil	Brasilia	Cruzado	8,547,404
Chile	Santiago	Peso	756,626
Colombia	Bogota	Peso	1,141,748
Ecuador	Quito	Sucre	272,045
Falkland Islands	Port Stanley	Falkland Pound	
Guyana	Georgetown	Dollar	214,969
Paraguay	Asuncion	Guarani	406,752
Peru	Lime	Sol	1,285,216
Surinam	Paramaribo	Surinam Guilder	163,265
Trinidad & Tobago	Port-of-Spain	T&T Dollar	5,128
Uruguay	Montevideo	Peso	176,215
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar	916,445

Australia

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	7,682,300
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina	462,840
New Zealand	Wellington	NZ Dollar	270,534
Nauru	Yaren	Australian Dollar	21
Marshall Islands	Dalap-Uliga-Darrit	English	181
Fiji	Suva	Fiji Dollar	18,376
Kiribati	Tarawa	Dollar	811
Guam	Agana	US Dollar	

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CHANGED NAMES OF PLACES

1. Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa's old name was:
   (a) Hazara (b) NWFP
   (c) Pakhtunkhawa (d) Khyber
2. "Acre" is the old name of:
   (a) Tel Abib (b) Akko
   (c) Jerusalem (d) None of these
3. "Ankara" (Turkey) is the new name of which city?
   (a) Angora (b) Izmir
   (c) both a & b (d) not a nor b
4. "Athens" is the new name of:
   (a) Athinai (b) Cyprus
   (c) Greece (d) Rome
5. The old name of "Banjul" (City of Gambia) is:
   (a) Mozambique (b) Hirare
   (c) Tanganika (d) Barhurst
6. What was the old name Mumbai?
   (a) Mumba (b) Boa Baia
   (c) Bombay (d) all of these
7. What is the name of Ceylon?
   (a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka
   (c) Burma (d) Sinkiang
8. The old name of Attock is:
   (a) Hindu Bagh (b) Oslamans
   (c) Christiana (d) Cambelpur
9. Istanbul's old name is:
   (a) Ankara (b) Istangbul
   (c) Constantinople (d) Asia Minor
10. Indonesia's old name is:
    (a) Dutch East Indies (b) Indo-China
    (c) Surinam (d) Ache
11. The new name of Dutch Guinea is:
    (a) Vietnam
    (b) Surinam
    (c) Papuan New Guinea
    (d) Guinea Bissan
12. The new name of East Pakistan is:
    (a) Bangladesh (b) Bengal
    (c) Bhutan (d) None of these
13. Taiwan is the new name of:
    (a) China (b) Kampuchea
    (c) South China (d) Formosa
14. Chad's City 'N' Djamena is the new name of:
    (a) Fort Lamy (b) Abu Jan
    (c) Abuja (d) Lamy
15. Bishkek's old name is:
    (a) Pishpek (b) Frunze
    (c) both a & b (d) not a nor b
16. Kalaallet Nunaat's old name is:
    (a) Asia Minor (b) Redlands
    (c) Whiteland (d) Greenland
17. Netherlands is the new name of:
    (a) Austria (b) Holland
    (c) Belgium (d) East Germany
18. The new name of the Kampuchea is:
    (a) Cambodia (b) Rhodesia
    (c) Indochina (d) Old China
19. Mention the old name of Lisbon?
    (a) Olisipo (b) Al-Usbuna
    (c) both a & b (d) not a nor b
20. What is the old name of Bangkok?
    (a) Bengek (b) Benkok
    (c) Krugn Thep (d) Pataya
21. What is the new name of Leningrad (Russia)?
    (a) Moscow (b) St. Petersburg
    (c) Stalingrad (d) Red Square
22. New name of the Lyallpur is:
    (a) Faisalabad (b) Abbotabad
    (c) Multan (d) Nankana Sahib
23. New name of the Malagasy is:
    (a) Malagaland (b) Madagascar
    (c) Malaya (d) Malaysia
24. Iraq is the new name of:
    (a) Mesopotamia (b) Hespania
    (c) Euphrates (d) Dajla
25. The old name of Sahiwal is:
    (a) Lyallpur (b) Kajjowal
    (c) Lawrencepur (d) Montgomery
26. Myanmar is the new name of:
    (A) Burma (B) Cambodia
    (C) Ceylon (D) None of these
27. The old name of Kamataka is :
    (a) Taranga (b) Hyderabad
    (c) Mayso.e (d) Jay pur
28. Beijing is the new name of:
    (a) Taiwan (b) Red Square

(c) Formosa (d) Peiking

29. Persia's new name is:
(a) Iran (b) Baghdad
(c) Iraq (d) Syria

30. Pipri's (Pakistan) new name is:
(a) Keti Bandar (b) Bin Qasim
(c) Jewani (d) Gaddomi

31. Rhodesia is now called:
(a) Kampuchea (b) Harare
(c) Indochina (d) Zimbabwe

32. "Salisbury" is now called:
(a) Harare (b) Zimbabwe
(c) Tanganyika (d) Colombo

33. Siam is the old name of:
(a) Surinam (b) Bangkok
(c) Burma (d) Thailand

34. "Abyssinia" is the old name of:
(a) Nigeria (b) Japan
(c) Syria (d) Ethiopia

35. The old name of Libya is:
(a) Trablus (b) Tripoli
(c) United Arab (d) Undlas

36. Burkina Faso is new name of:
(a) Lower Volta (b) Greenland
(c) Upper Volta (d) Falkland

37. Wien (Austria) is now called:
(a) Australasia (b) Venus
(c) Wiensburg (d) Vienna

38. "Bactra" is the old name of:
(a) Tehran (b) Kabul
(c) Baghdad (d) Balkh

39. "Brunei Town" is the old name of:
(a) Tel Aviv
(b) Bandar Seri Begawan
(c) Jerusalem
(d) None of these

40. "Guangzhou" (China) is the new name of:
(a) Canton (b) Peiking
(c) Anglo (d) Sinkiang

41. "Helsinki" is the new name of:
(a) Helsingfors (b) Cyprus
(c) Greece (d) Rome

42. The old name of "Cologne" (City of Germany) is:
(a) Perfume (b) Harare
(c) Little Germany (d) Colonia Agrippina

43. What is the new name of Madras?
(a) Chennai (b) Delhi
(c) Mombay (d) Bombai

44. Qila Rai Pithora, Siri, Tughluqabad, Jahanpanah, Kotla Firoz Shah, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad, are old names of:
(a) Nepal (b) Delhi
(c) Burma (d) Sinkiang

45. Choose the old name of Jakarta?
(a) Kalapa (b) Batavia s
(c) Jayakarta (d) all of these

46. What is the old name of Iran's city Hamadan?
(a) Ecbatana (b) Hagmatana
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

47. Isfahan's old name is:
(a) Aspadana (b) Indo-China
(c) Surenam (d) Ache

48. Naples is the new name of:
(a) Neapolis (b) Napolis
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

49. The old name of Milan (Milano) is:
(a) Mediolanum (b) Lucia Annia
(c) Aspadana (d) None of these

50. Rome is the new name of:
(a) Colonia Lucia
(b) Kampuchea
(c) Lucia Annia
(d) Colonia Lucia Annia Commodiana

51. What is the old name of Japanese city Kyoto?
(a) Heiankyo (b) Abu Jan
(c) Abuja (d) Lamy

52. What is the old name of Tokyo?
(a) Surinam (b) Akihito
(c) Edo (d) Rishkek

53. Seoul was called:
(a) Hanseong (b) Keijo
(c) Gyeongseong (d) all of these

54. Berytus is the old name of:
(a) Austria (b) Beirut
(c) Belgium (d) East Germany

55. What is the old name of Oslo?
(a) Osloland (b) Christiania
(c) Kristiania (d) all of these

56. Mention the old name of Singapore?
(a) Temasek (b) Swaziland
(c) Cune (d) Budapest

57. Pick out the old name of Astana?
(a) Aqmolinsk (b) Tselinograd
(c) Aqmola (d) all of these

58. Pick out the old name of Almaty?
(a) Verny (b) Alma-Ata
(c) both of these (d) none of these

59. Dushanbe is the new name of which city?
(a) Leningrad (b) Stalinabad
(c) Stalingrad (d) Red Square

60. Helvetia is the old name of:
(a) Netherlands (b) Hungary
(c) Japan (d) Switzerland

61. Which is the former name of Ghana
(a) Upper Volta
(b) Gold Coast
(c) Zanzibar
(d) None of the above

62. Habsha is old name of
(a) Somalia (b) Crimea
(c) Ethiopia (d) Yemen

63. Old name of Congo is
(a) Mobutu (b) Zaire
(c) Samrlia (d) None of above

NAMES OF PARLIAMENTS

1. The name of Afghanistan's parliament is:
   (a) Jirga (b) Jirga Loya
   (c) Loya Jirga (d) None of these
2. What is the name of Albania's parliament?
   (a) Albania Assembly
   (b) People's Assembly
   (c) Both of them
   (d) None of them
3. To which country "National People's Assembly" belongs?
   (a) Algeria (b) China
   (c) Poland (d) Hong Kong
4. Name of Argentine's parliament is Congress. Upper house of Congress is called Chamber of Deputies. What is its lower house called?
   (a) Assembly
   (b) Argentine Parliament
   (c) Senate
   (d) None of these
5. Armenia's parliament is:
   (a) People Council (b) State Council
   (c) Journal Council (d) None of these
6. Australian Parliament's upper house and lower house are known as "Senate" and "House of Representatives" respectively. Name its Parliament?
   (a) People Parliament
   (b) Federal Parliament
   (c) Journal Parliament
   (d) None of these
7. Austria's Parliament is called "Federal Assembly". Its upper house is called the Bundesrat. Name its lower houses?
   (a) Chamber of Deputies
   (b) The Nationalate
   (c) People of Deputies
   (d) The Nationalrat
8. "Milli Majlis" Parliament belongs to:
   (a) Azerbaijan (b) Russia
   (c) India (d) Behrain
9. The Parliament "Consultative Council" belongs to:
   (a) Palestine (b) Jordan
   (c) Bahrain (d) South Africa
10. Bangladesh's Parliament is known as:
    (a) People Council (b) Bengal Council
    (c) Union Council (d) Jatiya Sangsad
11. Belarus's parliament is known as:
    (a) Sejm
    (b) Consultative Council
    (c) Chamber of Deputies
    (d) People of Deputies
12. The name of Belgium's Parliament is "Parliament". Its upper house is known as "Senate". What its lower house is called?
    (a) Union Council
    (b) Chamber of Deputies
    (c) People of Deputies
    (d) None of these
13. Parliament of Brazil is called "National Congress". Its lower house is known as "Chamber of Deputies". Name National Congress's upper house?
    (a) People's Senate (b) Federal Senate
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
14. Federal Parliament belongs to Canada. Its upper house called "Senate". Name Federal Parliament's lower house?
    (a) Common House
    (b) Lower House
    (c) House of Common
    (d) Small House
15. Name China's parliament?
    (a) Council of China
    (b) Union Council
    (c) People Congress
    (d) National People's Congress
16. Parliament "Sabor's" upper house is called "Chamber of Municipalities and "Chamber of Representatives" is the name of its lower house. To which country "Sabor" belongs?
    (a) Croatia (b) Jordan
    (c) Russia (d) Palestine
17. With the upper house "Senate" and lower house "Chamber of Deputies" which is the Czech Republic's Parliament among the followings?
    (a) Journal Council (b) Parliament
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
18. To which country Parliament "Folketing" belongs?
    (a) France (b) Italy
    (c) China (d) Denmark
19. Which of the followings is the Parliament of Egypt?
    (a) Jerga
    (b) Parliament House
    (c) Majlis
    (d) None of these

20. What is Estonia's parliament called?
(a) People of Deputies
(b) Rigokogu
(c) Folketing
(d) Chamber of Deputies

21. Name the country which owns the "Eduskunton" Parliament?
(a) Belgium (b) India
(c) Finland (d) Russia

22. Upper house of the France's Parliament is known as "Senate" and lower house is called National Assembly. What is its Parliament called?
(a) Common Assembly
(b) Assembly
(c) Eduskunton
(d) Parliament

23. To which Country "Parliament" with upper house Bundesrat (Federal Council) and lower house Bundestag (Federal Assembly) belongs?
(a) Germany (b) Pakistan
(c) Iran (d) India

24. Indian Parliament is known as "Parliament". Its lower house is called "Lok Sabha". Name Indian Parliament's upper house?
(a) Ashok Sabha (b) Hindu Sabha
(c) Rajiya Sabha (d) None of these

25. Which country's Parliament is named as Majlis?
(a) Afghanistan (b) Iraq
(c) India (d) Iran

26. Ireland's Parliament has been named as "Parliament". Its lower house is known as "Dail". Which of the following names is given to its upper house?
(a) Chamber of Deputies
(b) Knesset
(c) Seanad
(d) Sejm

27. The apex elected body in Israel is called:
(A) Knesset (B) Congress
(C) Parliament (D) Shura

28. Italy's Parliament's upper and lower houses are known as "Senate" and "Chamber of Deputies" respectively. Name its Parliament?
(a) People Council (b) Parliament
(c) Union Council (d) None of these

29. Japan's parliament is called "Diet". Its upper house is called "House of Councillors" What is the name of lower house of "Diet"?
(a) People's of Representatives
(b) House of Representatives
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

30. Name the country whose Parliament is named as "Kenges"?
(a) Russia (b) Iran
(c) Kazakhstan (d) Iraq

31. Name the country whose Parliament is named as "Politburo"?
(a) South Korea (b) Hong Kong
(c) North Korea (d) China

32. What is South Korea's Parliament called?
(a) People's Assembly
(b) People's Parliament
(c) Senate
(d) National Assembly

33. To which of the following countries Parliament "Saeima" belongs?
(a) Romania (b) Hong Kong
(c) Jordan (d) Latvia

34. To which of the following countries Parliament "Great People's Congress belongs?
(a) Jordan (b) Libya
(c) South Africa (d) Russia

35. Which Parliament Lithuania owns?
(a) Senate (b) People's Council
(c) Union Council (d) Seimas

36. What Luxembourg's Parliament is called?
(a) People's Council
(b) Union Council
(c) Chamber of Deputies
(d) None of these

37. What Maldives's Parliament is called?
(a) Senate
(b) Parliament House
(c) Majilis Council
(d) Majilis

38. Parliament "States General" belongs to Netherlands. Its upper house is called first Chamber. What its lower house is called?
(a) First Chamber (b) Second Chamber
(c) People's Chamber (d) None of these

39. Which of the following countries owns parliament named as "Forces Ruling Council"?
(a) South Africa (b) Indonesia
(c) Taiwan (d) Nigeria

40. Norway's Parliament is called "Sturting" with upper house known as "Lagting". Which of the following names is given to its lower house?
(a) Goldelsting (b) Odelsting
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

41. Pakistan's Parliament's upper house is known as "Senate" and its lower house is called "National Assembly. Name Pakistan's Parliament?
(a) Parliament House
(b) Senate
(c) Majlis-e-Shoora
(d) None of these

42. To which country Parliament named as "Congress", with "Senate" and "National Assembly" being upper and lower houses respectively, belongs?
(a) Hong Kong (b) Philippines

(c) China (d) Taiwan

43. Poland's Parliament is called "Parliament". Its upper house is known as "Senate". What its lower house is called?
(a) Sejm (b) Rejm
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

44. Russia's Parliament's upper and lower houses are called "Federal Council" and "State Duma" respectively. What is the name of its Parliament?
(a) National Assembly
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Local Assembly
(d) Feueral Assembly

45. Spain's Parliament is named as "Cortes". Corte's upper house is known as "Senate". Which of the following names is given to its lower house?
(a) Federal Assembly
(b) National Assembly
(c) Chamber of Deputies
(d) None of these

46. To which country parliament "Riksdag". belongs?
(a) Pakistan (b) Sweden
(c) South Africa (d) Jordan

47. Upper house of the Switzerland's Parliament is named as "Council of states" and its lower house is known as "National Council". What is its Parliament called?
(a) National Assembly
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Assembly House
(d) Federal Assembly

48. Which of the following is the name of Syria's parliament?
(a) National People's Assembly
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Federal Assembly
(d) None of these

49. What is Tajikistan's Parliament called?
(a) Council (b) People's Council
(c) Union Council (d) Majlis

50. What is Turkmenistan's Parliament called?
(a) Council (b) Union Council
(c) Majlis (d) None of these

51. U.K's Parliament is known as "House". Its upper house is called "Senate" Name it lower house?
(a) House of Representative
(b) Representative of House
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

52. USA's Parliament is known as "Congress" its upper house is called "Senate". Name its lower house?
(a) Parliament House
(b) House of Representative"
(c) People's Parliament
(d) None of these

53. Which of the following names is given to the Parliament of Uzbekistan?
(a) Federal Parliament
(b) Parliament House
(c) Majlis
(d) Federal Council

54. Parliament "Federal Assembly" belongs to Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Lower house of "Federal Assembly" is called "chamber of citizens". Which of the following is its upper house?
(a) Parliament of Republic
(b) Council of Republic
(c) Chamber of Republic
(d) None of the above

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WORLD GEOGRAPHY

1. What are called deep trenches on ocean floor?
   (a) Ocean Plain (b) Abyssal Plain
   (c) Alluvial Plain (d) Swamp
2. By which element the acid rain is produced?
   (a) Sulphur dioxide (b) Nitrogen oxide
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them
3. What is Alpine?
   (a) A mountainous region
   (b) High mountainous regions
   (c) Dense forests
   (d) A kind of forest
4. Term the middle level thick grey clouds that cover the sky?
   (a) Altocumulus (b) Altostratus
   (c) Cumulus (d) Cumulonimbus
5. Term the suitable land for growing crops?
   (a) Agro-land (b) Rural
   (c) Argi-land (d) Arable
6. What is called large group of Islands?
   (a) Arable (b) Lagoon
   (c) Archipelago (d) Vacuum
7. Why a valley in California, USA, is called Death Valley?
   (a) one of the highest place in the world
   (b) one of the lowest place in the world
   (c) one of the dirtiest place in the world
   (d) one of hottest place in the world
8. Where the Arctic Circle or Latitude is located that marks boundary of the zone where the sun never sets during the June Solstice and never rises during the December Solstice?
   (a) Approximately 66^0 30 north of equator
   (b) Approximately 66^0 30 south of equator
   (c) Approximately 50^0 30 north of equator
   (d) Approximately 66^0 30 south of equator
9. What is called that region which receive little rainfall and has a high rate of evaporation?
   (a) Arable (b) Desert
   (c) Arid (d) Semi-aid
10. Shimmering display of shifting coloured lights in the sky is called:
    (a) Spectrum (b) Aurora
    (c) Splinter (d) None of these
11. What is called Low area of Land?
    (a) Bay (b) Bad land
    (c) Basin (d) Bedrock
12. Part of an ocean or lake that is partially surrounded by land is called:
    (a) Port (b) Bay
    (c) Bayon (d) Beach
13. Which parts of the world Bering Strait separates?
    (a) Asia from Europe
    (b) Asia from North America
    (c) Russia from Europe
    (d) none of these
14. What is "Bedrock"?
    (a) The upper layer of the earth
    (b) The Middle layer of the earth
    (c) The solid rock of the earth
    (d) A deep point in a mountain
15. What does mean by "Bore"?
    (a) An animal
    (b) A wave caused by tides
    (c) A wave cause by air
    (d) To extract water from earth
16. Area of land that extends into a large body of water is called:
    (a) Straight (b) Cape
    (c) Bay (d) Aquifer
17. What is Cataract?
    (a) Large waterfall
    (b) Large rush of water
    (c) Both of them
    (d) None of them
18. Deep, steep-sided clefts on earth's surface are called:
    (a) Cirque (b) Chasm
    (c) Crust (d) Crater
19. Land that borders the sea is called:
    (a) Coast (b) Coastal
    (c) Coastline (d) All of these
20. Term the natural stream of water that is generally smaller than a river?
    (a) Creek (b) Channel
    (c) Canal (d) None of these
21. All of the oceans are linked by a clockwise flow around the South Pole. This flow is called the:
    (a) Antarctic gyre (b) current wheel
    (c) both of them (d) none of them
22. "Cresrents" is:
    (a) Movement of canal water

(b) Movement of lake water
(c) Movement of seawater
(d) Large-scale movement of sea water

23. Desiccation is:
(a) Losing of productivity
(b) Losing of water or moisture
(c) Losing of minerals
(d) Losing of upper layer of soil

24. Eastern Hemisphere includes:
(a) Europe and Asia
(b) Africa and Australia
(c) all of these
(d) none of these

25. Imaginary line of latitude that circles the globe in an east-west direction exactly halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole is called:
(a) Equator (b) Line of attitude
(c) Line of division (d) Half line

26. What is called the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away?
(a) Hurricane (b) Windstorm
(c) Cyclone (d) Erosion

27. Fracture in the earth's crust is called:
(a) Break (b) Crack
(c) Line of fracture (d) Fault

28. What is called the low hill at the base of a mountain?
(a) Lower hill (b) Foothill
(c) Bottom-hill (d) Valley

29. The northern pole (earth's extreme northern point) is located over the frozen Arctic Ocean. Where South Pole (extreme southern point) is located?
(a) Over the continent of Africa
(b) Over the continent of Northern America
(c) Over the continent of Antarctica
(d) Over the continent of Asia

30. What is Equinox?
(a) Grassy Land (b) Forest
(c) Magma (d) Shortest Day

31. Spherical model of the earth is called:
(a) Dimension (b) Map
(c) Globe (d) Hemisphere

32. What is called an area of ocean that is partly surrounded by the land?
(a) Gulf (b) Bay
(c) Coast (d) Beach

33. Term the half of the earth?
(a) Half pole (b) Hemisphere
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

34. Orographic rainfall is linked to:
(a) Ice (b) Mountain
(c) Land (d) Soil

35. By which elements the innermost core of earth is made?
(a) Iron (b) Nickel
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

36. Area of land smaller than continent and completely surrounded by water is called:
(a) Sub continent (b) Island
(c) Archipelago (d) Atoll

37. When the Earth's axis is titled towards the sun then sun is positioned directly over the Tropic of Cancer. What this process is called?
(a) Tropic Solstice
(b) December Solstice
(c) Cancer Solstice
(d) June Solstice

38. Term the area completely surrounded by land?
(a) Landslide (b) Lockland
(c) Landlocked (d) Landform

39. Term the distance of a point on the earth's surface in relation to the equator?
(a) Latitude (b) Longitude
(c) Meridian (d) None of these

40. Term the distance of a point on the earth's surface in relation to where it lies east or west of prime meridian?
(a) Latitude (b) Axis
(c) Longitude (d) Axiom

41. The Meander is:
(a) a grassy area (b) a barren area
(c) a bend in a river (d) a bend in a canal

42. Name the basic type of cloud that is also called the rain cloud?
(a) Nimbostratus (b) Nimbus
(c) Stratus (d) Cumulus

43. What is Pass?
(a) Transport route in mountain range
(b) narrow channel between two areas of land in water
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

44. A Peninsula is an area of land surrounded by water on:
(a) two sides (b) four sides
(c) two sides (d) three sides

45. Earth's crust is divided into large and rigid segments. What these segments are called?
(a) Steps (b) Plain
(c) Plateau (d) Plate

46. Name the large and nearly level area of elevated land?
(a) Plateau (b) Plain
(c) Massif (d) Ground

47. Term the evergreen forest growing in the regions with high rainfall?
(a) Marshland (b) Tropical forest
(c) Savannah (d) Rainforest

48. Usually damming rivers make natural or artificial lakes. What is it called?
(a) Rapids (b) Pond
(c) Reservoir (d) Lake

49. What is called the average level of the surface

of the ocean?
(a) Sea level (b) Dead level
(c) Surface level (d) Average level

50. Name the land that borders a body of water?
(a) Beach (b) Shore
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

51. Term the narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water?
(a) Canal (b) Channel
(c) Tributary (d) Strait

52. What is called the highest point of the mountain?
(a) High (b) Summit
(c) Altitude (d) Cap

53. Term the climate that is neither very cold nor very hot?
(a) Tropical (b) Sub-tropical
(c) Temperate (d) None of these

54. Tide is rise and fall of sea level as the result of forces between:
(a) Earth (b) Moon
(c) Son (d) all of these

55. Term the small stream that flows into a larger stream, river or lake?
(a) Mouth (b) Delta
(c) Tributary (d) Streamline

56. Where is located Tropic of cancer which is the parallel of latitude?
(a) 20^0 20 north of equator
(b) 23^0 27 north of equator
(c) 23^0 27 south of equator
(d) 20^0 20 south of equator

57. Tropic of Capricorn is the southernmost at which sun appears directly overhead. When this process occurs?
(a) During July solstice
(b) During January solstice
(c) During August solstice
(d) During the December solstice

58. Term the disturbance along the Ocean floor that can be an earthquake, a landslide or volcanic eruption?
(a) El-Nino (b) Bulk-wave
(c) Tsunami (d) Giant wave

59. Typhoon is:
(a) Tropical cyclones that form in Arctic Ocean
(b) Tropical cyclones that form in Pacific Ocean
(c) Tropical cyclones that form in Indian Ocean
(d) Tropical cyclones that form in Southern Ocean

60. Term the vegetated area that is permanently or periodically covered by either freshwater or salt water?
(a) Freshland (b) Grasslands
(c) Saltland (d) Wetlands

61. Which of the following part of continent Asia is known as the richest fishing ground in the world?
(a) North Asia
(b) South Asia
(c) Western Asia
(d) North Eastern Asia

62. Horticulture is a:
(a) Cultivation of flowers and fruits
(b) Growing of small plants
(c) Cultivation of spices
(d) Savanna grassland

63. Place in river or sea where water moves swiftly in circulation motion is called:
(a) Circular (b) Whirlpool
(c) Tide (d) Wave

64. Tsunami comes from the Japanese meaning harbour and:
(a) Circular (b) Whirlpool
(c) Tide (d) Wave

65. Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called
(a) Latitudes (b) Longitudes
(c) Meridians (d) None of these

66. Lines joining places of equal temperature are called
(a) Isotherms (b) Isohytes
(c) Isomeres (d) Isobars

67. Places experiencing equal impact of an earthquake are called
(a) Snow lines (b) Seismic lines
(c) Isobars (d) Belts

68. When the days and nights are equal the rays of the sun directly fall on the:
(a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer
(c) South Pole (d) North Pole

69. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice?
(a) Amazon (b) Congo
(c) Nile (d) Ganga

SEVEN CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

70. What is the area of Asia?
(a) 11, 390, 959 Sq. Km
(b) 33, 390, 959 Sq. km
(c) 22, 390, 959 Sq. Km
(d) 44, 390, 959 Sq. km

71. Asia is about 30 percent of the world's total land area. Its peoples account for three-fifths of the world's population. How many countries are there in it?
(a) 50 (b) 48
(c) 38 (d) 29

72. Which term geographers use to refer Europe and Asia as a single continent?
(a) Asiatic (b) Asiana
(c) Eurasia (d) Euro-Asia

73. Africa is the second largest continent. How many nations are there in it?
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 58 (d) 54

74. What is the total area of the continent Africa?
(a) 20, 243, 910 sq. Km
(b) 30, 243, 910 sq. km
(c) 25, 243, 910 sq. Km
(d) 45, 243, 910 sq. km

75. Europe is also known as Europa. What is the total area of this continent?
(a) 10, 354, 590 sq. Km
(b) 30, 354, 590 sq. Km
(c) 20, 354, 590 sq. Km
(d) 40, 354, 590 sq. Km

76. According to modern geographers which point(s) draw boundary between Europe and Asia?
(a) Ural Mountains and River Ural
(b) Part of the Caspian Sea
(c) Caucasus Mountains
(d) All of these

77. What is the total area of South America?
(a) 27, 820, 950 sq. Km
(b) 47, 820, 950 sq. Km
(c) 37, 820, 950 sq. Km
(d) 17, 820, 950 sq. Km

78. Mention the Isthmus that joins the Central and North America?
(a) Isthmus of Panama
(b) Isthmus of America
(c) Isthmus of Ecuador
(d) Isthmus of Death Valley

79. The total area of the continent Antarctica is:
(a) 22, 393, 000 sq. Km
(b) 12, 393, 000 sq. Km
(c) 32, 393, 000 sq. Km
(d) 42, 393, 000 sq. km

80. In which continent animal Kangaroo is abundantly found?
(a) Antarctica (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) Europe

81. Continent Australia is the only continent occupied by single nation named as Australia. What is the area of this continent?
(a) 7,686,810 sq. Km
(b) 8,686,810 sq. Km
(c) 6,686,810 sq. Km
(d) 5,686,810 sq. Km

82. Name the continent that has a lowest population density, with about sixteen million people living in a country almost as large as the US?
(a) North America (b) Europe
(c) Australia (d) None of these

NOTABLE PLATEAUS

83. Which is called 'Roof of the World'?
(a) The Alps
(b) Andes
(c) The Apinines
(d) The Pamir Plateau

84. Decan plateau is in:
(a) France (b) India
(c) Australia (d) South Africa

85. The highest plateau of the world is:
(a) Potohar plateau
(b) Balochistan plateau
(c) Pamir Plateau (Tibet)
(d) Dacan plateau

86. Valdai Plateau is located in:
(a) France (b) India
(c) Australia (d) Russia

87. In which region Sahara is located that occupies more than one quarter of Africa's land?
(a) Northern Plateau
(b) Eastern Desert
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

FAMOUS GRASSLANDS OF WORLD

88. The most fertile parts of Italy watered by the river Po is called:
(a) Lombardy (b) Parkland
(c) Llanos (d) Steppes

89. The grassland of Asia is called:
(a) Downs (b) Veldt
(c) Pampas (d) Steppes

90. The swampy plains near the poles in the extreme north of America Asia Europe is called:
(a) Downs (b) Parkland
(c) Tundra (d) Steppes

91. Veldt is the name of:
(a) Valley in mountain areas
(b) South Africa's grasslands
(c) New Zealand's grass lands
(d) Savanna grassland

92. The Central North American planes are known as:
(a) Downs (b) Veldt
(c) Prairie (d) Steppes

93. Down plains is grassland plains present in:
(a) USA (b) New Zealand
(c) Australia (d) Russia

94. Grass land plains present in Argentina are called:
(a) Prairies (b) Downs
(c) Steppes (d) Pampas

95. Canterbury plains are present in:
(a) New Zealand (b) Australia
(c) Russia (d) USA

96. Which one of the following regions is called "the bread basket of the world"?
(a) Temperate grassland

(b) Tropical monsoonal region
(c) Mediterranean region
(d) Savanna grassland

FAMOUS MOUNTAIN PASSES

97. What is a Stripka?
(a) Mountain Pass of Russia
(b) Mountain Pass of Nepal
(c) Mountain Pass of Bulgaria
(d) Mountain Pass of Spain

98. Brenner is a mountain pass (4508 ft high) situated in:
(a) Italy-France (b) Italy-Austria
(c) France-Germany (d) Italy-Britain

99. Alpine Pass is located in:
(a) India (b) China
(c) USA (d) Switzerland

100. Montekao Pass is located in:
(a) China (b) Nepal
(c) Chile (d) Canada

101. Bodpola is the highest mountain pass of the world with the height of 19412 ft situated in:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Nepal (d) Tibet (China)

102. Great St. Bernard is a mountain pass situated in:
(a) Italy-France (b) Italy-Switzerland
(c) United Kingdom (d) USA-Canada

103. Which is the second highest pass in world situated in Myanmar with the height of 15300 ft is:
(a) Namni pass (b) Col de Rstefond
(c) Donner pass (d) Myanmar pass

104. Col de Restefond is a mountain pass situated in:
(a) USA (b) France-Spain
(c) Italy-Spain (d) France

105. Baroghil pass is situated in:
(a) Karakoram range
(b) Himalayan range
(c) Hindukhush range
(d) None of these

NOTABLE DESERTS

A desert is a barren area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and, consequently, living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life. The lack of vegetation exposes the unprotected surface of the ground to the processes of denudation. About one-third of the land surface of the world is arid or semi-arid. This includes much of the polar regions, where little precipitation occurs, and which are sometimes called polar deserts or "cold deserts". Deserts can be classified by the amount of precipitation that falls, by the temperature that prevails, by the causes of desertification or by their geographical location. The world's deserts can be divided into five types—subtropical, coastal, rain shadow, interior, and polar. Deserts are divided into these types according to the causes of their dryness.

106. "Dasht-e-Lut" desert is located in:
(a) China (b) Libya
(c) Iraq (d) Iran

107. Great Sandy Desert is situated in:
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) Chad (d) China

108. Taklamakan Desert is located in
(a) Mongolia (b) Russia
(c) Kazakhstan (d) China

109. Oasis term is associated with
(a) Glaciers (b) Desert
(c) Islands (d) Huff

110. The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1, 40,000 miles, is in
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) East Africa (d) Saudi Arabia

111. Atacama Desert is located in:
(a) Chile (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Peru

112. Great Victoria Desert is present in:
(a) New Zealand (b) England
(c) Australia (d) South Africa

113. Karakum desert is located in:
(a) Iran-Iraq
(b) Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan
(c) China and India
(d) Russia and China

114. Taklimakan desert is located in:
(a) Magnolia (b) China
(c) Kazakhstan (d) None of these

115. Namibian desert is situated in:
(a) China (b) Libya
(c) North Africa (d) None of these

116. Kyzyl-Kum Desert is located in
(a) Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
(b) China & Pakistan
(c) Kazakhstan & Russia
(d) Morocco

117. Which desert is considered the largest hot desert in the world and the third largest desert overall after Antarctica and the Arctic?
(a) Thar Desert (b) Sahara Desert
(c) Gobi Desert (d) Dasht-e-Lut

118. Sahara Desert is situated in:
a) Australia (b) USA
(c) Africa (d) Asia

119. Gibson Desert is present in:
(a) Australia (b) USA
(c) France (d) Ethiopia

120. Death Valley is located in USA in:
(a) Michigan (b) California
(c) Alaska (d) New York

121. Gobi desert is situated in:
(a) Magnolia (b) India
(c) Russia (d) Syria

122. Which is the second subtropical largest desert of the world?
(a) Arabian Desert (b) Gobi Desert
(c) Sononon Desert (d) Namibian Desert

123. Simpson Desert is situated in:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Morocco (d) Australia

OCEANS OF WORLD

124. The deepest point in the Pacific Ocean is:
(a) Tonga Trench
(b) Mariana trench
(c) Porto Rico Trench
(d) Java Trench

125. Identify the deepest place in Indian Ocean:
(a) Mariana Trench
(b) Puerto Rico Trench
(c) Isle Trench
(d) Sunda Trench

126. The deepest trench 'Mariana Trench' is in:
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Indian Ocean
(c) Arctic Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

127. What is the total area covered by all oceans?
(a) 523, 100, 000 sq. Km
(b) 461, 100, 000 sq. km
(c) 811, 100, 000 sq. Km
(d) 361, 100, 000 sq. km

128. What is the average depth of oceans?
(a) 2, 730 metres (b) 4, 730 metres
(c) 3, 730 metres (d) 5, 730 metres

129. How much per cent of water covered by earth?
(a) 60% (b) 71%
(c) 80% (d) 90%

130. Name the largest ocean of the world?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Arctic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) None of these

131. How much area is cover by Pacific Ocean?
(a) 266 Million sq. Km
(b) 466 Million sq. km
(c) 366 Million sq. Km
(d) 166 Million sq. km

132. The average depth of Pacific Ocean is:
(a) 1,280 m (b) 2,280 m
(c) 3,280 m (d) 4,280 m

133. Identify the total area of Indian Ocean:
(a) 63 Million sq. km
(b) 83 Million sq. km
(c) 73 Million sq. km
(d) 93 Million sq. km.

134. Identify the smallest Ocean:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Antarctic Ocean
(c) Arctic Ocean (d) Atlantic Ocean

135. Average depth of Arctic Ocean is 1,300 m. Point out its maximum depth?
(a) 5,450 m (b) 7,450 m
(c) 6,450 m (d) 8,450 m

136. Arctic Ocean is located in:
(a) Southern Hemisphere
(b) Northern Hemisphere
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

137. Which is the second largest ocean of the world?
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) None of these

138. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?
(a) Arctic (b) Atlantic
(c) Pacific (d) Indian

139. Which of the following Oceans was called "Bahr-e-Zulamat" by Allama Iqbal?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Arabic Ocean

140. Chile has the longest shore along:
(a) Atlantic Sea
(b) Black Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea
(d) Pacific Ocean

FAMOUS SEAS

141. Which is the largest Sea of the world?
(a) Black Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) South China Sea

142 Which of the following Sea separates Asia from Africa?
(a) Arabic Sea (b) Yellow Sea
(c) Red Sea (d) None of these

143. Identify the canal which links Red Sea, busiest waterways carrying much of the traffic between Europe and Asia?
(a) Suez Canal
(b) Panama Canal
(c) European Canal
(d) None of these

144. Red Sea is between:
(a) Germany and Scandinavia
(b) Arabia and Africa
(c) China and Japan
(d) Turkey and Russia

145. Which is the smallest Sea of the world?
(a) Black Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) China Sea

146. Yellow Sea lies between:
(a) Singapore and Malaysia
(b) Vietnam and Philippine
(c) China and Japan
(d) Australia and New Zealand

147. Which of the Sea is located in Central Asia?
(a) Red Sea (b) Aral Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) None of these

148. Caspian Sea, Dead Sea and Aral Sea are actually:

(a) Lakes (b) Rivers
(c) Part of Oceans (d) Artificial Seas

149. Which is the deepest Sea of the world?
(a) Caribbean Sea
(b) Mediterranean Sea
(c) Baltic Sea
(d) Andaman Sea

150. Which is the shallowest Sea of the world?
(a) North Sea
(b) Hudson Bay
(c) Gulf of St. Lawrence
(d) Red Sea

151. A ship met with an accident at 30°E and 35°N. The ship was sailing in the:
(a) Baltic Sea
(b) Black Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea
(d) Red Sea

152. What are the two Seas linked by Suez Canal?
(a) The Mediterranean and the Red Sea
(b) The Red Sea and the Caspian
(c) The Red Sea and the Black Sea
(d) The Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea

153. How far is the Dead Sea before Mediterranean?
(a) 250 metres (b) 300 metres
(c) 400 metres (d) 1000 metres

154. Which one of the following seas has banks of waters?
(a) Rose Sea (b) Sargasso Sea
(c) Black Sea (d) Tassman Sea

FAMOUS ISLANDS OF WORLD

155. Which of the following is the largest island?
(a) Cuba (b) Great Britain
(c) Greenland (d) Sri Lanka

156. Bali is an Island of:
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) Australia (d) India

157. Archipelago is a cluster of:
(a) Flowers (b) Islands
(c) Stars (d) Fish

158. Cuba is in:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Black sea (d) Red sea

159. Falkland Islands are disputed between England and:
(a) Japan (b) Argentina
(c) USA (d) Russia

160. Java Island is located in:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Sea of Japan (d) Sea of China

161. Which is the second largest island of world?
(a) Borneo Island
(b) Baffin Island
(c) New Guinea Island
(d) Madagascar

162. 'Mauritius' is an island state in the:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean

163. Great Britain is a island located in:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) None of these

164. Diego Garcia is an:
(a) Important site on the moon
(b) Island in Indian Ocean with a large Naval base of USA
(c) Island in the Caribbean Sea with a large military base of USA
(d) None of these

165. The islands of Seychelles are located in the:
(a) Arctic Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

166. After losing the battle of Waterloo in 1815 Napoleon was exiled to:
(a) Elba (b) Stratford
(c) St. Helena (d) Ulster

167. Sumatra Island is under the control of:
(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
(c) Russia (d) Japan

168. Honshu Island is the part of:
(a) China (b) Thailand
(c) Japan (d) Russia

169. The largest island of Indian Ocean is:
(a) Madagascar (b) Sumatra
(c) Baffin (d) Borneo

170. Which is the largest archipelago of the world?
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) West Indies (d) Japan

FAMOUS GULFS & BAYS OF WORLD

171. Gulf of Siam is located in:
(a) Southern Thailand
(b) Northern Russia
(c) USA
(d) Northern UK

172. Persian Gulf is located in:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Arabian Sea (d) Both a & c

173. Gulf of Tonkin is situated near;
(a) China (b) Thailand
(c) Vietnam (d) None of these

174. Name the Gulf which contains more than half of the world's proven reserves of petroleum and natural gas?
(a) Persian Gulf (b) Indian Gulf
(c) Arabian Gulf (d) None of these

175. Gulf of Sidra is present in:
(a) Libya (b) Liberia
(c) Macedonia (d) None of these

176. Gulf of lion is present in:
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) UK

177. Which is the largest gulf of the world?
(a) Gulf of Mexico (b) Gulf of Aden
(c) Gulf of Riga (d) Gulf Sian

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178. The Bay of Pigs is located in:
(a) Cuba (b) USA
(c) Iran (d) Spain

179. Which is the largest bay of the world?
(a) Hudson Bay (b) Baffin Bay
(c) Bay of Biscay (d) Botany Bay

180. Baffin Bay is located in:
(a) Greenland
(b) Northern Canada
(c) Southern Panama
(d) Eastern China

181. Bay of Biscay is situated between:
(a) Northern Morocco and Western France
(b) Northern Spain and Western France
(c) Southern Italy
(d) None of them

182. Bay of Riga is present in:
(a) Red sea (b) Baltic Sea
(c) Northern Spain (d) None of these

183. Hudson Bay is situated in:
(a) Northern China (b) Northern USA
(c) North Canada (d) None of these

184. Shark Bay is located in:
(a) Canada
(b) Western Australia
(c) Northern USA
(d) None of these

185. Thunder Bay is located between:
(a) Canada and USA
(b) France and England
(c) France and Italy
(d) New Zealand and Australia

186. Korea Bay lies in:
(a) Sea in Japan (b) East China Sea
(c) Bering sea (d) Yellow sea

187. Saint Lawrence bay is situated near:
(a) Canada (b) Cuba
(c) China (d) Russia

188. This bay is an inlet of the South Pacific Ocean on the south border of the city of Sydney, Australia. It was the scene of the first landing on Australian soil by English explorer James Cook in 1770.
(a) Cardigan Bay (b) False Bay
(c) Sir Francis Bay (d) Botany Bay

FAMOUS STRAITS OF WORLD

189. Indonesia and Malaysia are separated:
(a) Inaccessible mountain (b) Gulf of Malaya
(c) Malacca Strait (d) None of these

190. Morocco and Spain are separated by:
(a) Pyrenees Hills (b) Alps
(c) Strait of Gibraltar (d) River Rhine

191. Bosphorus strait connects the black sea with:
(a) Aegean Sea (b) Marmara Sea
(c) Red Sea (d) Java Sea

192. Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea are connected by:
(a) Bosphorus Strait (b) Suez Canal
(c) Malacca Strait (d) Palk Strait

193. The Bosphorus or Bosporus, also referred to sometimes as the Istanbul Strait, is a strait that forms part of the boundary between:
(a) Europe and Australia
(b) Africa and Asia
(c) Europe and Africa
(d) Europe and Asia

194. The world's narrowest strait used for international navigation:
(a) Bosphorus Strait
(b) Strait of Hormuz
(c) Europe and Africa
(d) Palk Strait

195. The North American strait that connects San Francisco Bay to the Pacific Ocean is called:
(a) Messina Strait
(b) Strait of Gibraltar
(c) Golden Gate
(d) None of these

196. Cook strait separates South New Zealand from:
(a) North Australia
(b) North New Zeeland
(c) Papua
(d) None of these

197. English Channel separates England from:
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Sicily

198. Which of the following strait separate Asia from North America?
(a) Bering Strait (b) Palk Strait
(c) Harmoz Strait (d) None of these

199. _____separates Italy form Sicily:
(a) Palk strait (b) Sunda Strait
(c) Messina strait (d) Magellan strait

200. It separates Spain form Africa and connects Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.
(a) Gibraltar (b) Johor
(c) Florida (d) Davis

201. Strait of Malacca separates:
(a) Sumatra and Malaysia
(b) Java and Brunei
(c) Sumatra and Java
(d) Malaysia and Brunei

202. Which of the following straits separate Malaysia from Singapore?
(a) Dover (b) Johor
(c) Sunda (d) Palk

203. Strategically important strait between the Gulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf

that is the only sea passage to the open ocean for large areas of the petroleum-exporting Persian Gulf:
(a) Bab el Mandeb (b) Strait of Hormuz
(c) Strait of Malacca (d) Palk Strait

204. Sea of Marmara and Aegean Sea are connected by the strait:
(a) Davis (b) Mozambique
(c) Dardanelles (d) Malacca

205. Bass strait separates Australia from:
(a) New Zealand (b) New Guinea
(c) Tasmania (d) China

206. The Strait of Malacca connects the:
(a) Pacific Ocean to Indian Ocean
(b) Pacific Ocean to Atlantic Ocean
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these

207. The Strait which separates Africa from Europe is
(a) Cook Strait (b) Strait of Gibraltar
(c) Palk Strait (d) Bering Strait

208. Which is the longest strait of the world?
(a) Northumberland Strait
(b) Malacca Strait
(c) Messina Strait
(d) Bosporus Strait

209. Which body of water connects the Sea of Marmara with the Black Sea?
(a) Northumberland Strait
(b) Malacca Strait
(c) Messina Strait
(d) Bosporus Strait

210. Which of the following straits separate Asia from Africa?
(a) Bering Strait
(b) Bab-al-Mandab
(c) Bosporus Strait
(d) Northumberland Strait

211. The strait which connects the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal is the:
(a) Palk strait (b) Davis strait
(c) Cook strait (d) none of these

FAMOUS CANALS OF WORLD

212. Red Sea is connected with Mediterranean Sea through the canal:
(a) Volga Canal (b) Suez Canal
(c) Panama Canal (d) Germany Canal

213. Which city is called City of Canals?
(a) Venice (b) London
(c) Berlin (d) Rome

214. Volga Canal is located in:
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) Germany (d) France

215. What is the length of the Suez Canal?
(a) 140 km (b) 190 km
(c) 170 km (d) 155 km

216. The longest canal in the world is:
(a) Volga Baltic
(b) Beloye-More Baltic
(c) Suez Canal Grand China canal
(d) Panama Canal

217. Which of the following is called the "Gateway to the Pacific"?
(a) Suez Canal (b) Panama Canal
(c) Bering Sea (d) Gulf of Alaska

218. Which is the longest Canal of Pakistan?
(a) Loiyed Canal (b) Thar Canal
(c) Sadiqia Canal (d) K.B Link Canal

219. The Panama Canal links:
(a) Canada with Greenland
(b) North America with South America
(c) Siberia (Russia) with Greenland
(d) None of the above

220. The Keil canal links the
(a) Pacific and Atlantic Ocean
(b) Mediterranean and Red Sea
(c) Mediterranean and Black Sea
(d) North Sea and Baltic Sea

221. Kiel Canal of Germany was opened in 1895. What is its length?
(a) 57.3 miles (b) 67.3 miles
(c) 61.3 miles (d) 66.1 miles

222. Suez Canal was constructed in:
(a) 1897 (b) 1869
(c) 1898 (d) 1895

223. When was Panama Canal Officially opened?
(a) 1914 (b) 1919
(c) 1916 (d) 1918

224. Gota Canal is situated in:
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Sweden (d) Germany

FAMOUS LAKES

225. Which country is known as *The Land of the Thousand Lakes?*
(a) Finland (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Russia

226. The Caspian Sea, the largest inland sea or lake in the world, is located:
(a) Wholly in the Continent of Europe
(b) Wholly in the Continent of Asia
(c) Partly in Europe and partly in Asia
(d) Partly in Africa and partly in Asia

227. What is the total area of world's largest Lake Caspian Sea?
(a) 394,299 sq. km (b) 294,366 sq. km
(c) 354,000 sq. km (d) None of these

228. Ontario Lake is situated in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) France

229. Which is the biggest fresh water lake in the world?
(a) Chilka Lake (b) Caspian Lake
(c) Dal Lake (d) Lake Superior

230. Total number of great lakes of USA and Canada are:
(a) Four (b) Seven
(c) Five (d) Three

231. The Great Bear Lake is situated in:
(a) North America (b) Canada
(c) Siberia (d) None of these

232. Which one of the following lakes forms an international boundary between Tanzania and Uganda?
(a) Chad (b) Malawi
(c) Victoria (d) Zambezi

233. The world's highest lake is:
(a) Lake Baikal, Asia
b) Lake Titicaca, South America
(c) Lake Como, Europe
(d) Caspian Lake

234. Michigan Lake is located in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) Britain

235. Which of the following countries are situated around the lake Caspian Sea?
(a) Russia, Iran, Turkey, Tajikistan
(b) Russia Syria Turkey Kazakhstan
(c) Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan
(d) Azerbaijan India, China, Russia

236. Which is the saltiest lake of the world?
(a) Titicaca lake (b) Dead Sea
(c) Assal Lake (d) Caspian Sea

237. Which is the deepest lake in the world?
(a) Titicaca (b) Victoria
(c) Baikal (d) Superior

238. Aral Sea is located in:
(a) Central Asia (b) South Asia
(c) West Asia (d) East Asia

NOTABLE WATERFALLS

239. Which is the world's highest Falls?
(a) Victoria Falls (b) Angel Falls
(c) Niagara Falls (d) Boyoma Falls

240. The height of Angel Falls is 979 m (3230 ft). In which country it is situated?
(a) Switzerland (b) Venezuela
(c) USA (d) Canada

241. Tugela Falls is the world's second highest at 947 m (3110 ft). Where we can see this falls?
(a) South Africa (b) Canada
(c) China (d) USA

242. Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi River, is on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Which statement is true about this falls?
(a) it is word's highest falls
(b) it is world's widest falls
(c) it is word's most dangerous falls
(d) it is world's most beautiful falls

243. Gocta Falls is the fifth highest in the world at 771 m (2533 ft). In which country it is located?
(a) Peru (b) China
(c) Bhutan (d) New Zealand

244. Niagara Falls is on the border between the United States and Canada. What is its uniqueness?
(a) it is most voluminous in South America
(b) it is highest in North America
(c) it is most voluminous in North America
(d) it is most voluminous in the world

245. Rhine Falls is Europe's largest falls. In which country it is situated?
(a) Switzerland (b) Belgium
(c) France (d) UK

246. Jurong Falls is said to be the tallest man-made waterfall in the world. Where it is located?
(a) Singapore (b) Malaysia
(c) Thailand (d) Indonesia

NOTABLE SEAPORTS

247. Hiffa is the Seaport of:
(a) Israel (b) Lebanon
(c) Egypt (d) Canada

248. Which is the world's busiest port by cargo tonnage?
(a) Portugal (b) Rome
(c) Port of Shanghai (d) Nehru Port

249. In which country Alexandria Seaport is situated?
(a) Egypt (b) Greece
(c) France (d) USA

250. Which is the main port of Malaysia (it is the 7th busiest port in the world)?
(a) Penang (b) Antwerp
(c) Cardiff (d) Port Klang

251. Aqaba is the famous seaport. Where it is located?
(a) Jordan (b) Syria
(c) Iran (d) Egypt

252. Port of Erdemir is one of the most important ports of western Black Sea. To which country it belongs?
(a) Cardiff (b) Liverpool
(c) Bristol (d) all of these

253. Which is the second busiest seaport in the United States and the tenth busiest port in the world?
(a) The Port of Long Eye
(b) The Port of New York
(c) Rotterdam Port
(d) The Port of Long Beach

254. What is the importance of the Port of Vancouver?
(a) It is the largest port in Canada and the Pacific Northwest
(b) It is second largest port on the West Coast of North America
(c) It is the most diversified port on the continent

(d) all above

255. Mention the seaport(s) situated in Pakistan?
(a) Karachi (b) Bin Qasim
(c) Gawadar (d) all of these

256. Pick out the seaports situated in United Kingdom
(a) Cardiff (b) Liverpool
(c) Bristol (d) all of these

257. Antwerp is the seaport of Belgium. Name the seaport of Netherlands?
(a) Naples (b) Montreal
(c) Manila (d) Amsterdam

258. Naples is the seaport of:
(a) Switzerland (b) Italy
(c) Spain (d) Canada

259. The Le Havre seaport is situated at the mouth of the Seine Of which country this seaport belongs?
(a) Portugal (b) Italy
(c) France (d) Spain

260. Penang is the seaport, lying off the western coast of the Malay Peninsula in the Strait of Malacca, belongs to which country?
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia
(c) Malaysia (d) USA

261. Latakia, on the Mediterranean Sea, is the seaport of:
(a) Syria (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Russia

262. Honolulu is the seaport of which country?
(a) USA (b) China
(c) Thailand (d) Vietnam

263. Seattle seaport is situated in which of the following countries?
(a) UK (b) China
(c) Malaysia (d) USA

264. Port Said, a port on the Mediterranean Sea, at the entrance to the Suez Canal is the seaport of:
(a) China (B) Japan
(c) Egypt (d) Syria

265. Chittagong seaport is situated on the Karnaphuli River, near the Bay of Bengal. It is the seaport of which country?
(a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) Myanmar (d) Malaysia

266. Which is the most beautiful harbour in the world?
(a) Singapore (b) Seattle
(c) Sydney (d) Tripoli

267. Dammama, on the Persian Gulf, is the seaport of:
(a) Syria (b) Iran
(c) Qatar (d) Saudi Arabia

268. Rotterdam seaport is situated on the Maas River in:
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Netherlands (d) Italy

IMPORTANT RIVERS

269. Nile is the longest river in the world. Mention the river which is the principal to Egypt and northeastern Africa?
(a) Amazon River (b) Nile
(c) The Amur (d) Congo River

270. The average discharge of the Nile River is 5,100 m^3/s and its drainage area is 2,870,000 km^2. What is its length?
(a) 6690 km (b) 6090 km
(c) 7790 km (d) 5590 km

271. River Nile originates from:
(a) Lake Nyasa
(b) Cherangany mountains
(c) Lake Victoria
(d) Springs in Kenya

272. The longest river is located in:
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Latin America (d) North America

273. Latani River is located in which country?
(a) Syria (b) Lebanon
(c) Turkey (d) Sudan

274. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice?
(a) Amazon (b) Congo
(c) Nile (d) Ganga

275. Which is the largest river in the world, in terms of volume and water cubic meters/second?
(a) Nile (b) Amazon River
(c) Indus (d) Yangtze

276. The average discharge of the Amazon River is 219,000 m^3/s and its drainage area is 6,915,000 km^2. What is its length?
(a) 5,387 km (b) 6,387 km
(c) 4,387 km (d) 7,387 km

277. Which is the principal river of eastern Siberia and the border between Russia and China?
(a) The Amu (b) The Amur
(c) The Arno (d) The Danube

278. Mention the river that runs through the Italian cities of Florence, Empoli and Pisa?
(a) The Arno (b) The Danube
(c) The Amu (d) Amazon River

279. The Arvandrud (Shatt al-Arab), is the river that borders two countries. Mention these countries?
(a) Syria and Iraq
(b) Iran and Afghanistan
(c) Iran and Iraq
(d) Iran and Syria

280. Brahmaputra is the principal river in North East India. Which of the following is the principal river in Tibet?
(a) Brahmaputra (b) Yellow River
(c) Yangtze (d) Euphrates

281. The Colorado River is the principal river of the American West. Mention other country where a river with the same name flows?
(a) Argentina (b) Cuba
(c) Syria (d) Mexico

282. Mention the principal river of central Africa?
(a) Congo River (b) Nile
(c) Euphrates (d) The Arno

283. Which of the following is the principal river of central and southeastern Europe?
(a) De la Plata (b) Han-gang
(c) The Danube (d) Amazon River

284. On which major river the German cities Torgau, Wittenberg, Dessau, Magdeburg, Wittenberge, and Hamburg are situated?
(a) The Danube (b) Amazon River
(c) The Elbe (d) River Clyde

285. Pick out the river that runs through Seoul?
(a) Han-gang (b) Helmand River
(c) De la Plata (d) Seoul River

286. Which of the following is the principal river of Afghanistan?
(a) Kabul River (b) Amu Darya
(c) Helmand River (d) Tigris

287. Which is the principal river of Pakistan?
(a) Ravi (b) Indus
(c) Jhelum (d) Chenab

288. Mention the river on which sits the English city of Liverpool?
(a) The Danube (b) The Elbe
(c) River Mersey (d) The Liverpool

289. Pick out the principal river of the Washington, D.C. that is one of the main borders between Maryland and West Virginia in the United States?
(a) Amazon River (b) De la Plata
(c) Potomac River (d) Washington River

290. Which of the following river forms part of the border between the United States and Mexico?
(a) Rio Grande (b) The Danube
(c) Potomac River (d) Amazon River

291. Which river runs through Paris?
(a) The Thames (b) The Danube
(c) The Seine (d) River Severn

292. Mention the longest river in Great Britain?
(a) The Thames (b) River Severn
(c) The Seine (d) The Tiber

293. Pick up the river thát runs through London?
(a) The Thames (b) The Danube
(c) The Seine (d) River Severn

294. Which river runs through Rome?
(a) The Danube (b) The Thames
(c) The Tiber (d) Potomac River

295. Which river runs through Prague?
(a) The Vltava (b) The Volta
(c) The Volga (d) The Zambezi

296. Which statement about the Volga River is true?
(a) It is the principal river of Russia
(b) It is Europe's longest river
(c) The city of Samara is situated on it
(d) All above

297. What is the name of the longest river in China?
(a) Yangtze (b) Chang Jiang
(c) Both of them (d) none of them

298. Mention the principal river of southeastern Africa?
(a) The Zambezi (b) Euphrates
(c) Nile (d) Amazon River

299. Which of the following is the longest river in Canada?
(a) Macao River (b) The Maple Leaf
(c) Mackenzie River (d) Amazon

300. On which river cities of Khartoum, Aswan, Luxor, and the Giza–Cairo are located?
(a) Euphrates (b) Nile
(c) The Seine (d) Aswan

301. Name the river that runs through the interior of Peru and across Brazil and it enters the Atlantic Ocean at the equator?
(a) Amazon (b) Mackenzie River
(c) The Zambezi (d) Potomac River

302. Yangtze or Chang Jiang, river in China, is the third longest river in the world and the longest river of:
(a) China (b) Asia
(c) None of them (d) Both of them

303. With which name River Zhu Jiangin in China is commonly known?
(a) Silver River (b) Diamond River
(c) Golden River (d) Pearl River

304. Mention the Chinese city situated along the river Yangtze (or Chang Jiang)?
(a) Beijing (b) Shanghai
(c) Chongqing (d) Guangzhou

305. The longest river in Central Asia is the Amu Darya. Which statement about the Amu Darya is true?
(a) it forms the border of Afghanistan and Tajikistan
(b) It forms border between Afghanistan & Uzbekistan and border between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan
(c) It forms the border of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
(d) All above

306. Which of the following statement is true about the river Shatt al-Arab?
(a) it is formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates
(b) Iraqi cities of Basra & Umm Qasr are situated along this river
(c) Iranian cities of Abadan & Khorramshahr are situated along this river

(d) All above

307. The largest city along the Main is:
(a) Copenhagen (b) Amsterdam
(c) Frankfurt (d) Berlin

308. Mention the river that forms a part of the borders of ten countries: Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine?
(a) The Danube (b) The Rhine
(c) The Thames (d) Potomac River

309. Taj Mehal is situated on the bank of:
(a) Jamnna River (b) Ravi
(c) Ganga River (d) Brahmaputra

FAMOUS GLACIERS

310. Burgeon Glacier is located in:
(a) China (b) Nepal
(c) India (d) Chile

311. Hooker glacier is situated in:
(a) Canada (b) France
(c) New Zealand (d) USA

312. Which continent is without glaciers?
(a) Asia (b) Europe
(c) Africa (d) Australia

313. Denman glacier is situated in:
(a) Antarctica (b) Denmark
(c) Greeland (d) Russia

314. Siachen, Batoro and Chogo Lugma glaciers are located in Pakistan these are situated in which mountain range
(a) Himalaya (b) Karakoram
(c) Hindukush (d) Suleimang

315. Clark glacier is located in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) China (d) Russia

316. What colour is most glacial ice?
(a) Green (b) Gray
(c) Pink (d) Blue

317. Which of these natural wonders was created by glaciations?
(a) Europe's Matterhorn
(b) Norway's fjords
(c) North America's Great Lakes
(d) All of them

318. Siachen glacier at a height of 20,000 feet or 6,000 meters-plus above sea-level, has been the site of a bitter struggle over boundary demarcation between
(a) Afghanistan and Pakistan
(b) China and Pakistan
(c) India and China
(d) India and Pakistan

319. How is the speed of a glacier measured?
(a) Feet per day (b) Inches per hour
(c) Feet per month (d) Inches per day

320. The largest glacier of the world is:
(a) Lambert Glacier Antarctica
(b) Siachen Glacier
(c) batoro Glacier
(d) None of these

321. In which continent there is no glacier:
(a) Africa (b) Australia
(c) Asia (d) North America

IMPORTANT VOLCANOES

322. Stromboli volcano is located in:
(a) Chile (b) Philippines
(c) Indonesia (d) Sicily (Italy)

323. Volcanic Mt. Etna is located in:
(a) Hawai USA (b) Indonesia
(c) Italy (Sicily) (d) Kenya

324. Fujiyama in Japan is a:
(a) River (b) Lake
(c) Volcano Mountain (d) Plain

325. Which of the following is a post volcanic activity?
(a) Earthquake
(b) Lava ejection
(c) Thermal Spring formation
(d) Typical behaviour of the animals

326. Which ocean has the world's largest number of active volcanoes & so is called 'Ring of Fire'?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Antarctic Ocean

327. Hibok volcano which exploded in 1951 present in:
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia
(c) Chile (d) Italy

328. The Devil Tower is present in USA is:
(a) Lake (b) Waterfall
(c) Volcano (d) Hotel's name

329. The largest volcano crator in the world is:
(a) Vesuvius (Italy) (b) Toba (Indonesia)
(c) Etna (Sicily) (d) Stromboli (Sicily)

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS

330. Asia's highest point is Mount Everest (Nepal-Tibet) with the feet elevation of 29,035(according to new map survey). Name the lowest point which is 1,312 feet below the sea level?
(a) Red sea (b) Blue sea
(c) Dead sea (d) Dar sea

331. South America's lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina) which is 131 feet below the sea level. its highest point Mount Aconcagua's elevation is 22,834 feet. Where this Mount is located?
(a) Argentina (b) Mexico
(c) Brazil (d) Chile

332. Mount McKinley (Alaska, USA) is the highest point of North America. What is its elevation?
(a) 17,230 feet (b) 20,320 feet

(c) 12,300 feet (d) 10,320 feet

333. Lowest point of North America is California, USA, located 282 feet below the sea level. Name the point?
(a) Death valley (b) Read valley
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

334. Kibo, a peak of Mountain Kiliman Jaro, (Tanzania) with the feet elevation of. 19,340, is the highest point of:
(a) West Africa (b) Continent World
(c) Continent Africa (d) Continent Asia

335. Lake Assal (Djibouti) is the lowest point of Africa. It's elevation below the sea level is:
(a) 312 feet (b) 612 feet
(c) 412 feet (d) 512 feet

336. Caspian Sea is the lowest point of Europe, 92 feet below sea level. Mount El'bus is its highest point. What is its elevation?
(a) 14,510 feet (b) 12,510 feet
(c) 18,510 feet (d) 10,510 feet

337. With feet elevation of 16, 684 Antarctica's highest point is:
(a) Chad Massif (b) Venson Massif
(c) Vemon Massif (d) Vishno Massif

338. 52 feet below the sea level Lak Eyre (South Australia) is the lowest point of Australia. Which of the following is highest point of Australia?
(a) Mount Kosciusko
(b) Mount El'bus
(c) Mountain Kiliman Jaro
(d) Mount Aconcagua

339. Feet elevation of Mount Kosciusko is:
(a) 8,310 (b) 6,310
(c) 7,310 (d) 4,310

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

340. Into how many realms Asia is divided?
(a) 6 (b) 14
(c) 5 (d) 7

341. The region including China, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Japan is called:
(a) Far East (b) East Asia
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

342. The region including Myanmar (formerly known as Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) Asia Minor (d) Southeast Asia

343. The region including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, and Bhutan is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Southeast Asia

344. The region including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Cyprus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Southeast Asia

345. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are commonly called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Central Asia

346. When Central Asian Republics (CARs), including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan' independence were recognized?
(a) 1990 (b) 1989
(c) 1991 (d) 1992

347. Kamchatka Peninsula is located in:
(a) Gulf (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Japan

348. Arabian Peninsula with an area of 3,009,600sq.km consists of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, UAE, and:
(a) Qatar (b) Kuwait
(c) both of these (d) none of these

349. Name the Peninsula between the Black and Mediterranean Seas, which forms the Asian part of Turkey?
(a) Asia Minor (b) Anatolia
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

350. Australasia includes Australia, New Zealand and certain other islands. It is a region in:
(a) Australia (b) Austria
(c) Asia Minor (d) South Pacific

351. "Balkans" in Europe falls between Adriatic and Aegean Seas. What is it?
(a) Desert (b) Forest
(c) Isthmus (d) Peninsula

352. Between Maryland and Virginia, states of USA, which federal area lies?
(a) District of Columbia
(b) District of Hawaii
(c) District of Cambodia
(d) none of these

353. Baltic States, constituents of former USSR, consist of:
(a) Estonia, Latvia and Armenia
(b) Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania
(c) Estonia, Latvia and Georgia
(d) Georgia, Latvia and Lithuania

354. Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg are called Benelux. By which other name these are called?
(a) Central Europe (b) High countries
(c) Low Countries (d) Europa

355. "Central America" links Mexico in North America to Colombia in:
(a) South America (b) Africa
(c) America (d) Latin America

356. By which term the region that includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia are called?
(a) South Hemisphere
(b) Northern Hemisphere
(c) Western Hemisphere
(d) Eastern Hemisphere

357. Which coastline is shared by the Gulf States?
(a) Gulf of Izmir (b) Arabian Gulf
(c) Gulf of Oman (d) Persian Gulf

358. By which term the territory in the Western hemisphere consisting of Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indies is denoted?
(a) Latin America (b) Central America
(c) North America (d) South America

359. Name the region including Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, UAE and Yemen Egypt, Sudan Libya and Morocco?.
(a) Middle East (b) South Asia
(c) Central Asia (d) Far East

360. What does mean by New World?
(a) Americas
(b) Animals & Plants of Western Hemisphere
(c) both of these
(d) none these

361. Where Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Western Sahara are located?
(a) South Africa (b) North Africa
(c) Central Africa (d) Asia

362. Area in which Bermuda, Canada, Greenland and United States fall is called:
(a) North America (b) South America
(c) East America (d) North America

363. Oceania, consisting of about 25.000 islands, is section of:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Arctic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Southern Ocean

364. Which continents are located in the region known as Old World?
(a) Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia
(b) Europe, Asia
(c) Africa, Australia
(d) Europe, Australia, Asia

365. Which countries, collectively, are called Scandinavia or Scandinavian?
(a) Norway, Sweden, Denmark
(b) Norway, Sweden, Belgium
(c) Norway, Sweden, Netherlands
(d) Belgium, Sweden, Denmark

366. Where Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe are located?
(a) South Africa (b) North Africa
(c) South Asia (d) North Asia

367. Which region includes Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Vatican City?
(a) Southern Europe (b) Central Europe
(c) Northern Europe (d) Western Europe

368. Which of the following countries is situated below the sea level?
(a) Finland
(b) Holland (Netherlands)
(c) Switzerland
(d) Swaziland

369. One degree of longitude on the equator is equal to a distance of
(a) 96 km (b) 80 km
(c) 55 km (d) 112 km

370. Archipelago is a:
(a) Cluster of Islands (b) Group of seas
(c) Group of students (d) Group of Army

371. Suez Canal links the following seas:
(a) Black Sea and Aegean Sea
(b) Persian Gulf with Arabian
(c) Red Sea with the Mediterranean
(d) Mediterranean Sea with Adriatic Sea

372. Which two continents connect Black Sea?
(a) Europe and America
(b) Asia and Australia
(c) Asia and Antarctica
(d) Europe and Asia

373. Why "Black Sea" is so called?
(a) The dense fog that prevails there is winter
(b) A large number of black rock in the water
(c) The water of Sea is black
(d) None of the above

374. Dead Sea is located in:
(a) Israel and Turkey
(b) Israel and Jordan
(c) Israel and Syria
(d) Syria and Lebanon

375. International Date Line passes through:
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Poland (d) None of the above

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Answer Key

1. b	48. c	95. a	142 c	189. c	236. c	283. c	330. c		
2. c	49. a	96. a	143. a	190. c	237. c	284. c	331. a		
3. b	50. c	97. c	144. b	191. b	238. a	285. a	332. b		
4. b	51. d	98. b	145. c	192. b	239. b	286. c	333. a		
5. d	52. b	99. d	146. c	193. d	240. b	287. b	334. c		
6. c	53. c	100. c	147. b	194. a	241. a	288. c	335. d		
7. d	54. a	101. d	148. a	195. c	242. b	289. c	336. c		
8. a	55. c	102. b	149. a	196. b	243. a	290. a	337. b		
9. c	56. b	103. a	150. c	197. b	244. c	291. c	338. a		
10. b	57. d	104. d	151. c	198. a	245. a	292. b	339. c		
11. c	58. c	105. c	152. a	199. c	246. c	293. a	340. c		
12. b	59. b	106. d	153. c	200. a	247. a	294. c	341. c		
13. b	60. d	107. a	154. b	201. a	248. c	295. a	342. d		
14. c	61. d	108. d	155. c	202. b	249. a	296. d	343. c		
15. b	62. a	109. b	156. a	203. b	250. d	297. c	344. a		
16. b	63. b	110. b	157. b	204. c	251. a	298. a	345. d		
17. c	64. d	111. a	158. b	205. c	252. d	299. c	346. c		
18. b	65. a	112. c	159. b	206. a	253. d	300. b	347. b		
19. d	66. a	113. b	160. a	207. b	254. d	301. a	348. a		
20. a	67. b	114. b	161. c	208. b	255. d	302. d	349. c		
21. c	68. a	115. c	162. c	209. d	256. d	303. d	350. d		
22. d	69. b	116. a	163. b	210. b	257. d	304. b	351. d		
23. b	70. d	117. b	164. b	211. a	258. b	305. d	352. a		
24. c	71. b	118. c	165. c	212. b	259. c	306. a	353. b		
25. a	72. c	119. a	166. c	213. a	260. c	307. c	354. c		
26. d	73. d	120. b	167. b	214. a	261. a	308. a	355. a		
27. d	74. b	121. a	168. c	215. c	262. a	309. a	356. d		
28. b	75. a	122. a	169. a	216. b	263. d	310. d	357. d		
29. c	76. d	123. d	170. a	217. b	264. c	311. c	358. a		
30. d	77. d	124. b	171. a	218. a	265. b	312. d	359. a		
31. c	78. a	125. d	172. a	219. b	266. c	313. a	360. c		
32. a	79. b	126. d	173. c	220. d	267. d	314. b	361. b		
33. b	80. c	127. d	174. a	221. c	268. c	315. a	362. a		
34. b	81. a	128. c	175. a	222. b	269. b	316. d	363. a		
35. c	82. c	129. b	176. b	223. a	270. a	317. d	364. a		
36. b	83. d	130. c	177. a	224. c	271. c	318. d	365. a		
37. d	84. b	131. d	178. a	225. a	272. b	319. a	366. a		
38. c	85. c	132. d	179. a	226. c	273. b	320. a	367. a		
39. a	86. d	133. c	180. a	227. a	274. b	321. a	368. b		
40. c	87. a	134. c	181. b	228. b	275. b	322. d	369. d		
41. c	88. a	135. a	182. b	229. d	276. b	323. c	370. a		
42. b	89. d	136. b	183. c	230 c	277. b	324. c	371. c		
43. c	90. c	137. a	184. b	231. b	278. a	325. a	372. d		
44. d	91. b	138. c	185. a	232. c	279. c	326. c	373. a		
45. d	92. c	139. b	186. d	233. b	280. a	327. a	374. b		
46. a	93. c	140. d	187. a	234. a	281. a	328. c	375. a		
47. d	94. d	141. d	188. d	235. c	282. a	329. b			

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

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1۔ اسلام کے پہلے رکن کا نام بتائیں؟ (کلمہ)

2۔ اسلام کے چوتھے خلیفہ کا نام بتائیں؟ (حضرت علیؓ)

3۔ اسلام کے پہلے خلیفہ کا نام بتائیں؟ (حضرت ابوبکرؓ)

4۔ اسلام کے دوسرے خلیفہ کا نام بتائیں؟ (حضرت عمر فاروقؓ)

5۔ اسلام کے تیسرے خلیفہ کا نام بتائیں؟ (حضرت عثمانؓ)

6۔ غزوہ بدر کس ہجری میں ہوئی؟ (2 ہجری میں)

7۔ قرآن پاک کی پانچویں سورۃ کا نام بتائیں جو قل سے شروع ہوتی ہے؟ (سورۃ الجن)

8۔ آپ ﷺ کی بیٹیاں کتنی تھی؟ (4)

9۔ کس صحابی کو اسد اللہ کا لقب ملا؟ (حضرت علیؓ)

10۔ اسلام کی پہلی مسجد کا نام بتائیں؟ (مسجد قبا)

11۔ آپ ﷺ نے مدینہ میں کتنا عرصہ گزارا؟ (10 سال)

12۔ قبلہ اول تبدیل کرنے کا حکم کب ملا؟ (2 ہجری)

13۔ نمازِ جنازہ میں کتنی تکبیریں ہیں؟ (4)

14۔ آپ ﷺ کی عمر مبارک کتنی ہے؟ (63 سال)

15۔ اسلام کی پہلی جنگ کس مقام پر ہوئی؟ (بدر کے مقام پر)

16۔ قرآن پاک میں کتنے سپارے ہیں؟ (30)

17۔ قرآن پاک کی سب سے بڑی آیت کا نام بتائیں؟ (آیت الکرسی)

18۔ آپ ﷺ کے کتنے بیٹے تھے؟ (03)

19۔ عیدین کی نماز میں کتنی رکعتیں ہوتی ہیں؟ (02)

20۔ آپ ﷺ کی پہلی بیوی کا نام؟ (حضرت خدیجہؓ)

21۔ قراردادِ پاکستان کب پیش کی گئی؟ (23 مارچ 1940ء)

22۔ پاکستان کا نام کس نے تجویز کیا؟ (چوہدری رحمت علیؒ)

23۔ قراردادِ پاکستان کس نے پیش کی؟ (اے۔کے فضل الحق)

24۔ پاکستان اور بھارت کی پہلی جنگ کب ہوئی؟ (1965)

25۔ سندھ طاس معاہدہ کب ہوا؟ (1960)

26۔ پاکستان تحریک انصاف کا قیام کب عمل میں آیا؟ (1996)

27۔ پاکستان کے موجودہ وزیر دفاع کا نام بتائیں؟ (خواجہ آصف)

28۔ پاکستان کی پہلی خاتون پائیلٹ کا نام بتائیں؟ (مریم مختار)

29۔ پاکستان کے جنوب میں کون سا ملک ہے؟ (بحیرہ عرب)

30۔ قائداعظمؒ کی وفات کب ہوئی؟ (11 ستمبر 1948ء)

31۔ سعودیہ عرب کس براعظم میں ہے؟ (ایشیاء)

32۔ سری لنکا کی کرنسی کیا ہے؟ (روپیہ)

33۔ اقوامِ متحدہ کا قیام کب عمل میں آیا؟ (اکتوبر 1945ء)

34۔ آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کا سب سے بڑا ملک کون سا ہے؟ (چین)

35۔ قطب مینار کس شہر میں ہے؟ (آگرہ)

36۔ دورانِ جنگ آپ ﷺ کے علم کس رنگ کا ہوتا تھا؟ (سفید)

37۔ چاند پہنچنے والے پہلے انسان کا نام بتائیں؟ (نیل آرم سٹرونگ)

38۔ کے۔ٹو کی اونچائی کتنی ہے؟ (8611 میٹر)

39۔ سب سے بڑا بحر (سمندر) کون سا ہے؟ (بحرالکاہل)

40۔ نظامِ شمسی کا سب سے چھوٹا سیارہ کون سا ہے؟ (زہرہ)

41۔ پاکستان کب معرضِ وجود میں آیا؟ (14 اگست 1947ء)

42۔ پاکستان کا موجود صدر کون ہے؟ (ممنون حسین)

43۔ خیبر پختونخواہ کا پرانا نام کیا ہے؟ (صوبہ سرحد)

44۔ پاکستان کے پہلے وزیراعظم کا نام بتائیں؟ (لیاقت علی خان)

45۔ پاکستان اور بھارت کی سرحد کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟ (2912 کلومیٹر)

46۔ پاکستان کا موجودہ آئین کس سن میں منظور ہوا؟ (1973)

47۔ پاکستان کے موجود آرمی چیف کا نام بتائیں؟ (جنرل قمر جاوید باجوہ)

48۔ پاکستان کی پہلی شہید پائیلٹ کا نام بتائیں؟ (مریم مختار)

49۔ پاکستان کے مشرق میں کون سا ملک ہے؟ (بھارت)

50۔ قائداعظمؒ کی پیدائش کب ہوئی؟ (25 دسمبر 1876ء)

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1۔ SHO سے کیا مراد ہے؟ (سٹیشن ہاؤس آفیسر)

2۔ تعزیرات پاکستان کیا ہے؟ (قانون)

3۔ ایک خاتون کو گرفتار کرنے کے لیے۔ (ایک خاتون اہلکار کا ہونا ضروری ہے)

4۔ FIR کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ (فرسٹ انفارمیشن رپورٹ)

5۔ تفتیشی آفسر کے فائل کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟ (مثل)

6۔ ریمانڈ کسے کہتے ہے۔ (مجسٹریٹ کے اجازت سے زیر حراست تفتیش کرنا)

7۔ قتل کا مقدمہ۔۔۔۔قانون کے تہ درج ہوگا۔ (فوجداری)

8۔ ڈکیتی کے جرم پر کونسی دفعہ لگتی ہے۔ (392)

9۔ بھتہ خوری کے جرم پر کونسی دفعہ لاگو ہوتی ہے۔ (384)

10۔ ایف آئی اے کس کا مخفف ہے۔ (فیڈرل انویسٹی گیشن کا)

11۔ ایف آئی اے کس وزارت کا ادارہ ہے۔ (وزیر داخلہ)

12۔ انسانی سمگلنگ کے خلاف کاروائی کس ادارے کا کام ہے۔ (FIA)

13۔ NR3 سے کیا مراد ہے؟ (Cyber Crime Wing)

14۔ ایف آئی اے کب قائم ہوئی۔ (1975)

15۔ ایف آئی اے کے انسداد دہشت گردی کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟ (CTW)

16۔ منی لاڈرنگ کا دائرہ اختیار کس ادارے کے پاس ہے؟ (FIA)

17۔ FIA ایکٹ کی دفعات پاکستانی شہریوں پر لاگو ہوں گی؟ (دنیا مین کہیں بھی)

18۔ FIA کا ہیڈ کون ہوتا ہے۔ (ڈائیریکٹر جنرل)

19۔ FIA اکیڈمی کس شہر میں ہے۔ (اسلام آباد میں)

20۔ FIA کس انٹرنیشنل ادارے سے مل کر کام کرتی ہے۔ (انٹرپول)

21۔ سرسید احمد خان کی وفات کب ہوئی۔ (1898)

22۔ پاکستان کا پہلا آئین کس سن میں پیش کیا گیا۔ (1956)

23۔ پاکستان کا پہلا مارشل لاء کب نافذ ہوا۔ (1958)

24۔ پاکستان کے مغرب میں کونسا ملک ہے۔ (افغانستان اور ایران)

25۔ شاہ ولی اللہ کا انتقال کب ہوا؟ (1762)

26۔ انگریز سرکار نے تقسیم بنگال کو کب منسوخ کیا؟ (1911)

27۔ مسلم لیگ کا قیام کب عمل میں آیا؟ (1906)

28۔ نہرو رپورٹ کب پیش کی گئی؟ (1928)

29۔ دریائے سندھ کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟ (2900 کلومیٹر)

30۔ 1973 کا آئین کب نافذ ہوا۔ (14 اگست 1973ء)

31۔ حج کے لیے احرام باندھنا؟ (فرض ہے)

32۔ روزہ کس سن ہجری میں فرض ہوا؟ (دو)

33۔ چاندی ہر زکوٰۃ کا نصاب ہے۔ (ساڑھے باون تولہ)

34۔ عقیدہ کا لغوی معنی ہے۔ (ایمان)

35۔ اسلام کی بنیادی عقائد کتنے ہیں؟ (پانچ)

36۔ وحی کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟ (پیغام پہنچانا)

37۔ حضرت اسرافیل کا کیا کام ہے؟ (صور پھونکنا)

38۔ زبور کس نبی پر نازل ہوئی ہے؟ (حضرت داؤد)

39۔ صوم کا لغوی معنی ہے۔ (رک جانا)

40۔ پہلی مسلم ریاست کی بنیاد کہاں رکھی گئی؟ (مدینہ میں)

41۔ وہ کونسا پرندہ ہے جو اپنے بچوں کو دودھ پلاتا ہے؟ (چمگادڑ)

42۔ پاکستان ریلوے کا پرانا نام کیا ہے؟ (نارتھ ویسٹرن ریلوے)

43۔ پاکستان کے پہلے صدر سکندر مرزا کہاں دفن ہے؟ (ایران میں)

44۔ دنیا میں سب سے لمبا دریا کونسا ہیں؟ (دریا نیل)

45۔ بنگلہ دیش کے کرنسی کا کیا نام ہے؟ (ٹکہ)

46۔ زمبابوے کے کرنسی کا کیا نام ہے؟ (ڈالر)

47۔ شام کا دارلحکومت کا کیا نام ہے؟ (دمشق)

48۔ اذربائیجان کا دارلحکومت کا کیا نام ہے؟ (باکو)

49۔ دنیا کا سب سے بڑا جزیرہ کونسا ہے؟ (گرین لینڈ)

50۔ بحرین کا دارلحکومت کا کیا نام ہے؟ (مانامہ)

Inspector Investigation FIA

MODEL PAPER

Select the correct answer and Fill in the appropriate Box on tha Anawar Sheet

1. I sent a verbal message to the doctor
   (A) sent an oral message to the doctor
   (B) Both a and b
   (C) None of these
2. Tick the correct
   (A) They have left for Karachi Yesterday
   (B) They left for Karachi Yesterday
   (C) They have gone to Karachi Yesterday
   (D) None of above
3. (A) He failed to go Lahore
   (B) He did not go Lahore
   (C) He have not go Lahore
   (D) None of above
4. Tick the correct passive voice
   (A) He insisted me to go
   (B) He is insisted to go
   (C) I was insisted to go
   (D) None of above
5. His words _____ my life
   (A) effected (B) affectod
   (C) effect (D) None of these
6. My uncle gave me the finest _____ on my success
   (A) complement (B) compliment
   (C) complementing (D) None of those
7. Synonym of "feisty" it:
   (A) lively (B) passive
   (C) lessen (D) None of these
8. Synonym of 'voracity' is:
   (A) reality (B) Inaccuracy
   (C) redundancy (D) None of these
9. Antonym of 'destitute' is
   (A) bankrupt (B) accuracy
   (C) astute (D) None of these
10. Antonym of 'cohesive' is
    (A) steady (B) inconsistent
    (C) open (D) None of these
11. Antonym of 'furious' is:
    (A) barrier (B) angry
    (C) happy (D) None of these
12. The idiom 'beat the wind' means
    (A) to fight with no purpose
    (B) to fly in the air
    (C) to struggle hard
    (D) None of these
13. The idiom 'to have a finger in the pie' means.
    (A) to have interest in
    (B) to cut the pio
    (C) to bum finger
    (D) None of these
14. Choose the correct sentence
    (A) I continually tell my brother to clean his room, but he just doesn't listen
    (B) I continuously tell my brother to dean his room, but he just doesn't listen
    (C) I continuous tell my brother to cloan his room, but he just doesn't listen
    (D) None of these
15. Choose the correct sentence
    (A) Bad temper is a result of lack of sloop
    (B) Bod temper is a result from lack of sleep
    (C) Bad tcmpor is a result in lack of sleep
    (D) None of these
16. Choosé the correct sentence
    (A) There is little milk in the glass
    (B) There is a few milk in the glass
    (C) There is a little milk in the glass
    (D) None of these
17. Choose the correct sentence
    (A) He resembles his father
    (B) He resembles with his father
    (C) He resembles to his father
    (D) None of these
18. Choose the correct voice of 'She will sing a song'
    (A) A song will be song by her
    (B) A song will be singing by her
    (C) A song will be sung by her
    (D) None of these
19. Choose the correct voice of 'Do they respect their elders?'
    (A) Their elders are respected by them
    (B) Are their elders respected by them?

(C) Are their elders respect them?
(D) None of these

20. Change the narration Iftikhar said. 'The earth moves round the sun.'
(A) Iftikhar said that the earth moves round the sun
(B) Iftikhar said that earth moved round the sun
(C) Iftikhar said that earth move round the sun
(D) None of these

Part II

General Intelligence

Select the correct answer and Fill in the appropriate Box on the Anawer Sheet.

21. The length of a rectangular plot is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times that of its breadth If the area of the plot is $200m^2$, then what is its length?
(A) 25m (B) 62m
(C) 30m (D) None of these

22. A rectangular carpet has an area of 120 square meters and perimeter of 46m the length of its diagonal is:
(A) 11 m (B) 13 m
(C) 17 m (D) None of these

23. A rectangular courtyard 3.78m long and 5.25m broad is to be paved exactly with square tiles, all of the same size. The minimum number of such tiles is
(A) 430 (B) 440
(C) 450 (D) None of these

24. The perimeter of a floor of a room is 18m. What is the area of four walls of the room, if height is 3m?
(A) $21m^2$ (B) $42m^2$
(C) $54m^2$ (D) None of these

25. A rectangle measures 8cm on length and its diagonal measures 10cm. What is the perimeter of the rectangle?
(A) 36cm (B) 38cm
(C) 28cm (D) None of these

26. How many meters of carpet 63 cm wide will be required to cover the floor of a room 14m by 9m?
(A) 200m (B) 210m
(C) 220m (D) None of these

27. If the diagonal of a rectangle is 17cm long and its perimeter is 46cm. the area of the rectangle is
(A) $100cm^2$ (B) $110cm^2$
(C) $120cm^2$ (D) None of these

28. The total cost of floonng a room at Rs. 8.50 per square meter is Rs. 510 If the length of the room is 8m, its breadth is:
(A) 7.5m (B) 8.5m
(C) 10.5m (D) None of these

29. The diagonal of a square is $4\sqrt{2}$ cm the diagonal of another square whose area is double that of the first square is:
(A) 8 cm (B) $8\sqrt{2}$ cm
(C) 16 cm (D) None of these

30. A cicle and a rectangle have the same perimeter the sides of the rectangle are 18cm and 26cm, What is the area of the circle?
(A) $88cm^2$ (B) $154cm^2$
(C) $616cm^2$ (D) None of these

31. The base of a right angled triangle is 5m and its hypotenuse is 13m. Its area will be
(A) $25m^2$ (C) $28m^2$
(C) $30m^2$ (D) None of these

32. The length of the longest pole that can be kept in a room 5m long 4m broad and 3m high is
(A) $5\sqrt{2}$ m (B) $6\sqrt{2}$ m
(C) $7\sqrt{2}$ m (D) None of these

33. The area of the base of a rectangular tank is $6500cm^3$ and the volume of water contained in it is 2.6 cubic meters the depth of the water in the tank is
(A) 2.5m (B) 3m
(C) 4m (D) None of these

34. If the area of three adjacent faces of a cuboid are x, y, z respectively, then the volume of the cuboid is
(A) xyz (B) 2xyz
(C) $\sqrt{xyz}$ (D) None of these

35. The sum of the length, breadth and depth of a cuboid is 19cm and its diagonal is $5\sqrt{5}$ cm. Its surface area is
(A) $125cm^2$ (B) $236cm^2$
(C) $361cm^2$ (D) None of these

36. The surface area of a (10cm x 4cm x 3cm) brick is:
(A) $84cm^2$ (B) $124cm^2$
(C) $164cm^2$ (D) None of these

37. The radius of a wheel of a vehicle is 70cm the wheel makes 10 revolutions in 5 seconds the speed of the vehicle is
(A) 29.45 km/hr (B) 31.68 km/hr
(C) 36.25 km/hr (D) None of these

38. The length of a minute hand of a wall clock is 7cm the area swept by it in 30 minutes is
(A) $147cm^2$ (B) $154cm^2$
(C) $77cm^2$ (D) None of these

39. A wheel makes 1000 revolutions in covering a distance of 88km the diameter of the wheel is
(A) 14m (B) 24m
(C) 28m (D) None of these

40. The radius of a wheel is 1.4 dm. How many time does it revolve during a journey of 0.66km?
(A) 375 (B) 750
(C) 1500 (D) None of these

41. Prime Minister Imran Khan's record as a

cricketer has been achieved by another Pakistani very recently He achieved maximum wickets in a test match. This guy is
(A) Shoaib Akhtar (B) Yasir Shah
(C) Muhammad Asif (D) None of these

42. In US presidential elections, each state is given representation as
(A) Same
(B) Equal to its representation in the congress according to 12th amendment
(C) Equal to its members in the House of Representatives
(D) None of these

43. Pakistan's major export to US is:
(A) Sugar (B) Cotton
(C) Cement (D) None of these

44. In Britain, Prime Minister can be removed only by:
(A) The House of Common with majority
(B) The House of Lords
(C) The Queen/King through an order
(D) None of these

45. 1st May as 'Lahore Day' is celebrated throughout the world for the laborer killed in
(A) Chicago (B) Moscow
(C) London (D) None of these

46. Under Indus Basin Treaty 1960. Pakistan's exclusive right was established over the rivers Sindh, Chanab and:
(A) Ravi (B) Ghagra
(D) Jhelum (D) None of these

47. Who is the present Chairman Pakistan Cricket Board?
(A) Najam Sethi (B) Ihsan Mani
(C) Sheryat Khan (D) None of these

48. ISIS was mainly based in:
(A) Syria (B) Yemen
(C) Egypt (D) None of these

49. Which system of Pakistan is being targeted by the PTI Government to be re-orgainzed
(A) Local Government system
(B) Education system
(C) Communication system
(D) None of these

50. Which country for the first time has allowed women to join the military?
(A) Jordan (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Nepal (D) None of these

51. The proposed Bhasha Dam it to be built on river
(A) Swat (B) Sindh
(C) Chenab (D) None of these

52. Construction time of Bhasha Dam it estimated at
(A) 11 years (B) 10 years
(C) 9 years (D) None of these

53. The 2nd Noble Laureate from Pakistan is:
(A) Fail Ahmad Faiz
(B) Maiaia Yousafzai
(C) Sir Zafaruilah Khan
(D) None of these

54. Pakistan had been ruled from 1962 to 1968 under the _____ system of government
(A) Presidential (B) Parliamentary
(C) Sodalitt (D) None of these

55. Swat Operation Rah-e-Rast began in
(A) May 2009 (B) May 2010
(C) Dec 2011 (D) None of these

56. Which Pakittan poet/writer was awarded the "Lenin Peace Prize?"
(A) Ahmad Fraz
(B) Amjid Islam Amjid
(C) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
(D) None of these

57. Who is the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in federal cabinet?
(A) Shafqat Mahmood
(B) Fawad Choudhry
(C) Shah Mahmood Oureshi
(D) None of these

58. Where is the NATO headquarters?
(A) Vienna (B) Hague
(C) Brussels (D) None of these

59. Who revolted against the kingship in Afghanistan?
(A) Nadir Shah (B) Zahir Shah
(C) Sardar Daud (D) None of these

60. OIC's Extra ordinary meeting was held in Lahore in:
(A) 1973 (B) 1974
(C) 1975 (D) None of these

61. From which country Pakistan purchased Gawadar?
(A) Kuwait (B) Iran
(C) Muscat (D) None of these

62. When was gas discovered at Sui Balochistan?
(A) 1950 (B) 1952
(C) 1954 (D) None of these

63. Pakistan became 'Republic' on:
(A) 23rd March 1947
(B) 23rd March 1956
(C) 23nd March 1962
(D) None of these

64. Who is the author of book 'Neither a Hawk Nor a Dove?'
(A) Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri
(B) Hasan Askan
(C) Amjad Islam Amjad
(D) None of these

65. Operation Radd-ul-Fasad was launched by Pakistan Army on:
(A) 22nd Jan. 2017
(B) 22nd Feb. 2017
(C) 22nd March. 2017
(D) None of these

66. In the 2017 census Pakistan's population has

increased by from the 1998 census.
(A) 47% (B) 37%
(C) 57% (D) None of these

67. After how many years did Pakistan got its first constitution?
(A) 5 years (B) 7 years
(C) 9 years (D) None of these

68. When was the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan Constituted?
(A) August 20, 1947
(B) June 20, 1947
(C) July 20, 1947
(D) None of these

69. Official language of Pakistan under 1962 Constitution was:
(A) Bengali
(B) Bengali and urdu
(D) Urdu
(D) None of these

70. When was the Constitution of 1973 approved by the National Assembly?
(A) 15th June 1973 (B) 8th March 1973
(C) 10th April 1973 (D) None of these

71. Name of the father of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS), who was himself a Prophet too is:
(A) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
(B) Hazrat Yaqub (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ayyub (AS)
(D) None of these

72. In which city of Iraq, Hazrat Lut (AS) was born?
(A) In city 'Aur'
(B) In city 'Baghdad'
(C) In City 'Basra'
(D) None of these

73. Which Prophet invented the soap?
(A) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
(B) Hazrat Saleh (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ismail (AS)
(D) None of these

74. How many pillars are of Islam?
(A) Four (B) Five
(C) Six (D) None of these

75. How many clothes are used in the male's Ihram?
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) None of these

76. The literal meaning of Zakat is:
(A) To increase (B) To reduce
(C) To give (D) None of these

77. Who was the first converted in Islam among children?
(A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(B) Hazrat Maaz (RA)
(C) Hazrat Mauz (RA)
(D) None of these

78. Hazrat Umar Farooq's (RA) uncle Zaid Bin Umro Nafeel was scholar of:
(A) Physiognomy (B) Psychology
(C) Mathematics (D) None of these

79. The title of Hazrat Umar (RA) was
(A) Haider (B) Al-Farooq
(C) Siddique (D) None of these

80. Banu Nadir, Banu Qaynuqa and Banu Qurayza were three tribes of the:
(A) Christian (B) Jews
(C) Muslims (D) None of these

81. A man sold a car at a gain of 5%. If he had bought the car at 10% less and sold it at 20% more he would have received 480 more than the earlier sale. What is the cost of car?
(A) 16000 (B) 18000
(C) 14000 (D) None of these

82. Number of atoms/unit cell in a carbon is:
(A) 4 (B) 2
(C) 8 (D) None of these

83. Dimensions of linear momentum are:
(A) $[M^{-1}LT]$ (B) $[MLT^{-1}]$
(C) $[ML^{-1}T]$ (D) None of these

84. Which one of the following waves are used by the common TV remote control?
(A) Radio waves
(B) Ultrasonic waves
(C) Infrared waves
(D) None of these

85. Diamond is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of element.
(A) Carbon (B) Gold
(C) Silver (D) None of these

86. The tissues, muscles and blood are made of?
(A) Carbohydrates (B) Fats
(C) Protein (D) None of these

87. Dr. Abdus Salam of Pakistan was one of the contnbutors of the unification of:
(A) Electromagnetic force and gravitational force
(B) Electromagnetic force & weak nudear force
(C) Gravitational force and weak nuclear force
(D) None of these

88. Electric field lines:
(A) Are trajectories of a test charge
(B) Are vectors in the direction of the electric field
(C) From closed loops
(D) None of these

89. Satiety is the condition in which patient lacks desire to:
(A) Drink (B) Eat
(C) Sleep (D) None of these

90. The sensation of the skin is perceived by:
(A) Epidermis (B) The dermis
(C) Endodermis (D) None of these

91. Deficiency of Vitamin-D results in:
(A) Night blindness (B) Scurvy

(C) Rickets (D) None of these

92. The SI unit of 'Pressure' is:
(A) Pascal (B) Newton
(C) Watt (D) None of these

93. The instrument which measures very high temperature is:
(A) Thermostat (B) Pyrometer
(C) Chronometer (D) None of these

94. _____ is Dry Ice
(A) Solid Carbon dioxide
(B) Frozen Water
(C) Liquid Nitrogen
(D) None of these

95. Kilowatt-hour is a unit of
(A) Energy (B) Power
(C) Electric current (D) None of these

96. What comes next in the sequence 3, 5, 7, _____?
(A) 11 (B) 12
(C) 9 (D) None of these

97. Which of the following is not a kind of plant?
(A) Abacus (B) Acanthus
(C) Acacia (D) None of these

98. A banana plant fits into which one of the following groups?
(A) Grasses (B) Trees
(C) Herbs (D) None of these

99. 63 (97) 49
56 (73) 24
? (36) 54
What number should replace the question mark?
(A) 46 (B) 32
(C) 27 (D) None of these

100. $|-4| + |4| - 4 + 4 = ?$
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 8 (D) None of these

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Answer Key

1.	A	14.	B	27.	C	40.	B	53.	B	66.	C	79.	B	92.	A
2.	A	15.	A	28.	A	41.	B	54.	A	67.	C	80.	B	93.	B
3.	B	16.	C	29.	A	42.	B	55.	A	68.	C	81.	A	94.	A
4.	C	17.	A	30.	C	43.	B	56.	C	69.	B	82.	D	95.	B
5.	B	18.	C	31.	C	44.	A	57.	C	70.	D	83.	D	96.	A
6.	B	19.	B	32.	A	45.	A	58.	C	71.	A	84.	C	97.	A
7.	A	20.	A	33.	C	46.	C	59.	D	72.	D	85.	A	98.	A
8.	A	21.	C	34.	A	47.	B	60.	B	73.	B	86.	C	99.	C
9.	A	22.	C	35.	B	48.	A	61.	C	74.	B	87.	B	100.	C
10.	B	23.	C	36.	C	49.	A	62.	B	75.	B	88.	B		
11.	C	24.	C	37.	B	50.	B	63.	B	76.	A	89.	B		
12.	A	25.	C	38.	C	51.	B	64.	A	77.	A	90.	A		
13.	A	26.	A	39.	C	52.	B	65.	B	78.	D	91.	C		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Inspector Investigation FIA

MODEL PAPER

Part I - English

Fill in the blanks with most appropriate choice to complete the sentences.

1. This work ought to _____ long ago
(A) have done
(B) had done
(C) have been done
(D) have being done

2. If you _____ me. I would have been in real trouble
(A) did not help (B) not helped
(C) had not helpd (D) do not help

3. A tree stands _____ the wall
(A) over (B) besides
(C) on (D) beside

4. The dispute can easily be settled between you and _____
(A) I (B) Me
(C) we (D) myself

5. It is nothing _____ but pride
(A) than (B) else
(C) and (D) of

6. His proposal fell out for _____ of support
(A) need (B) desire
(C) want (D) necessity

7. Many classes of animals have become because of rapid organization.
(A) dead (B) unavailable
(C) extinct (D) lost

8. He died before he could complete his _____
(A) biography (B) autobiography
(C) monograph (D) choronide

9. Food, air and water are _____ for life.
(A) adequate (B) essential
(C) enough (D) needed

10. The mineral of Pakistan are not fully exploited.
(A) funds (B) health
(C) resources (D) wealth

What is the UNDERLNIED part of the sentence?

11. These are flowers.
(A) Personal pronoun
(B) Indefinite pronoun
(C) Demonstrative pronoun
(D) Emphatic pronoun

12. Twice, the whistle has blown.
(A) Adverb (B) Adjective
(C) Noun (D) Conjunction

13. We were told to save electricity
(A) clause (B) Adjective phrase
(C) Adverb phrase (D) Noun phrase

14. That new process was Brown's idea
(A) Participle (B) Gerund
(C) Complement (D) Preposition

15. The whole firm offered its good wishes
(A) Linking verb (B) Direct object
(C) Indirect object (D) Complement

16. Jane took a little nap.
(A) Adverb (B) Adjective
(C) Noun (D) Conjunction

17. Greek is a difficult language to learn.
(A) Adverb (B) Adjective
(C) Noun (D) Preposition

18. She is capable of winning the race
(A) Participle (B) Gerund
(C) Complacent (D) Preposition

19. Look before you leap
(A) Preposition (B) Adjective
(C) Adverb (D) Conjunction

20. Look before you leap
(A) Preposition (B) Adjective
(C) Adverb (D) Conjunction

Part II

General Intelligence

21. The marks of Aslam, Asghar, Shoib, Muqarab. and Danish in a class are 70%. 77% 78% 82% and 85% respectively. What is the average percentage of all the five?
(A) 78% (B) 70%
(C) 80% (D) None of these

22. Four boys shared a certain amount of money the first received 1/6 of it, the second 1/8, and the third got 1/2. If the fourth received 55, how much was the total money?
(A) 570 (B) 580
(C) 560 (D) None of these

23. $\frac{8.01 \times 24.01}{1.903}$
(A) 101.06 (B) 95.04
(C) 100.05 (D) None of above

24. $\frac{60.541 \times 0.049}{0.00115}$
(A) 2039 (B) 2239
(C) 2453 (D) None of above

25. A triangle's two angle's are 45° and 60°. What is the value of its third angle."
(A) 75° (B) 50°
(C) 90° (D) None of these

26. A right angled triangle's base is 8cm and perpendicular is 6cm. What is the length of the third ride
(A) 5cm (B) 6cm
(C) 10cm (D) None of above

27. Two classrooms are to be built in a school and planned that 8 masons and labours them is 20 days If the number of workers is increased up to 10, how many days will be taken in the completion of work?
(A) 10 days (B) 14 days
(C) 16 days (D) None of above

28. A long wire has to be cut into 23 small pieces. If it is double folded to start with how many times does it used to be cut?
(A) 7 times (B) 6 times
(C) 11 times (D) None of these

29. Arrange 3/4, 5/9 and 7/12 in a descending order
(A) 5/9, 7/12, 3/4 (B) 7/12, 3/4, 5/9
(C) 3/4, 7/12, 5/9 (D) None of above

30. Which of 4/16, 5/16, 9/16 is the largest one?
(A) 9/16 (B) 4/16
(C) 5/16 (D) All are eqal

31. James uses 1/3 of his land for growing strawberries. 1/4 chessies, 3/8 for vegetables, while the remaining 9 acres for oats. What is the total area of his land?
(A) 216 acres (B) 70 acres
(C) 90 acres (D) None of these

32. 120 men are used to built huge building for 30 days. How low will it take by 80 men to do the same wont.
(A) 35 days (B) 30 days
(C) 45 days (D) None of these

33. $2/3 \times (3/2 - 1/4) + 5/4 =$
(A) 1/2 (B) 2/3
(C) 4/4 (D) None of above

34. A bag of 20kg of rice is consumed by 10 persons in 15 days. If 5 persons are added then the same nee shall be banished in:
(A) 8 days (B) 6 days
(C) 10 days (D) None of above

35. President Trump in his first foreigntrip to the Saudi-Arabia signed on arms sale agreement spread over 10 years period. It is worth of
(A) $ 120 billion (B) $ 110 billion
(C) $ 350 billion (D) None of above.

36. When Turkey became member of the European states?
(A) 1919 (B) 1950
(C) 1952 (D) None of above

37. Which US President established the children Health Insurance system?
(A) President Clinton
(B) President Trump
(C) President Obama
(D) None of above

38. Who is the Secretary General of UN from Jan 1, 2017?
(A) Ban-ki-Mon (B) Antio Guterres
(C) Kufi Annn (D) None of these

39. On 20th May 2017, Donald Trump in his first visit to Saudi Arabia went with
(A) Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif
(B) Saudi Arab lead of government
(C) India P.M
(D) None of these

40. Which country recently served diplomatic relations with Qatar?
(A) Pakistan (B) Jorden
(C) Iran (D) None of these

41. BRICS was established in:
(A) 1998 (B) 2000
(C) 2006 (D) None of these

42. The 8th Summit of BRICS was held in:
(A) 2016 (B) 2017
(C) 2015 (D) None of these

43. Who is the British PM elected as a result of General Elections of 2017.
(A) David Camron (B) Theresa May
(C) Margaret Tatcher (D) None of above

44. The champion trophy tournament 2017 cricket was held in:
(A) Cardiff (B) London
(C) Birmangham (D) None of these

45. Indian President Pernab Mukhar G belongs to which party:
(A) All India Congress
(B) Samaj Wadi Party
(C) Bahujan Samaj Party
(D) None of above

46. The Muslim members in the present British Parliament are:
(A) 26 (B) 16
(C) 13 (D) None of these

47. Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) wife Hazrat Hafsa was daughter of:
(A) Abu sufyan (B) Abdullah Bin
(C) Abu Jundle (D) None of these

48. Who is current French president.
(A) Emmanuel (B) France Hollande
(C) Nicolas Sarkozy (D) None of above

49. When the Ottoman caliphate was dissolved.
(A) 1920 (B) 1922
(C) 1923 (D) None of these

50. What is known by Zulfiqar?
(A) Sword of Hazrat Ali
(B) Sword of Hazrat Muhammad SAW
(C) Sword of Hazrat Khlid Bin Waleed
(D) None of above

51. Which of the following was wars was Ghazwa?
(A) Battle of Mota
(B) Battle of Yermuk
(C) Battle of Jamal
(D) None of above

52. Who wrote the book "The Spirit of Islam"
(A) Allama Iqbal
(B) Syed Ameer Ali
(C) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(D) None of above

53. Who was the first Army Chief of Pakistan?
(A) Ayub Khan
(B) Sir Frank Messery
(C) Sikander Mirza
(D) None of above

54. What was the date of emergenre of Pakistan according to the Luner Calender
(A) 27th Rajab
(B) 27th Ramazan
(C) 12th Rabi-ul-Awal
(D) None of above

55. Most prominent feature of the 18 amendment in the 1973 constitution of Pakistan is
(A) Devolved the power of president
(B) Dissolved the way of Martial Law
(C) Equality of nghts
(D) None of above

56. Which gas the plants absorb in sunlight to the day time
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Oxygen
(C) Nitrogen (D) None of these

57. The cheapest source of Electricity generation is
(A) Hydro-electric (B) Wind Energy
(C) Solar energy (D) None of these

58. Which is the ideal time for wheat sowing in Pakistan?
(A) January-February
(B) October-November

(C) August-September
(D) None of these

59. Iodine deficiency in human food comes.
(A) Thyroid Glands
(B) Digestion problems
(C) None of these

60. The ASF was raised in:
(A) 1972 (B) 1974
(C) 1976 (D) None of above

61. Who gave the law of gravity?
(A) Einstain (B) Newton
(C) Darwin (D) None of above

62. The term of Nordic countries commonly used for a group of countries, comprising of
(A) Denmark. Sweden & Norway
(B) Denmark, Norway, Sweden Finland Ice land
(C) Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland. Ireland of Greenland
(D) None of above

63. Which country recently has been converted from parliamentary to presidential system of government.
(A) Indonesia (B) Australia
(C) Turkey (D) None of these

64. Umal Momnin Maria Qubtia belonged to.
(A) Egypt (B) Iran
(C) Kemen (D) None of these

65. At the occasion of Fateh Makkah whose house was desenbed as Dar-ul-Aman by the Holy Prophet (PBUH)
(A) Abu Sufyan
(B) Abdullah bin Saad
(C) Abu Jindle
(D) None of above

66. Which gas is used for cooling in the industry and domestic purposes.
(A) Nitrogen (B) Amonia
(C) HCl gas (D) None of these

67. Which gas the plants absorb in sunlight in the day time?
(A) Carbondioxide (B) Oxygen
(C) Nitrogen (D) None of these

68. Why is avoided to sleep under the trees at night?
(A) Trees release oxygen at night
(B) Trees release CO_2 at night

69. Which of the trees evaporate maximum amount of water.
(A) Mango trees (B) Carey trees
(C) Both a + b (D) None of these

70. Why water pipes are burst in extreme cold weather the water inside them is frozen?
(A) Pipes are damaged due to extreme cold weather
(B) Pipes are of poor quality
(C) Water expandes as it trees

71. The plants which get food from other plants instead of the soil are called.
(A) Parasites (B) Monocotyledon
(C) Palm trees (D) None of these

72. River Kunhar mainly flows through:
(A) Kaghan & Neeiam Valley
(B) Kashmir Valley
(C) Afghanistan
(D) None of above

73. What is the sum of all the four angles of a rectangular?
(A) 180° (B) 390°
(C) 360° (D) None of these

74. Does the ASF have the police powers in their domain?
(A) Not at all
(B) Yes they have
(C) Only in some issues
(D) None of above

75. Effective security of any set up needs the search of:
(A) Everyone going inside
(B) Ministry of Defence
(C) Ministry of trade
(D) None of tnese

76. ASF comes under:
(A) Ministry of Education
(B) Ministry of Defence
(C) Ministry of trade
(D) Nor e of these

77. Pakistan states in ASEAN
(A) Member (B) Full member
(C) Observer (D) None of these

78. Union jack it the flag of
(A) America (B) England
(C) Canada (D) Franca

79. Sindh Tass Agreement was concluded with Iha good offices of
(A) UNO (B) World bank
(C) IFM (D) ECO

80. Sphinx is located
(A) Syria (B) Iraq
(C) Egypt (D) All of above

81. Motorway 6 it actually between
(A) D G Khan-Sibi
(B) Ratodoro-Gawadar
(C) Fastalabad-Multan
(D) None of above

82. Which gas it predominantly responsible for global warming?
(A) CO_2
(B) Carbon monoxide
(C) Nitrogen peroxide
(D) None of thete

83. Pak-China border treaty was signed in 1963 on?
(A) 3 March (B) 2 June
(C) 1 June

84. NAB wat created in:

(A) November 1, 1990
(B) January 12, 2000
(C) October 17, 1999
(D) None of above

85. Animal Husbandry University it at?
(A) Karachi (B) Lahore
(C) Faisalabad

86. 'Struggle of Pakistan' was written by:
(A) Waheed Uz Zaman
(B) Dr. IH Qurethi
(C) Sharif uddin pirzada
(D) Za. Sulheri

87. Argentina is located in:
(A) North America (B) South America
(C) Europe (D) Africa

88. The US President who assassinated during his office.
(A) Abraham Lincoln
(B) George Warhington
(C) Rore willson
(D) None of these

89. The oil price has shown a downward trend due to:
(A) America-Iran deal
(B) Common Wealth Summit
(C) Syrian Civil war
(D) None of above

90. The least populous country of the world is:
(A) Switzerland (B) Belgium
(C) Jorden (D) Vatican

91. The main objective of ASF is:
(A) Build confidence passengers travelling by air
(B) Counter potential offenders
(C) Provide security to civil aviation Installation
(D) None of these

92. The Headquarter of ASF is in
(A) Lahore (B) Karachi
(C) Islamabad (D) None of above

93. The motto of ASF is:
(A) Courage of determination
(B) Firm and courteous
(C) Both a & b
(D) None of these

94. Who wrote Sulah-e-Hadibiya?
(A) Hazrat Usman
(B) Hazrat Abu Bakar
(C) Hazrat Ali
(D) None of these

95. For the purpose of ensuring security in how many parts an airport is divided
(A) Two sector (B) Three sectors
(C) Four sectors (D) None of these

96. Outsourcing of the security in government institutions.
(A) A healthy trend in public sector
(B) It indicates the mintrend
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these

97. For effective fire security systems the fire drill in a building must be conducted:
(A) Once a year (B) Twice a year
(C) Thrice a year (D) None of these

98. In case of fire in a mulU storey building the residence should vacate the building:
(A) Through the stairs only
(B) By the elevation if available
(C) Both a & b
(D) None of these

99. After getting the boarding card, why a passenger is not allowed to go out of the airport.
(A) To avoid the repetition of process
(B) For other security purposes
(C) None of these
(D) Both a & b

100. Who raised the Slogan of "Rotti, Kapra and Makan among the presidents of Pakistan.
(A) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
(B) Gen-Zia
(C) M Nawaz Sharif
(D) None of these

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Answer Key

1.	A	14.	C	27.	C	40.	D	53.	B	66.	B	79.	B	92.	B
2.	A	15.	C	28.	C	41.	C	54.	B	67.	A	80.	C	93.	
3.	B	16.	B	29.	C	42.	A	55.	A	68.	B	81.	B	94.	C
4.	B	17.	C	30.	A	43.	B	56.	A	69.	D	82.	A	95.	
5.	B	18.	A	31.	A	44.	D	57.	A	70.	C	83.	A	96.	
6.	C	19.	D	32.	C	45.	A	58.	B	71.	A	84.	D	97.	
7.	C	20.	D	33.	D	46.	D	59.	A	72.	A	85.	C	98.	
8.	B	21.	A	34.	C	47.	D	60.	C	73.	C	86.	B	99.	D
9.	B	22.		35.	C	48.	A	61.	B	74.	B	87.	B	100.	A
10.	C	23.	D	36.	D	49.	D	62.	B	75.	A	88.	A		
11.	C	24.	D	37.	D	50.	A	63.	C	76.	B	89.	D		
12.	A	25.	A	38.	B	51.	A	64.	A	77.	D	90.	D		
13.	D	26.	C	39.	D	52.	B	65.	A	78.	B	91.	C		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Inspector FIA

MODEL PAPER

1. Synonym of veracity
2. Antonym of destitute
3. Tashqand Declaration signed on
4. One unit formed in
5. One unit dissolved in
6. Atiq is the title of
7. Qadiani declared non Muslim on which date
8. Pakistan accept Bangaldash in (Pakistan accept Bangladesh as a state? Exact date n year was given)
9. Who was prime minister ok Pak at time of first martial law
10. Friends are not master autobiography of
11. Military exercise held in October with which country
12. In US senate which party got majority
13. Bows in holy Quran
14. Kartarpur border connect Narowal with Indian district
15. When will USA next presidential election
16. 2018 FIFA world cup hosted by which country
17. Which gas used in cold drinks
18. Multan metro project funded by which source
19. Capital of America?
20. Next presidential election in America??
21. Which district of Pakistan connected in Kartarpur corridor?
22. Panama in which region? **Central America**
23. 1958 who is PM of Pakistan?
24. Bows in Quran??
25. Detailed ammendment of Pakistan constitution 1973?
26. US midterm election which party won maximum seats?
27. Friends Not Masters book written by? Ayub Khan
28. G20 Summit will be held in which city?
29. Which cricketer equal record with Imran Khan in test match? Yasir Shah
30. KPK chief minister?
31. Types of faith? 2 3 or 4
32. CPEC will pass through which zone of Pakistan?
33. Kartarpur border near which Indian state?
34. Which Muslim country showed interest in CPEC? Saudi Arabia
35. Light year is unit of? Time, distance or light
36. Who was PM of Pakistan during marshal law 1958?
37. Jumma pray is not compulsory for? Man, women, both, none
38. Bangladesh separate from Pakistan? 1971 (date was also given)
39. C.G.S Unit of Work
40. Tashkent Agreement date
41. When Pakistan recognize Bangladesh
42. Next USA elections date
43. Dengue caused by
44. Loudness depends on
45. PM name at time of first marital law
46. Multan Metro project financed by
47. USA Senate dominated by which party
48. Alternate current RMS Value
49. CM KPK name: Mahmood Khan
50. Beat the winds idiom

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Inspector FIA

MODEL PAPER

1. Prime Minister of India affiliated with which Political Party? Ans BJP
2. India election 2019? (A) 1st half of 2019 (B) 2nd half
3. FIFA World Cup 2019 held in which Country? Russia
4. What was the initial estimate of CPEC Project? $46 Billion
5. There are how many types of Lunar Eclipse? 3 Types
6. CNG Stands for What? Compressed Natural Gas
7. 1st Ghazwa of Islam? Abwa
8. Change the Voice "Open the Door"? Let the door be opened?
10. Panama Canal connects Pacific Ocean with _____? Atlantic Ocean
11. Who was the first Muslim Army Chief of Pakistan? Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan
12. When the General Zia ul Haq addressed in UN? 23rd October 1985
13. Name the Gas which is used in Soft Drinks? Carbon Dioxide
14. Simla Conference was held on ____? 1945

15. Suez Canal is situated in which Country? Egypt
16. Headquarter of G-20 Nations is situated in _____?
17. Lord Mountbatten was died on? 27th August 1979
18. Who was Abul Masakeen? Hazrat Jafar Tyar (R.A)
19. 5.333 is what kind of number?
20. 1st army chief of Pakistan
21. First finance minister of Pakistan
22. Which Muslim country guest invited on 23 march 2019.
23. Highest Muslim population country
24. Cube root of the 64 =
25. FIFA last world cup held in which country?
26. Last census of Pakistan held in?
27. India election kb hn gy 2019 ky first half mn ya 2nd mn
10. Modi party
11. Simla agreement between Pak and Ind
12. Birth of Hazrat Fatima how earlier than Nabuwat
13. Holy prophet performed namaz eid in?
14. who wrote sulah hudebia
15. Hazrat Muhammad SAW and Hazrat AbU bakar Siddiq RA stay in cave hira
16. US started govt as:
17. Washington status is: capital, state or what
18. if 3 person are doing a business of
    (A) 25000
    (B) 15000
    (C) 10000 inko profit hota ha 3500 ka tu is mn C ka share kitna hoga.
19. if 3 men and 5 women completing a piece of work in 12 days if 6 men and 5 women doing same work how many days they will take to complete it?
20. if a bucket fill with water 3/7 in one minute how much time it will take to be full?
21. 1:3 2:5 7:9 8:4 smallest knsa ha?
22. if 6 dozen eggs are for 48 rupees then 132 eggs are for how much?
23. unit of work is?
24. G8 is organization of which countries?
24. Hq of G20 is in?
25. national flower of Pakistan?
26. President of Pakistan is elected by?
    (A) Senate (B) national assembly
    (C) both (D) Not

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Inspector FIA

MODEL PAPER

1. Hallucination antonym... reality
2. Disgorge Antonym ...
3. Impertinent synonym... Brazen
4. Call it a day idiom.... Stop working
5. A dim A dozen .... Something Common
6. Expedient synonym...
7. Baqi prepositions and change of voice thy... jo maii yaad..
8. Human rights Day ... 10 December
9. Kartharpur corridor in which district ...
10. IDEAS date .... 27 Nov-30 nov
11. Inaugurated by ... President Alvi
12. Petroluem Division minister... Ghulam Sarwar
13. Advisor To PM on Austerity.....
14. Solar summit sy tha aik jo naii yaad pura
15. Ghazwa e Badar..... 313
16. Hazrat Umar RA birth year....
17. 7 rounds of Kabba called..... Tawaf
18. First woman who embraced Islam.... Hazrat Khadija RA
19. Hazrat Ayub py kthny surah hy in Quran (kch es thra sa qstn tha)....
20. Hazrat Youdaf AS ke umer kia the jub Egypt migration ke the....
21. Hatff 7 missile range.....
22. Ozone layer blocks which rays... UV
23. Red blood cells colore is red bcz of ... Heamoglobin
24. A wire of resistance 6 ohms cut into two pieces and connected into parallel then what will be the total resistance.... 1.5 ohm
25. Fat soluble .... D A E (All of the above)
26. Aids spread by Air or water or both... **none**
27. water and salt mixture is separated to gain both ... Distilation
28. Sand from Water ..... filtration
29. Afghan Ambsdr to PAK... Mashal Khan
30. Pak ambsdr to UN... Maleeha Lodhi
31. Pakistan recently elected as a member in which organization.... International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
32. (1 – 2 ^ (2) + 3 ^ (2) – 4 ^ (2) + 5 ^ (2) – 6 ^ (2) + 7 ^ (2) – 8 ^ (2) + 91 ^ (2)
33. A, B, C, D consecutive odd integers average= 42 what would be the multiplication of B and D.....

34. which one is smallest prime number ... answer= 2
35. which is not prime number.... 93
36. Which one is not prime number 61
37. First summit of OIC held in which country? Ans Rabat, Morocco
38. Second summit of OIC held in which country? Ans Lahore, Pakistan
39. In 1988 who was the President of Pakistan? Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Zia ul Haq
40. In 1988 who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan? Benazir Bhutto
41. Mangla Dam was constructed with the help of? World Bank and Asian Development Bank

TAPI gas pipeline also known as?
Zarb ul Azb was launched in which area of Pakistan? All Pakistan
Radul Fasad was led by which Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan? General Qamar Bajwa
How many members does the US House of representative have? 435
During 1965 war with India who was the President of Pakistan? Ayub Khan
Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi belong to which class? Modh Ghanchi
Teli Other Backward class
Deficiency of Vitamin C can cause? Scurvy
Sun is a _____? Star
Pulse rate in Adults is _____? 60 to 100 beats per minute
Which Dam was built in 1967? Mangla Dam
How much Zakat on Agricultural land?
Pakistan China Border Agreement in which year? 1963
Arthritis is a disease of? Disorder of the Joints
Most Abundant element on the earth crust? Oxygen
How many liters of the blood and adult human being have? 5-6 liters
How many times Kalima Tayiba is mentioned in the Holy Quran? 2 times
Charter of Madina was issued in which year? 1 Hijri
Who was the President of Pakistan in 1988? Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Zia Ul Haq
How many Rukus are in Holy Quran? 540
What is meant by word Tehlil? Recitation of Kalima

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Inspector FIA

MODEL PAPER

1. Pakistani boy name which performed toss for football World cup for brazil and some other team.(Ahmed)
2. When Qibla was changed to Ka'aba? (2H)
3. When Hazrat Fatima and Hazrat Ali got married?
4. Hazrat Qasim was first son of Muhammad S.A.W.
5. When son of Muhammad S.A.W Hazrat Ibrahim died?
6. Human right minister name?
7. Largest mud dam?
8. Num OIC members?
9. Operation Raddul Fasaad started?
10. Zarb e Azab was named upon which ones one sword?
11. Total Ghazwat?
12. Ghazwa Badar was which num of Ghazwa?
13. Pakistani team won hockey world cup for the first time?
14. Fastest 1000 runs in T20 made by?
15. Which two dams are expected to be started in 2019?
16. Which country allowed trade in it's own currency?
17. Which country made major financial help to Pakistan?
18. Which one is major issue between India and Pakistan after Kashmir?
19. Unit of charge?
20. 2nd general elections held in year?
21. Sikh marriages related to some province...
22. All maths questions were from general interest and compound interest.

1. Deficiency of vitamin c causes?
2. Cause of jaundice?
3. Disease of rickets is caused by ?
4. Blood quantity in human body?

5. Pulse rate (average) in humans?
6. Device which converts chemical energy to electrical?
7. At which date Pakistan became the member of NAM?
8. Meesaq e Madina date ?
9. Fast was indicated as farz in which Hijrah?
10. Kalma Tayyaba comes in Quran how many times?
11. Last Governor General of Pakistan?
12. Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1988 was?
13. At the time of indo Pak agreement who was the President of pakistan ?
14. Operation Zarb e azb was started for what purpose?
15. Operation Raddul Fasad was started under which Army chief?
16. Cpec agreement amount is increased up to
17. In 2018
18. Coal power plant in Sahiwal has made with the help of?
19. NAB ESTABLISHED IN? 1997, par wha pe kuch or he tha.
20. Imran khan mediates bw? saudi and yemen.
21. WEF world economic forum conference in 2018. Geneva, Switzerland.
22. Which president died on 31 st sept. Bush father
23. Density of water.
24. Highest odi score, Fakhar zaman.
25. TAPI gas pipeline, connects ? East asia, South Asia
26. Prophet Muhammad Eldest son.
27. Which son of prophet died on, 8,9,10 Hijri.
28. Bibi tahira name given to which Bibi?
29. Qibla direction changed in?
30. Pakistan Won world hockey cup in? 65, 77 or 1970.
31. Bibi Fatima R.A married with Hazart Ali R.A in which Hijri? 9, 10, 2 Hijri?
32. Which country give the largest bailout package to Pakistan? IMF, US, SAUDI.
33. Pakistani Nobel laureate, I think Malala Yousif zai, Abdul salam ka b option tha
34. Which first hindu girl elected in Senate? Kirshna kohli.
35. Kirshna koli belongs to which party? PPP.
36. Raddaul fassad named after which islamic warrior? I think Khalid bin waleed.
37. sahiwal power project funded or constructed by? China, US, saudi ese kuch option the.
38. Badar battle was first or not?
39. How many abwas in Islam, 20, 25, 30.

Preposition

He emigrated Afghanistan. Idiom= ring the bell

Sentence correction

She passed the exam by working hard

Direct and indirect:

she said to me, may you live long

General Knowledge

PM and President in 1988

1 st Elections in Pakistan year

Pak won Olympic Gold medal in Hocky last time..

6th Population census calculated in which year

CM of Indian Held Kashmir

Mody Belongs to which class

Zarb e Azab to remove teroriats in

(A) Fata (B) Swat
(C) Blochistan (D) All

Rada ul Fasad Started by

(A) Gen Bajwa (B) Gen Raheel Sharif

Everyday Science

Average Blood in Adults

Sensitive layer in eye

Most abundant on earth crust

Arthritis (disease) Related to (Part of Body)

Islamiat

Fundamentals of Islam Prayers without Azan Fast...

Rakuh in Quran

Kalma Tayaba in Quran how many times?

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Assistant Sub-Inspector

MODEL PAPER

Part I - English

1. _____ pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them
   (A) Although (B) However
   (C) Because (D) Dispute
2. It is a story of two non functional batches of _____ armoured cars
   (A) deecared (B) discarded
   (C) de crapit (D) defected
3. I am pleased to see you
   (A) present participle
   (B) Past participle
   (C) Future participle
   (D) None of above
4. I saw him Jump _____ the wall
   (A) over (B) at
   (C) on (D) None of above
5. This cloth is inferior _____ that
   (A) with (B) to
   (C) by (D) None of these
6. Synonym of 'scanty" is:
   (A) smart (B) meager
   (C) rigid (D) None of these
7. Synonym of "sabotage' is:
   (A) disrupt (B) streamline
   (C) segregate (D) None of these
8. Synonym of 'rupture' is:
   (A) crack (B) volcano
   (C) joint (D) None of these
9. Antonym of "roomy" is:
   (A) spacious (B) open-ended
   (C) cramped (D) None of these
10. Antonym of 'recticent" is.
    (A) insane (B) talkative
    (C) reality (D) None of these
11. Antonym of 'repugnance' is:
    (A) attraction (B) reject
    (C) refusal (D) None of these
12. The idiom "Break the ice" means
    (A) easy to mould
    (B) to do difficult job
    (C) to do something to reduce tension
    (D) None of these
13. The idiom "When pigs fly" means:
    (A) something that will never happen
    (B) something bad
    (C) something good to happen
    (D) None of these
14. The idiom "Once in a blue moon" means
    (A) every month
    (B) that will never happen again
    (C) an event that happens infrequently
    (D) None of these
15. Choose the correct sentence
    (A) She ran out of the room
    (B) She ran out the room
    (C) She ran out from the room
    (D) None of these
16. Choose the correct sentence
    (A) You ought to not go
    (B) You ought not to go
    (C) You not ought to go
    (D) None of these
17. Choose the correct passive voice of "Who taught you grammar?"
    (A) By whom grammar was taught to you?
    (B) By whom you were taught grammar?
    (C) By whom were you laught grammar?
    (D) None of these
18. Choose the correct voice of "Why are you telling a lie?"
    (A) Why are you told a lie?
    (B) Why is a be beingtold by you?
    (C) Why a lie is being told by you?
    (D) None of these
19. Change the narration "Aitha said, I can play cricket."
    (A) Aisha told that she could play cricket
    (B) Aisha told that she can play cricket
    (C) Aisha told she could play cricket
    (D) None of these
20. Change the narration "Saima said, "Two and two make four."
    (A) Saima told two and two made four
    (B) Saima told that two and two is made four
    (C) Saima said that two and two are made four
    (D) None of these

Part II

General Intelligence

21. $254 \times ? \times 8 = 95504$
(A) 47 (B) 49
(C) 51 (D) None of these

22. $2567 \div 17 \times 3 = ? + 180$
(A) 73 (B) 271
(C) 273 (D) None of these

23. $-7m - [3n - \{8m - (4n - 10m)\}] = ?$
(A) 11m – 5n (B) 11n – 11m
(C) 11m – 7n (D) None of these

24. $1 - [1 - \{1 - (1 - 1 - 1)\}]$
(A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) None of these

25. If $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{3}$, then $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2} = ?$
(A) $\frac{-10}{9}$ (B) $\frac{5}{4}$
(C) $\frac{-5}{4}$ (D) None of these

26. If $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{b}{4} = \frac{c}{7}$, then $\frac{(a + b + c)}{c} = ?$
(A) $\frac{1}{7}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) 2 (D) None of these

27. A farmer divides his herd of cows among his four sons so that first son gets one half of the berd, the second son one-fourth, the third son one fifth and the fourth son 7 cows. the total number of cows in the herd is:
(A) 100 (B) 140
(C) 180 (D) None of these

28. 1 pad 3/5 of a bill. If Rs. 400 of the bill in still due, what was the total amount of the bill?
(A) Rs. 1000 (B) Rs. 1200
(C) Rs. 1500 (D) None of these

29. A man has in all Rs. 640 in the denominations of one-rupee, five rupee and ten rupee notes. the number of each type of notes are equal. What is the total member of notes he has?
(A) 90 (B) 100
(C) 120 (D) None of these

30. All went to a shop to buy 50kg of rice. He buys two varieties of nee which cost him Rs. 4.5 per kg and Rs.5 per kg. He appends a total of Rs. 240. What was the quality of cheaper rice bought by him?
(A) 20kg (B) 25kg
(C) 30kg (D) None of these

31. The difference of $1\frac{3}{16}$ and its reciprocal is:
(A) $1\frac{1}{8}$ (B) $1\frac{1}{3}$
(C) $\frac{15}{16}$ (D) $\frac{19}{16}$

32. $\frac{6250}{\sqrt{?}} = 625$
(A) 10 (B) 95
(C) 100 (D) None of these

33. $\sqrt{0.4} = ?$
(A) 0.2 (B) 0.02
(C) 0.632 (D) None of these

34. $\sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{250} = ?$
(A) 46.95 (D) 43.75
(C) 50 (D) None of these

35. If $\sqrt{4n^2} = 24$ then the value of n is:
(A) 4 (B) 6
(C) 5 (D) None of these

36. $\sqrt{31684} = ?$
(A) 108 (B) 172
(C) 5 (D) None of these

37. Which number must be added to 2203 to get a perfect square?
(A) 1 (B) 3
(C) 5 (D) None of these

38. The average of the numbers 15, 5, 0, 12, 8 is:
(A) 8 (B) 8.5
(C) 10 (D) None of these

39. The average of 6 numbers is 30. If the average of first four is 25 and that of last three is 35, the fourth number is:
(A) 25 (B) 30
(C) 35 (D) None of these

40. The average age of 3 friends is 23. Even if the age of the 4th friend is added, the average versions 23. What is the age of 4th friend?
(A) 21 years (B) 23 years
(C) 32 years (D) None of these

41. America's 4a president HW Bush died on:
(A) Nov 30, 2018 (B) Dec 4, 2018
(C) Dec. 8, 2018 (D) None of these

42. When US President Trump's 1st term is expiring in?
(A) 2018 (B) 2019
(C) 2020 (D) None of these

43. Dr. Mahatrhir bin Muhammad the Malaysia politician currently serving as Prime Minister of the country for the
(A) 1st time (B) 2nd time
(C) 3rd time (D) None of these

44. G-20 of 2018 Conference was held:
(A) Argentina (B) Brazil
(C) France (D) None of these

45. When separation of Britain from European Union is due?
(A) 1st july 2019 (B) 1st April 2019
(C) 29th March 2019 (D) None of these

46. Saudi Journalist Jamal Kashoggi was killed in:
(A) Syria (B) Turkey
(C) Egypt (D) None of these

47. US President's maximum tenure can be:

(A) 8 years (B) 10 years
(C) 5 years (D) None of these

48. Presently who is the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia?
(A) Talal bin Abul Aziz
(B) Salman bin Abdul Aziz
(C) Muhammad bin Salman
(D) None of these

49. Who is holding the portfolio of interior Ministry of Pakistan?
(A) Pervez Khattak
(B) Imran Khan
(C) Shifaqat Mahmmod
(D) None of these

50. Who is the current Chairman Senate in Pakistan?
(A) Sadiq Sinjrani (B) Hasil Bazinjo
(C) Dr. Malik (D) None of these

51. Who is the current Chief Minister of Balochistan?
(A) Abdul Quddus Bazinjo
(B) Akhtar Mengal
(C) Jam Kamal
(D) None of these

52. Which Janam Day (birthday) of Guru Nanak was celebrated by the Sikh Community in November 2018?
(A) 549th (B) 550th
(C) 551th (D) None of these

53. Which party in UK is currently in power?
(A) Lahore party
(B) Conservative party
(C) Liberal Democrat
(D) None of these

54. Which country won the football work! cup 2018?
(A) France (B) Croatia
(C) Germany (D) None of these

55. One Belt one road (OBOR) project of China
(A) It is part of CPEC
(B) Includes CPEC in it
(C) Is part of New silk road
(D) None of these

56. The Predecessor organization of ECO is
(A) SEATO (B) CENTO
(C) RCD (D) None of these

57. When the exit of Bntain (BREXIT) from European Union shall be completed?
(A) Jan, 2019 (B) Feb, 2019
(C) March 2019 (D) None of these

58. Headquarter of ECO is in:
(A) Ashkabad (B) Tashkent
(C) Tehran (D) None of these

59. The current US president belongs to:
(A) Democrats (B) Republicans
(C) Independents (D) None of these

60. When Indian Film Actress Sri Devi died?
(A) 2015 (B) 2016
(C) 2018 (D) None of these

61. After Independence the strength of Constituent was raised to:
(A) 70 (B) 75
(C) 79 (D) None of these

62. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:
(A) 24th October 1954
(B) 24th November 1954
(C) 24th December 1954
(D) None of these

63. Bogra Formula was present in the Assembly by Muhammad Ali Bogra on:
(A) 7th October 1953
(B) 27th October 1953
(C) 30th October 1953
(D) None of these

64. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced in the country on:
(A) 8th June 1962 (B) 8th July 1962
(C) 8th August 1962 (D) None of these

65. In terms of temperature the hottest place in Pakistan is
(A) Multan (B) Sibi
(C) Jacobabad (D) None of these

66. The most important cash crop of Pakistan after cotton is:
(A) Maize (B) Rice
(C) Sugarcane (D) None of these

67. What was the contribution of agriculture sector to GDP of Pakistan in 2011-12?
(A) 21 % (B) 25 %
(C) 29 % (D) None of these

68. In which province Gomal Zam is located:
(A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) Baiochistan (D) None of these

69. The national bird of Pakistan is:
(A) Eagle (B) Chukor
(C) Falcon (D) None of these

70. Urdu was declared national language of Pakistan in:
(A) April 1952 (B) April 1953
(C) April 1954 (D) None of these

71. Who is called as Najeeb Ulfah?
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
(D) None of these

72. How many stages are there in the Holy Quran?
(A) Eight Stages (B) Eleven Stages
(C) Seven stages (D) None of these

73. Which religion is the favourite of God according to the Holy Quran?
(A) Judaism (B) Christianity
(C) Islam (D) None of these

74. Kalima Astaghfar is the Kalima number:

(A) 2 (B) 5
(C) 6 (D) None of these

75. According to the Holly Quran the men of Kahf slept for a period of:
(A) 200 years (B) 300 years
(C) 309 years (D) None of these

76. In which night Holy Quran was first revealed?
(A) Shab-e-Barat (B) Shab-e-Miraj
(C) laila-tul-Oadar (D) None of these

77. Which bird was sent by Hazrat Noah (AS) to search for land?
(A) Dove (B) Pigeon
(C) Woodpecker (D) None of these

78. The depth of Zam Zam well is
(A) 100 feet (B) 120 feet
(C) 140 feet (D) None of these

79. Literal meaning of 'Ibices' is:
(A) Angry one
(B) Disputlous one
(C) Disappointed one
(D) None of these

80. Among slaves who accepted Islam first of all?
(A) Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA)
(B) Hazrat Zaid bin Harrs
(C) Hazrat Ammar bin Yasslr
(D) None of these

81. The current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the voltage across the two potnts, is known as
(A) Kirchhoffs 1st law (B) Kirchhoffs 2nd law
(C) Ohm's law (D) None of these

82. Electric lines of force
(A) Intersect each other
(B) Are always parallel
(C) Never intersect
(D) None of these

83. The times constant of circuit containing capacitance C and resistance R is
(A) RC (B) 1/RC
(C) R/C (D) None of these

84. If two system A and B are in thermal equilibrium with a third system C then A and B are is thermal equilibrium with each other This is called
(A) First law of thermodynamics
(B) Second law of thermodynamics
(C) Zeroth law of thermodynamics
(D) None of these

85. Which of the following elements is not present abundantly in earth's crust?
(A) Silicon (B) Radium
(C) Aluminium (D) None of these

86. The main stimulant in tea leaves is:
(A) Leaves (B) Caffeine
(C) Grain (D) None of these

87. The branch of science which deals with the nature of sound and its transmission is called:
(A) Acoustics (B) Aeronautics
(C) Mechanics (D) None of these

88. The study of energy production in living bodies is:
(A) Biology (B) Biomechanics
(C) Bioenergetics (D) None of these

89. Fruits without seed, like banana are called
(A) Seedless fruits
(B) Parthenogenesis fruits
(C) Parthenocapric fruits
(D) None of these

90. Silver fish belongs to:
(A) Fish (B) Insect
(C) Reptile (D) None of these

91. Vitamin C prevents the disease of:
(A) Scurvy (B) Heart attack
(C) Abdominal pain (D) None of these

92. Cyclone is:
(A) Centripetal force
(B) Centripetal acceleration
(C) Circular moving
(D) None of these

93. Galico disovered that falling bodies have same
(A) Velocity (B) Acceleration
(C) Speed (D) All of these

94. Accessory Gland close to digestive system and duodenums
(A) Kidney (B) Liver
(C) Pancreas (D) None of these

95. PVC stands for:
(A) Poly-vinyle chloride
(B) Polyvinyle chlorine
(C) Poly-vinyle carbon
(D) None of these

96. If 10 people can do a piece of work in 5 days, working 2 hours a day, how long will 2 people take to do the same work, working 5 hours a day?
(A) 8 days (B) 5 days
(C) 10 days (D) None of these

97. Complete the senes 2, 3, 5, 8, 12?
(A) 16 (B) 17
(C) 18 (D) None of these

98. Third shell in an orbit can hold up to
(A) 18 Electrons (B) 16 Electrons
(C) 14 Electrons (D) None of these

99. The third isotope of hydrogen is called
(A) Protium (B) Deuterium
(C) Tritium (D) None of these

100. The ozone gas
(A) Destroys the floating germs in the air
(B) Increases the floating germs in the air
(C) Decreases the floating germs in the air
(D) None of these

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Answer Key

1.	A	14.	C	27.	B	40.	B	53.	B	66.	B	79.	C	92.	C
2.	B	15.	A	28.	A	41.	A	54.	A	67.	A	80.	B	93.	B
3.	A	16.	D	29.	C	42.	D	55.	C	68.	D	81.	C	94.	B
4.	A	17.	A	30.	A	43.	D	56.	C	69.	B	82.	D	95.	A
5.	B	18.	C	31.	D	44.	A	57.	C	70.	D	83.	A	96.	C
6.	B	19.	A	32.	C	45.	C	58.	C	71.	C	84.	C	97.	B
7.	A	20.	D	33.	C	46.	B	59.	B	72.	C	85.	B	98.	A
8.	A	21.	A	34.	C	47.	A	60.	C	73.	C	86.	B	99.	C
9.	A	22.	C	35.	C	48.	C	61.	C	74.	B	87.	A	100.	A
10.	B	23.	D	36.	C	49.	B	62.	A	75.	B	88.	C		
11.	A	24.	C	37.	C	50.	A	63.	A	76.	C	89.	C		
12.	D	25.	C	38.	A	51.	C	64.	A	77.	C	90.	B		
13.	A	26.	C	39.	A	52.	B	65.	D	78.	A	91.	A		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Assistant Sub-Inspector

MODEL PAPER

Part I - English

1. It _____ outside for half an hour
   (A) hail (B) is hailing
   (C) has been hailing (D) was hailing
2. Tick the synonyms Mellow
   (A) crux (B) soft
   (C) dry (D) hard
3. Tick the synonyms despised
   (A) reaction (B) cunning
   (C) concealed (D) disapproving
4. Take antonym polarize
   (A) scatter (B) unite
   (C) disperse (D) chill
5. We should not _____ the poor.
   (A) look down (B) look down upon
   (C) look upon (D) None of these
6. Synonym of "Smudge" is:
   (A) blur (B) vivid
   (C) rough (D) None of these
7. Synonym of "crumble" is:
   (A) disintegrate (B) unite
   (C) yield (D) None of these
8. Synonym of 'glide" is.
   (A) to move smoothly (B) guide
   (C) stagnant (D) None of these
9. Antonym of "erratic" is:
   (A) consistent (B) movable
   (C) cramped (D) None of these
10. Antonym of "compatible" is:
    (A) friendly
    (B) different in temperament
    (C) open
    (D) None of these
11. Antonym of "emancipate" is:
    (A) liberate (B) locate
    (C) enslave (D) None of these
12. The idiom 'to face the music" means
    (A) to hear the music (B) to watch movie
    (C) to face the reality (D) None of these
13. The Idiom 'Piece of cake" means:
    (A) easy task
    (B) unpleasant situation
    (C) something disordered
    (D) None of these
14. Choose the correct sentence
    (A) The earth moves around the sun
    (B) The earth moved around the sum
    (C) These grapes tasting sour
    (D) None of these
15. Choose the correct sentence
    (A) These grapes are tasting sour
    (B) These grapes taste sour
    (C) These grapes tasting sour
    (D) None of these
16. Choose the correct sentence
    (A) I can ran farther than you can
    (B) I can non further that you can
    (C) I can ran farther you can
    (D) None of these
17. Choose the correct sentence

(A) Not surprisingly, we missed the train
(B) No surprisingly, we missed the train
(C) Surpnsingly no. we missed the train
(D) None of these

18. Choose the correct voice of "Someone has stolen my bag"
(A) My bag had been stolen
(B) My bag has being stolen
(C) My bag was stolen
(D) None of these

19. Change the narration Raft said. "He played cricket."
(A) Rafi told that he had played cricket
(B) Rafi fold that be played cricket
(C) Rafi told if the could play cricket
(D) None of these

20. Change the narration Salman said "Honesty is the best policy."
(A) Salman told that honesty was the best policy
(B) Salman told that honesty is the best policy
(C) Salman told honesty is the best policy
(D) None of these

PART II - (GENERAL INTELLIGENCE)

21. If $x = y^a$, $y = z^b$, $z = x^c$, then abc = ?
(A) 4 (B) 3
(C) 1 (D) None of these

22. $8^3 \times 8^2 \times 8^5 = ?$
(A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 8 (D) None of these

23. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} = ?$
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) None of these

24. If $a^{2 \times -2} = 1$ where a is a positive real number other than 1, then x = ?
(A) –2 (B) –1
(C) 0 (D) None of these

25. If $2^x \times 8^{1/5} = 2^{1/5}$, then x = ?
(A) $\frac{1}{5}$ (B) $\frac{-1}{5}$
(C) $\frac{-2}{5}$ (D) None of these

26. If 16a + 16b = 48, what is the average of a and b?
(A) 1.5 (B) 2.5
(C) 3 (D) None of these

27. If the total monthly income of 18 persons is Rs. 80800 and the income of one of them is 120% of the average income, then his income is:
(A) Rs. 5050 (B) Rs. 6060
(C) Rs. 6160 (D) None of these

28. 150% of 15 + 75% of 75 = ?
(A) 75.75 (B) 78.75
(C) 135. (D) None of these

29. 40% of ? = 240
(A) 960 (B) 6000
(C) 600 (D) None of these

30. 60 = ? % = 240
(A) 6 (B) 12
(C) 15 (D) None of these

31. How is $\frac{1}{2}$% expressed as a decimal fraction?
(A) 0.0005 (B) 0.005
(C) 0.05 (D) None of these

32. If the average of a number its 75% and its 25% is 240, then the number is.
(A) 280 (B) 320
(C) 360 (D) None of these

33. Rs 395 are div»ded among A, B and C in such a manner that B gets 25% more than A and 20% more than C, then the share of A is
(A) Rs 198 (B) Rs 120
(C) Rs 180 (D) None of these

34. In an examination 65% of the total examinees passed. If the number of failure is 420, the total number of examinees is
(A) 500 (B) 1200
(C) 1000 (D) None of these

35. If the side of a square is increased by 25%, then its area is increased by
(A) 25% (B) 55%
(C) 56.25% (D) None of these

36. The sum of two numbers is 2490 If 6.5% of one number is equal to 8.5% of the other, the numbers are
(A) 989,1501 (B) 1011,1479
(C) 1401,1089 (D) None of these

37. Three candidates in an election received 1136, 7636 and 11628 votes respectively. What percentage of the total votes did the winning candidate get?
(A) 11.6% (B) 60%
(C) 76.5% (D) None of these

38. A man spends Rs. 3500 per month and saves 12.5% of this income. His monthly income is:
(A) Rs 4400 (B) Rs 4270
(C) Rs 4000 (D) None of these

39. A man sells his typewriter at 5% loss. If he sells it for Rs. 80 more, he gams 5%. the cost price of the typewriter is
(A) Rs 1600 (B) Rs 1200
(C) Rs 800 (D) None of these

40. Rahi buys some toffees at 2 for a rupee and sells them at 5 for a rupee. His loss percentage is
(A) 120% (B) 90%
(C) 60% (D) None of these

41. Which cricketer of Pakistan equaled the record of Imran Khan of getting 14 wickets in one test match?
(A) Yasir Shah
(B) Muhammad Amir

(C) Waqar Younous
(D) None of these

42. Which district of India is attached with the Kartarpur Corridor with Pakistan?
(A) Gurdaspur (B) Jalandhur
(C) Amratsar (D) None of these

43. Which US party got overall majority in the Senate after the recent midterm elections 2018?
(A) Republican (B) Democrats
(C) Independents (D) None of these

44. Which party in Indian is currently ruling the country?
(A) All India Congress
(B) BJP
(C) Akali Dal
(D) None of these

45. Where FIFA World Cup 2018 was held?
(A) Russia (B) Argentina
(C) Portugal (D) None of these

46. Which is the largest and most detailed amendment in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan?
(A) 8th (B) 14th
(C) 18th (D) None of these

47. Army Public School Peshawar tragedy happened on:
(A) 16 Dec. 2014 (B) 15 Dec. 2014
(C) 17 Dec. 2014 (D) None of these

48. When East Pakistan was separated and formed Bangladesh?
(A) 16th December 1971
(B) 15th December 2014
(C) 17th December 1970
(D) None of these

49. Which Muslim country expressed its consent to join the CPEC?
(A) Saudi Arabia (B) Malaysia
(C) Indonesia (D) None of these

50. CPEC wrll pass through Pakistan in its:
(A) Central region only
(B) Eastern border only
(C) Western border only
(D) All of these

51. When the next US Presidential Elections are due?
(A) Nov. 2020 (B) Dec 2070
(C) Jan. 2021 (D) None of these

52. Where Republic of Panama is situated?
(A) South America (B) Western Europe
(C) Central America (D) None of these

53. Where the next G-20 Summit 2019 will be held?
(A) Osaka (B) Riyadh
(C) Brussels (D) None of these

54. Pakistan had joint military exerases in Oct 2019 with
(A) Russia (B) NATO
(C) China (D) None of these

55. Who is the current Chief Minister of KPK?
(A) Pervez Khattak (B) Mahmood Khan
(C) Shah Farman (D) None of these

56. Multan Metro Line Project was completed with the funding from
(A) Government of Punjab
(B) World Bank
(C) CPEC funds
(D) None of these

57. In Muslim World, which country sends maximum number of Hujjaj to Saudi Arabia?
(A) Indonesia (B) Turkey
(C) Pakistan (D) None of these

58. Who is the current Air Chief of Pakistan?
(A) Sohail Aman Khan
(B) Mujahid Anwar Khan
(C) Tahir Rafiq Butt
(D) None of these

59. Who was the first Muslim Air Marshal of Pakistan?
(A) Noor Khan (B) Asghar Khan
(C) Zulfiqar Khan (D) None of these

60. America's capital city is:
(A) Chicago (B) New Yark
(C) Washington DC (D) None of these

61. The author of the autobiography Friends not Master is:
(A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Ayub Khan
(C) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (D) None of these

62. One Unit was established in
(A) 1952 (B) 1953
(C) 1954 (D) None of these

63. Per capita income of Pakistan during 1947-48 was
(A) Rs. 311 (B) Rs. 411
(C) Rs. 511. (D) None of these

64. Pakistan become a full member of SCO on:
(A) 9 June 2017
(B) 10 July 2018
(C) 10 December 2017
(D) None of these

65. The war of 1965 between Pakistan and India lasted for
(A) 17 days (B) 27 days
(C) 37 days (D) None of these

66. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh as an independent state on:
(A) January 1974 (B) February 1974
(C) March 1974 (D) None of these

67. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan at the time of promulgation of Martial Law in 1958?
(A) Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy
(B) I.J Chandrigarh
(C) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
(D) None of these

68. One unit was dissolved on
(A) 1970 (B) 1971
(C) 1972 (D) None of these

69. Qadianis were declared non Muslim Minority on:
(A) 7th August 1974
(B) 7th September 1974
(C) 7th October 1974
(D) None of these

70. Tashkent declaration was signed on:
(A) January 10, 1966
(B) February 10, 1966
(C) March 10, 1966
(D) None of these

71. Atiq was the title of:
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
(D) None of these

72. Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) founded the following famous mosque
(A) Al-Aqsa (B) Al-Kartaba
(C) Blue-Mosque (D) None of these

73. Number of types of faith is:
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) None of these

74. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) entrusted the work of complications of the Holy Quran to
(A) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
(B) Hazrat Usman bin Zaid (RA)
(C) Hazrat Amir (RA)
(D) None of these

75. The number of bows in the Holy Quran it
(A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 14 (D) None of these

76. "Ramazan" literafly means:
(A) To slop (B) To hesitate
(C) To burn (D) All of these

77. In which Ghazwa Prophet (PBUH) had to miss four prayers?
(A) Badr (B) Uhad
(C) Ditch (D) None of these

78. The Juma prayer it not compulsory for
(A) Men (B) Women
(C) Both a & b (D) None of these

79. Zakat is payable on silver of
(A) 50 tolas (B) 52 tolas
(C) 54 tolas (D) None of these

80. When did the Muslims offer first Hajj?
(A) 9 AH (B) 10 AH
(C) 11 AH (D) None of these

81. The angular wave number is exprossed by
(A) Cyclcs/cm (B) Rad/cm
(C) Cycles/cm^3 (D) None of these

82. The instantaneous value of alternating current may be
(A) The same as its RMS value
(B) Greater than its RMS value
(C) The same as its peak value
(D) None of these

83. Human Heart weight is.
(A) 400gms (B) 300gms
(C) 200gms (D) None of these

84. A light year is a unit of:
(A) Time (B) Energy
(C) Distance (D) None of these

85. The unit of work in C G S system is
(A) Erg (B) Joule
(C) Newton (D) None of these

86. The study of genetics of cell is called:
(A) Cytogenetics
(B) Genetic Engineering
(C) Cytology
(D) None of these

87. Heating element of an electric current is made of
(A) Copper (B) Gold
(C) Nicrome (D) None of these

88. Qasis is associated with
(A) Glaceries (B) Deserts
(C) Islands (D) None of these

89. The loudness of sound depends on its
(A) Wavelength (B) Frequency
(C) Amplitude (D) All of these

90. ECG is abbreviation of
(A) Electro Cardio Gram
(B) Electro Cardio Graph
(C) Electrode Cardio Graph
(D) None of these

91. Dengue is caused by
(A) Aedes (B) Bacteria
(C) Virus (D) None of these

92. Which finest filament grow from skin?
(A) Nail (B) Hair
(C) Skm (D) None of these

93. Protein content of edible part of egg is
(A) White (B) Yolk
(C) Both a & b (D) None of these

94. Soft drink contains which gas?
(A) CO_2 (B) O_2
(C) N_2 (D) None of these

95. Which number is the odd one?
(A) 32418 (B) 47632
(C) 36119 (D) None of these

96. What is the value of 56 + (–19)?
(A) –37 (B) 75
(C) 37 (D) None of these

97. _____ molecule contains a carbon carbon double bond
(A) Ethane (B) Ethene
(C) Ethyl (D) None of these

98. Pitch is produced by
(A) Coal (B) Coal tar
(C) Petroleum (D) None of these

99. What number should replace the question mark (?) in the series 10, 10, 9, 7, 7, ?, 4, 4, 3, 1
(A) 6 (B) 5
(C) 4 (D) None of these

100. Which acid forms $CaSO_4$?
(A) H_2SO_4 (B) $CaCl_2$ (C) NH_4Cl (D) None of these

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Answer Key

1.	C	14.	A	27.	B	40.	C	53.	A	66.	B	79.	D	92.	B
2.	B	15.	B	28.	B	41.	A	54.	A	67.	C	80.	A	93.	B
3.	D	16.	A	29.	C	42.	A	55.	B	68.	A	81.	D	94.	A
4.	B	17.	A	30.	C	43.	B	56.	C	69.	B	82.	A	95.	C
5.	B	18.	A	31.	B	44.	A	57.	A	70.	A	83.	B	96.	C
6.	A	19.	A	32.	C	45.	A	58.	B	71.	C	84.	C	97.	
7.	A	20.	B	33.	B	46.	A	59.	B	72.	A	85.	A	98.	
8.	B	21.	B	34.	B	47.	A	60.	C	73.	A	86.	A	99.	
9.	A	22.	D	35.	D	48.	A	61.	B	74.	A	87.	C	100.	
10.	B	23.	B	36.	D	49.	A	62.	C	75.	C	88.	B		
11.	C	24.	D	37.	D	50.	D	63.	C	76.	D	89.	C		
12.	D	25.	C	38.	C	51.	A	64.	A	77.	C	90.	A		
13.	A	26.	A	39.	C	52.	C	65.	A	78.	B	91.	A		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Assistant Sub-Inspector

MODEL PAPER

Part I - English

1. Tick antonyms desicate
(A) hollow (B) xonerate
(C) saturate (D) Anesthetise

2. Tick antonym cavil
(A) Discern (B) disclose
(C) introduce (D) Flatter

3. Tick the correct sentence
(A) Hindus and Muslims are both the blame for riots
(B) Both Hindus and Muslims are blame for riots
(C) Both Hindus and Muslims blamed for riots
(D) None of above

4. Hardly had reached the station, the train left
(A) Hardly had I reached the station than the train left
(B) Hardly had I reached the station than the train left
(C) Hardly hard I reached the station when the train left
(D) None of above

5. The air was clear and fresh, _____ all the traffic
(A) event though (B) because of
(C) In spite of (D) None of these

6. We have full _____ in him, he will never disappoint us
(A) faith (B) control
(C) loyalty (D) None of these

7. Synonym of "countenance" is
(A) confrontation (B) tolerance
(C) impatience (D) None of these

8. Synonym of "petulant" is
(A) bad-tempered (B) easygoing
(C) even-tempered (D) None of these

9. Synonym of 'august' is.
(A) simple (B) majestic
(C) humble (D) None of these

10. Antonym of "corroborate" is
(A) contradict (B) confirm
(C) support (D) None of these

11. Antonym of 'monotonous' is
(A) boring (B) unreasonable
(C) varied (D) None of these

12. Antonym of "equivocal" is
(A) vague (B) clear
(C) controllable (D) None of these

13. The idiom "Burn the midnight oil" means is
(A) to work late into the night
(B) to sleep late at night
(C) to sleep in light
(D) None of these

14. The idiom "make a long story short" means
(A) having less time

(B) come to the point
(C) narrate a story briefly
(D) None of these

15. Choose the correct sentonce
(A) Safwan succeeded in passing the medical entry test
(B) Safwan succeeded to past the medical entry test
(C) Safwan succeeded to patting the medical entry tett
(D) None of these

16. Choose the correcf sentence
(A) I was thinking you are wrong
(B) I thinking you are wrong
(C) I think you are wrong
(D) None of these

17. Choose the correct sentence
(A) He has a cell phone
(B) He it having a cellphone
(C) He have a cell phone
(D) None of these

18. Choose the correct voice of "Someone has picked my pocket"
(A) My pocket have been picked
(B) My pocket has being picked
(C) My pofcket is being picked
(D) None of these

19. Change the narration Umar said, "Can I play cricket?"
(A) Umar asked if he could play cricket
(B) Umar asked he could play cricket
(C) Umar requested if could he play cricket
(D) None of these

20. Change the nitration. Rahim said. "We are happy today."
(A) Rahim told that they are happy that day
(B) Rahim told they were happy that day
(C) Rahim told that thev were happy that day
(D) None of these

Part - II - (General Intelligence)

Select the correct answer and Fill in the appropriate Box on the Anawer Sheet.

21. The mean temperature of Monday to Wednesday was 37° and that of Tuesday to Thursday was 34°. if the temperature on Thursday was 4/5 of that of Monday, then what was the temperature on Thursday?
(A) 36.5° (B) 36°
(C) 35.5° (D) None of these

22. A train moves with a speed of 30 km/hr for 12 minutes and for next 8 minutes at a speed of 45 km/hr the average speed of the train is:
(A) 37.5 Km/hr (B) 36 km/hr
(C) 48 km/hr (D) None of these

23. 16% of a number is 216. What is 27% of that number?
(A) 274 (B) 367.20
(C) 364.50 (D) None of these

24. The sum and product of two numbers are 12 and 35 respectively. The sum of their reciprocals will be.
(A) 12/35 (B) 1/35
(C) 35/8 (D) None of these

25. The sum of one-half, one third and one fourth of a number exceeds the number by 12. The number is:
(A) 144 (B) 154
(C) 90 (D) None of these

26. The sum of three consecutive numbers is more than the middle number by 130, then the middle number is.
(A) 64 (B) 65
(C) 66 (D) None of these

27. If the difference of two numbers is 3 and the difference of their squares is 39, then the large number is
(A) 8 (B) 9
(C) 12 (D) None of these

28. If the product of three consecutive integers is 120, then the sum of the integers is:
(A) 12 (B) 14
(C) 15 (D) None of these

29. The number that should be added to both the numerator and denominator of $\frac{4^2}{9^2}$ so that fraction becomes $\frac{4}{9}$ is
(A) 36 (B) 42
(C) 63 (D) 109

30. Three numbers are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 6 and their product is 1944. The largest of these numbers is
(A) 6 (B) 12
(C) 18 (D) None of tnese

31. The sum of the ages of a father and his son is 100 years now Five years ago, their ages were is the ratio 2 : 1 the ratio of the ages of father and sun after 10 years will be
(A) 4:3 (B) 5:3
(C) 3 5 (D) None of these

32. X is 36 years old and Y is 16 years in how many years will X be twice as old as Y?
(A) 1 years (B) 2 years
(C) 3 years (D) None of these

33. The sum of the ages of five children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child?
(A) 4 years (B) 8 years
(C) 10 years (D) None of these

34. A is 2 years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B, C be 27 years. Then the age of B is:
(A) 7 years (B) 8 years
(C) 10 years (D) None of these

35. 15 years henceforth, a man will be just 4 times as old as he was 15 years ago. His present

age is:
(A) 10 years (B) 15 years
(C) 25 years (D) None of these

36. $(1000)^9 + 10^{24} = ?$
(A) 10 (B) 100
(C) 1000 (D) None of these

37. $\sqrt[4]{1000} = (100)^7$
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{8}$ (D) None of these

38. $\sqrt[4]{10000} = (1000)^7$
(A) $\sqrt[3]{(1875)^3}$ (B) 25
(C) 125 (D) None of these

39. If $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{x-3}$, then x = ?
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) None of these

40. If $5^{5x+5} = 1$, then x = ?
(A) −1 (B) −4/5
(C) 0 (D) None of these

41. Which American President died in Nov. 2018?
(A) Herbert Walker Bush
(B) George Walker Bush
(C) Ronald Regan
(D) None of these

42. In United States, President is elected by:
(A) US Senate and House of Representatives
(B) Directly by the people
(C) A body specific for this purpose
(D) None of these

43. Which Malaysian PM served for the longest term?
(A) Najib Rzaq
(B) Tanku Abdul Rehman
(C) Muhathir Muhammad
(D) None of these

44. Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) recently celebrated its birthday. Which birthday it was?
(A) 50th (B) 51st
(C) 52nd (D) None of these

45. Which political party ruled Sindh for the longest period?
(A) PML(N) (B) PML(Q)
(C) PPP (D) None of these

46. Which known Saudi national was recently killed in Turkey?
(A) Jamal Kashoggi
(B) Adnan Kashoggi
(C) Soheir Kashoggi
(D) None of these

47. In the Current Syrian Civil War Conflict which country is fully standing With the Syrian Govt?
(A) Saudi Arab (B) Russia
(C) USA (D) None of these

48. US House of Representative was elected in 2018 for a period of
(A) 4 years (B) 3 years
(C) 2 years (D) None of these

49. In the US midterm elections of 2018 the Senators were elected for a term of?
(A) 6 years (B) 4 years
(C) 3 years (D) None of these

50. Who is holding the portfolio of Ministry of Education in the Federal Government?
(A) Dr Sireen Mazan
(B) Dr Ishrat Hussain
(C) Shafqat Mahmood
(D) None of these

51. Who is present Secretary General of the UN?
(A) Koofi Annan
(B) Bank Ki-moon
(C) Antonio Guterres
(D) None of these

52. Which country won the Women's Hockey World Cup 2018?
(A) Netherlands (B) Belgium
(C) Denmark (D) None of these

53. Who laid the foundation stone of Kartarpur Corridor in Pakistan?
(A) Shah Mahmood Qureshi
(B) Choudhry Sarwar
(C) PM Imran Khan
(D) None of these

54. When the Kartarpur Corndar will be functional in Pakistan side?
(A) 2020 (B) 2019
(C) 2021 (D) None of these

55. FATA was merged with KPK in:
(A) 2016 (B) 2017
(C) 2018 (D) None of these

56. Kartarpur Gurdawara Corridor is situated In Pakistan's district:
(A) Lahore (B) Sialkot
(C) Narowal (D) None of these

57. When CPEC was signed between Pakistan and China?
(A) 2015 (B) 2016
(C) 2013 (D) None of these

58. ECO was established in.
(A) 1984 (B) 1985
(C) 1986 (D) None of these

59. British exit from European Union was decided by:
(A) Public Referendum
(B) European Parliament's Act
(C) British Parliament's decision
(D) None of these

60. Headquarters of UNO is in
(A) Washington DC
(B) New York
(C) Chicago

(D) None of these

61. Who was the first President of Pakistan?
(A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Iskandar Mirza
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan (D) None of these

62. When was the 18th Amendment Bill passed by National Assembly?
(A) February 8, 2010
(B) March 8, 2010
(C) April 8, 2010
(D) None of these

63. Under whom leadership the constitution of 1956 was passed?
(A) Ch Muhammad Ali
(B) Iskandar Mirza
(C) Khawaja Nazimud Din
(D) None of these

64. FATF which was founded to develop politics to combat terror financing stands for?
(A) Financia' Aboriginal Task Force
(B) Financial Action Task Force
(C) Finance Action and Task Force
(D) None of these

65. In February 2018 Pakistan declined cheap loan offer from which of the following countries/bodies?
(A) IMF (B) World bank
(C) Japan (D) None of these

66. The first British Governor of Punjab remained in his office during the period
(A) 1947-49 (B) 1947-50
(C) 1947-51 (D) None of these

67. The first General Election were held in Pakistan in
(A) 1960 (B) 1965
(C) 1970 (D) None of these

68. Which political party got landslide victory in the election of 1970?
(A) Peeples Party (B) Awami League
(C) Muslim League (D) None of these

69. Zia ul Haq took over on _____ by throwing the constitutional government of Zulfiqar All Bhutto
(A) 5th July 1977
(B) 5th August 1977
(C) 5th September 1977
(D) None of these

70. Liaquat Ali Khan was marty red on
(A) 16th September 1951
(B) 16th October 1951
(C) 16th November 1951
(D) None of these

71. _____ made the Arabic official language
(A) Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA)
(B) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
(C) Abdul Malik Bin Narwan
(D) None of these

72. The eldest son of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was
(A) Hazrat Qasim (RA)
(B) Hazrat Tahir (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ibrahim (RA)
(D) None of these

73. The Zakhraf is a Surah of the Holy Quran, it means
(A) Copper (B) Silver
(C) Gold (D) None of these

74. Al-Aruba was the name of before Islam
(A) Friday (B) Saturday
(C) Sunday (D) None of these

75. Hazrat Sameea (RA) became the first martyr lady of Islam is
(A) 3rd year of prophethood
(B) 4th year of prophethood
(C) 5th year of prophethood
(D) None of these

76. The number of 'Nafil' namaz is
(A) Four (B) Five
(C) Six (D) None of these

77. Ushr means
(A) One-Tenth (B) Two-Tenth
(C) Three-Tenth (D) None of these

78. Which important night falls in Ramazan?
(A) Lalatual Qadr (B) Shab-e-Miraj
(C) Shab-e-Barat (D) None of these

79. Which important ghazwah was fought in the very first Ramazan?
(A) Uhad (B) Ditch
(C) Badr (D) None of these

80. There are _____ types of Hajj
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) None of these

81. A coulomb is the same as:
(A) An ampere/second
(B) An ampere-second
(C) A second-ampere
(D) None of these

82. The induced current in a conductor depends upon:
(A) Resistance of the loop
(B) Speed with which the conductor moves
(C) Both a & b
(D) None of these

83. Permanent magnets can be made from
(A) Silicon (B) Magnesium
(C) Cobalt (D) None of these

84. Which is a metal?
(A) Sodium (B) Iodine
(C) Copper (D) None of these

85. The famous book 'Al-Qaroon' was written by the Muslim Scientist:
(A) Jabar bin Hayyan
(B) Zakarya Al-Razi
(C) Abu Ali Sina
(D) None of these

86. Which part of our body is directly affected by the pneumonia?

(A) Liver
(B) Lungs
(C) Respiratory system
(D) None of these

87. The Science of getting exact copies of desired living organisms, genes or molecules is:
(A) Copying (B) Reproduction
(C) Cloning (D) None of these

88. Echo of Big Bang can be heard in the form of
(A) Cosmic rays
(B) Gamma rays
(C) Microwave radio signals
(D) None of these

89. The minimum number of bits required to store hexadecimal number AF is:
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 8 (D) None of these

90. The composition of sun is 90% Hydrogen and Helium and Heavy metals ratio is:
(A) 7.8% (B) 5 3%
(C) 6.8% (D) None of these

91. Asthma is provoked by:
(A) Allergy (B) Fever
(C) Cold (D) None of these

92. Gall bladder is part of:
(A) Nervous system
(B) Respiratory system
(C) Digestive system
(D) None of these

93. Chemical name of Table salt is:
(A) Sodium phosphate
(B) Sodium carbonate
(C) Sodium chloride
(D) None of these

94. CFC stands for
(A) Chloro-flouro carbons
(B) Chloro-flouro calcium
(C) Combined-flouro carbons
(D) None of these

95. Which number should come next in the series: 25, 24, 22, 19, 15
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 10 (D) None of these

96. Equilibrium state is one in which:
(A) Forward reaction stops
(B) Reverse reaction stops
(C) Both Forward and reverse reactions continue at the same rate
(D) None of these

97. Ammonia is a base, because it
(A) Can'accept an electron pair
(B) Ionizes in water to give OH^- ions
(C) Can accept proton
(D) None of these

98. What number should replace the question mark (?) in the series: 24, ?, 52, 35:
(A) 72 (B) 70
(C) 68 (D) None of these

99. What is the value of –26 – (–37)?
(A) 11 (B) 63
(C) 31 (D) None of these

100. Which acid forms $NaNO_3$?
(A) HNO_3 (B) NH_4Cl
(C) HNO_4 (D) None of these

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Answer Key

1.	C	11.	C	21.	B	31.	D	41.	A	51.	C	61.	B	71.	C				
2.	D	12.	B	22.	B	32.	D	42.	B	52.	A	62.	C	72.	A				
3.	D	13.	A	23.	C	33.	A	43.	C	53.	C	63.	A	73.	C				
4.	C	14.	B	24.	A	34.	C	44.	B	54.	B	64.		74.	D				
5.	C	15.	A	25.	A	35.	C	45.	C	55.	C	65.	C	75.	C				
6.	A	16.	D	26.	B	36.	C	46.	A	56.	C	66.	A	76.	D				
7.	D	17.	A	27.	A	37.	A	47.	B	57.	A	67.	C	77.	A				
8.	A	18.	B	28.	C	38.	C	48.	C	58.	B	68.	B	78.	A				
9.	B	19.	A	29.	A	39.	C	49.	A	59.	C	69.	A	79.	C				
10.	A	20.	C	30.	C	40.	A	50.	C	60.	B	70.	B	80.	B				
81.	C	84.	C	87.	C	90.	D	93.	C	96.	C	99.	A						
82.	D	85.	C	88.	D	91.	A	94.	A	97.	B	100.	A						
83.	C	86.	B	89.	C	92.	C	95.	A	98.									

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

فہرست

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ادارے کے بارے میں عمومی سوالات

1. ایف آئی اے کیا ہے؟

مجریہ (VIII ایف آئی اے فیڈرل انویسٹیگیشن ایجنسی کا مخفف ہے۔ یہ ایف آئی اے ایکٹ، 1974(ایکٹ-1975 13-10-1975کے تحت قائم کیا گیا۔ ایف آئی اے اسمگلنگ، منشیات، کرنسی جرائم، غیر ملکیوں سے متعلق قوانین کے نفاذ، امیگریشن و پاسپورٹ اور بین الاصوبائی اثرات والے جرائم سے عہدہ براء ہونے کے مقصد سے قائم کیا گیاہے۔

2. ایف آئی اے کا مشن کیا ہے؟

ایف آئی اے میں مثالی میرٹ کے کلچر کو فروغ دینا، مسلسل پیشہ ورانہ تربیت فراہم کرنا، موثر داخلی احتساب کو یقینی بنانا، ٹیکنالوجی کے استعمال کی حوصلہ افزائی اور ایک بامعنی رائے کے طریقہ کار کو فروغ دینا

3 ایف آئی اے کا وژن کیا ہے؟

. ایف آئی اے کا وژن ایف آئی اے ایک قانون نافذ کرنے والا ادارہ ہے جو کہ نہ صرف معاشرہ میں اپنی دیانت ، پیشہ ورانہ مہارت اور شفافیت کی وجہ سے ایک منفرد مقام کا حامل ہے، بلکہ دیگر صوبوں کی پولیس کے لیے ایک مثالی حیثیت کا حامل ہے

4. ایف آئی اے کب قائم ہوا؟

وفاقی انتظام کے تحت پولیس کا ایک ادارہ سب سے پہلے 1942ء میں جنگ عظیم دوم میں شروع ہوا تاکہ اس وقت کی حکومت ہندوستان کے محکمہ سپلائی اور خریداری میں ہونے والی خوفناک کرپشن کی تحقیقات کی جائیں۔ اس کا نام اسپیشل پولیس اسٹیبلیشمنٹ رکھا گیا۔ پاکستان کے 1947ء میں قیام کے بعد اس کا نام پاکستان اسپیشل پولیس اسٹیبلشمنٹ رکھاگیا۔ جرائم کی تحقیقات کے لئےوفاقی حکومت کے تقاضے بڑھتے جا رہے تھے، اور جناب جی احمد نے "پولیس ریفارمز " پر اپنی رپورٹ 1972-04-07کو کابینہ میں پیش کی جس میں اسمگلنگ ، منشیات ، کرنسی ، جرائم غیر ملکیوں سے متعلق قوانین کے نفاذ اور بین الصوبائی اثرات والے معاملوں سے عہدہ برا ہونے کے لئے ایک وفاقی پولیس کی تنظیم بنانے کی سفارش کی گئی جس کے نتیجے کا اجراء 1975 کو ہوا، جس سے وفاقی ادارہ تحقیقات (فیڈرل (VIII میں ایف آئی اے ایکٹ 1974(ایکٹ1975 انویسٹیگیشن ایجنسی) قائم ہوئی۔

5. ایف آئی اے کا سربراہ کون ہے؟

ایف آئی اے کا سربرہ ڈائریکٹر جنرل گریڈ اکیس 21/بائیس 22 کا بڑا پولیس آفیسر ہوتا ہے۔ جس کے صدر ہیں۔PSPدفاتر اسلام آباد میں ہیں۔ ایف آئی اے کے موجودہ ڈائریکٹر جنرل جناب ڈاکٹرثناءاللہ عباسی،

6. ایف آئی اے کی نگرانی کون کرتا ہے؟

وزارتِ داخلہ، حکومت پاکستان، ایف آئی اے کی نگرانی کرتی ہے۔

7. وفاقی ادارہ تحقیقات(ایف آئی اے) کیا کرتی ہے؟

ایف آئی اے کا بنیادی کام اسمگلنگ ، مشنیات، کرنسی جرائم، غیر ملکیوں ، امیگریشن و پاسپورٹ اور بین الصوبائی مضمرات والے معاملات سے متعلق قوانین کا نفاذ ہے۔

8. میں اسمگلنگ ، رشوت خوری، جرائم اور سائبر/الیکٹرنک جرائم کی شکایت کیسے درج کروا سکتا ہوں؟

ایف آئی اے کی ویب سائیٹ پر شکایات مرکز والے لنک پر کلک کریں اور شکایات فارم میں اپنی شکایت کی تفصیلات ڈالیں۔ شکایت پر فوری عمل شروع ہو جائے گا اور اس کی کیفیت کے متعلق شکایت کنندہ کو مطلع کر دیا جائے گا۔

9. ایف آئی اے کا انسانی اسمگلنگ روکنے میں کیا کردار ہے؟

انسانی اسمگلنگ قومی و بین الاقوامی سطح پر ایک سلگتا ہوا مسئلہ ہے۔ اس لیے حکومت اس پر بھرپور توجہ دے رہی ہے۔ انسانی اسمگللنگ کے خلاف کی جانے والی کوششوں کا جائزہ لینے اور نگرانی کےلئے وزارت داخلہ میں ایک اسٹیرننگ کمیٹی قائم کی گئی ہے۔ جوائنٹ سیکریٹری (سیکیورٹی) وزارتِ داخلہ رابطہ اور معلومات کےلئے اس کے فوکل پوائنٹ مقرر کئے گےہیں۔ بڑی ایجنسی ہونے کے ناطے سے ایف آئ اے صدر دفاتر میں اینٹی ٹریفیکنگ یونٹ کے نام سے ایک شعبہ بنایا گیا ہے۔ جو انسانی اسمگلنگ سے متعلق تمام معاملات پر موثر کاروائی کرے گا۔

ایف آئی اے اکیڈمی

1 . تعارف

ایف آئی اے اکیڈمی سینئر افسر کمانڈنٹ کی سربراہی میں 1976ء میں قائم کی گئی ۔ اکیڈمی کی تربیت کو نئے داخلے اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ایف آئی اے کے وسط کیریئر افسران اور دیگر قومی اور صوبائی قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں ، جو خاص طور پر ایف آئی اے کے تقابلی مہارت رکھتے ہیں، کی ترقی کے لئے لازمی قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ اس اکیڈمی میں بین الاقوامی منظم جرائم،تیکنیکی اور فارنسک تحقیقات اور بین الاقوامی قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں کے تعاون وغیرہ سے نمٹنے کے لئے تربیت دی جاتی ہے۔

2 . تربیتی پروگرام

ایف آئی اے خصوصی تربیت کے پروگراموں پر توجہ دے رہا ہےجو اکیڈمی کی طرف سے شروع کئے گئے: اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہم منصب غیر ملکی قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں، غیر ملکی مشنوں اور بین الاقوامی تنظیموں کی طرفسے سپانسر کئے گئے پروگرام جیسے اقوام متحدہ کے دفتر کی طرف سے منشیات اور جرائم وغیرہ بھی شامل ہیں۔ تربیتی پروگرام میں زیادہ توجہ ایف آئی اے کی مجرمانہ تحقیقاتی مینڈیٹ وفاقی جرائم اور (بین الاقوامی) منظم جرائم، بشمول لیکن دہشت گردی تک محدود نہیں، دہشت گردوں کی مالی مدد ، رشوت خوری، انسانی اسمگلنگ اور تارکین وطن کی اسمگلنگ، سائبر کرائم دانشورانہ املاک کے جرائم پر مرکوز ہے۔ ایف آئی اے جائے وقوعہ کی تحقیقات کی طرح تکنیکی تفتیش کی صلاحیت ، پوچھ گچھ دستاویزات، عدالتی تجزیہ اور اسی طرح سپانسر کئے گئے غیر ملکی قانون نافذ کرنے والے شراکت داروں اور تنظیموں کی ترقی کی ضروریات کو بھی پورا کرتا ہے۔ ایف آئی اے کے تربیتی کورس میں نئے داخلے ،ایف آئی اے کے لئے بنیادی اور واقفیت تربیتی کورس کا منظم طرح سے انعقاد ہے اور یہ زیادہ تر کانسٹیبل سے اسسٹنٹ ڈائریکٹر تک کے لئے ہے۔ بہر حال اینٹی کرپشن، مالی تفتیش، رشوت خوری، بین الاقوامی قانون نافذ کرنے والے غیر قانونی ہجرت پر خصوصی تربیتی ورکشاپس کی فراہمی ، ایف آئی اے کی طرف سے فراہم کردہ تربیتی پروگراموں کی شناخت ہیں۔

3 . زیر تربیت

ایف آئی اے عام طور پر اپنے افسران کی تربیت، ملک بھر میں بڑے جرائم پر کام کرنے والے، زیادہ تر وفاقی سطح پر ہونے والے جرائم، بین الاقوامی منظم جرائم اور تحقیقی و عدالتی تحقیقات کا تجزیہ کی تربیتی ضروریات کو پورا کرتا ہے۔ تاہم خصوصی تربیتی پروگرام کے لئے ہدف شائقین ، عدالتی تحقیقات، جائے وقوعہ کی تحقیقات ، سائبر کرائم اور بین الاقوامی پولیس تربیت پروگرام یکساں طور پر دیگر قومی اور صوبائی قانون نافذ کرنے والے تکنیکی ماہرین کو پیش کئے جاتے ہیں۔

4 . تربیتی عملہ اور افرادی وسائل

ایف آئی اے کے ادارے میں وسائل اور تربیت یافتہ افراد موجود ہیں، جو تفتیش کاروں، پراسیکیوٹرز، فارنسک ماہرین، تکنیکی تجزیہ کاروں اور مہارت کے متعلقہ شعبوں کی طرف سے لیکچر اور پریزینٹیشنز دیتے ہیں۔ اکیڈمی باہر کی تنظیموں اور محکموں سے بھی تربیت کے طور پر انفرادی ماہرین اور پریکٹیشنز کی خدمات بھی حاصل کرتی ہے۔ غیر ملکی قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں، غیر ملکی مشنوں اور بین الاقوامی تنظیموں کی طرف سے تربیت کی تنظیم کی صورت میں یہ ادارے متعلقہ مواد اور آلات کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے تربیت یافتہ ماہرین کو بھی لاتے ہیں۔

ادارے کے بارے میں عمومی سوالات

1. ایف آئی اے کیا ہے؟

مجریہ (VIII ایف آئی اے فیڈرل انویسٹیگیشن ایجنسی کا مخفف ہے۔ یہ ایف آئی اے ایکٹ، 1974(ایکٹ-1975 1975-10-13کے تحت قائم کیا گیا۔ ایف آئی اے اسمگلنگ، منشیات، کرنسی جرائم، غیر ملکیوں سے متعلق قوانین کے نفاذ، امیگریشن و پاسپورٹ اور بین الاصوبائی اثرات والے جرائم سے عہدہ براء ہونے کے مقصد سے قائم کیا گیاہے۔

2. ایف آئی اے کا مشن کیا ہے؟

ایف آئی اے میں مثالی میرٹ کے کلچر کو فروغ دینا، مسلسل پیشہ ورانہ تربیت فراہم کرنا، موثر داخلی احتساب کو یقینی بنانا، ٹیکنالوجی کے استعمال کی حوصلہ افزائی اور ایک بامعنی رائے کے طریقہ کار کو فروغ دینا

3 ایف آئی اے کا وژن کیا ہے؟

ایف آئی اے کا وژن ایف آئی اے ایک قانون نافذ کرنے والا ادارہ ہے جو کہ نہ صرف معاشرہ میں اپنی دیانت ، پیشہ ورانہ مہارت اور شفافیت کی وجہ سے ایک منفرد مقام کا حامل ہے، بلکہ دیگر صوبوں کی پولیس کے لیے ایک مثالی حیثیت کا حامل ہے

4. ایف آئی اے کب قائم ہوا؟

وفاقی انتظام کے تحت پولیس کا ایک ادارہ سب سے پہلے 1942ء میں جنگ عظیم دوم میں شروع ہوا تاکہ اس وقت کی حکومت ہندوستان کے محکمہ سپلائی اور خریداری میں ہونے والی خوفناک کرپشن کی تحقیقات کی جائیں۔ اس کا نام اسپیشل پولیس اسٹیبلیشمنٹ رکھا گیا۔ پاکستان کے 1947ء میں قیام کے بعد اس کا نام پاکستان اسپیشل پولیس اسٹیبلشمنٹ رکھاگیا۔ جرائم کی تحقیقات کے لئےوفاقی حکومت کے تقاضے بڑھتے جا رہے تھے، اور جناب جی احمد نے "پولیس ریفارمز " پر اپنی رپورٹ 1972-04-07کو کابینہ میں پیش کی جس میں اسمگلنگ ، منشیات ، کرنسی ، جرائم غیر ملکیوں سے متعلق قوانین کے نفاذ اور بین الصوبائی اثرات والے معاملوں سے عہدہ برا ہونے کے لئے ایک وفاقی پولیس کی تنظیم بنانے کی سفارش کی گئی جس کے نتیجے کا اجراء 1975 کو ہوا، جس سے وفاقی ادارہ تحقیقات (فیڈرل (VIII میں ایف آئی اے ایکٹ 1974(ایکٹ1975 انویسٹیگیشن ایجنسی) قائم ہوئی۔

5. ایف آئی اے کا سربراہ کون ہے؟

ایف آئی اے کا سربرہ ڈائریکٹر جنرل گریڈ اکیس 21/بائیس 22 کا بڑا پولیس آفیسر ہوتا ہے۔ جس کے صدر ہیں۔PSPدفاتر اسلام آباد میں ہیں۔ ایف آئی اے کے موجودہ ڈائریکٹر جنرل جناب *واجدضیاء* ،

6. ایف آئی اے کی نگرانی کون کرتا ہے؟

وزارتِ داخلہ، حکومت پاکستان، ایف آئی اے کی نگرانی کرتی ہے۔

7. وفاقی ادارہ تحقیقات(ایف آئی اے) کیا کرتی ہے؟

ایف آئی اے کا بنیادی کام اسمگلنگ ، مشنیات، کرنسی جرائم، غیر ملکیوں ، امیگریشن و پاسپورٹ اور بین الصوبائی مضمرات والے معاملات سے متعلق قوانین کا نفاذ ہے۔

8. میں اسمگلنگ ، رشوت خوری، جرائم اور سائبر/الیکٹرنک جرائم کی شکایت کیسے درج کروا سکتا ہوں؟

ایف آئی اے کی ویب سائیٹ پر شکایات مرکز والے لنک پر کلک کریں اور شکایات فارم میں اپنی شکایت کی تفصیلات ڈالیں۔ شکایت پر فوری عمل شروع ہو جائے گا اور اس کی کیفیت کے متعلق شکایت کنندہ کو مطلع کر دیا جائے گا۔

9. ایف آئی اے کا انسانی اسمگلنگ روکنے میں کیا کردار ہے؟

انسانی اسمگلنگ قومی و بین الاقوامی سطح پر ایک سلگتا ہوا مسئلہ ہے۔ اس لیے حکومت اس پر بھرپور توجہ دے رہی ہے۔ انسانی اسمگللنگ کے خلاف کی جانے والی کوششوں کا جائزہ لینے اور نگرانی کےلئے وزارت داخلہ میں ایک اسٹیرننگ کمیٹی قائم کی گئی ہے۔ جوائنٹ سیکریٹری (سیکیورٹی) وزارتِ داخلہ رابطہ اور معلومات کےلئے اس کے فوکل پوائنٹ مقرر کئے گےہیں۔ بڑی ایجنسی ہونے کے ناطے سے ایف آئ اے صدر دفاتر میں اینٹی ٹریفیکنگ یونٹ کے نام سے ایک شعبہ بنایا گیا ہے۔ جو انسانی اسمگلنگ سے متعلق تمام معاملات پر موثر کاروائی کرے گا۔

ایف آئی اے اکیڈمی

1 . تعارف

ایف آئی اے اکیڈمی سینئر افسر کمانڈنٹ کی سربراہی میں 1976ء میں قائم کی گئی ۔ اکیڈمی کی تربیت کو نئے داخلے اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ایف آئی اے کے وسط کیریئر افسران اور دیگر قومی اور صوبائی قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں ، جو خاص طور پر ایف آئی اے کے تقابلی مہارت رکھتے ہیں، کی ترقی کے لئے لازمی قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ اس اکیڈمی میں بین الاقوامی منظم جرائم،تیکنیکی اور فارنسک تحقیقات اور بین الاقوامی قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں کے تعاون وغیرہ سے نمٹنے کے لئے تربیت دی جاتی ہے۔

2 . تربیتی پروگرام

ایف آئی اے خصوصی تربیت کے پروگراموں پر توجہ دے رہا ہےجو اکیڈمی کی طرف سے شروع کئے گئے: اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہم منصب غیر ملکی قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں، غیر ملکی مشنوں اور بین الاقوامی تنظیموں کی طرفسے سپانسر کئے گئے پروگرام جیسے اقوام متحدہ کے دفتر کی طرف سے منشیات اور جرائم وغیرہ بھی شامل ہیں۔ تربیتی پروگرام میں زیادہ توجہ ایف آئی اے کی مجرمانہ تحقیقاتی مینڈیٹ وفاقی جرائم اور (بین الاقوامی) منظم جرائم، بشمول لیکن دہشت گردی تک محدود نہیں، دہشت گردوں کی مالی مدد ، رشوت خوری، انسانی اسمگلنگ اور تارکین وطن کی اسمگلنگ، سائبر کرائم دانشورانہ املاک کے جرائم پر مرکوز ہے۔ ایف آئی اے جائے وقوعہ کی تحقیقات کی طرح تکنیکی تفتیش کی صلاحیت ، پوچھ گچھ دستاویزات، عدالتی تجزیہ اور اسی طرح سپانسر کئے گئے غیر ملکی قانون نافذ کرنے والے شراکت داروں اور تنظیموں کی ترقی کی ضروریات کو بھی پورا کرتا ہے۔ ایف آئی اے کے تربیتی کورس میں نئے داخلے ،ایف آئی اے کے لئے بنیادی اور واقفیت تربیتی کورس کا منظم طرح سے انعقاد ہے اور یہ زیادہ تر کانسٹیبل سے اسسٹنٹ ڈائریکٹر تک کے لئے ہے۔ بہر حال اینٹی کرپشن، مالی تفتیش، رشوت خوری، بین الاقوامی قانون نافذ کرنے والے غیر قانونی ہجرت پر خصوصی تربیتی ورکشاپس کی فراہمی ، ایف آئی اے کی طرف سے فراہم کردہ تربیتی پروگراموں کی شناخت ہیں۔

3 . زیر تربیت

ایف آئی اے عام طور پر اپنے افسران کی تربیت، ملک بھر میں بڑے جرائم پر کام کرنے والے، زیادہ تر وفاقی سطح پر ہونے والے جرائم، بین الاقوامی منظم جرائم اور تحقیقی و عدالتی تحقیقات کا تجزیہ کی تربیتی ضروریات کو پورا کرتا ہے۔ تاہم خصوصی تربیتی پروگرام کے لئے ہدف شائقین ، عدالتی تحقیقات، جائے وقوعہ کی تحقیقات ، سائبر کرائم اور بین الاقوامی پولیس تربیت پروگرام یکساں طور پر دیگر قومی اور صوبائی قانون نافذ کرنے والے تکنیکی ماہرین کو پیش کئے جاتے ہیں۔

4 . تربیتی عملہ اور افرادی وسائل

ایف آئی اے کے ادارے میں وسائل اور تربیت یافتہ افراد موجود ہیں، جو تفتیش کاروں، پراسیکیوٹرز، فارنسک ماہرین، تکنیکی تجزیہ کاروں اور مہارت کے متعلقہ شعبوں کی طرف سے لیکچر اور پریزینٹیشنز دیتے ہیں۔ اکیڈمی باہر کی تنظیموں اور محکموں سے بھی تربیت کے طور پر انفرادی ماہرین اور پریکٹیشنز کی خدمات بھی حاصل کرتی ہے۔ غیر ملکی قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں، غیر ملکی مشنوں اور بین الاقوامی تنظیموں کی طرف سے تربیت کی تنظیم کی صورت میں یہ ادارے متعلقہ مواد اور آلات کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے تربیت یافتہ ماہرین کو بھی لاتے ہیں۔

کن جرائم میں پولیس حراست میں لے سکتی ہے۔

پاکستانی قوانین کے تحت کچھ جرائم ایسے ہوتے ہیں جن کی بنا پر پولیس کسی بھی فرد کو بغیر وارنٹ کے بھی اپنی حراست میں لے سکتی ہے۔ان جرائم میں قتل، ڈکیتی اور جنسی زیادتی ایسے جرائم ہیں جن کے لیے ملزم کو بغیر وارنٹ کے بھی حراست میں لیا جاسکتا ہے۔اسکے علاوہ دیگر کسی بھی قسم کے جرم کے لیئے جس میں دہشت گردی کی دفعات شامل نہ ہوں پولیس کو حراست میں لینے سے قبل وارنٹ دکھانے ہوں گے۔ان جرائم میں حراست میں مزاحمت کے خلاف پولیس کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ کسی حد تک طاقت کا استعمال کرسکتی ہے۔

پولیس عدالت کی اجازت کے بغیر کسی کے گھر یا جگہ کی تلاشی نہیں لے سکتی۔

پولیس کو یہ اختیار حاصل نہیں ہے کہ وہ عدالت کے اجازت کے بغیر کسی کے گھر میں داخل ہوجائے اور اس کے گھر کی خانہ تلاشی لے اس کے لیئے پولیس کو پہلے عدالت سے رجوع کر کے اس کی خانہ تلاشی کی وجوہات سے آگاہ کرنا ضروری ہے۔

عورت کو گرفتار کرنے کے لیئے پولیس افسر کا اسسٹنٹ سب انسپکٹر ہونا ضروری ہے۔

عورت کو گرفتار کرنے کے لیئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ پولیس افسر کم از کم اسسٹنٹ سب انسپکٹر کے عہدے کا حامل ہو۔اگر کسی سبب یہ افسر موجود نہ ہو تو اس صورت میں یہ لازم ہے کہ گرفتاری کے وقت علاقے کے کچھ ذمہ داران اور عورت کا ایک رشتے دار لازمی ہمراہ ہو۔

عورت کی تلاشی کوئی مرد پولیس والا نہیں لے سکتا۔

قانون میں یہ شق بھی موجود ہے کہ لیڈی پولیس کے علاوہ کوئی مرد پولیس والا نہ تو عورت کی تلاشی لے سکتا ہے اور نہ ہی بغیر قانونی نوٹس کے اس کے گھر میں داخل ہوسکتا ہے۔

حراست میں لیئے جانے والے شخص کے پاس اپنے وکیل کے چناؤ کا حق موجود ہوتا ہے۔

حراست میں لیئے جانے والے شخص کے پاس یہ اختیار موجود ہوتا ہے کہ وہ اپنے دفاع کے لیئے اپنی مرضی کے وکیل کا انتخاب کر سکے اور قانون اس بات کا پابند ہے کہ حامل ہذا کو یہ سہولت مہیا کرے۔اگر ملزم کے پاس وکیل کرنے کے وسائل نہیں تو وہ اس کے لیئے پاکستان بار کونسل سے مدد لے سکتا ہے۔

حراست میں لیئے گئے شخص کے ساتھ جسمانی تشدد نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

حراست میں لیئے جانے والے شخص سے ثبوت حاصل کرنے کے لیئے کسی قسم کا بھی جسمانی تشدد خلاف قانون ہے۔ایسی کسی حرکت پر قانون حراست میں لیئے جانے والے شخص کو یہ اختیار دیتا ہے کہ وہ تشدد کرنے والے کے خلاف قانونی کاروائی کا حق محفوظ رکھتا ہے۔

عورت کو غروب سے طلوع کے دوران تھانے میں نہیں رکھا جا سکتا۔

پولیس قانونی طور پر اس امر کی پابند ہے کہ وہ عورت سے تمام تفتیش دن کو روشنی میں کرے اور رات ہونے سے قبل یا تو اس کو آزاد کردے یا پھر اس کو جیل کسٹڈی میں دے دے۔

اسلامیات

باب اول — القرآن الکریم

- ـــــ قرآن مجید میں کل تیس (30) پارے ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید میں کل 114 سورتیں ہیں۔
- وہ حروف جو الگ الگ کر کے ادا کیئے جاتے ہیں۔ انھیں حروف مقطعات کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً۔ آلم۔ المص۔ آلر۔ وغیرہ وغیرہ
- البقرۃ۔ آل عمران۔ العنکبوت۔ الروم۔ لقمان اور السجدۃ کا آغاز "الم" سے ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید عربی زبان میں نازل ہوا ہے۔
- دوسرا پارہ 16 رکوع پر مشتمل ہے۔
- تیسرے پارے کا آغاز "تلک الرسول" سے ہوتا ہے۔
- سورۃ البقرۃ کے کل 286 آیات ہے۔
- آیت الکرسی تیسرے پارے میں ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں کل پانچ سورتیں ایسی ہے جن کا آغاز قُل سے ہوا ہے۔
- سورۃ الاخلاص مکی سورت ہے۔ اور اس میں چار آیات ہے۔
- سورۃ الاخلاص کو سورۃ توحید بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- سورۃ الاخلاص کو حدیث میں "ثلث القرآن" بھی کہتے ہے۔
- سورۃ لاخلاص کو تین بار پڑھنے سے پورے قرآن جتنا ثواب ملتا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں کل 14 سجدہ تلاوت ہے۔
- "سمع اللہ" کے معنی ہے۔ "اللہ نے سن لی"۔
- "اللہ الصمد" کے معنی ہے۔ "اللہ بے نیاز ہے"۔
- "قُل" کے معنی ہے۔ "آپ کہہ دیجئے"۔
- لم یلد ■ ولم یُولد ■ "نہ کسی کا باپ ہے۔ اور نہ کسی کا بیٹا"۔
- ولم یکن لہ کفوا احد ■ "اور کوئی اس کا ہمسر نہیں"۔
- ہمسر کے معنی ہے۔ برابر یا ایک ہی رتبے والا۔

قرآن مجید کی سورتوں کی قسمیں۔۔۔

- طوال: سات لمبی سورتوں کو کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے البقرہ، ال عمران، النساء، المائدہ، الاعراف، اور ساتویں میں اختلاف ہے۔
- مئون: وہ سورتیں جن کی آیات کی تعداد سو سے زیادہ یا سو کے لگ بھگ ہو۔
- مثانی: وہ سورتیں جن کی آیات کی تعداد دو سو کے لگ بھگ ہو۔
- مفصل: وہ سورتیں جن کے درمیان بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم کے ذریعے فصل کیا گیا ہو۔

- قرآن مجید کی سب سے چھوٹی سورۃ الکوثر، اور یہ تین آیات پر مشتمل ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے سورہ الحج میں مکھیوں کا ذکر آیا ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے سورہ النمل میں سلیمان علیہ السلام اور ہدہد کا واقعہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے سورہ الکہف میں حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام اور حضرت خضر علیہ السلام کا واقعہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے سورہ توبہ میں غزوہ تبوک کا ذکر آیا ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے سورہ انفال میں جنگ بدر کا واقعہ آیا ہوا ہے۔

- جزاک اللہ خیرا "اللہ تجھے بہترین بدلہ دے"۔
- رب زد نی علما "اے میرے پروردگار میرے علم میں اضافہ فرما"۔
- مکی سورتیں وہ سورتیں ہیں۔ جو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ہجرت سے پہلے نازل ہوئی ہو۔
- مدنی سورتیں وہ ہیں۔ جو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ہجرت کے بعد نازل ہوئی ہو۔
- قرآن مجید کی سب سے پہلے اترنے والی آیت "اقرا باسم ربک الذی خلق" ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی سب سے آخری آیت جو اتری ہے۔ وہ آیت یہ ہے۔"واتقو یوما ترجعون فیہ الی اللہ ثم تو فی کل نفس ماکسبت وھم لا یظلمون" سورۃ البقرہ

معروضی سوالات

✓ تسبیح کے معنی ہے؟
ا۔ پاکیزگی بیان کرنا ب۔ ذکر میں لگا رہنا ت۔ خود کو پاک کرنا ج۔ برائی سے بچنا

✓ حمد میں کس کی تعریف کی جاتی ہے؟
ا۔ آپ ص کی ب۔ اللہ تعالی کی ت۔ فرشتوں کی ج۔ جناتوں کی

✓ توحید اللہ تعالی کی ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ بیان کرتا ہیں۔
ا۔ عبادت ب۔ شکر ت۔ یکتائی ج۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ قران کریم میں احزاب ہیں۔
ا۔ چالیس ب۔ پچاس ت۔ ساٹھ ج۔ ستر

✓ قرآن کریم میں رکوع ہیں۔
ا۔ 480 ب۔ 510 ت۔ 530 ج۔ 540

✓ مدنی سورتوں کی تعداد ہیں۔
ا۔ 22 ب۔ 28 ت۔ 86 ج۔ 114

✓ مکی سورتوں کی تعداد ہیں۔
ا۔ 22 ب۔ 28 ت۔ 86 ج۔ 114

✓ حروف مقطعات سورتوں کی تعداد ہیں۔
ا۔ 29 ب۔ 25 ت۔ 21 ج۔ 17

✓ سورۃ النمل میں کتنی بار بسم اللہ آیا ہے؟
ا۔ ایک ب۔ دو ت۔ تین ج۔ چار

✓ آیت الکرسی قرآن مجید کے کس سورت میں ہے؟
ا۔ سورہ البقرہ ب۔ سورہ یوسف ت۔ سورہ توبہ ج۔ سورہ انفال

باب دوم — ایمانیات اور عبادات

- سچے دل سے یقین کر کے مان لینا اور زبان سے اقرار کرنا "ایمان" کہلاتا ہے۔
- فرشتوں میں چار بڑے اور مقرب فرشتے ہیں۔
- مشہور الہامی کتب چار ہے۔
- تورات، حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام پر نازل ہوئی ہے۔
- زبور حضرت داود علیہ السلام پر نازل ہوئی ہے۔
- انجیل حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر نازل ہوئی ہے۔
- قرآن مجید حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم پر نازل ہوئی ہے۔
- نبی کے معنی ہے۔ "خبریں دینے والا"
- رسول کے معنی ہے۔ "پیغام پہنچانے والا"
- آخرت کا معنی ہے۔ "بعد میں آنے والی"
- ارکان اسلام پانچ ہے۔ کلمہ شہادت۔ نماز۔ روزہ۔ زکواۃ۔ حج
- ــــــ شہادت کے معنی ہے "گواہی دینا"
- توحید ورسالت کے زبانی اقرار کو شہادت کہتے ہیں۔
- اسلام میں عبادت کی دو بڑی قسمیں ہیں۔ جسمانی عبادت اور مالی عبادت
- نماز اور روزہ جسمانی عبادتیں ہیں۔ جبکہ زکوۃ مالی عبادت ہے۔
- ــــــ زکوۃ کی مقدار سونے پر ساڑھے سات تولے۔ چاندی پر ساڑھے باون تولے
- زکوۃ کے مصارف آٹھ ہے۔
- "وما خلقت الجن والانس الا ليعبدون" اور میں نے جنوں اور انسانوں کو صرف اس لئے پیدا کیا ہے۔ کہ وہ میری عبادت کریں۔
- اسلام میں حقوق کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔ اللہ تعالی کے حقوق اور بندوں کے حقوق
- "لا يدخل الجنة قاطع" (بخاری ومسلم) رشتہ داری توڑنے والا جنت میں داخل نہیں ہوگا۔
- "رضوان الله عليهم اجمعين" ان سب کے لئے اللہ کی رضا ہو۔

- ✓ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کو خاتم النبیین کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو ابوالبشر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو جد الانبیاء کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام کا لقب اسرائیل ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کو آدم ثانی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت موسی علیہ السلام کو کلیم اللہ کہا جاتا ہے۔

- ✓ ارکان اسلام سے مراد دین اسلام کے وہ بنیادی اصول اور اعمال ہیں۔ جن پر اسلام کی پوری عمارت قائم ہے۔
- ✓ کلمہ شہادت کا مطلب ہے "گواہی دینا" اس کلمے کے دو حصے ہیں۔ پہلے حصے میں اللہ تعالی کی وحدانیت اور دوسرے حصے میں رسالت کی گواہی دی گئی ہیں۔
- ✓ لفظ زکواۃ قرآن مجید میں 32 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔ مکی 22 مدنی=10
- ✓ زکواۃ سن 2 ہجری میں فرض ہوئی۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ اسلام کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ سلامتی / امن ب۔ حکم ماننا ت۔ انکار کرنا ج۔ خاموش ہو جانا

✓ ایمان کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ سلامتی ب۔ حکم ماننا ت۔ انکار کرنا ج۔ یقین کرنا

✓ عبادت کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ ایمان لانا ب۔ بھروسہ کرنا ت۔ اطاعت و بندگی کرنا ج۔ نیک کام

✓ اخلاق جمع ہے۔ اس کا واحد ہے۔

ا۔ خلق ب۔ خُلق ت۔ خالق ج۔ خلقت

✓ عقیدہ کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ گرہ لگائی گئی چیز ب۔ مضبوط چیز ت۔ اٹل چیز ج۔ عقیدت رکھنا

✓ اسلام کے بنیادی عقائد ہیں۔

ا۔ تین ب۔ پانچ ت۔ سات ج۔ چھ

✓ اسلامی عقائد میں سب سے پہلے عقیدہ کونسا ہیں؟

ا۔ عقیدہ توحید ب۔ عقیدہ آخرت ت۔ عقیدہ رسالت ج۔ ختم نبوت

✓ اسلام کے بنیادی نظریات کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ا۔ قرآن ب۔ حدیث ت۔ عقائد ج۔ ایمان

✓ توحید کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟

ا۔ تین ب۔ چھ ت۔ سات ج۔ نو

✓ قرآن مجید کی اس سورت کو سورۃ توحید بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

ا۔ سورۃ الاخلاص ب۔ سورۃ الناس ت۔ سورۃ البقرہ ج۔ سورۃ الرحمان

✓ شرک کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ حصہ داری ب۔ شکیت ت۔ یکتا جاننا ج۔ سجدہ کرنا

✓ توحید کا متضاد لفظ ہے۔

ا۔ کذاب ب۔ رسالت ت۔ شرک ج۔ منافقت

✓ شرک کی اقسام ہیں۔

ا۔ دو ب۔ تین ت۔ چار ج۔ پانچ

✓ رسول کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ امن قائم کرنے والا ب۔ پیغام دینے والا ت۔ خبر دینے والا ج۔ بہترین انسان

✓ نبی کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ امن قائم کرنے والا ب۔ پیغام دینے والا ت۔ خبر دینے والا ج۔ بہترین انسان

✓ تقریباً کل انبیاء کتنے ہیں؟

ا۔ ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار ب۔ ایک لاکھ بیس ہزار ت۔ ایک لاکھ نوے ہزار ج۔ ایک لاکھ بارہ ہزار

✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے خاتم النبیین ہونے کا ذکر اس سورت میں ہے۔

ا۔ سورۃ النور ب۔ سورۃ الاعراف ت۔ سورۃ الاحزاب ج۔ سورۃ الرحمن

✓ عربی میں ختم کے معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ مہر لگانا ب۔ فارغ کرنا ت۔ مٹانا ج۔ موجود رہنا

✓ ملائکہ کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ صبر کرنے والا ب۔ عبادت کرنے والا ت۔ طاہر ج۔ قاصد

✓ آخرت کے معنی ہیں۔

ا۔ قریب میں آنے والی چیز ب۔ فنا ہونے والی چیز ت۔ بعد میں آنے والی چیز ج۔ پائیدار چیز

✓ مشہور آسمانی کتابیں کتنی ہیں۔

ا۔ ایک ب۔ چار ت۔ تین سو تیرہ ج۔ بہت سی

باب سوم — سیرت طیبہ

- **وحی** کے لفظی معنی "چپکے سے"
- اللہ تعالیٰ کا سب سے مقرب فرشتہ حضرت جبریل علیہ السلام ہے۔
- **اقرا** "پڑھئے"
- **ما انا بقاریٔ** "میں پڑھنے والا نہیں ہو"۔
- سب سے پہلے نازل ہونے والا سورت "سورۃ العلق" ہے۔
- پہلے وحی کے بعد حضرت خدیجہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو اپنے چچازاد بھائی ورقہ بن نوافل کے پاس لے گئے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم پر سب سے پہلی وحی غار حرا میں نازل ہوئی۔
- ورقہ بن نوافل تورات اور انجیل کے بہت بڑے عالم تھے۔

- ✓ مکہ مکرمہ کے پہلے کاتب وحی حضرت ابی بن کعب رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ تھے۔
- ✓ غار حرا میں پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی۔
- ✓ سورۃ الفاتحہ ایک ہی وحی میں نازل ہوئی ہے۔
- ✓ غار حرا کو اب جبل نور کہا جاتا ہے۔

دعوت اسلام

- خواتین میں سب سے پہلے حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا ایمان لائے ہے۔
- بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ایمان لائے ہے۔
- غلاموں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت زید رضی اللہ عنہ ایمان لائے ہے۔
- دوستوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ ایمان لائے ہے۔
- نبوت کے تیسرے سال اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو حکم دیا۔ **"وانزر عشیرتک الاقربین"** اور اپنے رشتہ داروں کو ڈر سناو۔
- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے دس سال کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
- حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا پیشہ تجارت تھا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اپنے خاندان کے پینتالیس افراد کو کھانے کی دعوت میں بلایا۔
- **"فاصدع بما تومر"** پس جو حکم تم کو اللہ کی طرف سے ملا ہے وہ لوگوں کو سناو۔
- ابو جہل کے اکسانے پر عقبیٰ بن ابی معیط نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی پشت مبارک پر اونٹ کی اوجھڑی لاکر ڈال دی۔
- حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مشہور کافر امیہ بن خلف کے غلام تھے۔
- حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو امیہ بن خلف سے آزاد کروایا تھا۔
- حضرت یاسر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو ابو جہل نے شہید کیا تھا۔
- حضرت سمیہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کو ابو جہل نے نیزہ مار کر شہید کر دیا تھا۔

- ✓ ہجرت کے وقت آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے غار ثور میں پناہ لی۔
- ✓ جنت کے 8 اور جہنم 7 دروازے ہیں۔
- ✓ مدینہ منورہ کا پرانا نام یثرب تھا۔
- ✓ ابو جہل کو معاذ اور معوذ رضی اللہ عنہ نے قتل کیا تھا۔
- ✓ جہنم کے داروغہ کا نام مالک ہے۔

ہجرت حبشہ / شعب ابی طالب میں محصوری اور عام الحزن

- نبوت کے پانچویں سال گیارہ مسلمان مردوں اور چار خواتین نے پہلی بار حبشہ کی طرف ہجرت کی۔

- نبوت کے چھٹے سال مسلمانوں نے حبشہ کی طرف دوسری مرتبہ پھر ہجرت کی۔ اس بار 83 مرد اور 18 خواتین شامل تھیں۔
- حبشہ میں نجاشی کے دربار میں حضرت جعفر طیار رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سورۃ مریم کی ابتدائی ایات تلاوت فرمائی۔
- عربی زبان میں شعب گھاٹی کو کہتے ہیں۔
- شعب بنی ہاشم حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے پردادا ہاشم کی ملکیت تھی۔ اس وجہ سے اسے شعب بنی ہاشم کہا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن بعد میں آپ ص کے چچا ابو طالب کی طرف منسوب ہونے کی وجہ سے شعب ابی طالب کے نام پر مشہور ہوئی۔
- حضرت حمزہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اور حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نبوت کے چھٹے سال ایمان لائے۔
- بنو ہاشم اور بنو عبد المطلب سے مکمل طور پر قطع تعلقی کی دستاویز قریش سرداروں کی طرف سے نبوت کے ساتویں سال یکم المحرام کو خانہ کعبہ میں لٹکادی گئی تھی۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے بھتیجے حکیم بن حزام کبھی کبھی گھاٹی میں چپکے سے خوراک بھجوادیا کرتے تھے۔
- اس گھاٹی میں مسلمانوں کو تین سال تک قید رکھا تھا۔
- عام الحزن اس سال کو کہتے ہیں۔ جس میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے چچا ابو طالب اور بیوی حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا انتقال ہوا تھا۔ یعنی "غم کا سال"
- بنو ہاشم میں صرف ابولہب نے اپنے خاندان والوں کا ساتھ نہ دیا تھا۔
- ابو طالب کا انتقال شعب ابی طالب کے واقعے کے چھ ماہ بعد ہوا۔

✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم مدینہ منورہ میں مدفون ہیں۔
✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے دو چچا حضرت حمزہ اور حضرت عباس رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اسلام لائے تھے۔
✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو دودھ پلانے والی دایہ کا نام بی بی حلیمہ تھی۔
✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم 53 سال مکہ میں اور 10 سال مدینہ میں رہے۔

---- سفر طائف

- نبوت کے دسویں سال حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم طائف کے سفر پر روانہ ہوئے۔
- طائف مکہ سے جنوب کی طرف ایک سو بارہ کلو میٹر کے فاصلے پر ایک مقام کا نام ہے۔
- طائف کے سفر میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ساتھ حضرت زید بن حارث تھے۔
- طائف میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے تین سرداروں سے ملاقات کی۔ جو تینوں بھائی تھے۔
- اللھم اھد قومی فانھم لا یعلمون "اے اللہ۔۔ میری قوم کو ہدایت دے، یہ جانتے نہیں"۔
- طائف سے پانچ کلو میٹر کے فاصلے پر عتبہ بن ربیعہ کا باغ تھا جو کہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے چچا تھے۔ اُس میں ایک عیسائی غلام "عداس" نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو انگوروں کا گچھا دیا۔
- حجاج بن یوسف کا تعلق طائف کے ایک قبیلے بنو ثقیف سے تھا۔ جس نے قرآن مجید پر آعراب لگوائے۔

عشرہ مبشرہ
حضرت ابو بکر۔ حضرت عمر۔ حضرت عثمان۔ حضرت علی
حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص۔ حضرت ابو عبیدہ بن الجراح
حضرت عبد الرحمن بن عوف۔ حضرت زبیر حضرت طلحہ۔
حضرت سعد بن زاید

---- معراج

- معراج بلندی پر چڑھنے کو کہتے ہیں۔
- معراج کا واقع نبوت کے دسویں سال رجب کی ستائیسویں رات کو پیش ایا۔
- معراج سفر کے دو مرحلے تھے۔ اسراء اور معراج

- **اسراء:** وہ مرحلہ جس میں اللہ تعالیٰ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو ایک ہی رات میں مسجد حرام سے مسجد اقصیٰ تک لے گیا۔
- **معراج:** مسجد اقصیٰ سے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو اسی رات آسمانوں اور ان سے بھی اوپر کے سفر کے لئے لے جایا گیا۔
- مسجد اقصیٰ کو **بیت المقدس** بھی کہتے ہیں۔ یہ مسلمانوں کا **قبلہ اول** بھی ہے۔
- جس جانور کے زریعے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے معراج کا سفر کیا۔ اسے **بُراق** کہتے ہیں۔
- **پہلے آسمان** پر **حضرت آدم علیہ السلام** سے ملاقات کی۔
- **دوسرے آسمان** پر **حضرت عیسیٰ** اور **حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام** سے ملاقات کی۔
- **تیسرے آسمان** پر **حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام** سے ملاقات کی۔
- **چوتھے آسمان** پر **حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام** ملاقات کی۔
- **پانچویں آسمان** پر **حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام** سے ملاقات کی۔
- **چھٹے آسمان** پر **حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام** سے ملاقات کی۔
- **ساتویں آسمان** پر **حضرت ابراہیم السلام** سے کی ملاقات ہوئی۔
- حضرت **جبرائیل علیہ السلام** نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ساتھ **سدرۃ المنتہیٰ** تک سفر کیا۔
- **نماز** واقع معراج کے دوران فرض ہوئی۔

اصل نام	
✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ	عبداللہ
✓ ابو جہل	عمر بن ہشام
✓ ابو حنیفہ	نعمان بن ثابت
✓ شاہ ولی اللہ	قطب الدین احمد
✓ مجدد الف ثانی	شیخ احمد سرہندی
✓ حضرت ابو ہریرہ	عبدالرحمان بن صخر
✓ حضرت ابو عبیدہ ابن الجراح	عامر
✓ امام بخاری	محمد بن اسماعیل

----ہجرت مدینہ

ہجرت مدینہ پیغمبر اسلام حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اوان کے صحابہ کی طرف سے مکہ مکرمہ سے یثرب منتقیل ہو جانے کے عمل کو کہتے ہیں۔ جو 12 ربیع الاول 13 نبوی (جو بعد میں پہلا ہجری سال کہلایا)، بمطابق 24 دسمبر 622ء عیسوی بروز جمعہ کو ہوئی۔

- **مدینہ منورہ** کا پُرانا نام **یثرب** تھا۔
- جب حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے یثرب ہجرت کی تو اس کا نام **مدینہ النبی** یعنی نبی صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا شہر ہو گیا۔ جسے اب **مدینہ** کہتے ہیں۔
- یثرب یعنی مدینہ مکہ سے **شمال** کی جانب ساڑھے **تین سو کلو میٹر** کے فاصلے پر ایک سرسبز و شاداب علاقہ تھا۔
- مکہ سے مدینہ ہجرت کے دوران حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم اور حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے **غار ثور** میں **تین دن** قیام کیا۔
- غار ثور کے بعد حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے یثرب کے قریب **قُبا** کی بستی میں چند دن قیام کیا۔ اور اسلام کی **پہلی مسجد** تعمیر فرمائی۔ جسے **مسجد قُبا** کہتے ہیں۔
- **گیارہ نبوی** میں یثرب کے **12** آدمی مسلمان ہو گئے تھے۔
- **بارہ نبوی** میں یثرب کے **72** آفراد مسلمان ہو گئے تھے۔
- **کلمہ طیبہ** قرآن مجید میں **دو دفعہ** ایا ہے۔
- **سورۃ البقرہ** قرآن مجید کی **طویل ترین** سورت ہے۔
- **الکوثر** قرآن مجید کی **مختصر ترین** سورت ہے۔

اسلامی مہینوں کے نام
✓ محرم الحرام
✓ صفر المظفر
✓ ربیع الاول
✓ ربیع الثانی
✓ جمادی الاول
✓ جمادی الثانی
✓ رجب المرجب
✓ شعبان المعظم
✓ رمضان المبارک
✓ شوال
✓ ذی قعدہ
✓ ذوالحج

- پہلا سجدہ قرآن مجید کے نویں پارے میں سورۃ الانعام میں ایا ہے۔
- سورۃ توبہ ایک ایسی سورت ہے جو بغیر بسم اللہ کے شروع ہوتا ہے۔
- سورۃ النمل میں دو بسم اللہ ائے ہیں۔
- حضرت خالد بن سعید پہلا وحی لکھنے والا صحابی ہے۔
- حضرت عثمان پہلا حافظ قرآن ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں بارہ غزوات کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں نماز کا لفظ سات سو مرتبہ ایا ہیں۔

القاب

- ✓ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام : صفی اللہ
- ✓ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام : امام الناس، ابو انبیاء، خلیل اللہ
- ✓ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام : ابو عرب، ذبیح اللہ
- ✓ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام : روح اللہ
- ✓ حضرت داود علیہ السلام : خلیفۃ اللہ
- ✓ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام : شیخ الانبیاء، نجی اللہ، ابو البشر ثانی
- ✓ حضرت یونس علیہ السلام : ذوالنون (Lord of Fish)
- ✓ حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ : ذوالنورین
- ✓ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ : امام الامت
- ✓ حضرت علی رضی اللہ : نجیب اسلام، باب العلم، اسد اللہ
- ✓ حضرت حسین رضی اللہ : شبیر

معروضی سوالات

✓ وحی کے لفظی معنی ہے۔

ا۔ بلانا ب۔ چپکے سے ت۔ ظاہری طور سے ج۔ لے کر آنا

✓ پہلی وحی میں کتنی آیات شامل تھی؟

ا۔ تین ب۔ چار ت۔ پانچ ج۔ چھ

✓ پہلی وحی میں کونسی سورت نازل ہوئی؟

ا۔ سورۃ البقرہ ب۔ سورۃ الاخلاص ت۔ سورۃ العلق ج۔ سورۃ الفلق

✓ دو وحی کے درمیان کچھ عرصے تک وحی نہ آنے کا زمانہ کہلاتا ہے۔

ا۔ بدء الوحی ب۔ فترۃ الوحی ت۔ نہایۃ الوحی ج۔ وقفہ

✓ پہلی وحی کے نزول کے وقت حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو کس کے پاس لے گئیں؟

ا۔ چچازاد بھائی ب۔ ماموں ت۔ چچا ج۔ دادا

✓ ورقہ بن نوافل کے بہت بڑے عالم تھے۔

ا۔ زبور ب۔ تورات ت۔ انجیل ج۔ ب، ت

✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی۔

ا۔ غار حرا ب۔ غار ثور ت۔ جبل اسد ج۔ کوہ طور

✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مکہ کے مشہور تھے۔

ا۔ کسان ب۔ عالم ت۔ تاجر ج۔ اُستاد

✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے نبوت کے بعد کتنے عرصے تک خاموشی سے دعوت اسلام کا کام کیا؟

ا۔ ایک ب۔ دو ت۔ تین ج۔ چار

✓ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کتنے سال کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا؟

ا۔ اٹھ سال ب۔ دس سال ت۔ بارہ سال ج۔ سولہ سال

✓ مسلمانوں نے نبوت کے کتنے سال بعد پہلی دفعہ حبشہ کی طرف ہجرت کی؟

ا۔ تین سال ب۔ چار سال ت۔ پانچ سال ج۔ چھ سال

✓ مسلمانوں نے نبوت کے کتنے سال بعد دوسری دفعہ حبشہ کی طرف ہجرت کی؟

ا۔ تین سال ب۔ چار سال ت۔ پانچ سال ج۔ چھ سال

✓ نجاشی کے دربار میں حضرت جعفر طیار رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کس سورہ کی تلاوت فرمائی؟

ا۔ سورہ مریم ب۔ سورہ البقرہ ت۔ سورہ النمل ج۔ سورہ توبہ

✓ حضرت حمزہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اور حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نبوت کو نسے سال ایمان لے آئے؟

ا۔ پہلے سال ب۔ دوسرے سال ت۔ پانچویں سال ج۔ چھٹے سال

✓ شعب کے معنی ہے۔

ا۔ گھر ب۔ گھاٹی ت۔ راستہ ج۔ میدان

✓ عام الحزن کے معنی ہے۔

ا۔ عام لوگ ب۔ عام دن ت۔ غم کا سال ج۔ غم کا سایہ

باب چہارم — آداب و اخلاق، ایمان داری

➢ نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی ایمان داری اور سچائی کی وجہ سے آپ کا لقب ہی صادق و آمین یعنی سچا اور ایمان دار مشہور ہو گیا تھا۔

➢ ایمان داری کا مطلب ہے کہ مسلمان ہر شخص کے ساتھ معاملہ اپنے ایمان کی روشنی میں کرے۔

➢ دیانت کا لفظ دین سے نکلا ہے۔ اس کا معنی ہے۔ کسی کا دین دار ہونا۔

➢ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو نصحت فرمائی کہ لوگوں کی آمانتیں ان تک پہنچا کر مدینہ آجائیں۔

➢ ایۃ المنافق ثلاث "منافق کی تین نشانیاں ہیں"۔

➢ ۱۔ اذاحدث کذب "جب بات کرتا ہے۔ تو جھوٹ بولتا ہے"۔

➢ ۲۔ واذا وعد اخلف "اور جب وعدہ کرتا ہے۔ تو اسے پورا نہیں کرتا ہے"۔

➢ ۳۔ واذا اوتمن خان "اور جب اس کے پاس امانت رکھوائی جائے تو وہ اس میں خیانت کرتا ہے"۔

➢ اللہ کی راہ میں وطن چھوڑنا ہجرت کہلاتا ہے۔

۔۔۔۔ سادگی

- دکھاوے اور فضول خرچی سے بچتے ہوئے صرف ضروری استعمال کی چیزوں پر گزارہ کرنا **سادگی** کہلاتا ہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے لباس میں عام طور پر **قمیص، تہہ بند**، اور **چادر** شامل ہوا کرتی تھی۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم ایسا لباس نہیں پہنتے جس سے **غرور** ظاہر ہوتا۔
- **حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا** کی شادی **حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** سے مسجد میں منعقد ہوئی۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا فرمان ہے۔ کہ میں **غلاموں** کی طرح کھانا کھاتا ہوں۔
- ضرورت سے زیادہ بے فائدہ خرچ کو **فضول خرچی** کہتے ہیں۔

القاب

- ✓ حضرت عباس رضی اللہ: ساقی زم زم
- ✓ حضرت ابوذر غفاری: فسخ الاسلام
- ✓ حضرت طلحہ رضی اللہ: فیاض
- ✓ حضرت یعقوب: اسرائیل
- ✓ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام: کلیم اللہ
- ✓ حضرت شعیب: خطیب الانبیاء
- ✓ سعد بن ابی وقاص رض: فاتح ایران
- ✓ عمر بن العاص رضی اللہ: فاتح مصر
- ✓ ابو جہل: ابو الحکم

۔۔۔۔ خدمت خلق

- اللہ تعالیٰ کی مخلوق کو فائدہ پہنچا کر اس کے ساتھ اچھا برتاو کرنا۔ **خدمت خلق** کہلاتا ہے۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔

احسن کما احسن اللہ الیک " تو (لوگوں کے ساتھ) اچھا سلوک کر، جیسا کہ اللہ نے تیرے ساتھ بھلائی کی ہے"۔

- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔

خیر الناس انفعھم للناس "تمام لوگوں میں اچھا وہ شخص ہے۔ جو لوگوں کے لئے زیادہ فائدہ مند ہو"۔

- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا فرمان ہے۔

افشوا السلام "(آپس میں) سلام پھیلاو۔ **واطعموا الطعام** "(لوگوں کو) کھانا کھلاو"۔

- مدینہ منورہ میں 17 ہجری کو **حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کے دور میں قحط پڑا تھا۔
- اسلام نے **خدمت خلق** پر بڑا زور دیا ہے۔

۔۔۔۔ آداب مجلس

- کسی جگہ لوگوں کا مل جل کر اکٹھے بیٹھنا **مجلس** کہلاتا ہے۔
- مجلس کے آداب میں ایک ادب یہ ہے۔ کہ **صدر مجلس** کے لئے مناسب جگہ رکھی جائے۔
- مجلس میں بیٹھ کر سرگوشیوں میں بات کرنے کے عمل کو **شیطان** کا عمل قرار دیا ہے۔
- ہر کام کو اس کے مقررہ وقت پر کرنا **وقت کی پابندی** کہلاتا ہے۔
- دن رات اور موسم بھی وقت کی پابندی کے ساتھ بدلتے رہتے ہیں۔
- عبادات میں اگر وقت کی پابندی کا لحاظ نہ رکھا جائے۔ تو **عبادات** ہی نہیں ہوتی۔
- اگر ہم وقت کی **قدر و قیمت** پہچان لیں تو ہم کبھی بھی اپنا وقت ضائع نہ کریں۔

القاب

- ✓ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی کنیت: ابو القاسم
- ✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ: طاہرہ
- ✓ حضرت سارہ رضی اللہ: ام الانبیاء
- ✓ حضرت جبرائیل: روح القدوس۔ روح الامین
- ✓ خالد بن ولید: سیف اللہ
- ✓ حضرت بلال حبشی: موذن رسول
- ✓ حضرت زید بن حارث: محبوب رسول

- ہمارا ملک جس میں ہم پیدا ہوئے اور زندگی گزارتے ہیں۔ اسے **وطن** کہا جاتا ہے۔
- پاکستان رمضان المبارک کی **ستائیسویں رات** یعنی لیلۃ القدر میں وجود میں آیا تھا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے مکہ سے ہجرت کرتے ہوئے فرمایا تھا۔ کہ اے مکہ میں تجھ سے بہت **محبت** کرتا ہوں۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ کی راہ میں وطن چھوڑنا کہلاتا ہے۔

ا۔ مسافر ب۔ **ہجرت** ت۔ پردیسی ج۔ حمایت

✓ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے منافق کی نشانیاں بتائی ہیں۔

ا۔ دو ب۔ **تین** ت۔ چار ج۔ پانچ

✓ ایمان داری کا مطلب ہے کہ مسلمان ہر شخص کے ساتھ معاملہ اپنے۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کی روشنی میں کرے۔

ا۔ دین ب۔ **ایمان** ت۔ اصول ج۔ قانوں

✓ دکھاوے اور فضول خرچی سے بچتے ہوئے صرف ضروری استعمال کی چیزوں پر گزارہ کرنا۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کہلاتا ہے

ا۔ تقویٰ ب۔ بچت ت۔ **سادگی** ج۔ کنجوسی

✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی بیٹی حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی شادی کس صحابی کے ساتھ ہوئی تھی؟

ا۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ت۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ج۔ **حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ**

✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا فرمان ہے۔ کہ میں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کی طرح کھانا کھاتا ہوں۔

ا۔ امیروں ب۔ **غلاموں** ت۔ فقیروں ج۔ مہمانوں

✓ خدمت خلق سے مراد یہ ہے۔ کہ اللہ تعالیٰ کی۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کو فائدہ پہنچا کر اس کے ساتھ اچھا برتاو کیا جائے۔

ا۔ بنائی ہوئی دُنیا ب۔ لوگوں ت۔ جانوروں ج۔ **مخلوق**

✓ **افشوا السلام** کے معنی ہے۔

ا۔ **آپس میں "سلام پھیلاو"** ب۔ آپس میں "لڑو نہیں" ت۔ سلام کا جواب دو ج۔ سلامتی ہو

✓ **واطعموا الطعام** کے معنی ہے۔

ا۔ کھانا کھاو ب۔ **لوگوں کو "کھانا کھلاو"** ت۔ لوگوں کو "کھانا اور رہائش دو" ج۔ کھانے کے لئے بلاو

✓ مدینہ میں قحط پڑھنے پر کس صحابی نے مہنگے داموں کی بجائے مفت میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی مخلوق میں تقسیم کیا؟

ا۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ت۔ **حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** ج۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

✓ تمام لوگوں میں اچھا وہ شخص ہے۔ جو لوگوں کو۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ پہنچائے۔

ا۔ **فائدہ** ب۔ نقصان ت۔ منافع ج۔ کھانا

✓ اپنے فائدے کو۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کے فائدے پر قربان کر دینا خدمت خلق کی اعلیٰ مثال ہے۔

ا۔ گھر والوں ب۔ دوسروں ت۔ مسلمانوں ج۔ بھائیوں

✓ مدینہ منورہ میں کس سال کس میں قحط پڑا تھا؟

ا۔ ۱۴ ہجری ب۔ ۱۵ ہجری ت۔ ۱۶ ہجری ج۔ ۱۷ ہجری

✓ مدینہ میں کس خلیفہ کے عہد میں قحط پڑا تھا؟

ا۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ت۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ج۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

✓ کسی جگہ لوگوں کا مل جل کر بیٹھنا۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کہلاتا ہے۔

ا۔ اتفاق ب۔ مجلس ت۔ کنبہ ج۔ بھیڑ

باب پنجم — ہدایت کے سر چشمے/مشاہیر اسلام

- حضرت ابراھیم علیہ السلام کے دو بیٹے تھے۔ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام اور حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام
- حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی نسل سے صرف ایک نبی آئے۔ وہ ہے ہمارے پیارے نبی حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم
- حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام کے بیٹے حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام تھے۔ جن کا لقب اسرائیل تھا۔ جس کے معنی عبداللہ ہے۔ اور بنی اسرائیل کا معنی ہے۔ اسرائیل کی اولاد۔
- حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا تعلق بھی بنی اسرائیل سے تھا۔
- مصری اور بنی اسرئیل کے نوجوانوں کے درمیان جھگڑے میں حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام نے مصری کو مکہ مار کر قتل کر دیا تھا۔
- سزا کے ڈر سے حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام مدین میں حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام کے پاس دس سال قیام پزیر رہیں۔
- حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی شادی حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام کی بیٹی سے ہوئی تھی۔
- حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کے ساتھ اللہ تعالیٰ پہلی دفعہ ہم کلام طویٰ وادی میں ہوا۔
- موسیٰ علیہ السلام اللہ تعالیٰ کے ساتھ کوہ طور پر ہم کلام ہوتے تھے۔
- مصر کے بادشاہ فرعون کو اس کے مجومیوں نے خبر دی تھی۔
- موسیٰ علیہ السلام کوہ طور پر گئے۔ تو انھوں نے گائے کے بچھڑے کے مجسمے کی پوجا شروع کر دی۔
- بنی اسرائیل میں غلامی کی وجہ سے بزدلی کی خامی پیدا ہو گئی تھی۔

✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
✓ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا ذکر قرآن مجید کے 28 سپاروں میں موجود ہے
✓ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا ذکر قرآن مجید کے 36 سورتوں میں موجود ہے

..... حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ہجرت سے چالیس سال قبل پیدا ہوئے تھے۔
- حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ کا شمار اُن سترہ لوگوں میں تھا۔ جو نبوت کے وقت لکھنا جانتے تھے۔

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- حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ مسلمانوں کے دوسرے خلیفہ تھے۔
- حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ نے 22 لاکھ مربع میل علاقے پر حکومت کی۔
- حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ "سورۃ طٰہٰ" سن کر مسلمان ہو گئے تھے۔
- حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نبوت کے "چھٹے سال" ایمان لائے تھے۔

- ✓ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی کنیت ابو حفص تھی۔
- ✓ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا تعلق بنو عدی سے تھا۔
- ✓ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے والد کا نام خطاب اور والدہ کا نام حنتمہ تھی۔
- ✓ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی مدت خلافت دس سال چھ مہینے اور چار دن رہی۔ "مہینوں اور دنوں میں اختلاف ہے"

معروضی سوالات

✓ اسلام میں خلافت کی بنیاد کس صحابی کے عہد سے پڑی؟

ا۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ت۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ج۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

✓ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ہجرت سے کتنا عرصہ پہلے پیدا ہوئے تھے؟

ا۔ دس سال ب۔ بیس سال ت۔ تیس سال ج۔ چالیس سال

✓ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مسلمانوں کے خلیفہ تھے۔

ا۔ پہلے ب۔ دوسرے ت۔ تیسرے ج۔ چوتھے

✓ کس صحابی کے اسلام لانے سے مسلمانوں کی بڑی ہمت بندھی؟

ا۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ت۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ج۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

✓ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے دور میں کس / کن بادشاہ / بادشاہوں کی حکومت / حکومتیں ٹوٹ کر مسلمانوں کی حکومت کا حصہ بن گئیں؟

ا۔ قیصر ب۔ کسریٰ ب۔ "ا" اور "ب" دونوں ج۔ کوئی نہیں

اسلامیات

باب اول،دوم | القرآن الکریم ۔۔۔ ایمانیات اور عبادات

- اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنے بندوں کی رہنمائی اور ہدایت کے لئے اپنے نبی اور رسول بھیجے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسانوں کی ہدایت اور رہنمائی کے لئے تقریباً کم و بیش ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار کم و بیش نبی اور رسول بھیجے ہیں۔
- حضرت آدم علیہ السلام سب سے پہلے اور حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم آخری رسول ہیں۔
- آسمانی کتابوں میں سب سے آخری کتاب قرآن مجید ہے۔
- قرآن مجید آخری کتاب ہونے کی وجہ سے ہر لحاظ سے مکمل ضابطہ حیات ہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ کہ قرآن مجید کے ایک حرف پڑھنے سے دس نیکیاں ملتی ہے۔
- "آلم" پڑھنے سے تیس نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کے سب سے اہم کام وضو ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی تلاوت شروع کرنے سے پہلے "تعوذ اور تسمیہ" پڑھنا چاہیے۔
- آیت الکرسی تیسرے پارے میں ہیں۔
- قرآن کریم میں کل 114 سورتیں ہیں۔
- سورۃ النساء چوتھے پارے میں شروع ہوتا ہے۔
- چھٹے پارے کے شروع میں لفظ لایحب اللہ لکھا گیا ہے۔
- قرآن کریم کو صحیح تلفظ کے ساتھ پڑھنے کے علم کو تجوید کہتے ہیں۔
- قرآن کریم کے ایک پارے میں چار حصے ہوتے ہیں۔
- سورۃ النساء میں کل 176 آیات ہے۔
- سورۃ آل عمران میں کل 200 آیات ہیں۔
- سورۃ المائدہ میں کل 16 رکوع ہیں۔
- پانچویں پارے میں کل 17 رکوع ہیں۔
- الحمد کے معنی تعریف کے ہے۔
- سورۃ الفاتحہ کی وجہ تسمیہ یہ ہے۔ کہ اس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف بیان کی گئی ہے۔
- سب سے افضل درود "درود ابراہیمی" ہے۔

- ✓ قرآن (پڑھی جانے والی کتاب) سورۃ المزمل میں پہلی بار آیا ہے
- ✓ قرآن مجید کے 120 صفاتی نام ہے۔ جیسا کہ کلام اللہ۔ الفرقان

- ✓ 23 سال کے عرصے میں پورا قرآن نازل ہوا۔
- ✓ عروس القرآن سورۃ الرحمن کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ زینت قرآن سورہ الرحمن کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ قلب قرآن سورہ یسن کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ سورہ الاساس سورہ اخلاص کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ حروف شمسیہ تعداد میں 14 ہے۔
- ✓ حروف قمریہ تعداد میں 14 ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ "الف" کا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے کم "ظ" کا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں سکندر ذوالقرنین کا ذکر سورۃ الکھف میں ایا ہے
- ✓ توقیفی ترتیب سے مراد حضور صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے دی ہوئی ترتیب ہے۔
- ✓ لفظ قرآن، قرآن مجید میں 70 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں پانچ مساجد کا ذکر آیا ہے۔

ا۔ مسجد حرم ۲۔ مسجد اقصیٰ ۳۔ مسجد قباء ۴۔ مسجد نبوی ۵۔

- قرآن کریم کے سب سے آخری سورۃ کا نام **سورۃ الناس** ہے۔
- نماز میں بیٹھنے کی حالت کو **تشہد** کہتے ہیں۔
- دنیا کی مثال ایک **مسافر خانے** کی طرح ہے۔
- مسلمان کا آصل منزل **آخرت** ہے۔
- اس دنیا میں انسان کی آمد کا مقصد **عبادت** کرنا ہے۔
- رسول پاک کی اطاعت دراصل **اللہ تعالیٰ** کی اطاعت ہے۔
- سنت کے لفظی معنی **طریقہ یا راستہ** کے ہیں۔
- انسانوں کی رہنمائی کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ نے **انبیاء** کو بھیجا ہے۔
- ارکان اسلام کی تعداد **پانچ** ہیں۔
- زکوۃ **مالی** قسم کی عبادت ہے۔
- انسان کا نامہ اعمال **"کراماکاتبین"** فرشتے لکھتے ہیں۔
- حضرت عبداللہ بن، مسعود رضی اللہ عنہ **ایک صحابی** تھے۔
- **"دُنیا آخرت کی کھیتی ہے"۔**

نماز کے ضروری اصلاحات

- ✓ نماز میں کھڑے ہوتے وقت اللہ اکبر کہتے ہوئے دونوں ہاتھوں کو کندھوں یا کانوں تک اُٹھانے کو تکبیر تحریمہ کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ دُعائے استفتاح کا پڑھنا مثلاً "سبحانک اللھم وبحمدک وتبارک اسمک وتعالی جدک ولا غیرک" ثنا کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ تکبیر تحریمہ سے لے کر رکوع تک کا عمل قیام کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ اعوذ باللہ من الشیطن الرجیم پڑھنا تعوذ کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم پڑھنا تسمیہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ قیام میں قرآن مجید پڑھنا قرات کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ تکبیر تحریمہ کے بعد اور سورہ فاتحہ کے بعد چند لمحے خاموش رہنا سکتہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ قیام کے بعد گھٹنوں پر دونوں ہاتھ رکھ کر جھکنا رکوع کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ رکوع کے بعد کھڑا ہونے کے بعد تھوڑی دیر ٹھہرنا قومہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ دو سجدوں کے درمیان تھوڑی دیر ٹھہرے رہنا جلسہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ نماز میں التحیات کے لئے بیٹھنا تشہد کہلاتا ہے۔

- "بے شک تمھارے لئیے اللہ کے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی زندگی **بہترین نمونہ** ہے"۔
- جس نے رسول کی اطاعت کی۔ اس نے اللہ کی اطاعت کی۔ یہ ایک **قرآنی آیات** ہے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسانوں کو اپنے احکامات کے مطابق زندگی گزارنے کے لئے اپنی ھدایت **قرآن پاک** کی شکل مین اتاری۔
- نماز اور روزے کے بارے میں ہمیں مکمل تفصیلات **سنت نبوی صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم** سے ملتی ہیں۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی زندگی ہمارے لئے **بہترین نمونہ** ہے۔
- انسان دو چیزوں کے مرکب سے بنا ہے۔ **۱۔بدن ۲۔روح**
- بدن ظاہری غذا سے پرورش پاتا ہے۔ اور **روح** کے لئے دین اور اعمال صالح کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔
- **"لقد کان لکم فی رسول اللہ اُسوۃ حسنۃ"** بے شک تمہارے لئے اللہ کے رسول کی زندگی بہترین نمونہ ہے۔
- **"وما ینطق عن الھوی۔ ان ھو الا وحی یوحی"** اور رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم خواہش نفس سے منہ سے بات نہیں نکالتے ہیں۔ یہ تو اللہ تعالیٰ کا حکم ہے جو بھیجا جاتا ہے۔
- **"من یطع الرسول فقد اطاع اللہ"** جس نے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اطاعت کی بے شک اس نے اللہ کی اطاعت کی۔
- **صحابہ کرام رضی اللہ عنہم** اپنی زندگی کے ہر معاملے میں رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اطاعت اور پیروی کرتے تھے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کا ارشاد ہے کہ **"اگر تم رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اطاعت کروگے تو ھدایت پاوگے"۔**
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسانوں کو اپنے احکامات کے مطابق زندگی گزارنے کے لئے اپنی ھدایت **قرآن مجید** کی شکل میں اتاری۔

- آخری حج کے موقع پر رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے ارشاد فرمایا "لوگو اتم حج کا طریقہ مجھ سے سیکھ لو"۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اپنی حیات مبارکہ میں صرف ایک بار حج کیا ہے۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا ارشاد گرامی ہے۔ "لوگو! میں تمھارے لئے دو چیزیں چھوڑ کے جارہا ہوں۔ اگر تم ان کو مضبوطی سے پکڑو تو تم ہرگز گمراہ نہ ہوگے۔ ان میں سے ایک اللہ کی کتاب اور دوسری میری سنت ہے"۔
- حدیث اور سنت دونوں ایک چیز ہیں۔ حدیث کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔
  - حدیث قولی۔ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی باتیں
  - حدیث فعلی۔ وہ کام جو رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے کئے ہو۔
  - حدیث تقریری۔ وہ اعمال جو رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے سامنے کئے گئے ہو اور رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے خاموشی اختیار کی ہو۔
- مسلمانوں پر دن رات میں پانچ نمازیں فرض ہیں۔
- نماز جمعہ مسلمانوں پر ہجرت مدینہ سے پہلے فرض ہوئی ہے۔
- جمعہ کا دن سب سے افضل ترین دن ہے۔
- جمعہ نماز فرض ہے۔
- نماز جمعہ جامع مسجد میں ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- عیدین سے مراد دو عیدیں ہیں۔ عید کے معنی ہے بار بار آنے والی
- عید الفطر یکم شوال کو منائی جاتی ہے۔
- عید کی نماز کی دو رکعتیں ہے۔ اور یہ واجب ہے۔
- عید الاضحیٰ ذوالحج کی دس تاریخ کو منائی جاتی ہے۔
- عید الاضحیٰ کی کے دن جانوروں کی قربانی حضرت ابراھیم علیہ السالم اور حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی سنت کی پیروی میں دی جاتی ہے۔
- عید کی نماز کے لئے آذان یا اقامت نہیں کہی جاتی۔
- قربانی کے گوشت کے تین حصے کئے جاتے ہیں۔ ایک حصہ غریبوں کے لئے۔ دوسرا حصہ رشتہ داروں کے لئے۔ اور تیسرا حصہ گھر والوں کے لئے رکھا جاتا ہے۔
- روزے کے لئے قرآن مجید میں لفظ "صیام" آیا ہے۔ جو صوم کی جمع ہے۔ اور صوم کا مطلب ہے۔ "رک جانا" یا "خاموش رہنا"۔
- جمعہ کے دن سورۃ کہف پڑھنا دجال کے فتنے سے نجات دلاتا ہے۔
- نماز کے بعد اسلام نے جس عبادت پر زور دیا ہے۔ وہ روزہ ہے۔
- روزہ اسلام کا تیسرا رکن ہے۔

✓ واقعہ معراج سے قبل صرف دو نمازیں تھیں۔ ایک سورج نکلنے سے پہلے یعنی فجر اور دوسری سورج غروب ہونے سے پہلے یعنی عصر، جبکہ واقع معراج کے بعد پانچ نمازیں فرض ہوئی۔

✓ روزہ سن 2 ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
✓ زکواۃ سن 2 ہجری میں فرض ہوئی۔
✓ شراب سن 4 ہجری میں حرام ہوا۔
✓ عورتوں کے لئے پردے کا حکم 5 ہجری میں ہوا۔
✓ مکہ مکرمہ 8 ہجری میں فتح ہوا۔
✓ حج 9 ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔

آپ ص نے 9 رمضان المبارک کے روزے رکھے۔ اس لئے کہ ہجرت کے دوسرے سال شعبان میں رمضان المبارک کے روزے فرض ہوئے تھے۔ اور آپ ص گیارہ ہجری ربیع الاول کے مہینے میں فوت ہوئے تھے۔

- یاایھاالذین امنوکتب علیکم الصیام کماکتب علی الذین من قبلکم لعلکم تتقون"۔ "اے ایمان والوا۔ تم پر روزے فرض کئے گئے ہیں۔ جس طرح تم سے پہلے لوگوں پر فرض کیے گئے تھے۔ تاکہ تم پرہیز گار بن جاو"۔ البقرہ
- جنت کے جس دروازے سے روزہ دار اندر داخل ہو گا اس کا نام "ریان" ہے۔
- روزے میں ایک فرض کا ثواب ستر کے برابر اور ایک نفل کا ثواب ایک فرض کے برابر ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ بے شک ہم نے قرآن کو شب قدر میں نازل کیا اور تمہیں کیا معلوم کی شب قدر کیا ہے۔ شب قدر ہزار مہینوں سے بہتر رات ہے۔
- روزہ دار کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ نے پانچ انعامات مقرر کئے ہیں۔
- رمضان کے روزے دو ہجری میں فرض ہوئے۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنی مخلوق کی ہدایت اور رہنمائی کے لئے بھیجے؟

الف۔ انبیاء ب۔ فرشتے ج۔ اولیاء د۔ جنات

✓ انبیاء کی تعداد کم و بیش کتنی ہے؟

الف۔ ایک لاکھ دس ہزار ب۔ ایک لاکھ چودہ ہزار ج۔ ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار د۔ ایک لاکھ چونتیس ہزار

✓ "الم" قرآن پاک کے حروف ہیں۔ ان کو پڑھنے سے کتنی نیکیاں ملیں گی؟

الف۔ 20 ب۔ 30 ج۔ 40 د۔ 50

✓ قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کے لئے سب سے اہم کام کون سا ہے؟

الف۔ غسل ب۔ خوشبو لگانی چاہیے ج۔ نئے کپڑے پہننے چاہیے د۔ وضو

✓ تلاوت قرآن سے پہلے کیا پڑھنا چاہئیے؟

الف۔ تعوذ و تسمیہ ب۔ درود و سلام ج۔ دعائے قنوت د۔ سورۃ فاتحہ

✓ آیت الکرسی کونسے پارے میں ہے؟

الف۔ پہلے ب۔ دوسرے ج۔ تیسرے د۔ چوتھے

✓ سورۃ النساء۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ پارے میں شروع ہوتا ہے۔

الف۔ 7 ب۔ 6 ج۔ 5 د۔ 4

✓ اس دنیا میں انسان کو کتنی مدت کے لئے زندگی گزارنا ہے؟

الف۔ مختصر ب۔ لمبی ج۔ بہت لمبی د۔ ہمیشہ

✓ اس دنیا میں انسان کی آمد کا مقصد ہے۔

الف۔ کھانا پینا ب۔ سونا اور آرام کرنا ج۔ عبادت کرنا د۔ گھومنا پھرنا

✓ جس نے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی اطاعت کی۔ اس نے اللہ تعالی کی اطاعت کی۔

الف۔ قرآنی آیت ہے ب۔ صحابی کا قول ہے ج۔ تابعی کا قول ہے د۔ بزرگ کا قول ہے

✓ انسانوں کی رہنمائی کے لئے اللہ تعالی نے کن کو بھیجا؟

الف۔ انبیاء ب۔ فرشتے ج۔ جنات د۔ اولیاء

✓ رسول اللہ صلی علیہ والہ وسلم کی زندگی ہمارے لیے کیا ہے؟

الف۔ طاقت کا نمونہ ب۔ قابل تعریف نمونہ ج۔ بہترین نمونہ د۔ حیران کن نمونہ

✓ سب سے آخری نبی کا نام ہے۔

الف۔ حضرت داود علیہ السلام ب۔ حضرت موسی علیہ السلام ج۔ حضرت عیسی علیہ السلام د۔ محمد ﷺ

✓ حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود رضی اللہ عنہ کون تھے؟

الف۔ صحابی ب۔ تابعی ج۔ تبع تابعی د۔ بزرگ

✓ سب سے آخری آسمانی کتاب کا نام ہے؟

الف۔ تورات ب۔ زبور ج۔ انجیل د۔ قرآن مجید

✓ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ہر فعل کس کی مرضی سے ہوتا تھا؟

الف۔ اللہ کی ب۔ اپنی ج۔ صحابہ کی د۔ اہل بیت کی

✓ سنت کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ طریقہ ب۔ خصلت ج۔ قول د۔ عہد

✓ ارکان اسلام کی تعداد ہے؟

الف۔ چار ب۔ پانچ ج۔ چھ د۔ سات

✓ نماز، روزہ، زکوۃ، حج، وغیرہ کے تفصیلی مسائل ہمیں کہاں سے معلوم ہوتے ہیں؟

الف۔ قرآن پاک ب۔ سنت نبوی ج۔ صحابہ کرام د۔ اولیاء کرام

✓ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اپنی زندگی میں کتنے حج کیے؟

الف۔ ایک ب۔ دو ج۔ تین د۔ چار

✓ مسلمانوں پر دن رات میں کتنی نمازیں فرض ہیں؟

الف۔ تین ب۔ چار ج۔ پانچ د۔ چھ

✓ نماز جمعہ کس نماز کے وقت ادا کی جاتی ہے؟

الف۔ فجر ب۔ ظہر ج۔ عصر د۔ مغرب

✓ کس دن کو مسلمانوں کے لئے عید الاضحی کا دن قرار دیا گیا؟

الف۔ نو ذی الحج ب۔ بارہ ربیع الاول ج۔ یکم شوال د۔ دس ذی الحج

✓ وہ کونسی نماز ہے۔ جو جماعت کے بغیر ادا نہیں ہوتی؟

الف۔ تہجد ب۔ جمعہ ج۔ اشراق د۔ چاشت

✓ عید الفطر کس اسلامی مہینے میں منائی جاتی ہے؟

الف۔ ربیع الاول ب۔ جمادی الاول ج۔ رجب د۔ شوال

✓ عید الاضحیٰ کس مہینے میں منائی جاتی ہے؟

الف۔ محرم ب۔ ربیع الثانی ج۔ شعبان د۔ ذی الحج

✓ عیدین کی نمازیں ہیں؟

الف۔ فرض ب۔ واجب ج۔ سنت د۔ نفل

✓ عید الاضحیٰ کس پیغمبر کی قربانی کی یاد میں منائی جاتی ہے؟

الف۔ حضرت اسحٰق علیہ السلام ب۔ حضرت اسماعیل ج۔ حضرت داود د۔ حضرت یوسف

✓ نماز کے بعد اسلام نے کس عبادت پر زور دیا ہے؟

الف۔ زکوٰۃ ب۔ روزہ ج۔ حج د۔ جہاد

✓ روزہ کونسی عبادت ہے؟

الف۔ فرض ب۔ واجب ج۔ سنت د۔ نفل

✓ رمضان کو کونسا مہینہ قرار دیا گیا ہے؟

الف۔ خوشی کا ب۔ غم کا ج۔ ہمدردی کا د۔ مہمان نوازی کا

✓ ماہ رمضان میں ایک فرض ادا کرنے کے ثواب کتنے فرضوں کے برابر ہوتا ہے؟

الف۔ 50 ب۔ 60 ج۔ 70 د۔ 80

✓ شب قدر کتنے مہینوں سے افضل ہے؟

الف۔ 10 ب۔ 100 ج۔ 1000 د۔ 10000

✓ کس مہینے میں سرکش شیاطین کو قید میں جکڑ دیا جاتا ہے؟

الف۔ محرم ب۔ رمضان ج۔ شوال د۔ ذی الحج

✓ روزہ داروں کے منہ سے آنے والی بو اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک کس خوشبو سے زیادہ پسندیدہ ہے؟

الف۔ گلاب ب۔ صندل ج۔ مشک د۔ کافور

✓ نماز عید الفطر کی رکعتیں ہوتی ہیں۔

الف۔ 2 ب۔ 3 ج۔ 4 د۔ 5

✓ قربانی کے گوشت کے حصے ہوتے ہیں؟

الف۔ 2 ب۔ 3 ج۔ 4 د۔ 5

باب سوم

سیرت طیبہ ﷺ

- عقیدہ ختم نبوت سے مراد یہ ہے۔ کہ بندہ اس بات کا یقین، اور زبان سے اقرار رکھے۔ کہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اللہ تعالیٰ کے آخری نبی اور رسول ہیں۔
- مسلمانوں نے مکہ مکرمہ سے مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کی۔
- مواخات کا معنی بھائی چارہ۔
- اکثر انصار مدینہ کاشت کار تھے۔
- انصار کے پاس کھجور کے باغات تھے۔
- جبکہ مہاجرین مکہ اکثر تجارت کے پیشے سے وابستہ تھے۔
- ابتدا میں مسجد نبوی کی دیوار قبلہ روح لکڑی سے یعنی کھجور کی درخت سے بنائی گئی تھی۔
- مدینہ میں اوس اور خزرج قبائل کے لوگ بت پرست تھے۔
- میثاق مدینہ ہجرت کے پانچ ماہ بعد ہوا۔
- مدینہ میں سب سے پہلی جو مسجد تعمیر کی گئی ہے۔ اس کا نام مسجد نبوی ہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے مسجد نبوی سے پہلی اسلامی فلاحی مملکت کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اُونٹنی حضرت ایوب انصاری کے گھر کے پاس بیٹھ گئی تھی۔
- ہجرت کے بعد جو مسلمان اپنا گھر بار، مال اسباب اور رشتہ دار مکہ چھوڑ آئے تھے۔ ان کو مہاجر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- جن لوگوں نے مہاجرین کی مدد کی اس کو انصار کا خطاب ملا کیونکہ انصار کے معنی "مدد کرنے والا" کے ہیں۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے مہاجرین اور انصار کو حضرت انس بن مالک رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے گھر اکٹھا کیا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اونٹنی جہاں بیٹھ گئی تھی۔ اس جگہ پر آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے مسجد تعمیر کرنے کا ارادہ کیا تھا۔ اور یہ جگہ دو یتیم بچوں سہل اور سہیل کی تھی۔ جس کی کفالت حضرت معاذ بن عفراء رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کرتے تھے۔ یہ زمین قیمت کے بدلے حاصل کی گئی۔
- مسجد نبوی کی تعمیر یکم ربیع الاول بمطابق 622 عیسوی میں ہوا۔ ابتدا میں ستر ہاتھ لمبی اور ساٹھ ہاتھ چوڑی جگہ کی۔

غزوہ کی تعریف:

غزوہ اس جنگ کا نام ہے۔ جس میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے بنفس نفیس شرکت فرمائی ہو۔ ان کی تعداد 28 ہیں۔

نوٹ

غزوات کی تعداد میں اختلاف پایا جاتا ہے۔ کہیں پر 27 غزوات کا اور کہیں پر 28 غزوات کا ذکر ملتا ہے۔

سن 2 ہجری کی غزوات کے نام

1. غزوہ ابواء
2. غزوہ بواط
3. غزوہ عشیرہ
4. غزوہ بدر اولیٰ
5. غزوہ بدر کبریٰ
6. غزوہ بنی سلیم
7. غزوہ بنی قینقاع
8. غزوہ سویق

سن 3 ہجری کے غزوات کے نام

9. غزوہ ذی امر
10. غزوہ بحران
11. غزوہ احد
12. غزوہ حمراء الاسد

معروضی سوالات

✓ میثاق مدینہ ہجرت کے کتنے عرصے بعد ہوا؟

الف۔ تین ماہ ب۔ چار ماہ ج۔ پانچ ماہ د۔ چھ ماہ

✓ مسلمانوں نے مکہ مکرمہ سے کس طرف ہجرت کی؟

الف۔ بغداد ب۔ دمشق ج۔ کوفہ د۔ مدینہ

✓ مواخات مدینہ کس صحابی کے گھر سرانجام پائی؟

الف۔ حضرت انس بن مالک ب۔ حضرت ابوایوب انصاری ج۔ حضرت سعد بن ربیع د۔ حضرت عتبان

✓ مہاجرین کس پیشے سے وابستہ تھے؟

الف۔ کھیتی باڑی ب۔ تجارت ج۔ صنعت د۔ گلہ بانی

✓ انصار مدینہ نے اپنے مہاجر بھائی کو اپنے گھر کا کتنا سامان پیش کیا؟

الف۔ ایک چوتھائی ب۔ آدھا ج۔ تین چوتھائی د۔ پورا

✓ انصار کے پاس کس پھل کے باغات تھے؟

الف۔ کھجور ب۔ انار ج۔ زیتون د۔ انجیر

✓ مسلمانوں کو کہاں جاکر امن نصیب ہوا؟

الف۔ مکہ مکرمہ ب۔ مدینہ منورہ ج۔ شام د۔ طائف

✓ ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت مہاجرین کی مالی حالت کیسی تھی؟

الف۔ بہتر ب۔ کمزور ج۔ اوسط د۔ بہترین

✓ ہجرت مدینہ کے دوران رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کس سواری پر سوار تھے؟

الف۔ گھوڑا ب۔ اُونٹنی ج۔ بُراق د۔ خچر

✓ ہجرت مدینہ کے بعد رسول پاک صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے کس صحابی کے گھر قیام کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت ایوب انصاری ب۔ حضرت خارجہ بن زید ج۔ جضرت سعد بن ربیع د۔ حضرت عتبان

✓ مسجد نبوی کی تعمیر کا آغاز کس سن عیسوی میں ہوا؟

الف۔ 571 ب۔ 600 ج۔ 622 د۔ 650

✓ ابتدا میں مسجد نبوی کی دیواریں کس چیز سے بنائی گئی تھی؟

الف۔ کچی اینٹوں سے ب۔ پکی اینٹوں سے ج۔ پتھر سے د۔ لکڑی سے

✓ ابتداء میں مسجد نبوی کی چوڑائی کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 50 ہاتھ ب۔ 60 ہاتھ ج۔ 70 ہاتھ د۔ 80 ہاتھ

- غزوہ اس جنگ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم خود شریک ہوئے ہوتے ہیں۔
- جس جنگ میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم خود شریک نہیں ہوئے ہو۔ بلکہ کسی صحابی کو سپہ سالار بنا کر بھیجا ہو اسے "سریہ" کہتے ہیں۔

سن 4 ہجری کی غزوات کے نام
13۔ غزوہ بنی نضیر
14۔ غزوہ ذات الرقاع
15۔ غزوہ بدر الصغری

سن 5 ہجری کی غزوات کے نام
16۔ غزوہ دومتہ الجندل
17۔ غزوہ بنی المصطلق
18۔ غزوہ خندق
19۔ غزوہ بنی قریظہ

سن 6 ہجری کی غزوات کے نام
20۔ غزوہ بنی لحیان
21۔ غزوہ ذی قرد
22۔ غزوہ حدیبیہ

سن 7 ہجری کی غزوات کے نام
23۔ غزوہ خیبر

سن 8 ہجری کی غزوات کے نام
24۔ غزوہ موتہ
25۔ فتح مکہ
26۔ غزوہ حنین
27۔ غزوہ طائف

سن 9 ہجری کی غزوات کے نام
28۔ غزوہ تبوک

وہ غزوات جن میں باقاعدہ جنگ ہوئی۔ ان کی تعداد 9 ہیں۔ ان کے نام یہ ہیں۔
1۔ بدر 2۔ احد 3۔ احزاب 4۔ بنو قریضہ 5۔ بنو المصطلق 6۔ خیبر 7۔ فتح مکہ 8۔ حنین 9۔ طائف

غزوہ بدر: سن 2 ہجری

- بدر ایک کنواں ہے۔ اسی مناسبت سے اس کے قریب واقع گاؤں کو بھی بدر کہتے ہیں۔ لڑائی اسی کے قریب ہوئی اس لئے غزوہ بدر کہلاتی ہے
- بدر کا مقام مدینہ منورہ سے تقریباً 130 کلومیٹر (80 میل) کے فاصلے پر ہے۔
- غزوہ بدر میں اسلامی لشکر کے سردار رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم تھے۔
- غزوہ بدر میں کفار کے لشکر کا سردار ابو جہل تھا۔
- غزوہ بدر کفار مکہ اور مسلمانوں کے درمیان باقاعدہ پہلی جنگ تھی۔
- غزوہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد تقریباً تین سو تیرہ تھی۔ جن کے پاس دو گھوڑے، ستر اونٹ، آٹھ تلواریں، اور چھ زرہیں تھیں۔
- غزوہ بدر میں کفار کی تعداد ایک ہزار تھی۔ جن کے پاس سو گھوڑے، سات سو اُونٹ، اور بے شمار ساز و سامان تھی۔
- اسلامی لشکر کی مدینہ سے روانگی 12 رمضان المبارک بروز جمعرات 8 مارچ 624 کو ہوئی۔

✓ شروع میں مسجد نبوی کے کتنے مینار تھے؟

الف۔ ایک ب۔ دو ج۔ تین د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ ابتدا میں مسجد نبوی کی چھت کس چیز سے بنائی گئی؟

الف۔ اینٹوں سے ب۔ کھجور کی شاخوں اور پتوں سے ج۔ لکڑی کی شہتروں سے د۔ سریا سے

✓ جس جگہ رسول پاک صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی اُونٹنی بیٹھی تھی۔ وہ جگہ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے ۔۔۔۔۔۔ کے لئے پسند فرمائی۔

الف۔ مسجد ب۔ یتیم خانہ ج۔ بیت المال د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ قبائل اوس و خزرج کا مذہب کیا تھا؟

الف۔ یہودیت ب۔ عیسائیت ج۔ مجوسیت د۔ بت پرستی

✓ میثاق مدینہ کن لوگوں کے درمیان طے پایا تھا؟

الف۔ یہودی اور مسلمانوں ب۔ عیسائی اور مسلمانوں ج۔ یہودی اور عیسائی د۔ یہودی اور کفار مکہ

✓ اسلام کی آمد سے قبل مدینہ کے قبائل کیسے تھے؟

الف۔ امن پسند ب۔ صلح جو ج۔ جھگڑالو د۔ انصاف پسند

✓ میثاق مدینہ کا سب سے زیادہ فائدہ کن کو ہوا؟

الف۔ مسلمانوں کو ب۔ یہودیوں کو ج۔ عیسائیوں کو د۔ کفار مکہ کو

✓ میثاق مدینہ کب ہوا؟

الف۔ ہجرت سے پہلے ب۔ ہجرت کے بعد ج۔ فتح مکہ سے پہلے د۔ فتح مکہ کے بعد

✓ میثاق مدینہ میں مسلمانوں کے علاوہ دوسرا کونسا اہم گروہ شامل تھا؟

الف۔ یہودی ب۔ عیسائی ج۔ کفار مکہ د۔ مجوسی

✓ یہودی سردار ابن اخطب کس قبیلہ سے تعلق رکھتا تھا؟

الف۔ بنو اوس ب۔ بنو خزرج ج۔ بنو نضیر د۔ بنو قریظہ

✓ یہودی سردار کعب بن اسد کس قبیلے سے تعلق رکھتا تھا؟

الف۔ بنو نضیر ب۔ بنو قریظہ ج۔ بنو اوس د۔ بنو خزرج

- 17 رمضان المبارک بروز منگل 13 مارچ 624 کو لڑائی ہوئی۔
- غزوہ بدر میں اسلامی لشکر کے جھنڈے کا رنگ سفید تھا۔
- غزوہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کے صرف چودہ شہید جبکہ کفار کے ستر بندے مارے گئے۔
- غزوہ بدر میں معاذ اور معوذ رضی اللہ عنہ نے ابو جہل کو قتل کیا تھا۔ جبکہ ابو جہل کے بیٹے عکرمہ نے حضرت معاذ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا ہاتھ کاٹ دیا تھا۔
- حضرت عمیر بن ابی وقاص غزوہ بدر کا سب سے کم عمر شہید تھا۔
- غزوہ بدر میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے داماد ابو العاص حضرت زینب کے شوہر گرفتار ہوئے تھے۔
- غزوہ بدر میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے چچا حضرت عباس بھی گرفتار ہوئے تھے۔

معروضی سوالات غزوہ بدر

✓ غزوہ بدر کس اسلامی مہینے میں پیش آیا؟

الف۔ صفر ب۔ رجب ج۔ رمضان د۔ ذیقعد

✓ بدر کا مقام مدینہ منورہ سے تقریباً کتنے کلو میٹر دور ہے؟

الف۔ 95 ب۔ 105 ج۔ 130 د۔ 165

✓ ابو جہل کو کس نے قتل کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت عبد اللہ ب۔ حضرت عمر بن العاص ج۔ حضرت امیر حمزہ د۔ حضرت معاذ

✓ غزوہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کے پاس کتنی تلواریں تھی؟

الف۔ سات ب۔ آٹھ ج۔ نو د۔ دس

✓ غزوہ بدر میں مشرکین مکہ کی قیادت کون کر رہا تھا؟

الف۔ ابو سفیان ب۔ ابو لہب ج۔ ابو جہل د۔ عتبہ

✓ غزوہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کی کل تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 113 ب۔ 213 ج۔ 313 د۔ 413

✓ غزوہ بدر میں کتنے کافر مارے گئے؟

الف۔ 50 ب۔ 60 ج۔ 70 د۔ 80

✓ غزوہ بدر میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہوئے؟

الف۔ 10 ب۔ 12 ج۔ 14 د۔ 16

✓ غزوہ بدر میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے مسلمانوں کی مدد کے لئے کتنے فرشتے نازل کئے تھے؟

الف۔ 2000 ب۔ 3000 ج۔ 4000 د۔ 5000

✓ غزوہ بدر میں شہید مسلمانوں میں انصار اور مہاجر کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 8 انصار، 6 مہاجر ب۔ 6 انصار، 8 مہاجر ج۔ 10 انصار، 4 مہاجر د۔ 5 انصار، 9 مہاجر

غزوہ اُحد: سن 3 ہجری

- غزوہ اُحد میں قریش کا سردار ابوسفیان نے تقریباً تین ہزار کا لشکر تیار کیا تھا۔
- غزوہ بدر کے بعد کفار نے تقریباً ایک سال مسلمانوں سے بدلہ لینے کے لئے تیاری کی۔
- غزوہ اُحد تین سن ہجری میں پیش ایا۔
- جنگ اُحد میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے ایک ہزار لشکر کے ساتھ مدینہ سے نکلے۔
- عبداللہ بن ابی "رئیس المنافقین" راستے میں تین سو ساروں کو لے کر الگ ہو گیا۔ اب مسلمانوں کی تعداد صرف سات سورہ گئی۔
- غزوہ اُحد کا واقع 7 شوال پیش آیا۔ یعنی 23 مارچ 625
- آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے دانت مبارک غزوہ اُحد میں شہید ہوئے تھے۔
- غزوہ اُحد میں تقریباً ستر کے قریب صحابہ کرام شہید ہو گئے تھے۔
- غزوہ اُحد میں مسلمان عورتوں نے بھی ساتھ دیا تھا۔
- جبیر بن مطعم کے حبشی غلام نے سیدنا حمزہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو نیزہ مار کر شہید کر دیا تھا۔
- کفار نے خالد بن ولید کی سربراہی میں گھاٹی کی طرف حملہ کیا تھا۔
- آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے غزوہ اُحد میں پہاڑی درے پر 50 تیر اندازوں کو مقرر فرمایا تھا۔
- آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ہم شکل صحابی کا نام حضرت مصعب بن عمیر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ تھا۔
- غزوہ اُحد میں گھاٹی پر موجود تیر اندازوں کو حضرت عبداللہ بن جبیر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے جانے سے منع کیا تھا۔

معروضی سوالات غزوہ اُحد

✓ غزوہ اُحد میں مشرکین مکہ کی قیادت کس نے کی؟

الف۔ ابو جہل ب۔ ابوسفیان ج۔ خالد بن ولید د۔ ابولہب

✓ غزوہ اُحد میں کفار کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 2000 ب۔ 2500 ج۔ 3000 د۔ 3500

✓ غزوہ اُحد کس سن ہجری میں پیش آیا؟

الف۔ 1 ب۔ 2 ج۔ 3 د۔ 4

✓ غزوہ اُحد کس اسلامی مہینے میں پیش آیا؟

الف۔ رمضان ب۔ شوال ج۔ ذیقعد د۔ ذی الحج

✓ رسول پاک صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے پہاڑی درے پر کتنے تیر اندازوں کو مقرر فرمایا؟

الف۔ 25 ب۔ 50 ج۔ 75 د۔ 100

✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے دانت مبارک کس غزوہ میں شہید ہوئے تھے؟

الف۔ غزوہ بدر ب۔ غزوہ خندق ج۔ غزوہ اُحد د۔ غزوہ تبوک

غزوہ احزاب: سن 5 ہجری

- غزوہ احزاب کو غزوہ خندق بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- حزب عربی میں گروہ یا قبیلے کو کہتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ اس غزوہ میں بہت سے قبائل جمع ہوئے تھے۔
- خندق اس لئے کہ اس میں مسلمانوں نے اپنے دفاع کے لئے خندق کھودی تھی۔
- غزوہ خندق میں کفار نے دس ہزار لشکر کے ساتھ مسلمانوں پر حملہ کیا۔ اس کے ساتھ تین سو گھوڑے اور ایک ہزار اُونٹ بھی تھے۔
- غزوہ خندق میں حضرت سلیمان فارسی نے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو مدینہ کے گرد خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ دیا۔
- "سلع" پہاڑ کے آگے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے دس دس صحابہ کرام کو بیس بیس گز زمین سونپ دی تھی۔
- خندق کی چوڑائی اور گہرائی تقریباً پندرہ فٹ اور لمبائی چار میل تھی۔
- جنگ خندق کے دوران مدینہ کے اندر ایک قبیلہ بنو قریظہ تھا۔ جو کفار کے ساتھ مل گیا تھا۔
- جنگ خندق کے دوران نُعیم بن مسعود رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
- غزوہ خندق میں دس کافر جہنم واصل ہوئے۔ جبکہ چھ مسلمانوں نے جام شہادت نوش کیا۔
- غزوہ خندق میں یہودی سردار ابن اخطب کا تعلق بنو نضیر سے تھا۔
- غزوہ خندق میں یہودی سردار کعب بن اسد کا تعلق بنو قریظہ سے تھا۔
- حضرت سلیمان فارسی کا تعلق ایران سے تھا۔
- غزوہ خندق کے دوران خندق کو پار کرتے ہوئے کافروں کو حضرت علی نے قتل کیا تھا۔

سوالات غزوہ احزاب (غزوہ خندق)

✓ غزوہ خندق کونسے مہینے میں پیش آیا؟

الف۔ رمضان ب۔ رجب ج۔ شوال د۔ صفر

✓ غزوہ خندق میں مسلمان لشکر کے سردار تھے؟

الف۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ ب۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ ج۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ د۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ

✓ غزوہ خندق میں کفار کے لشکر کے سردار تھے؟

الف۔ ابو جہل ب۔ ابوسفیان ج۔ ابولہب د۔ خالد بن ولید

✓ غزوہ خندق میں کفار کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 8000 ب۔ 10000 ج۔ 12000 د۔ 14000

✓ جنگ خندق میں مسلمان لشکر کی تعداد تقریباً تھی؟

الف۔ 6000 ب۔ 5000 ج۔ 4000 د۔ **3000**

✓ جنگ خندق میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہوئے تھے؟

الف۔ **6** ب۔ 10 ج۔ 14 د۔ 18

✓ جنگ خندق میں کتنے کفار ہلاک ہوئے تھے؟

الف۔ 6 ب۔ 8 ج۔ **10** د۔ 12

✓ حضرت سلیمان فارسی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کس ملک سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟

الف۔ عراق ب۔ شام ج۔ **ایران** د۔ روم

✓ مسلمانوں نے کس کے مشورے پر خندق کھودی؟

الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ ب۔ **حضرت سلیمان فارسیؓ** ج۔ حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ د۔ حضرت علیؓ

✓ غزوہ خندق میں مدینہ منورہ کے کس سمت خندق کھودی گئی؟

الف۔ مشرق ب۔ مغرب ج۔ **شمال** د۔ جنوب

✓ خندق پار کرنے والے کافروں کو کس نے قتل کیا؟

الف۔ **حضرت علی** ب۔ حضرت ابو دجانہ ج۔ حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوف د۔ حضرت سعد

✓ غزوہ خندق کے دوران اسلام قبول کرنے والے نُعیم بن مسعود کس قبیلے سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟

الف۔ بنو اوس ب۔ بنو اشجع ج۔ بنو اسد د۔ **بنو غطفان**

✓ غزوہ خندق میں خندق کی لمبائی تقریباً۔۔۔۔ لمبی تھی۔

الف۔ دو ب۔ تین ج۔ **چار میل** د۔ پانچ

✓ غزوہ خندق میں خندق کی چوڑائی تقریباً۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ تھی۔

الف۔ 10 فٹ ب۔ 12 فٹ ج۔ **15 فٹ** د۔ 20 فٹ

✓ خندق کی گہرائی تقریباً میٹر تھی۔

الف۔ سوا 2 سے ڈھائی میٹر ب۔ سوا 3 سے چار میٹر ج۔ **5 میٹر** د۔ 6 میٹر

✓ خندق کی کھدائی کا کام تقریباً کتنے دن میں مکمل ہوا؟

الف۔ 10 ب۔ 15 ج۔ **20** د۔ 25

✓ خندق کھودنے کے کتنے دن بعد دشمن کی فوج مدینے پہنچی؟

الف۔ دو ب۔ **تین** ج۔ چار د۔ پانچ

باب چہارم — اخلاق و آداب

- واوفوا بالعهد ۚ ان العهد كان مسئولا ۝ "اور وعدہ پورا کرو۔ بے شک وعدے کے بارے میں پوچھا جائے گا"۔
- يٰأيها الذين امنوا اوفو بالعقود ۝ "اے ایمان والو۔ اپنے وعدوں کو پورا کرو"۔
- حدیث میں منافق کی تین نشانیاں بیان کی گئی ہے۔ ۱۔ جھوٹ بولنا ۲۔ وعدہ خلافی کرنا ۳۔ امانت میں خیانت کرنا۔
- ہجرت مدینہ کے بعد آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے مدینہ میں آباد قبائل کے ساتھ امن سلامتی کا معاہدہ کیا جسے "میثاق مدینہ" کہا جاتا ہے۔
- وعدہ خلافی کرنے والے کی کوئی عبادت بھی قبول نہیں ہوتی۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کفار مکہ کے ساتھ کی گئی تھی۔
- ایفائے عہد سے معاشرے میں امن وسکون پیدا ہوتا ہے۔
- دوسروں کی غلطی اور قصور کو معاف کر دینے اور صبر کرنے کو عفو ودرگزر کہتے ہیں۔
- دوسروں کی زیادتی کو طاقت رکھنے کے باوجود برداشت کرنا۔ "بردباری" کہلاتا ہے۔
- اللھم انک عفو تحب العفو فاعف عنی ○ "اے اللہ تو معاف کرنے والا ہے۔ تو معاف کرنے والوں کو پسند کرتا ہے"۔
- آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ "پہلوان وہ نہیں جو مخالف کو شکست دے دے۔ بلکہ پہلوان وہ ہے جو غصے کے وقت اپنے آپ کو قابو میں رکھے"۔
- حدیث شریف میں ہے۔ "اگر کسی نے اللہ تعالیٰ کی رضا کے لئے کسی کو معاف کر دیا تو اللہ تعالیٰ اسے ضرور عزت دے گا"۔
- شیطان آگ سے پیدا کیا گیا ہے۔
- لا اکراہ فی الدین "دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں ہے"۔ {البقرہ}
- عقیدے کے ماننے والوں کو دعوت دیتے وقت رواداری کا اصول اپنانا چاہیے۔
- وجادلهم بالتی هی احسنُ "اور ان کے ساتھ اچھے انداز میں بحث اور گفتگو کرو"۔ {النحل}
- رواداری کا مطلب ہے لحاظ کرنا۔
- "دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں"۔ یہ ایک قرآنی آیت ہے۔
- حضرت خالد بن ولید نے ملک شام کو فتح کرنے کے عیسائیوں کو مکمل مذہبی آزادی دی۔
- حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے ایک غیر مسلم بوڑھے بھکاری کو بھیک مانگتے دیکھ کر اسکا وظیفہ لگا دیا۔
- ارحموا من فی الارض یرحمکم من فی السماء ○ "تم زمین والوں پر رحم کرو آسمان والا تم پر رحم کرے گا"۔ {بخاری}
- حدیث شریف ہے۔ "جس نے دوسروں پر رحم نہیں کیا۔ اس پر رحم نہیں کیا جائے گا"۔

- رحمۃ للعالمین کا مطلب تمام جہانوں کے لئے رحمت
- "تم اہل زمین پر مہربانی کرو آسمان والا تم پر مہربانی کرے گا"۔ یہ ایک حدیث ہے۔
- کفایت کے معنی کافی ہونے اور شعار کے معنی طور طریقے ہیں۔ یعنی اپنے مال و دولت کو ضرورت کے مطابق خرچ کرنا۔
- کلو واشربو ولا تسرفوا "کھاؤ اور پیو اور فضول خرچی نہ کرو"۔ {الاعراب}
- فضول خرچی کو شیطان کا بھائی قرار دیا ہے۔
- کھاؤ پیو اور فضول خرچی نہ کرو۔ یہ سورۃ الاعراب کی ایات ہے۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ ہجرت مدینہ کے بعد نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اور قبائل مدینہ کے درمیان امن معاہدے کا نام کیا تھا؟

الف۔ معاہدہ امن ب۔ معاہدہ صلح ج۔ میثاق مدینہ د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ وعدہ خلافی کرنے والے کی کوئی سی عبادت قبول نہیں ہوتی۔

الف۔ فرض ب۔ نفل ج۔ واجب د۔ تینوں

✓ اگر کوئی وعدہ خلافی کرے تو ہمیں کیا کرنا چاہیئے؟

الف۔ وعدہ پورا کرنا چاہیے ب۔ وعدہ خلافی کرنی چاہیے ج۔ اپنی مرضی کرنی چاہیے د۔ نیا وعدہ کرنا چاہیے

✓ صلح حدیبیہ کن لوگوں کے ساتھ کی گئی؟

الف۔ یہود مدینہ ب۔ کفار مکہ ج۔ نجران کے عیسائی د۔ قیصر روم

✓ ایفائے عہد سے معاشرے میں کیا پیدا ہوتا ہے؟

الف۔ امن وسکون ب۔ دنگا فساد ج۔ بے اطمینانی د۔ دشمنی

✓ عفو سے کیا مراد ہے؟

الف۔ بدلہ لینا ب۔ معاف کرنا ج۔ سزا دینا د۔ جرم کرنا

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ کن لوگوں کو پسند کرتا ہے؟

الف۔ غصہ کرنے والوں کو ب۔ غلطیاں کرنے والوں کو ج۔ غصے پر قابو پانے والوں کو د۔ بدلہ لینے والوں کو

✓ حضور اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اس شخص کو پہلوان قرار دیا جو ۔۔۔۔۔۔ کے وقت اپنے آپ پر قابو رکھے۔

الف۔ بھوک ب۔ خوف ج۔ غصہ د۔ خوشی

✓ فتح مکہ کے موقع پر رسول پاک صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے کفار مکہ کے ساتھ کیا سلوک کیا؟

الف۔ بدلہ لیا ب۔ معاف کیا ج۔ غلام بنالیا د۔ قید کر دیا

✓ رواداری کا مطلب ہے۔

الف۔ لحاظ کرنا ب۔ مسترد کرنا ج۔ چھوڑ دینا د۔ پکڑ لینا

✓ "دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں"

الف۔ قرآنی آیت ہے ب۔ حدیث ہے ج۔ کسی صحابی کا قول ہے د۔ کسی ولی کا قول

✓ دیگر مذاہب اور عقیدے والوں کو اسلام کی دعوت دیتے وقت کون سا اصول اپنانا چاہیے؟

الف۔ عفو درگزر ب۔ مساوات ج۔ رواداری د۔ رحمدلی کا

✓ حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کس ملک کے فتح ہونے پر اعلان کیا۔ کہ عیسائیوں کو مکمل مذہبی آزادی حاصل ہوگی؟

الف۔ ایران ب۔ روم ج۔ شام د۔ عراق

✓ کس خلیفہ نے ایک غیر مسلم بوڑھے بھکاری کو بھیک مانگتے ہوئے دیکھ کر اسکا جزیہ معاف کر دیا اور اسکا وظیفہ مقرر کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ ج۔ حضرت عثمانؓ د۔ حضرت علیؓ

✓ تم اہل زمین پر مہربانی کرو۔ آسمان والا تم پر مہربانی کرے گا۔

الف۔ قرآنی آیت ہے ب۔ حدیث ہے ج۔ کسی بزرگ کا قول ہے د۔ دانشور کا قول

✓ ہمیں کس سے ہمدردی کرنی چاہیے۔

الف۔ انسانوں سے ب۔ جانوروں سے ج۔ پودوں سے د۔ سب سے

✓ کفایت شعاری کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ کافی ہونا ب۔ ناکافی ہونا ج۔ زیادہ ہونا د۔ کم ہونا

✓ شعار کے معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ قول ب۔ عمل ج۔ کام د۔ طور طریقے

✓ کھاؤ پیو اور فضول نہ کرو کس سورۃ کی آیت ہے؟

الف۔ سورۃ البقرہ ب۔ سورۃ العمران ج۔ سورۃ الاعراف د۔ سورۃ التوبہ

✓ شیطان کا بھائی کون ہے؟

الف۔ کنجوس ب۔ میانہ رو ج۔ فضول خرچ د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ اسلامی اخوت کی بنیاد کیا ہے؟

الف۔ رنگ ب۔ نسل ج۔ قوم د۔ دین

✓ اخوت کا مطلب ہے۔

الف۔ بھائی چارہ ب۔ میانہ روی ج۔ رحم دلی د۔ ہمدردی

✓ "مومن تو آپس میں بھائی بھائی ہیں" کس سورۃ کی آیت ہے؟

الف۔ سورۃ الفاتحہ ب۔ سورۃ الحجرات ج۔ سورۃ القدر د۔ سورۃ القارعہ

باب پنجم — ہدایت کے سر چشمے / مشاہیر اسلام

حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

- بنی اسرائیل وہ لوگ کہلائے جاتے ہیں۔ جو حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام کی نسل سے ہیں۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کا تعلق بنی اسرائیل سے تھا۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کی ولادت کا ذکر قرآن مجید کی سورۃ آل عمران میں آیا ہے۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کی والدہ کا نام مریم علیہ السلام تھی۔
- حضرت مریم علیہ السلام کے والد کا نام عمران اور والدہ کا نام حنہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا تھے۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر انجیل نازل ہوا تھا۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کے معجزوں میں سے مردہ زندہ ہو جاتا تھا۔ بیمار صحت یاب، نابینا کو بینائی مل جاتی۔
- بنی اسرائیل کے بادشاہ پلاطیس حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کو قتل کروانا چاہتے تھے۔ لیکن اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کو آسمان کی طرف اُٹھالیا۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کا نزول قیامت کی بڑی نشانیوں میں سے ہے۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام دمشق میں مشرقی سفید منارہ پر دو فرشتوں کے بازوؤں پر دونوں ہاتھ رکھے ہوئے اُتریں گے۔

سوالات حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

✓ حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام کی نسل کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

الف۔ بنی اسرائیل ب۔ عیسائی ج۔ یہودی د۔ مسلمان

✓ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کس نبی کی اولاد میں سے تھے؟

الف۔ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام ب۔ حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام ج۔ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام د۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ

✓ حضرت مریم علیہا السلام کے والد کا نام کیا تھا؟

الف۔ حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام ب۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام ج۔ حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام د۔ عمران

✓ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام نے اپنے نبی ہونے کا اعلان کب کیا؟

الف۔ پیدائش کے چند دن بعد ب۔ دس سال کی عمر میں ج۔ چالیس سال کی عمر میں د۔ آسمان کی اُٹھاتے وقت

✓ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر کونسی آسمانی کتاب نازل ہوئی؟

الف۔ تورات ب۔ زبور ج۔ انجیل د۔ قرآن مجید

✓ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کی ولادت کا ذکر سورۃ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ میں آیا ہے۔

الف۔ الحجرات ب۔ بنی اسرائیل ج۔ الاعراف د۔ سورۃ مریم

حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی ولادت نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی ولادت کے چھ سال بعد 577 عیسوی میں ہوئی۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے والد صاحب کا نام عفان تھا۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا تعلق خاندان بنو امیہ سے تھا۔
- نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو "غنی" کا لقب دیا تھا۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو اسلام کی دعوت حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے دی۔ اور وہ بخوشی مسلمان ہوا۔
- نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے یکے بعد دیگرے اپنی دو صاحبزادیوں حضرت رقیہ اور حضرت ام کلثوم کی شادیاں حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے کرائی تھی۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو "ذوالنورین" یعنی "دو نور" والا کہا جاتا ہے۔
- مدینہ منورہ میں میٹھے پانی کا کنواں حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے بیس ہزار درھم میں خرید کر مسلمانوں کے لئے وقف کر دیا۔
- 24 ہجری میں حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ کی شہادت کے بعد حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مسلمانوں کے تیسرے خلیفہ منتخب ہوئے۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ تقریباً بارہ سال مسلمانوں کے خلیفہ رہے۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ جمعہ کے دن 18 ذالحجہ 35ھ شہادت پائی۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے دو دفعہ ہجرت کی۔ ایک دفعہ حبشہ اور ایک دفعہ مدینہ کی طرف
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی شہادت کے تین دن بعد خلیفہ سوم بنے۔

ممکنہ سوالات حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ

✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا شمار مکہ کے دانشوروں میں ہوتا ہے۔ کیونکہ آپ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

الف۔ پڑھنا لکھنا جانتے تھے ب۔ بہت بہادر تھے ج۔ بہت نیک تھے د۔ بہت مالدار

✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو "غنی" کا لقب کیوں ملا؟

الف۔ اسلام کیلئے مال خرچ کرنا ب۔ بہت بڑے تاجر ہونا ج۔ بت پرستی نہ کرنا د۔ پہلے اسلام قبول کرنا

✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ہجرت کے کتنے سال بعد مسلمانوں کے خلیفہ بنے؟

الف۔ 22 ب۔ 23 ج۔ 24 د۔ 25

✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کس کی کوشش سے اسلام قبول کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ ب۔ حضرت علیؓ ج۔ حضرت عمرؓ د۔ حضرت زیدؓ

حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی پیدائش 592 عیسوی میں ہوئی۔
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے والد کا نام ولید بن مغیرہ تھا۔
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی والدہ کا نام لبابہ صغیرہ تھا۔
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ فتح مکہ سے پہلے 8ھ بمطابق 628 عیسوی کو اسلام قبول کیا۔
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے اباواجداد کا تعلق "بنو مخزوم" سے تھا۔ جو قبیلہ قریش کی ایک شاخ تھی۔
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے تقریباً 100 جنگوں میں حصہ لیا۔
- آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو سیف اللہ کا لقب دیا تھا۔

حالات حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

✓ حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا پہلا معرکہ مسلمان ہونے کے بعد کونسا تھا؟

الف۔ جنگ خندق ب۔ جنگ تبوک ج۔ جنگ موتہ د۔ جنگ خیبر

✓ حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ سے جنگ موتہ میں کتنی تلواریں ٹوٹیں؟

الف۔ 6 ب۔ 7 ج۔ 8 د۔ 9

✓ حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو کس جنگ میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے "سیف اللہ" کا لقب دیا؟

الف۔ جنگ خندق ب۔ جنگ تبوک ج۔ جنگ موتہ د۔ جنگ خیبر

✓ کس خلیفہ کے دور میں حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے منکرین زکوٰۃ اور نبوت کے جھوٹے دعوے دار مسیلمہ کذاب کے فتنوں کو کچل دیا؟

الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ ب۔ حضرت علیؓ ج۔ حضرت ابوبکرؓ د۔ حضرت عثمانؓ

✓ حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا خاندان کس چیز کیلئے مشہور تھا؟

الف۔ تجارت ب۔ عبادت ج۔ شجاعت د۔ شرافت

✓ رومی فوج کو کس جنگ میں شکست ہوئی؟

الف۔ جنگ یرموک ب۔ جنگ موتہ ج۔ جنگ حنین د۔ جنگ خیبر

✓ حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کس ملک میں دفن ہیں؟

الف۔ ایران ب۔ عراق ج۔ شام د۔ فلسطین

✓ جنگ یرموک میں مسلمان فوج کی قیادت کس نے کی؟

الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ ب۔ حضرت علیؓ ج۔ حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ د۔ حضرت عثمانؓ

اسلامیات

باب اول،دوم | قرآن الکریم ۔۔۔ ایمانیات اور عبادات

- ربنا افرغ علینا صبرا وثبت اقدامنا ونصرنا علی القوم الکفرین ◙ "اے پرودگار۔ہم پر صبر کے دھانے کھول دے۔اور ہمیں ثابت قدمی اور کفار پر فتح یاب کر"۔
- ربنا ظلمنا انفسنا وان لم تغفر لنا وترحمنا لنکونن من الخسرین ◙ "اے پروردگار۔ہم نے اپنی جانوں پر ظلم کیا اور اگر تو ہمیں نہیں بخشے گا اور ہم پر رحم نہیں کرے گا تو ہم تباہ ہو جائیں گے"۔
- توحید کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔ایک ماننا، یکتا جاننا۔
- توحیدیت (Monotheism) وہ عقیدہ جس میں صرف ایک خُدا کے وجود کا یقین ہو۔
- اسلامی عقائد میں سب سے پہلے عقیدہ۔عقیدہ توحید ہے۔
- لوکان فیھما الھۃ الا اللہ لفسدتا ◙ "اگر آسمان اور زمین میں اللہ کے سوا اور معبود ہوتے تو زمین و آسمان کا نظام درہم برہم ہو جاتے"۔
- کثرت پرستی (Polytheism) وہ عقیدہ جس میں ایک سے زائد خداوں پر ایمان ہوتا ہے۔
- قل ھو اللہ احد ◙ "کہو کہ وہ اللہ ایک ہے"۔
- اللہ الصمد ◙ "وہ معبود برحق بے نیاز ہے"۔
- لم یلد۔ ولم یولد ◙ "نہ کسی کا باپ ہے۔اور نہ کسی کا بیٹا"۔
- ولم یکن لہ کفوا احد ◙ "اور کوئی اس کا ہمسر نہیں"۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کی ذات میں کسی کو شریک یا حصہ دار ٹھہرانا شرک کہلاتا ہے۔
- ایاک نعبد وایاک نستعین ◙ "اے پروردگار۔ہم تیری ہی عبادت کرتے ہیں اور تجھی سے مدد مانگتے ہیں"۔
- اھدنا الصراط المستقیم ◙ "ہم کو سیدھے راستے چلا"۔
- عقیدہ توحید پر ایمان رکھنے والا شخص جرات مند اور بہادر ہوتا ہے۔
- عقیدہ توحید انسان میں صبر اور استقامت پیدا کرتا ہے۔
- لفسدتا "فساد برپا ہوتا"۔
- صراط مستقیم کے معنی ہیں۔سیدھا راستہ
- نعبدُ کے معنی ہیں۔ہم تیری ہی عبادت کرتے ہیں۔

- ـــــ **اذان** کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔ بلاوا یا اعلان ہے۔
- اذان کے کلمات حضرت زید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے خواب میں سنے تھے۔ اور پھر حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے کہنے پر حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو سکھائے گئے تھے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سب سے پہلا موذن حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو مقرر فرمایا تھا۔
- اذان دینا ہجرت کے بعد شروع ہوئی ہے۔
- اذان میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی بڑائی چھ دفعہ بیان کی جاتی ہیں۔
- ـــــ **نماز** کو عربی میں صلوٰۃ کہتے ہیں۔ اور اس کے لغوی معنی دعا کے ہیں۔
- ارکان اسلام میں دوسرا رکن نماز ہے۔
- **واقیموا الصلوۃ واتوا الزکوۃ وارکعوا مع الرکعین** ◙ "نماز پڑھا کرو اور زکوۃ دیا کرو۔ اور اللہ کے ساتھ جھکنے والوں کے ساتھ جھکا کرو"۔
- الصلوۃ عماد الدین ◙ "نماز دین کا ستون ہے"۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کا ارشاد ہے۔ ان الصلوۃ تنھی عن الفحشآ والمنکر ◙ "بے شک نماز بے حیائی اور بری باتوں سے روکتی ہے"۔
- نماز کے فرائض دو قسم کے ہیں۔ ایک باہر ہے۔ ان کو شرائط کہتے ہیں۔ اور ایک اندر ہے۔ ان کو آرکان کہتے ہے۔
- نماز کی شرائط چھے ہے۔ ۱۔ طہارت ۲۔ نماز کی جگہ پاک ہو ۳۔ ستر ۴۔ قبلہ رخ کھڑے ہونا۔ ۵۔ وقت ۶۔ نیت
- نماز کے ارکان سات ہیں۔۔۔ ۱۔ تکبیر تحریمہ ۲۔ قیام ۳۔ قرات ۴۔ رکوع ۵۔ سجدہ ۶۔ آخری قعدہ / تشہد ۷۔ سلام

> **ارکان نماز:**
> ارکان جمع ہے رکن کی اور رکن کے معنی ہے فرض۔ تو ارکان نماز، فریض نماز کا دوسرا نام ہے۔ اور ان میں کوئی بھی رہ جائے تو نماز نہ ہوگی

- مرد کا ستر ناف سے لیکر گھٹنوں تک چھپانا ہے۔
- عورت کا ستر سوائے چہرے، ہاتھ، پاوں کے باقی پورے جسم کو چھپانا ہے۔
- قبلہ کی طرف رخ کا مطلب بیت اللہ کی طرف منہ کرنا ہے۔
- نماز شروع کرنے سے پہلے ہاتھوں کو کانوں تک اُٹھا کر اللہ اکبر کہنا تکبیر تحریمہ کہلاتا ہے۔

> **غسل کے فرائض**
> ۱۔ کُلی کرنا ۲۔ ناک میں پانی ڈالنا ۳۔ تمام بدن پر ایک دفعہ پانی بہانہ کہ جسم کا کوئی حصہ خشک نہ رہے

- قیام کے معنی ہے۔ سیدھا کھڑا ہونا۔
- نماز میں عاجزی کے ساتھ دونوں ہاتھ گھٹنوں پر رکھ کر جھک جانے کو رکوع کہتے ہیں۔
- قعدہ بیٹھنے کی حالت کو کہتے ہیں۔ اور تشہد کا مطلب ہے گواہی دینا۔
- حدیث کے مطابق جان بوجھ کر نماز چھوڑنا کفر ہے۔
- رکعین کے معنی ہے۔ "رکوع کرنے والے"
- حدیث کی رو سے نماز دین کا ستون ہے۔
- المنکر کے معنی ہے۔ "انکار کرنے والا"

> **وضو کے فرائض**
> ۱۔ منہ دھونا ۲۔ دونوں ہاتھ کہنیوں سمیت دھونا ۳۔ چوتھائی سر کا مسح کرنا ۴۔ دونوں پاوں ٹخنوں سمیت دھونا

- ------ نماز جنازہ فرض کفایہ ہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ "جس نے کوئی نماز جنازہ پڑھی۔ تو اس کے لئے ایک قیراط ثواب ہے۔ اور اگر میت کی تدفین تک ٹھہرا رہا تو دو قیراط ثواب ہے۔ اور قیراط اُحد پہاڑ کے برابر ہے"۔
- کل نفس ذآیقۃ الموتؕ "ہر جاندار کو موت کا مزا چکھنا ہے"۔
- میت کو جو لباس پہنایا جاتا ہے۔ وہ کفن کہلایا جاتا ہے۔
- ------ حج کے لغوی معنی ہے۔ ارادہ یا قصد کرنا۔
- حج اسلام کا پانچواں رکن ہے۔
- تمام عمر میں ایک دفعہ حج فرض ہے۔ جو استطاعت رکھتا ہو۔
- حج 9 ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
- بیت اللہ کی تعمیر حضرت ابراھیم اور حضرت اسماعیلؑ نے کی۔
- استطاع کے معنی ہے۔ "طاقت رکھنا"
- حج کی استطاعت رکھنے کے باوجود حج نہ کرنا بڑا گناہ ہے۔

فرض کفایہ

فرض کفایہ کا مطلب ہے۔ کہ اگر چند آدمی بھی پڑھ لیں تو سب بری الزمہ ہو گئے ورنہ وہ سب گنہگار ہونگے جن کو خبر پہنچی تھی اور وہ نہیں آئے۔

حج

- حج ہر سال ذوالحجہ کی 8 سے 12 تاریخ کو ادا کی جاتی ہے
- آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے ایک ہی حج ۱۰ ہجری کیا ہے۔ جسے حجۃ الوداع کہتے ہیں۔
- فرضیت حج کے پانچ شرائط ہیں۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ اسلام کا بنیادی عقیدہ ہے۔

الف۔ عقیدہ آخرت ب۔ **عقیدہ توحید** ج۔ عقیدہ رسالت د۔ ملائکہ پر ایمان

✓ لفسد تا کے معنی ہے۔ "فساد برپا ہوتا"

الف۔ زمین میں ب۔ آسمان میں ج۔ زمین و آسمان دونوں میں د۔ سمندر میں

✓ توحید کا مطلب یہ ہے۔ کہ اللہ تعالیٰ

الف۔ رحیم ہے ب۔ **ذات وصفات میں یکتا ہے** ج۔ رزق دینے والا ہے د۔ بخشنے والا ہے

✓ عقیدہ توحید انسان میں پیدا کرتی ہے۔

الف۔ دنیا سے نفرت ب۔ بزدلی ج۔ موت کا خوف د۔ جرات و بہادری

✓ آذان کی ضرورت کب محسوس ہوئی؟

الف۔ ۱ ہجری ب۔ دو ہجری ج۔ تین ہجری د۔ چار ہجری

✓ آذان کے الفاظ کس صحابی نے خواب میں دیکھیں تھے؟

الف۔ حضرت علیؓ ب۔ **حضرت عبداللہ بن زیدؓ** ج۔ حضرت ایوب انصاریؓ د۔ حضرت عمرؓ

✓ آذان ---------- ہے۔

الف۔ فرض ب۔ واجب ج۔ **سنت موکدہ** د۔ مستحب

✓ آذان کہتے وقت موذن کا باوضو ہونا۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

الف۔ فرض ب۔ واجب ج۔ سنت موکدہ د۔ مستحب

✓ مسجد نبوی کے پہلے موذن تھے۔

الف۔ بلالؓ ب۔ علیؓ ج۔ عمرؓ د۔ انسؓ

✓ اذان میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی بڑائی بیان کی جاتی ہے۔

الف۔ دو مرتبہ ب۔ تین مرتبہ ج۔ چار مرتبہ د۔ چھے مرتبہ

✓ صلوٰۃ کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ عبادت ب۔ نماز ج۔ دُعا د۔ ذکر

✓ حدیث مبارک کے مطابق جان بوجھ کر نماز چھوڑنا ہے۔

الف۔ گناہ ب۔ بُرائی ج۔ کفر د۔ غلطی

✓ فرائض نماز ہیں؟

الف۔ 7 ب۔ 8 ج۔ 9 د۔ 10

✓ نماز کے شرائط ہیں۔

الف۔ 3 ب۔ 4 ج۔ 5 د۔ 6

✓ واجبات نماز ہیں۔

الف۔ 10 ب۔ 12 ج۔ 14 د۔ 16

✓ نماز جنازہ ہے۔

الف۔ فرض عین ب۔ فرض کفایہ ج۔ نفل د۔ سنت

✓ نماز بنازہ میں تکبیریں ہوتی ہے۔

الف۔ 1 ب۔ 2 ج۔ 3 د۔ 4

✓ نماز جنازہ کے ارکان ہیں۔

الف۔ 1 ب۔ 2 (چار بار تکبیر، اور کھڑے ہو کر پڑھنا) ج۔ 3 د۔ 4

✓ نماز جنازہ کی سنتیں ہیں۔

الف۔ 1 ب۔ 2 ج۔ 3 د۔ 4

(۱۔ اللہ کی حمد و ثنا کرنا ۲۔ حضور صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم پر درود پڑھنا ۳۔ میت کے لئے دُعا کرنا)

باب سوم — سیرت طیبہ

- **صلح حدیبیہ:** حدیبیہ ایک کنویں کا نام ہے۔ جو کہ مکہ مکرمہ سے اٹھارہ کلومیٹر دور ہے۔ اور اسی کنویں کے پاس ایک چھوٹا سا گاؤں بھی آباد ہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم اور مشرکین مکہ کے درمیان اس مقام پر ایک معاہدہ ہوا تھا۔ جو صلح حدیبیہ کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔
- ہجرت کے چھٹے سال حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم عمرہ کے لئے ائے تھے۔ اور تقریباً ڈیڑھ ہزار صحابہ کرام بھی ساتھ تھے۔ لیکن بغیر عمرہ کے چلے گئے تھے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سفیر بنا کر بھیجا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر جب حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو قریش مکہ نے روک دیا۔ تو مسلمانوں تک یہ افواہ پہنچی کہ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو شہید کر دیا گیا۔ تو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سب صحابہ سے حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ کی شہادت کا بدلہ لینے کے لئے بیعت لیا۔ جسے بیعت رضوان کہتے ہیں۔
- بیعت رضوان کی ڈر سے مشرکین نے سہیل بن عمرو کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے پاس صلح کے لئے بھیج دیا تھا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کی پہلی شرط یہ تھی۔ کہ مسلمان بیت اللہ کی زیارت کئے بغیر واپس چلے جائیں گے۔ اور اگلے سال صرف تین دن مکہ میں قیام کریں گے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کا معاہدہ دس سال کے لئے تھا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے دوران ابو جندل رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مسلمان ہو گئے تھے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے مطابق حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اگلے سال صحابہ کرام کے ساتھ عمرہ ادا کیا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کو قرآن مجید میں فتح مبین قرار دیا ہے۔
- **فرمان رواوں کو دعوت:** حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے شاہ ہرقل کے نام پہلا مراسلہ اپنے سفیر دحیہ کلبی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا تھا۔ شاہ ہرقل قوم کی بغاوت کی وجہ سے ایمان نہ لائے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے دوسرا مراسلہ حارث بن ابی شمر کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت شجاع بن وہب رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا تھا۔ یہ بھی ایمان نہ لائیں۔ اور گمراہی میں بھٹکتا رہا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے تیسرا مراسلہ کسریٰ پرویز کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت عبداللہ بن حزافہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ اس نے مراسلے میں پہلے اللہ اور رسول کا نام دیکھنے کے بعد مراسلہ پھاڑ دیا۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اس کے لئے بددعا کی۔ اور اس کو اپنے بیٹے شیرویہ نے قتل کر دیا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے چوتھا مراسلہ سلطان مقوقس کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت حاطب بن ابی بلتعہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ لیکن یہ بھی اپنی قوم کی ڈر سے ایمان نہ لا سکا۔

- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے پانچواں مراسلہ نجاشی شاہ حبش کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت عمرو بن امیہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ جو اس نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے چھٹا مراسلہ ہوذہ بن علی حنفی کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت سلیط بن عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ لیکن یہ السلام قبول نہ کر سکا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے ساتواں مراسلہ منذر بن ساوی کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت علاء بن حضرمی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ جو بخوشی مسلمان ہوا

غزوہ خیبر: سن 7 ہجری

- خیبر مدینہ منورہ سے شمال کی جانب تقریباً دو سو کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- خیبر میں کھجور کے گھنے باغات تھے۔
- سات ہجری کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے چودہ سو صحابہ کرام کے ساتھ مدینہ سے خیبر کی طرف راوانہ ہوئے۔
- قلعہ قموص کے پہلوان کا نام مرحب تھا۔ جو حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے قتل کر دیا تھا۔
- خیبر معرکہ میں ۹۳ یہودی ہلاک ہوئے تھے۔ جبکہ ۱۵ صحابہ کرام نے جام شہادت نوش کیا تھا۔
- یہودیوں کا سب سے پہلے اہم قلعہ قموص تھا۔ اور یہ پہلوان مرحب کے کنٹرول میں تھا۔
- خیبر معرکہ کے دوران یہودیوں نے سامان جنگ قلعہ ناعم میں جمع کیا ہوا تھا۔
- لشکر اسلام خیبر رات کے وقت پہنچا تھا۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ حدیبیہ تھا۔

الف۔ شہر ب۔ قصبہ ج۔ چھوٹا سا گاؤں د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ حدیبہ مکہ مکرمہ سے تقریباً ---------- کلومیٹر دور ہے۔

الف۔ ۱۲ ب۔ ۱۴ ج۔ ۱۶ د۔ ۱۸

✓ صلح حدیبیہ کس سن ہجری میں میں واقع ہوا؟

الف۔ ۴ ب۔ ۶ ج۔ ۸ د۔ ۱۰

✓ صلح حدیبیہ میں قریش کی نمائندگی کس نے کی؟

الف۔ ابوسفیان ب۔ ابوجہل ج۔ سہیل بن عمرو د۔ ابولہب

✓ صلح حدیبیہ کس نے تحریر کی؟

الف۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ ب۔ حضرت علی عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ ج۔ حضرت عمر عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ د۔ حضرت ابو بکر عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ

باب سوم — سیرت طیبہ

- **صلح حدیبیہ:** حدیبیہ ایک **نویں** کا نام ہے۔ جو کہ مکہ مکرمہ سے **اٹھارہ کلومیٹر** دور ہے۔ اور اسی کنویں کے پاس ایک **چھوٹا سا گاؤں** بھی آباد ہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم اور مشرکین مکہ کے درمیان اس مقام پر ایک معاہدہ ہوا تھا۔ جو **صلح حدیبیہ** کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔
- ہجرت کے **چھٹے سال** حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم عمرہ کے لئے ائے تھے۔ اور تقریباً **ڈیڑھ ہزار** صحابہ کرام بھی ساتھ تھے۔ لیکن بغیر عمرہ کے چلے گئے تھے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر **حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سفیر بنا کر بھیجا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر جب حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو قریش مکہ نے روک دیا۔ تو مسلمانوں تک یہ افواہ پہنچی کہ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو شہید کر دیا گیا۔ تو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سب صحابہ سے حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ کی شہادت کا بدلہ لینے کے لئے بیعت لیا۔ جسے **بیعت رضوان** کہتے ہیں۔
- بیعت رضوان کی ڈر سے مشرکین نے **سہیل بن عمرو** کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے پاس صلح کے لئے بھیج دیا تھا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کی **پہلی شرط** یہ تھی۔ کہ مسلمان بیت اللہ کی زیارت کئے بغیر واپس چلے جائیں گے۔ اور اگلے سال صرف **تین دن** مکہ میں قیام کریں گے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کا معاہدہ **دس سال** کے لئے تھا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے دوران **ابو جندل رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** مسلمان ہو گئے تھے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے مطابق حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اگلے سال صحابہ کرام کے ساتھ **عمرہ** ادا کیا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کو قرآن مجید میں **فتح مبین** قرار دیا ہے۔
- **فرمان رواؤں کو دعوت:** حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے **شاہ ہرقل** کے نام **پہلا مراسلہ** اپنے سفیر **دحیہ کلبی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کے ہاتھ بھیجا تھا۔ شاہ ہرقل قوم کی بغاوت کی وجہ سے ایمان نہ لائے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے **دوسرا مراسلہ حارث بن ابی شمر** کے نام اپنے سفیر **حضرت شجاع بن وہب رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کے ہاتھ بھیجا تھا۔ یہ بھی **ایمان نہ لائیں**۔ اور گمراہی میں بھٹکتا رہا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے **تیسرا مراسلہ کسریٰ پرویز** کے نام اپنے سفیر **حضرت عبداللہ بن حزافہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ اس نے مراسلے میں پہلے اللہ اور رسول کا نام دیکھنے کے بعد **مراسلہ پھاڑ دیا**۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اس کے لئے **بددعا** کی۔ اور اس کو اپنے **بیٹے شیرویہ** نے قتل کر دیا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے **چوتھا مراسلہ سلطان مقوقس** کے نام اپنے سفیر **حضرت حاطب بن ابی بلتعہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ لیکن یہ بھی اپنی قوم کی ڈر سے **ایمان نہ لا سکا**۔

✓ آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ ---------- صحابہ کرام جانے کو تیار تھے۔

الف۔ ایک ہزار ب۔ ڈیڑھ ہزار ج۔ دو ہزار د۔ ڈھائی ہزار

✓ مسلمانوں کو کوئی بھی ہتھیار لے جانے کی اجازت نہیں تھی۔ سوائے ----------

الف۔ نیزہ ب۔ تلوار ج۔ خنجر د۔ توپ

✓ مشرکین نے حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو بیت اللہ کا طواف کرنے کی پیش کش کی۔ تو آپ ﷺ نے یہ پیشکش ----------

الف۔ قبول کر دی ب۔ رد کر دی ج۔ نہ سُنی د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ بادشاہوں کے نام نبی کریم ﷺ کے خطوط میں شروع میں لکھا ہوا ہوتا "سلام ہو اس پر جو ----------

الف۔ جو ہمیں سلام کرے ب۔ جو اپنے اباواجداد کا اتباع کرے ج۔ ہدایت کا اتباع کرے د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ حارث بن ابی شمر کے پاس حضور ﷺ کا خط لے گئے۔

الف۔ حضرت علاء بن حضرمی ب۔ حضرت شجاع بن وہب رضی اللہ عنہ ج۔ عبداللہ بن حذافہ رضی اللہ عنہ د۔ حضرت زیدؓ

✓ ہرقل نے اسلام ----------

الف۔ قبول کیا ب۔ قبول نہیں کیا ج۔ کی مدد کی د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ حارث بن ابی شمر نے ----------

الف۔ اسلام قبول کیا ب۔ اسلام کو پسند کیا ج۔ اسلام کو قبول نہیں کیا د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ کسریٰ نے نبی کریم ﷺ کا خط ----------

الف۔ پڑھ کر چوما ب۔ پڑھ کر پھینک دیا ج۔ آنکھوں سے لگا دیا د۔ پھاڑ دیا

✓ جب نجاشی کو آپ ﷺ کا خط ملا تو احتراماً ----------

الف۔ تخت پر بیٹھ گئے ب۔ زمین پر بیٹھ گیا ج۔ سواری پر بیٹھ گیا د۔ پھاڑ دیا

✓ "اگر روگردانی کرو گے۔ تو تمھاری مجوسی رعایا کا گناہ بھی تم پر ہو گا"۔ یہ جملہ نبی کریم ﷺ نے کس فرمانروا کو لکھا؟

الف۔ کسریٰ پروا ب۔ شاہ مقوقس ج۔ منذر بن ساوی د۔ ہرقل

✓ لشکر اسلام خیبر کب پہنچا؟

الف۔ صبح کو ب۔ دوپہر کو ج۔ شام کو د۔ رات کو

✓ قلعہ قموص کس نامی گرامی پہلوان کا تھا؟

الف۔ مرحب ب۔ ابولہب ج۔ ابوجہل د۔ خالد بن ولید

✓ مرحب کو قتل کیا۔

الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ ب۔ حضرت ابوبکرؓ ج۔ حضرت طلحہؓ د۔ حضرت علیؓ

✓ غزوہ خیبر میں کتنے یہودی ہلاک ہوئے؟

الف۔ ۹۰ ب۔ ۹۳ ج۔ ۹۹ د۔ ۱۰۳

✓ غزوہ خیبر میں کتنے صحابہ کرام رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے جام شہادت نوش کیا؟

الف۔ ۱۰ ب۔ ۱۵ ج۔ ۲۰ د۔ ۲۵

باب چہارم — اخلاق و آداب

➢ **طہارت** کے معنی صفائی اور پاکیزگی کے ہیں۔

طہارت "زبر": طہارت نجاست (معنوی بے وضو بے غسل) یا نجاست ظاہری دُور کرنے کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

➢ اسلام دین فطرت ہے۔

➢ ان اللہ یحب التوابین ویحب المتطہرین ◙ "بے شک اللہ توبہ کرنے والوں اور پاک صاف رہنے والوں کو دوست رکھتا ہے"۔ {سورۃ البقرہ}

طہارت "زیر": طہارت سے مراد آلہ طہارت مثلاً لوٹا وغیرہ

➢ واللہ یحب المطہرین ◙ "اللہ تعالیٰ پاک رہنے والوں کو پسند کرتا ہے"۔ {سورۃ توبہ}

➢ وثیابک فطہر ◙ وا لرجز فاھجر ◙ "اور اپنے کپڑے پاک رکھو۔ اور ناپاکی سے دور رہو"۔ {سورۃ المدثر}

➢ حضرت محمد ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ الطھور شطر الایمان "پاکیزگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے"۔

➢ حضرت محمد ﷺ کی سیرت اُمت مسلمہ کیلئے ایک عملی نمونہ ہے۔

➢ توابین کے معنی ہے۔ توبہ کرنے والے

طہارت "پیش": طہارت سے مراد آلہ طہارت کا پانی ہوتا ہے۔

➢ **صداقت** کے معنی ہیں۔ سچائی اور راست بازی

➢ یآیھاالذین امنو اتقوا اللہ وکونوا مع الصدقین ◙ "اے ایمان والو۔ اللہ سے ڈرتے رہو اور راست بازوں کے ساتھ رہو" {التوبہ}

➢ حضرت محمد ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ الصدق ینجی والکذب یھلک "سچ نجات دیتا ہے۔ اور جھوٹ ہلاک کرتا ہے"۔

➢ جھوٹ کی بدبو سے فرشتے ایک میل دور چلا جاتا ہے۔

➢ صدیق ہمیشہ سچ بولنے والے کو کہتے ہیں۔

➢ حضرت محمد ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ لا ایمان لمن لا امانۃ لہ "جس میں امانت نہیں اس میں ایمان نہیں"۔

➢ حضرت محمد ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ کہ "اللہ جس قوم کے خاتمے اور فنا کا ارادہ فرماتا ہے۔ اس قوم مین خیانت کی صفت پیدا کرتا ہے"۔

➢ ہجرت کی رات کافر حضرت محمد ﷺ کی جان لینا چاہتے تھے۔

➢ ہجرت کی رات حضرت محمد ﷺ نے حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو امانتیں واپس کرنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔

➢ کسی کا راز چھپانا بھی امانت ہے۔

➢ **احسان** کے معنی ہے۔ کسی سے بھلائی، مہربانی کرنا۔

➢ ان اللہ یامر بالعدل والاحسان◙ "اللہ تم کو انصاف اور احسان کرنے کا حکم دیتا ہے" {النحل}

➢ ھل جزآ الاحسان الاالاحسان◙ "نیکی کا بدلہ نیکی کے سوا کچھ نہیں ہے"۔ {الرحمن}

- بہترین طریقے پر عبادت کرنا احسان کہلاتا ہے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کے احسانات میں سب سے بڑا احسان یہ ہے۔ کہ اس نے ہمیں مسلمان پیدا کیا۔
- اسلام میں احسان کا مفہوم بہت وسیع ہے۔
- محسنین کے معنی ہے۔ "احسان کرنے والے"
- ایثار کا مطلب ہے۔ اپنی ضروریات پر دوسرے کی ضرورت کو ترجیح دینا۔
- انصار مدینہ نے مہاجرین کی مدد کی۔
- جنگ یرموک میں زخمی صحابہ نے ایثار کی ایک مثال قائم کی۔
- صحابہ کرام کے ایثار کی قرآن مجید میں صفت کی گئی۔
- خصاصۃ کے معنی ہے۔ احتیاج
- حقوق العباد سے مراد بندوں کے حقوق ہے۔
- وقضی ربک الا تعبد و الا ایاہ وبالوالدین احسانا ◙ "اور تمہارے رب نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے۔ کہ اس کے سوا کسی کی عبادت نہ کرو اور ماں باپ کے ساتھ بھلائی کرتے رہو"۔ {سورۃ بنی اسرائیل}
- ان اشکر لی ولوالدیک ◙ "کہ میرا شکر بھی کرتا رہ اور اپنے ماں باپ کا بھی" {سورۃ لقمان}
- اللہ تعالیٰ کا شکر ادا کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ والدین کا شکر ادا کرنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔
- والدین کے ساتھ بھلائی کرنی چاہیے۔
- والدین کا نافرمان جنت کی خوشبو سے محروم رہے گا۔
- والدین کے دوستوں سے حسن سلوک کیا جائے۔
- والدین کی بڑھاپے میں خدمت کی جائے۔
- بندوں کے حقوق میں پہلا مقام والدین کے حقوق کو حاصل ہے۔
- انسان کو سب سے زیادہ مدد والدین سے ملتی ہے۔
- نرز قھم کے معنی ہے۔ ہم انہیں رزق دیتے ہیں۔
- ولا تقتلوا اولادکم خشیتہ املاق "اور اپنی اولاد کو مفلسی کے خوف سے قتل نہ کرو"۔
- اسلام سے پہلے لوگ لڑکیوں کو در گور کرتے تھے۔
- اسلام نے اولاد پر شفقت کرنے کا حکم دیا ہے۔

- ------ استاد کو مربی بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- انبیاء کرام علیہم السلام اپنی اپنی امتوں کے معلم تھے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم انما بعثت معلما "مجھے معلم بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہے"
- استاد بچوں کی ذہنی تربیت کرنے والا ہوتا ہے۔
- اسلام نے ہر مسلمان کے لئے علم حاصل کرنا فرض قرار دیا ہے۔
- استاد بچے کے اخلاق کو معیاری بناتا ہے۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ طہارت کے معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ سادگی ب۔ بڑائی ج۔ پاکیزگی د۔ بچنا

✓ قرآن مجید میں اپنا لباس ---------- رکھنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔

الف۔ پُر تکلف ب۔ سادہ ج۔ صاف د۔ مہنگا

✓ حضرت محمد ﷺ کی سیرت ---------- کے لئے ایک نمونہ ہے۔

الف۔ اُمتِ مسلمہ ب۔ اپنے گھر والوں ج۔ صرف عربوں د۔ پوری دُنیا

✓ ---------- کھا کر مسجد میں جانا منع ہے۔

الف۔ سلاد ب۔ ٹماٹر ج۔ میوجات د۔ پیاز اور لہسن

✓ جھوٹ ہمیں ---------- کرتا ہے۔

الف۔ ہلاک ب۔ کمزور ج۔ ناکام د۔ کامیاب

✓ سچائی سے دل کو ---------- ملتا ہے۔

الف۔ سُرور ب۔ اطمینان ج۔ آرام د۔ پریشانی

✓ جھوٹ کی بدبو سے ---------- ایک میل دُور بھاگ جاتا ہے۔

الف۔ انسان ب۔ شیطان ج۔ فرشتہ د۔ جانور

✓ مجلسوں میں کہی ہوئی بات ---------- ہے۔

الف۔ صداقت ب۔ خیانت ج۔ راز د۔ امانت

✓ مکہ مکرمہ میں آپ ﷺ ---------- مشہور تھے۔

الف۔ امین ب۔ تاجر ج۔ سیاستدان د۔ مکار

✓ ہجرت کی رات کافر ---------- کی جان لینا چاہتے تھے؟

الف۔ آپ ﷺ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ ج۔ حضرت عمرؓ د۔ حضرت علیؓ

✓ ہجرت کی رات آپ ﷺ نے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کو امانتیں واپس کرنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔

الف۔ حضرت عثمانؓ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ ج۔ حضرت عمرؓ د۔ حضرت علیؓ

✓ جس میں امانت نہیں۔ اُس میں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ نہیں۔

الف۔ دین ب۔ اسلام ج۔ ایمان د۔ جزبہ

✓ بہترین طریقے سے عبادت کرنا کہلاتا ہے۔

الف۔ حُسن خُلق ب۔ احسان ج۔ انعام د۔ منافع

✓ احسان اللہ تعالیٰ کی صفات میں سے ایک ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

الف۔ برکت ب۔ نعمت ج۔ صفت د۔ ذریعہ

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ اپنے مخلوق پر ہر وقت ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کرتا ہے۔

الف۔ احسان ب۔ انعام ج۔ اکرام د۔ وسیلہ

✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اپنا ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ مال لائے۔

الف۔ آدھا ب۔ سارا ج۔ دو تہائی د۔ ایک تہائی

✓ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اپنا ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ مال لائے۔

الف۔ آدھا ب۔ سارا ج۔ دو تہائی د۔ ایک تہائی

✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے عرض کیا ہمارے لئے اللہ اور اس کا رسول ﷺ ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہیں۔

الف۔ نگہبان ب۔ ساتھی ج۔ مہربان د۔ کافی

✓ حضرت عقیل رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے رات بھر جڑ دوری کر کے جو ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ حاصل کیں۔ وہی لے آئے۔

الف۔ بادام ب۔ اخروٹ ج۔ کھجوریں د۔ پیسے

✓ والدین کے دوستوں سے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کیا جائے۔

الف۔ حُسن سلوک ب۔ لین دین ج۔ نرم راویہ اختیار د۔ بات چیت

✓ والدین کے بڑھاپے میں بھی ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کی جائے۔

الف۔ دوستی ب۔ خدمت ج۔ مدد د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ پڑوسی کو کوئی خوشی ہو تو ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ دینا چاہیے۔

الف۔ قرض ب۔ مال ج۔ مبارک باد د۔ خبر

✓ آپ ﷺ نے ایک عورت کو دوزخی قرار دیا۔ کیونکہ وہ ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ناشکر تھی ب۔ تہجد کی نماز نہیں پڑھتی تھی ج۔ جھوٹ بولتی تھی د۔ ہمسایوں کو تنگ کرتی تھی

...ے پنجم

...کے سر چشمے / مشاہیر اسلام

4

- ام المومنین حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا تعلق قریش کے قبیلے بنو اسد سے تھا۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا اپنے پاکیزہ کردار کی وجہ سے "طاہرہ" کے لقب سے مشہور تھیں۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے والد کا نام خویلد بن اسد تھا۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا مال تجارت آپ ﷺ ملک شام لے گئے تھے۔
- آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا غلام میسرہ بھی تھا۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نے اپنے دوست نفیسہ کے ذریعے آپ ﷺ کو شادی کا پیغام بھجوایا۔
- آپ ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا نکاح ابو طالب نے پڑھایا۔
- نکاح کے وقت آپ ﷺ تقریباً 25 اور حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی عمر 40 برس تھی۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نے آپ ﷺ پر سب سے پہلے ایمان لانے والی خاتون ہے۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا 65 سال کی عمر میں وفات پائی۔ اس سال کو عام الحزن یعنی غم کا سال قرار دیا۔

حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی آپ ﷺ سے چھ اولادیں پیدا ہوئیں۔ دو صاحبزادے جو بچپن میں فوت ہوئے۔ اور چار صاحبزادیاں

1. قاسم
2. زینب
3. عبداللہ
4. رقیہ
5. ام کلثوم
6. فاطمہ زہرا

...الات حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کو پیدا ہوئی۔

الف۔ ۵۵۶ ب۔ ۵۶۵ ج۔ ۵۷۰ د۔ ۶۲۰

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے قبیلے کا نام تھا۔

الف۔ بنو اسد ب۔ بنو غطفان ج۔ بنو عدی د۔ بنو عفان

✓ ان میں سے کونسی اولاد آپ ﷺ کی حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا سے نہیں تھی؟

الف۔ القاسم بن محمد ب۔ ام کلثوم بنت محمد ج۔ عبداللہ بن محمد د۔ ابراہیم بن محمد

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا لقب تھا۔

الف۔ صابرہ ب۔ طاہرہ ج۔ شاکرہ د۔ عابدہ

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی کنیت ہے۔

الف۔ طاہرہ ب۔ ام ہند ج۔ زائدہ د۔ عابدہ

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے غلام کا نام تھا۔

الف۔ کعب ب۔ بلال ج۔ میسرہ د۔ نعمان

✓ آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ نکاح کے وقت حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی عمر تھی۔

الف۔ ۳۵ سال ب۔ ۴۰ سال ج۔ ۴۵ سال د۔ ۵۰ سال

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا سے شادی کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر تھی؟

الف۔ ۲۰ سال ب۔ **۲۵ سال** ج۔ ۳۰ سال د۔ ۳۵ سال

✓ آپ ﷺ کس ملک سے واپسی پر حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا اس کی امانت داری سے متاثر ہو کر شادی کی؟

الف۔ **شام** ب۔ یمن ج۔ ایران د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ آپ ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے نکاح کا خطبہ کس نے پڑھایا؟

الف۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ ب۔ حضرت عثمانؓ ج۔ **ابو طالبؓ** د۔ عبد المطلبؓ

✓ آپ ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے نکاح میں کتنا طلائی درھم مہر مقرر ہوا؟

الف۔ ۲۰۰ ب۔ ۳۰۰ ج۔ ۴۰۰ د۔ **۵۰۰**

✓ سب سے پہلے آپ ﷺ پر ایمان کون لائے؟

الف۔ حضرت علیؓ ب۔ **حضرت خدیجہؓ** ج۔ حضرت عثمانؓ د۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نکاح کے کتنے عرصے بعد فوت ہوئی؟

الف۔ **۲۵ برس** ب۔ ۲۰ برس ج۔ ۱۵ برس د۔ ۱۰ برس

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کو انتقال ہوئی۔

الف۔ ۶ نبوی ب۔ ۷ نبوی ج۔ ۸ نبوی د۔ **۱۰ نبوی**

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا نماز جنازہ کس نے پڑھایا؟

الف۔ آپ ﷺ نے ب۔ **بغیر جنازے کے دفن کیا** ج۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے د۔ علیؓ نے

✓ جس سال حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا فوت ہوئی۔ اُس سال کو کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ عام الموت ب۔ عام الحجر ج۔ **عام الحزن** د۔ کوئی نہیں

➢ **حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کا نام **علی**، کنیت **ابو الحسن اور ابو تراب** اور لقب **حیدر** ہے۔

➢ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ **13 رجب، 30 عام الفیل بمطابق 600ء** کو پیدا ہوئے۔

➢ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ آپ ﷺ کے **چچا ابو طالب** کے بیٹے تھے۔

➢ آپ ﷺ کی **بیٹی فاطمہ** کی شادی حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے ہوئی تھی۔

➢ حضرت امام **حسن اور امام حسین** رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے فرزند تھے۔

➢ **بچوں میں** سب سے پہلے **حضرت علی** رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔

➢ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ **غزوہ تبوک** کے علاوہ تمام غزوات میں شامل ہوئے تھے۔

➢ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اور حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے دور خلافت میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ **مجلس شوریٰ** کے رکن رہے۔

- حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی شہادت کے بعد مسلمانوں نے حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو **چوتھا خلیفہ** مقرر کیا۔
- حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو **19** رمضان المبارک کو **کوفہ کی مسجد** میں **نماز فجر** کے وقت ایک بدبخت **خارجی عبدالرحمن ابن ملجم** نے حملہ کر کے زخمی کر دیا۔ اور **21** رمضان **40** ہجری کو جام شہادت نوش فرمائی۔

حالات حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

✓ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نبی کریم ﷺ کے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ بیٹے تھے۔

الف۔ **چچا** ب۔ بھائی ج۔ داماد د۔ ماموں

✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی شہادت کے بعد مدینہ میں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ دن تک افراتفری پھیلی رہی؟

الف۔ ۴ ب۔ **۶** ج۔ ۸ د۔ ۱۰

✓ حضرت علی اور امیر معاویہ کے درمیان جنگ ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہوئی۔

الف۔ جمل ب۔ **صفین** ج۔ بصرہ د۔ تبوک

✓ حضرت علی نے ۔۔۔۔۔۔ کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا۔

الف۔ ۸ ب۔ ۱۰ ج۔ ۱۲ د۔ ۱۴

✓ جنگ جمل حضرت علی اور ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔

الف۔ حضرت عمر ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر ج۔ حضرت فاطمہ د۔ **حضرت عائشہ**

✓ حضرت عائشہ کس چیز پر سوار تھی۔ جس کی وجہ سے جنگ، جنگ جمل کہلاتی ہے؟

الف۔ گھوڑے پر ب۔ **اونٹنی پر** ج۔ خچر پر د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ جنگ نہروان حضرت علی اور ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کے درمیان ہوئی۔

الف۔ ابولہب ب حضرت خالد بن ولید ج۔ **خارجیوں** د۔ یہودیوں

✓ آپ ﷺ کو قبر مبارک میں کس نے اُتارا؟

الف۔ **حضرت علی** ب۔ حضرت عمر ج۔ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق د۔ حضرت عثمان

✓ کس سن ہجری میں حضرت علی نے خلافت اسلامی کا منصب سنبھلا؟

الف۔ ۲۰ ب۔ ۲۵ ج۔ ۳۰ د۔ **۳۵**

✓ حضرت علی کو ۔۔۔۔۔۔ رمضان ۴۰ھ (۶۶۰ء) کو صبح کے وقت ایک بدبخت خارجی عبدالرحمن ابن ملجم نے تلوار کے وار سے زخمی کیا۔

الف۔ **19** ب۔ ۲۰ ج۔ ۲۱ د۔ ۲۲

✓ حضرت علی کو ۔۔۔۔۔۔ رمضان ۴۰ھ (۶۶۰ء) کو صبح کے وقت شہادت نصیب ہوئی۔

الف۔ ۱۹ ب۔ ۲۰ ج۔ **۲۱** د۔ ۲۲

- **حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ** برصغیر کے مشہور عالم، صوفی تھے۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ کی ولادت 400 ہجری کو ہجویر (موجودہ افغانستان) میں ہوئی۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ کے والد کا نام سید عثمان تھا۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ نے غزنی کے محلہ جلاب میں نشوونما پائی۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ دین کی اشاعت لاہور میں کرتے رہے۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ کی مشہور تصنیف "کشف المحجوب" ہے۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ 465 ہجری میں وفات پا گئے۔ اور وہی دفن ہوئے۔

[redacted] علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ

✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ، غزنی شہر سے متصل ایک بستی ہجویر میں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ (نومبر ۱۰۰۹) میں پیدا ہوئے۔

الف۔ ۴۰۰ ہجری ب۔ ۴۲۰ ہجری ج۔ ۴۳۰ ہجری د۔ ۴۷۶ ہجری

✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ کا لقب ہے۔

الف۔ ابوالحسن ب۔ ابو عمران ج۔ ابو حنیف د۔ ابو مروا

✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ لوگوں میں لقب سے مشہور ہیں۔

الف۔ گنج بخش ب۔ داتا گنج بخش ج۔ زندہ پیر د۔ الف اور ب

✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ تبلیغ واشاعت کے لئے ۱۰۳۰ تا ۱۰۴۰ میں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ تشریف لائے۔

الف۔ لاہور ب۔ ملتان ج۔ بہاولپور د۔ سکھر

✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ گیارہویں صدی کے دوران میں ایک ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ صوفی اور عالم تھے۔

الف۔ عربی ب۔ ہندی ج۔ فارسی د۔ سنسکرتی

✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ کا مزار کہاں پر ہے؟

الف۔ ملتان ب۔ سرگودھا ج۔ لاہور د۔ کراچی

✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان ہجویری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ نے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ میں لاہور میں فوت ہوئے۔

الف۔ ۱۰۲۰ ب۔ ۱۰۵۶ ج۔ ۱۰۷۷ د۔ ۱۰۸۲

- طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا تعلق شمالی آفریقہ کے بربر قبائل سے تھا۔
- طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نامور مسلمان جرنیل موسیٰ نصیر کے تربیت یافتہ تھے۔
- موسیٰ نصیر نے طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو شہر طنجہ کا حاکم اور شمالی آفریقہ مین اسلامی افواج کا سپہ سلار مقرر کیا۔
- اُندلس میں عیسائی حکومت قائم تھی۔ اور بہت برے حالات تھے۔ اُندلس کے ایک سردار کاونٹ جولین نے موسیٰ نصیر سے درخواست کی کہ اندلس پر حملہ کرے۔
- اندلس شمالی افریقہ کے بالکل سامنے یورپ کے جنوب مغربی کنارے پر ایک حسین و جمیل جزیرہ نما ہے۔ اج کل اس میں پرتگال اور سپین دو ممالک واقع ہیں۔
- موسیٰ نصیر نے طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو سات ہزار سپاہیوں کے ساتھ حملے کے لئے بھیج دیا۔
- طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ساحل اندلس کے جس حصے پر اترے اُس کا نام "جبل الطارق" رکھا گیا۔ جسے اج "جبرالٹر" کہتے ہیں۔
- موسیٰ نصیر نے طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ پانچ ہزار فوج اور بھیجی۔ تو ٹوٹل تعداد 12000 ہو گئی۔ جبکہ عیسائی فوج کی تعداد ایک لاکھ تھی۔
- عیسائی فوج کا لیڈر بادشاہ راڈرک تھا۔ جس میں عیسائیوں کو شکست ہوئی۔ یہ واقع ۵ شوال ۹۲ ہجری بمطابق ۷۱۱ کو پیش آیا۔ اور اسلامی حکومت قائم ہوئی

[illegible] طارق بن زیاد رحمتہ اللہ علیہ

✓ طارق بن زیاد۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کو مراکش شہر میں پیدا ہوئے۔

الف۔ ۶۷۰ء ب۔ ۷۱۰ء ج۔ ۷۱۹ء د۔ ۸۱۰ء

✓ طارق بن زیاد۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ نسل سے تعلق رکھنے والے مسلمان اور بنو امیہ کے جرنیل تھے۔

الف۔ تاتاری ب۔ تُغلق ج۔ بربر د۔ مغل

✓ عیسائی حکومت کے مظالم کے بارے میں کس نے مسلمانوں کو مطلع کیا؟

الف۔ کاونٹ ایڈورڈ ب۔ کاونٹ جولین ج۔ کاونٹ پیٹرک د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ طارق بن زیاد کس علاقے کا حاکم تھا؟

الف۔ طنجہ ب۔ دمشق ج۔ شام د۔ مراکش

✓ ۳۰ اپریل۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کو طارق کی افواج جبرالٹر پر اتریں۔

الف۔ ۷۰۳ء ب۔ ۷۰۹ء ج۔ ۷۱۱ء د۔ ۷۱۷ء

✓ طارق بن زیاد کے نگرانی میں مسلمان لشکر کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ تین ہزار ب۔ پانچ ہزار ج۔ چھے ہزار د۔ سات ہزار

اسلامیات

باب اول — القرآن الکریم

- قرآن پاک کی یہ آیت (اقرا باسم ربک الذی خلق) سب سے پہلے اتری ہے۔
- قرآن پاک کی یہ آیت (واتقوا یوما ترجعون فیہ الی اللہ ثم توفی کل نفس ماکسبت وھم لا یظلمون) (سورۃ البقرہ آیت ۲۸۱) سب سے آخری اتری ہے۔
- نزول کے اعتبار سے قرآن مجید کی سب سے پہلے سورت سورہ علق اور سب سے آخری سورت سورہ نصر ہے۔
- فرمان نبوی ﷺ ہے۔ کہ قرآن مجید سات حرفوں پر اُتارا گیا ہے۔ یعنی سات عربی لہجوں میں اتارا گیا ہے۔
- قرآن کریم کی سب سے چھوٹی سورت سورۃ الکوثر ہے۔ اور یہ تین آیت پر مشتمل ہے۔
- قرآن کریم کی سب سے بڑی سورت سورۃ البقرہ ہے اور یہ دو سو چھیاسی آیات پر مشتمل ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے حروف مقطعات سے شروع ہونے والے سورتوں کی تعداد 29 ہیں۔
- سورۃ الاخلاص کو (قل ھو اللہ احد) کو ثلث قرآن (تہائی قرآن) کہا گیا ہے۔
- سورۃ الکافرون کو ربع قرآن کہا گیا ہے۔
- سورۃ الحج میں مکھیوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ النمل میں حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام اور ہدہد کا واقعہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- سورۃ الکہف میں حضرت موسیٰ اور حضرت خضر علیہ السلام کا واقعہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- سورۃ النمل میں بسم اللہ 2 بار آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ اسراء میں روح کے متعلق بیان آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ توبہ میں غزوہ تبوک کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ انفال میں جنگ بدر کا واقعہ بیان ہوا ہے۔
- سورۃ یوسف میں خبز (روٹی) کا لفظ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- صحابی حضرت زید بن حارثہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا ذکر سورہ احزاب میں آیا ہے۔
- سورہ محمد کا دوسرا نام سورہ قتال ہے۔
- سورہ بنی اسرائیل کا دوسرا نام سورہ اسراء ہے۔

قرآن مجید میں 3 قسم کے نفس کا تذکرہ آیا ہے۔

- نفس مطمئنہ
- نفس لوامہ
- نفس امارہ

- نفس مطمئنہ: وہ پاکیزہ نفس جسے اللہ کے وعدوں پر یقین ہے۔ کہ اسے قیامت کے دن کوئی ڈر لاحق نہیں ہوگا۔ اس کا ذکر سورۃ الفجر میں آیا ہے

- نفس لوامہ: وہ نفس جو بُرائی ہو جانے پر ملامت کرتا ہے۔ سورۃ القیامہ میں ذکر آیا

- نفس امارہ: وہ نفس جو انسان کو بُرائیوں پر آمادہ کرتا ہے۔ اس کا ذکر سورۃ یوسف میں آیا ہوا ہے۔

- قرآن مجید میں انبیاء کے نام پر 6 سورتیں آئی ہیں۔ (یوسف، یونس، ہود، ابراہیم۔ محمد، نوح)
- قرآن مجید میں کل 25 رسولوں اور نبیوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- حیوانات کے نام یا صفات پر 7 سورتیں آئی ہیں۔ (سورہ البقرہ، سورہ انعام، سورہ نحل، سورہ نمل، سورہ عنکبوت، سورہ عادیات، سورہ فیل)
- مکانات کے نام پر 7 سورتیں آئی ہیں۔ (سورہ اعراف، سورہ حجر، سورہ احقاف، سورہ طور، سورہ بلد، سورہ کوثر، سورہ تین)
- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ المائدہ میں حرمت شراب کا تذکرہ آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ مائدہ میں وضو کا طریقہ بیان ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ النساء میں ازواج کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ حجرات میں بدگمانی، تجسس اور غیبت کی مذمت بیان کی گئی ہے۔
- سورہ کہف میں ذوالقرنین کا تذکرہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- سورہ مائدہ میں ہابیل و قابیل کا قصہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید پر حرکات (زبر، زیر، پیش) حجاج بن یوسف نے لگائے۔
- قرآن مجید میں 12 غزوات کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے 55 مفاتی اور ایک ذاتی نام ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں کل 14 سجدے ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید پہلا سجدہ 9 پارے میں آیا ہوا ہے۔
- آخری پارے میں 37 سورتیں اور 39 رکوع ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید میں 8 بتوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- سورہ الرحمن میں فَبِاَیِّ اٰلَاۗءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبٰنِ ۔۔۔۔۔ 31 بار آیا ہے
- سورہ فاتحہ کو باب القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- نماز باجماعت، روزہ، قبلہ تبدیلی کا حکم، اسلام میں جبر نہیں کا تذکرہ سورۃ البقرہ میں آیا ہے۔
- زکوٰۃ کے مصارف سورۃ توبہ میں بیان ہوئے ہیں۔
- عورتوں کے پردہ، حضرت زید کا نام، اور خاتم النبیین کا تذکرہ سورۃ احزاب میں ہوا ہے۔
- حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ نے سب سے پہلے اونچی آواز میں قرآن پاک کی تلاوت کی تھی۔
- قرآن مجید کا پہلا حافظ حضرت عثمانؓ ہے۔
- مکی سورتوں کی علامات
  - جس سورت میں کلا آیا ہو
  - ہر وہ سورت جس کے شروع میں حروف مقطعات آئے ہوں
  - ہر وہ سورت جس میں حضرت آدم علیہ السلام اور ابلیس کا کا واقعہ مزکور ہو۔ سوائے سورہ البقرہ

دور خلافت

- حضرت ابو بکرؓ: 632—634 (2 سال- 3 مہینے)
- حضرت عمرؓ: 634—644 (10 سال- 5 مہینے)
- حضرت عثمانؓ: 644—656 (12 سال-0 مہینے)
- حضرت علیؓ: 656—661 (4 سال- 9 مہینے)

چار آسمانی کتب

- توریت: حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
  زبان ۔۔۔۔۔ عبرانی
- زبور: حضرت داود علیہ السلام
  زبان ۔۔۔۔۔ عبرانی زبان
- انجیل: حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
  زبان ۔۔۔۔۔ سریانی زبان
- قرآن حکیم: حضرت محمد ﷺ
  زبان ۔۔۔۔۔ عربی زبان

اسلامیات

باب اول — القرآن الکریم

- قرآن پاک کی یہ آیت (اقرا باسم ربک الذی خلق) سب سے پہلے اُتری ہے۔
- قرآن پاک کی یہ آیت (واتقوا یوما ترجعون فیہ الی اللہ ثم توفی کل نفس ماکسبت وھم لا یظلمون) (سورۃ البقرہ آیت ۲۸۲) سب سے آخری اتری ہے۔
- نزول کے اعتبار سے قرآن مجید کی سب سے پہلے سورت سورہ علق اور سب سے آخری سورت سورہ نصر ہے۔
- فرمان نبوی ﷺ ہے۔ کہ قرآن مجید سات حرفوں پر اُتارا گیا ہے۔ یعنی سات عربی لہجوں میں اتارا گیا ہے۔
- قرآن کریم کی سب سے چھوٹی سورت سورۃ الکوثر ہے۔ اور یہ تین آیت پر مشتمل ہے۔
- قرآن کریم کی سب سے بڑی سورت سورۃ البقرہ ہے اور یہ دو سو چھیاسی آیات پر مشتمل ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے حروف مقطعات سے شروع ہونے والے سورتوں کی تعداد 29 ہیں۔
- سورۃ الاخلاص کو (قل ھو اللہ احد) کو ثلث قرآن (تہائی قرآن) کہا گیا ہے۔
- سورۃ الکافرون کو ربع قرآن کہا گیا ہے۔
- سورۃ الحج میں مکھیوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ النمل میں حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام اور ہدہد کا واقعہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- سورۃ الکہف میں حضرت موسیٰ اور حضرت خضر علیہ السلام کا واقعہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- سورۃ النمل میں بسم اللہ 2 بار آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ اسراء میں روح کے متعلق بیان آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ توبہ میں غزوہ تبوک کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ انفال میں جنگ بدر کا واقعہ بیان ہوا ہے۔
- سورۃ یوسف میں خبز (روٹی) کا لفظ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- صحابی حضرت زید بن حارثہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا ذکر سورہ احزاب میں آیا ہے۔
- سورہ محمد کا دوسرا نام سورہ قتال ہے۔
- سورہ بنی اسرائیل کا دوسرا نام سورہ اسراء ہے۔

قرآن مجید میں 3 قسم کے نفس کا تذکرہ آیا ہے۔

- نفس مطمئنہ
- نفس لوامہ
- نفس امارہ

- نفس مطمئنہ: وہ پاکیزہ نفس جسے اللہ کے وعدوں پر یقین ہے۔ کہ اسے قیامت کے دن کوئی ڈر لاحق نہیں ہوگا۔ اس کا ذکر سورۃ الفجر میں آیا ہے

- نفس لوامہ: وہ نفس جو بُرائی ہو جانے پر ملامت کرتا ہے۔ سورۃ القیامہ میں ذکر آیا

- نفس امارہ: وہ نفس جو انسان کو بُرائیوں پر آمادہ کرتا ہے۔ اس کا ذکر سورۃ یوسف میں آیا ہوا ہے۔

- قرآن مجید میں انبیاء کے نام پر 6 سورتیں آئی ہیں۔ (یوسف، یونس، ہود، ابراہیم، محمد، نوح)
- قرآن مجید میں کل 25 رسولوں اور نبیوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- حیوانات کے نام یا صفات پر 7 سورتیں آئی ہیں۔ (سورہ بقرہ، سورہ انعام، سورہ نحل، سورہ نمل، سورہ عنکبوت، سورہ عادیات، سورہ فیل)
- مکانات کے نام پر 7 سورتیں آئی ہیں۔ (سورہ اعراف، سورہ حجر، سورہ احقاف، سورہ طور، سورہ بلد، سورہ کوثر، سورہ تین)
- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ المائدہ میں حرمت شراب کا تذکرہ آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ مائدہ میں وضو کا طریقہ بیان ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ النساء میں ازواج کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ حجرات میں بدگمانی، تجسس اور غیبت کی مذمت بیان کی گئی ہے۔
- سورہ کہف میں ذوالقرنین کا تذکرہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- سورہ مائدہ میں ہابیل و قابیل کا قصہ آیا ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید پر حرکات (زبر، زیر، پیش) حجاج بن یوسف نے لگائے۔
- قرآن مجید میں 12 غزوات کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے 55 صفاتی اور ایک ذاتی نام ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں کل 14 سجدے ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید پہلا سجدہ 9 پارے میں آیا ہوا ہے۔
- آخری پارے میں 37 سورتیں اور 39 رکوع ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید میں 8 بتوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- سورہ الرحمن میں فَبِاَیِّ اٰلَآءِ رَبِّکُمَا تُکَذِّبٰنِ۔۔۔۔۔ 31 بار آیا ہے
- سورہ فاتحہ کو باب القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- نماز باجماعت، روزہ، قبلہ تبدیلی کا حکم، اسلام میں جبر نہیں کا تذکرہ سورۃ البقرہ میں آیا ہے۔
- زکوٰۃ کے مصارف سورۃ توبہ میں بیان ہوئے ہیں۔
- عورتوں کے پردہ، حضرت زید کا نام، اور خاتم النبیین کا تذکرہ سورۃ احزاب میں ہوا ہے۔
- حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ نے سب سے پہلے اونچی آواز میں قرآن پاک کی تلاوت کی تھی۔
- قرآن مجید کا پہلا حافظ حضرت عثمانؓ ہے۔
- مکی سورتوں کی علامات
  - جس سورت میں کلا آیا ہو
  - ہر وہ سورت جس کے شروع میں حروف مقطعات آئے ہوں
  - ہر وہ سورت جس میں حضرت آدم علیہ السلام اور ابلیس کا کا واقعہ مزکور ہو۔ سوائے سورہ البقرہ

دور خلافت

- حضرت ابو بکرؓ: 632—634 (2 سال- 3 مہینے)
- حضرت عمرؓ: 634—644 (10 سال- 5 مہینے)
- حضرت عثمانؓ: 644—656 (12 سال-0 مہینے)
- حضرت علیؓ: 656—661 (4 سال- 9 مہینے)

چار آسمانی کتب

- توریت: حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام — زبان ——— عبرانی
- زبور: حضرت داود علیہ السلام — زبان ——— عبرانی زبان
- انجیل: حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام — زبان ——— سریانی زبان
- قرآن حکیم: حضرت محمد ﷺ — زبان ——— عربی زبان

سوم — ایمانیات اور عبادات

- رب اشرح لی صدری O ویسرلی امری O واحلل عقدۃ من لسانی O یفقھوا قولی O "میرے پروردگار {اس کام کے لئے} میرا سینہ کھول دے۔ اور میرا کام آسان کردے۔ اور میری زبان کی گرہ ہے۔ کھول دے تاکہ وہ میری بات سمجھ سکے"۔

۔۔۔ایمانیات:

- رسالت کے لفظی معنی پیغام پہنچانے کے ہیں۔
- جس شخص کو اللہ تعالیٰ تمام بندوں میں پیغام پہنچانے کی ذمہ داری کے منتخب کرتا ہے۔ اس کو رسول یا نبی کہتے ہیں۔
- نبی کے معنی ہے خبر دینے والا۔ اور رسول کے معنی پیغام پہنچانے والا۔
- آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے آخری نبی ہے۔ اور اس کے بعد قیامت تک کوئی نبی آنے والا نہیں ہے۔ عقیدہ ختم نبوت کہلاتا ہے۔
- ما کان محمد ابا ا حدمن رجالکم ولکن رسول اللہ وحا تم النبین O "آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم تمھارے مردوں میں سے کسی کے باپ نہیں ہیں۔ بلکہ اللہ کے رسول ہے۔ اور سلسلہ نبوت کو ختم کرنے والے ہیں"۔
- انما آنا بشر مثلکم "میں تمھاری طرح ایک بشر ہوں"
- قل لو کان فی الارض ملکۃ یمشون مطمینین لنزلنا علیھم من السماء ملکا رسولا O "کہہ دو کہ اگر زمین میں فرشتے ہوتے {کہ} اس میں چلتے پھرتے {اور} آرام کرتے {یعنی بستے} تو ہم ان کے پاس فرشتے کو پیغمبر بنا کر بھیجتے"۔
- اللہ اعلم حیث یجعل رسالتہ {سورۃ الا نعام} "اس کو اللہ خوب جانتا ہے۔ کہ {رسالت کا کون سا محل ہے اور} وہ اپنی پیغمبری کسے عنایت فرمائے"۔
- وما ینطق عن الھوا O ان ھو الا وحی یوحی O "وہ اپنی خواہش نفس سے نہیں بولتا، یہ تو ایک وحی ہے۔ جو اس پر نازل کی جاتی ہے"۔ سورۃ النجم
- وما ارسلنامن رسول الا لیطاع باذن اللہ O "اور ہم نے جو پیغمبر بھیجا ہے۔ کہ اللہ کے فرمان کے مطابق اس کا حکم مانا جائے"۔ سورۃ النساء
- من یطع الرسول فقد اطاع اللہ O "جو شخص رسول کی فرمانبرداری کرے گا تو بے شک اس نے اللہ کی فرمان برداری کی"۔ سورۃ النساء
- قل ان کنتم تحیبون اللہ فاتبعونی یحببکمُ اللہ O "اے پیغمبر۔ لوگوں سے کہہ دو کہ اگر تم اللہ کو دوست رکھتے ہو تو میری پیروی کرو اللہ تمہیں دوست رکھے گا۔

> **نبی:** نبی اس ہستی کو کہتے ہیں۔ جسے اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنی مخلوق کی ہدایت کے لئے وحی دے کر بھیجا ہو۔
> **رسول:** رسول اس ہستی کو کہتے ہیں۔ جسے اللہ تعالیٰ نئی شریعت دے کر مخلوق میں مبعوث کیا ہو۔ تاکہ وہ لوگوں کو اس طرف

- رسالت کا اولین تقاضا رسولوں پر ایمان لایا جائے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم سلسلہ نبوت کی آخری کڑی ہیں۔
- تمام انبیاء کرام معاشرے کے صالح ترین اور متقی انسان ہوتے ہیں۔

۔۔۔۔عبادات

- عبادت عربی زبان کے لفظ "عبد" سے نکلا ہے۔ جس کے معنی بندگی، اطاعت اور تعمیل حکم کے ہیں۔
- اسلام میں عبادت کا مطلب اللہ تعالیٰ کو رب مان کر اس کی بندگی اور اطاعت کی جائے۔
- ایاک نعبدُ وایاک نستعینُ O "اے پروردگار۔ ہم تیری ہی عبادت کرتے ہیں۔ اور تجھی سے مدد مانگتے ہیں"۔ سورۃ فاتحہ

- شریعت کے معنوں میں عبادت نماز، روزہ، زکوۃ، اور حج کو کہتے ہیں۔
- اسی طرح ہر وہ عمل جو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے بتائے ہوئے طریقوں کے مطابق ہو۔ عبادت کہتے ہیں۔
- وماخلقت الجن والانس الا لیعبدون O "اور میں نے جنوں اور انسانوں کو اس لئے پیدا کیا ہے کہ میری عبادت کریں"۔ سورۃ الذریت
- وقولو اللناس حسنا O "اور لوگوں سے اچھے طریقے سے بات کرو"۔ سورۃ البقرہ
- عبادت کا ایک پہلو حقوق العباد بھی ہے۔

دعا کے چار رکن ہیں۔

- مدعو: خدا تبارک وتعالیٰ
- داعی: بندہ
- دعا: بندے کا خدا سے مانگنا
- مدعو لہ: وہ حاجت اور ضرورت جو بندہ خدا تعالیٰ سے مانگتا ہے۔

-----دعا کی اہمیت وفضیلت:

- دُعا عربی زبان میں پکارنے اور مانگنے کو کہتے ہیں۔
- دُعا صرف اللہ تعالیٰ سے مانگی جاتی ہے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ انسان کو اس کے شہ رگ سے بھی زیادہ قریب ہے۔
- ولقد خلقنا الانسان ونعلم ما توسوس بہ نفسہ ج ونحن اقرب الیہ من حبل الورید O "اور ہم نے انسان کو پیدا کیا ہے۔ اور جو خیالات اس کے دل میں گزرتے ہیں ہم ان کو جانتے ہیں اور اس کی رگ جاں سے بھی زیادہ قریب ہیں"۔ سورۃ ق
- وان لیس للانسان الا ما سعی O "اور یہ کہ انسان کو وہی ملتا ہے۔ جس کی وہ کوشش کرتا ہے"۔ سورۃ النجم
- قرآن وحدیث میں دُعا کو بہترین عبادت قرار دیا ہے
- بہترین ذکر لا الہ الا اللہ اور بہترین دُعا الحمد اللہ ہے۔

زکوۃ کے آٹھ مصارف

- فقیر
- مسکین
- عاملین: وہ لوگ جو زکوۃ وعشر جمع کرنے پر مامور ہوں۔ ان کو زکوۃ فنڈ سے تنخواہ دی جائے گی۔
- مولفۃ القلوب
- الرقاب یعنی غلام کی آزادی
- غارمین یعنی مقروض
- فی سبیل اللہ
- ابن سبیل یعنی مسافر

-----زکوۃ:

- زکوۃ عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی پاک کرنے کے ہیں۔
- زکوۃ کا دوسرا نام صدقہ ہے۔
- زکوۃ اسلام کا بنیادی رکن اور ایک اہم عبادت ہے۔
- زکوۃ کا نصاب سونے پر ساڑھے سات تولے، اور چاندی پر ساڑھے باون تولے
- زکوۃ کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں نماز کے ساتھ 32 دفعہ آیا ہے۔
- زکوۃ کا لفظ قرآن مجید میں 82 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- 2 ہجری کو مدینہ میں زکوۃ کی تقسیم اور طریقہ بتایا گیا۔

سوالات

✓ رسالت کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ پیغام ب۔ پیغام لینا ج۔ پیغام پہنچانا د۔ پیغام رکھنا

✓ انبیاء کرام تھے۔

الف۔ جنات ب۔ فرشتے ج۔ انسان د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ عربی زبان میں دُعا کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ پکارنا ب۔ خاموش رہنا ج۔ رونا د۔ فریاد کرنا

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ انسان کے کونسے عضو بھی زیادہ قریب ہے؟

الف۔ دل ب۔ شہ رگ ج۔ دماغ د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ عبادت عربی زبان کے لفظ سے نکلا ہے۔

الف۔ عباد ب۔ عُبداً ج۔ عبد د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ حقوق العباد سے مراد ہے۔

الف۔ بندوں کے حقوق ب۔ والدین کے حقوق ج۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے حقوق د۔ پڑوسیوں

✓ زکوۃ کب فرض ہوئی۔

الف۔ 1 ہجری ب۔ 2 ہجری ج۔ 3 ہجری د۔ 4 ہجری

✓ زکوۃ اسلام کا رکن ہے۔

الف۔ پہلا ب۔ دوسرا ج۔ تیسرا د۔ چوتھا

✓ زکوۃ کے اقسام ہیں۔

الف۔ 1 ب۔ 2 (مال کی، جسم کی فطرہ) ج۔ 4 د۔ 5

✓ زکوۃ کے کتنے مصارف ہیں؟

الف۔ 6 ب۔ 7 ج۔ 8 د۔ 9

✓ زکوۃ کا لفظی معنی ہے۔

الف۔ پاک کرنا ب۔ عبادت کرنا ج۔ ایک دوسرے کی مدد کرنا د۔ دینا

✓ زکوۃ کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے؟

الف۔ صدقہ ب۔ سخاوت ج۔ شجاعت د۔ مالدار

✓ ھُمَزَۃ کے معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ غیبت کرنے والا ب۔ نماز چھوڑنے والا ج۔ قتل کرنے والا د۔ طعنہ دینے والا

باب سوم — سیرت طیبہ

سیرت طیبہ:

- اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہر دور میں انسانوں کی رہنمائی کیلئے اپنے خاص بندے بھیجے، جن کو انبیاء ورسل کہتے ہیں۔
- **انا خاتم النبیین لا نبی بعدی O** "میں آخری نبی ہوں میرے بعد کوئی نبی نہیں آئے گا"۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ اللہ کے آخری نبی ہے۔ اور قیامت تک کوئی نبی نہیں آئے گا۔ اس کو عقیدہ ختم نبوت کہتے ہیں۔

غزوہ فتح مکہ: سن 8 ہجری

- فتح مکہ سے پہلے صلح حدیبیہ کا معاہدہ زیادہ عرصے تک قائم نہ رہ سکی۔ اور قریش نے قبیلہ بنو بکر کے ساتھ مل کر مسلمانوں کے قبیلہ بنو خزاعہ پر حملہ کر دیا۔ بنو خزاعہ کے چند سردار حضرت محمد ﷺ کے پاس شکایت کر کے پہنچے اور مسلمانوں سے قریش کی زیادتی کا بدلہ لینے کی درخواست کی۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ نے دس ہزار کا لشکر لے کر 10 رمضان المبارک سن 8 ہجری کو مکہ کی طرف راوانہ ہوئے۔
- اس دن حضرت محمد ﷺ اور صحابہ کرام روزے سے تھے۔ اور مغرب کے وقت مقام کدید پر پہنچے تو روزہ افطار کیا۔
- کدید کے بعد "مر الظہران" پر قیام کیا۔ اور ابوسفیان اسی مقام پر مسلمان ہوا تھا۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ جس اونٹ پر مکہ میں داخل ہو رہے تھے۔ اُس کا نام قصویٰ اور خادم زادہ حضرت زید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ تھے۔
- 20 رمضان 8ھ کو جمعہ کے دن حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے صحابہ کرام کو مکہ شہر میں داخل ہونے کا حکم دیا۔
- فتح مکہ کو قرآن مجید میں فتح مبین کا نام دیا گیا ہے۔ یعنی کھلی فتح
- فتح مکہ کے دوران خانہ کعبہ میں 360 بت تھے۔
- **جآء الحق وزھق الباطل ان الباطل کان زھوقا O** "حق آگیا اور باطل نابود ہو گیا۔ بیشک باطل نابود ہونے والا ہے"۔ {سورۃ بنی اسرائیل}
- فتح مکہ کے وقت خانہ کعبہ کے چابی دان عثمان بن طلحہ تھے۔ اور حضرت محمد ﷺ نے دوبارہ اسی کو یہ کام سونپا۔

معروضی سوالات فتح مکہ

✓ فتح مکہ کب وقوع پزیر ہوا؟

الف۔ 6 ہجری ب۔ 7 ہجری ج۔ 8 ہجری (10 جنوری سن 630 عیسوی) د۔ 9 ہجری

✓ فتح مکہ کو ---------- بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

الف۔ فاتح مکہ ب۔ فتح عظیم ج۔ فتح مسلماں د۔ فتح اسلام

✓ فتح مکہ کے دوران آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ کتنے مجاہدین کا لشکر تھا؟

الف۔ 7000 ب۔ 8000 ج۔ 9000 د۔ 10000

✓ فتح مکہ کے دوران جب قریش کے ایک ٹولے نے مزاحمت کی۔ تو اُس ٹولے کی قیادت کون کر رہا تھا؟

الف۔ ابو جہل ب۔ ابو سفیان ج۔ عکرمہ بن ابی جہل د۔ ابولہب

✓ جس مسلمان ٹولے نے عکرمہ بن ابی جہل کا مقابلہ کیا اس کی قیادت کون کر رہا تھا؟

الف۔ حضرت علیؓ ب۔ خالد بن ولیدؓ ج۔ حضرت عمرؓ د۔ محمد ﷺ

✓ عکرمہ بن ابی جہل کے ساتھ جھڑپ میں کتنے کفار مارے گئے؟

الف۔ 12 ب۔ 14 ج۔ 16 د۔ 18

✓ عکرمہ بن ابی جہل کے ساتھ جھڑپ میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہو گئے تھے؟

الف۔ 2 ب۔ 6 ج۔ 10 د۔ 12

✓ صلح حدیبیہ میں کونسا قبیلہ مسلمانوں کا اتحادی تھا۔ جس پر مشرکین مکہ کے اتحادی قبیلے نے حملہ کر کے کئی افراد قتل کر دیئے؟

الف۔ بنو بکر ب۔ بنو خزاعہ ج۔ بنو دئل د۔ بنو اسد

✓ مکہ کے قریب نبی کریم ﷺ نے کہاں قیام کیا؟

الف۔ عرفات پر ب۔ جدہ پر ج۔ کوہ صفا پر د۔ مر الظہران

✓ خانہ کعبہ کی چابی کس کے پاس ہوتی تھی؟

الف۔ ابو سفیان ب۔ حضرت عباسؓ ج۔ عثمان ابن طلحہ د۔ حضرت طلحہؓ

غزوہ حُنین: سن 8 ہجری

➢ فتح مکہ کے بعد مکہ اور طائف کے درمیان آباد 2 قبائل بنو ثقیف اور ہوازن نے اپنی ڈر کی وجہ سے دوسرے قبائل کے ساتھ مل کر لشکر کی صورت میں وادی حنین میں مسلمانوں کے ساتھ جنگ کے لئے اترے۔

➢ جنگ سے فرار نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے یہ اپنے ساتھ اہل و عیال اور مال مویشی بھی ساتھ لے آئے تھے۔

➢ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ساتھ بارہ ہزار کا لشکر تھا۔ جس میں دس ہزار مہاجرین اور دو ہزار نو مسلم تھے۔

➢ 6 شوال 8ھ کو لشکر مکہ سے حنین کی طرف روانہ ہوا۔

➢ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے غزوہ حنین میں 2 زرہیں پہنے ہوئے تھے۔

➢ حضرت محمد ﷺ نے غزوہ حنین میں دشمن کی طرف ہاتھ میں مٹی اٹھا کر پھینکی تھی۔ اور دشمن 2 گروہوں میں بھاگ گئے تھے۔

➢ ایک گروہ مالک بن عوف کی سربراہی میں قلعہ طائف میں جا ٹھہرا۔ اور دوسرا اہل و عیال کے ساتھ اوطاس کی گھاٹی میں جا چھپا۔

➢ اوطاس کی گھاٹی کو گھیرنے کے لئے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے ابو عامر اشعری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو بھیج دیا۔

➢ اوطاس میں 24000 اُونٹ، 4000 بکریاں، 6000 قیدی مسلمانوں کے ہاتھ لگے تھے۔

سوالات غزوہ حنین

✓ غزوہ حنین کس سن ہجری کو وقوع پزیر ہوا؟

الف۔8 ب۔6 ج۔4 د۔2

✓ حُنین مکہ اور طائف کے درمیان ایک۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔کا نام ہے۔

الف۔ گاوں ب۔ شہر ج۔ قصبہ د۔وادی

✓ کس غزوہ کا نام غزوہ ہوازن بھی ہے؟

الف۔ غزوہ بدر ب۔ غزوہ اُحد ج۔غزوہ حُنین د۔ تبوک

✓ غزوہ حنین کن کے ساتھ لڑی گئی؟

الف۔ بنو ہوازن ب۔ بنو ثقیف ج۔بنو خزاعہ د۔الف اور ب

✓ غزوہ حُنین میں مسلمان لشکر کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔12000 ب۔14000 ج۔16000 د۔18000

✓ غزوہ حُنین میں کفار شکست کھانے کے بعد کتنے گروہ میں تقسیم ہو کر بھاگ نکلے؟

الف۔4 ب۔2 ج۔8 د۔6

✓ بنو ثقیف کے لوگوں نے کہاں کا رُخ کیا؟

الف۔ مکہ ب۔ مدینہ ج۔طائف د۔اوطاس

✓ غزوہ حُنین میں کس قبیلے کے ہزاروں آفراد کو کہاں گرفتار کیا؟

الف۔ بنو ثقیف، طائف ب۔ بنو خزاعہ، اوطاس ج۔بنو ہوازن، اوطاس د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ کس جنگ میں دُشمن فوج اپنے ساتھ اپنے پورے اہل وعیال اور مال مویشیوں سمیت میدان میں آئے تھے؟

الف۔غزوہ حُنین ب۔ غزوہ تبوک ج۔ غزوہ موتہ د۔ غزوہ خیبر

✓ غزوہ حُنین میں کتنے نو مسلم مجاہدین شامل تھے؟

الف۔6000 ب۔4000 ج۔2000 د۔1000

✓ آپ ﷺ نے کس غزوہ میں دشمن کی طرف مٹھی بھر خاک اٹھا کر پھینکی تھی؟

الف۔ غزوہ بدر ب۔ غزوہ خیبر ج۔ غزوہ خندق د۔غزوہ حُنین

✓ غزوہ حُنین میں مشرکین کی سربراہی کون کر رہا تھا؟

الف۔ ابو عامر اشعری ب۔مالک بن عوف ج۔ صفوان بن امیہ د۔ احمر بن حارث

غزوہ تبوک: سن 9 ہجری

- عیسائی بادشاہ قیصر روم کے ساتھ مل 9 ہجری کو مدینہ پر حملہ کرنا چاہتا تھا۔
- سخت گرمی اور قحط کا سال تھا۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم تیس ہزار لشکر کے ساتھ راوانہ ہوئے۔ اس میں منافقین شامل نہیں تھیں۔
- اسی جنگ کے لئے چندے میں حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے دس ہزار دینار، تین سو اُونٹ، اور پچاس گھوڑے پیش کئے۔
- حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے سارا مال جس کی کل قیمت چالیس ہزار درہم تھی۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے خدمت میں پیش کیا تھا۔
- حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے اپنا آدھا مال حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی خدمت میں پیش کیا تھا۔
- اس جنگ میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ شامل نہیں ہوئے تھے کیونکہ اُس کو خاندان کی دیکھ بھال کی ذمہ داری سونپی گئی تھی۔
- غزوہ تبوک میں اسلامی لشکر کا جھنڈا حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو دیا گیا تھا۔
- تبوک کے مقام پر مسلمانوں کے پہنچنے کے بعد عیسائی بادشاہ مقابلے کے لئے نہیں آیا۔ اور لڑائی نہیں ہوئی۔

سوالات غزوہ تبوک

✓ غزوہ تبوک کب وقوع پزیر ہوا؟

الف۔ 9 ہجری ب۔ 8 ہجری ج۔ 7 ہجری د۔ 6 ہجری

✓ غزوہ تبوک میں مسلمان مجاہدین کا لشکر تھا۔

الف۔ 10،000 ب۔ 20،000 ج۔ 30،000 د۔ 40،000

✓ کونسی غزوہ میں مسلمانوں کو طویل سفر، ہوا گرم، سواری کم، کھانے پینے کی تکلیف وغیرہ کا سامنا کرنا پڑا؟

غزوہ حنین ب۔ غزوہ خیبر ج۔ غزوہ خندق د۔ غزوہ تبوک

✓ غزوہ تبوک میں منافقوں کو ملا ہے۔

الف۔ مال غنیمت ب۔ امن ج۔ شرمندگی د۔ آرام

✓ غزوہ تبوک کو غزوہ فاضحہ بھی کہتے ہیں۔ جس کا مطلب ہیں۔

الف۔ امن کی جنگ ب۔ رسوا کرنے والا غزوہ ج۔ مال غنیمت ملنے والا غزوہ د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ غزوہ تبوک روانگی کے وقت آپ ﷺ نے مدینہ کا نظم ونسق چلانے کے لئے کس کو اپنا خلیفہ مقرر کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت علیؓ ب۔ حضرت عمرؓ ج۔ حضرت عثمانؓ د۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ

✓ آپ ﷺ کتنے دن تبوک میں قیام کیا؟

الف۔ 5 دن ب۔ 10 دن ج۔ 15 دن د۔ 20 دن

✓ آپ ﷺ بغیر جنگ کے واپس آئے۔

الف۔ حنین سے ب۔ تبوک سے ج۔ خیبر سے د۔ کوئی نہیں

۔۔۔۔۔ خطبہ حجۃ الوداع:

- 26 ذیقعدہ سن دس ہجری کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے غسل فرما کر چادر اور تہبند بند کر نماز ظہر کے بعد مدینہ منورہ سے چھ کلومیٹر دور ذوالحلیفہ کے مقام پر رات گزاری۔
- ۵ ذوالحجہ کو مکہ میں داخل ہوئے۔ اور صفا کی پہاڑی پر حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے خطبہ دیا۔
- ۸ ذی الحجہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے مسلمانوں کے ساتھ منیٰ میں قیام کیا۔
- ۹ ذی الحجہ کو عرفات کے مقام پر ٹھہرے۔ اور قصویٰ اونٹنی پر سوار ہو کر خطبہ دیا۔

۔۔۔۔۔ وصال:

- 28 صفر 11ھ کی رات کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم قبرستان بقیع میں تشریف لے جا کر دُعا مانگنے کے بعد واپسی پر سر میں درد اور پھر بخار ہوا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا بخار تقریباً تیرہ دن تک متواتر رہا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی وفات کے وقت عمر تریسٹھ برس تھی۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے مہاجرین کے ساتھ حسن سلوک کی وصیت کی تھی۔
- "ابو بکر سب سے زیادہ میرے محسن ہے۔ اور اگر میں اللہ کے سوا کسی کو خلیل بناتا تو ابو بکر کو بناتا لیکن چونکہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی خلیل نہیں اس لئے ابو بکر میرے بھائی اور دوست ہیں"۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے بیماری کے دوران امامت کے فرائض حضرت ابو بکر نے انجام دیئے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے حضرت اُسامہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو آخری لشکر کا امیر مقرر کیا تھا۔
- آخری آرام حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے حجرے میں فرمایا تھا۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ مدینہ منورہ سے نکل کر آپ ﷺ رات کہاں گزاری؟

الف۔ منیٰ ب۔ مقام ذوالحلیفہ ج۔ مقام عرافات د۔ کوہ صفا

✓ آپ ﷺ نے حج کے مشاغل سے فراغت کب حاصل کی؟

الف۔ 14 ذی الحجہ ب۔ 15 ذی الحجہ ج۔ 16 ذی الحجہ د۔ 17 ذی الحجہ

✓ نبی کریم ﷺ نے کس صحابی رضی اللہ عنہ کو آخری لشکر کا سپہ سالار مقرر کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت علیؓ ب۔ حضرت عمرؓ ج۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ د۔ حضرت اُسامہؓ

✓ 28 صفر 11ھ چہار شنبہ کی رات آپ ﷺ کون سے قبرستان میں تشریف لے گئے تھے؟

الف۔ شہدائے اُحد ب۔ شہدائے بدر ج۔ بقیع غرقد د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ آپ ﷺ نے زندگی کے آخری لمحات کہاں گزارے؟

الف۔ حجرہ عائشہؓ میں ب۔ حجرہ سودہؓ میں ج۔ حفصہؓ کے حجرہ میں د۔ خدیجہؓ کے حجرہ میں

باب چہارم

اخلاق و آداب

5

سخاوت:

- اللہ تعالیٰ کی رضا اور خوشنودی کی خاطر اپنا مال ضرورت مندوں پر خرچ کرنا **سخاوت** کہلاتا ہے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "کون ہے جو اللہ کو اچھا **قرض** دے۔ تو وہ اسے اس کے لئے کئی گنا کر دے"۔
- ویو ثرون علی انفسھم ولو کان بھم خصاصتہ "اور وہ اُن کو اپنے اوپر ترجیح دیتے ہیں خواہ وہ خود فاقے سے ہوں"۔ سورۃ الحشر
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے فرمایا" سخی اللہ کا **دوست** ہے اگرچہ وہ گنہگار ہو۔ اور بخیل اللہ کا **دشمن** ہے اگرچہ وہ عبادت گزار ہو"۔
- **حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کو **حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** نے خرید کر آزاد کر دیا۔
- یحسب ان ما لہ اخلدہO کل لینبذن فی الحطمۃO"{دولت جمع کرنے والے} یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ اُس کا مال اس کو ہمیشہ رکھے گا"
- وما ینخل فانما یبخل عن نفسہ O "جو کوئی بخل کرتا ہے۔ بے شک اپنے آپ ہی سے بخل کرتا ہے"۔

میانہ راوی:

- **میانہ راوی** کا مطلب ہے۔ اعتدال یا درمیانی راستہ اختیار کرنا۔
- ما عال من اقتصد{مسند احمد}"جس نے میانہ راوی اختیار کی وہ تنگ دست نہیں ہوگا"۔
- وقُولو للناس حسنا "اور لوگوں سے اچھے طریقے سے بات کرو"۔ {سورۃ البقر}
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم گفتگو میں **میانہ روی** سے کام لیتے تھے۔
- ولا تجعل یدک مغلولۃ الی عنقک والا تبسطھاکل البسط"اور اپنا ہاتھ گردن سے باندھ کر رکھ اور نہ اسے بلکل کھلا چھوڑ دے"۔ {سورۃ بنی اسرائیل}
- کامیاب زندگی گزارنے کے لئے اہم اور بہترین اُصول **میانہ راوی** ہے۔
- اسلام نے خوشی اور غم دونوں میں **صبر و شکر** کا طرز عمل اختیار کرنے کا حکم دیا ہے۔

مساوات:

- مساوات **برابر ہونے یا برابری** کو کہتے ہیں۔
- **اسلام** مساوات کا دین ہے۔
- **مسجد قُبا اور مسجد نبوی** رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم خود ہر کام میں حصہ لے رہے تھے۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے فرمایا۔ **"میں اپنے ساتھیوں میں رہ کر امتیاز پسند نہیں کرتا"۔**
- **غزوہ احزاب** میں رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم خندق کی کھدائی میں صحابہ کرام کے ساتھ برابر شریک رہے۔
- غزوہ بدر جاتے ہوئے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ساتھ **حضرت علی اور حضرت ابو درداء رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** موجود تھے۔

محنت کی عظمت:

- کسی کام لگن کے ساتھ سرانجام دینا اور اسکی تکمیل کے لئے اپنی تمام تر صلاحیتوں کو استعمال میں لانا **محنت** کہلاتا ہے۔

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- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ الکاسبُ حبیب اللہ "محنت کرنے والا اللہ کا دوست ہے"۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ "کسی شخص نے اس سے بہتر کھانا نہیں کھایا جو اس نے اپنے ہاتھوں کی محنت سے کمایا ہو"۔
- حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کا پیشہ کھیتی باڑی تھا۔
- حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام کا پیشہ کپڑے سیتے تھے۔
- حضرت ابراھم، حضرت موسی، اور حضرت سعیب علیہ السلام کا پیشہ گلہ بان اور کاشت کاری کا تھا۔
- حضرت داود علیہ السلام کا پیشہ تلواریں اور زرہیں بنانے کا تھا۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سائل صحابی کے گھر کی چیزیں دو درھم میں بیچ دی۔
- انسان کی عزت و عظمت محنت میں ہے۔

ماحول کی آلودگی اور اسلامی تعلیمات:

- ہر وہ چیز جو ہمارے ماحول کو خراب کرنے اور سب کے لئے تکلیف کا باعث بنے آلودگی کہلاتی ہے۔
- فضائی آلودگی کی وجہ سے قدرتی حفاظتی پردہ "اوزون" کی تہہ تباہ ہو رہی ہے۔
- واللہ یحب المطھرین O "اور اللہ پاک صاف رہنے والوں کو پسند کرتا ہے"۔{سورۃ توبہ}
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ الطھور شطرُ الایمان "پاکیزگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے"۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے درخت لگانے کو بہت فضیلت دی ہے۔ اور اسے صدقہ جاریہ قرار دیا ہے۔
- واغضضمن صوتک "اور اپنی آواز کو پست رکھو"{سورۃ لقمان}
- صفائی اور پاکیزگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے۔
- پودے اور درخت ہمارے لئے آکسیجن مہیا کرتے ہیں جو ہماری زندگی کے لئے بہت ضروری ہے۔
- ماحول کو صاف ستھرا رکھنا ہمارا مذہبی فریضہ ہے۔

حقوق العباد

- حقوق "حق" کی۔ اور عباد "عبد" کی جمع ہے۔ حقوق العباد کے معنی ہے۔ بندوں کے حقوق
- وات ذاالقُربی حقہ "اور رشتہ داروں کو اس کا حق دو"{سورۃ بنی اسرائیل}
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ لا یدخلُ الجنتہ قاطع "رشتہ داروں سے تعلق توڑنے والا جنت میں داخل نہیں ہو گا"۔
- مریض کی دیکھ بھال، خدمت اور غم خواری کرنا مسلمانوں پر فرض ہے۔
- والدین اور اولاد کے بعد اسلام میں سب سے زیادہ اہمیت ہمسایوں کے حقوق ہے۔

باب پنجم | ہدایت کے سرچشمے / مشاہیر اسلام

حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا

- حضرت عائشہؓ کا لقب صدیقہ اور حمیرا اور کنیت اُم عبداللہ ہے۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ حضرت ابو بکرؓ کی بیٹی ہیں۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ کے والدہ کا نام ام رومان زینب ہے۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ کی والدہ کی کنیت اُم رومان اور قبیلہ غنم بن مالک سے تھی۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ بعثت نبوی کے چار سال بعد شوال کے مہینے میں پیدا ہوئی۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ نے غزوہ اُحد اور غزوہ بنو مصطلق میں شرکت کی۔
- امام زہری فرماتے ہیں۔ حضرت عائشہؓ تمام لوگوں میں سب سے زیادہ عالمہ تھی۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ نے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی صحبت میں نو سال دو مہینے بارہ دن گزارے۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ اور آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا نکاح خولہ بن حکیم کے زریعے پانچ سو درھم کے مہر کے عوض ہوا۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ 66 سال کی عمر میں اس دنیا فانی سے رخصت ہوئی تھی۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت ابوہریرہؓ جو کہ اس وقت مروان بن حاکم کی طرف سے مدینہ کے گورنر تھے۔

حضرت عائشہؓ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی کنیت اُم عبداللہ ہے۔ چونکہ حضرت عائشہؓ کی کوئی آولاد نہیں تھی۔ ایک بار آپ ﷺ سے ازرہِ حسرت عرض کرنے لگی۔ کہ اور خواتین نے تو اپنی سابقہ اولادوں کے نام پر اپنی اپنی کُنیت رکھ لی۔ میں اپنی کُنیت کس کے نام پر رکھوں؟ فرمایا اپنے بھانجے عبداللہ کے نام پر۔ جو کہ آپ کی بہن حضرت اسماء بنت ابی بکر اور زبیر ابن عوام کے بیٹے

معروضی سوالات

✓ حضرت عائشہؓ کی کُنیت تھی۔

الف۔ اُم عبداللہ ب۔ اُم حکیم ج۔ اُم زبیر د۔ اُم قاسم

✓ حضرت عائشہؓ نبی کریم ﷺ کی صحبت میں کتنی مدت تک رہیں؟

الف۔ نو سال ب۔ پندرہ سال ج۔ بیس سال د۔ بائیس سال

✓ حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا آپ ﷺ کی وفات کے بعد کتنے عرصے تک بقید حیات رہیں؟

الف۔ 11 سال ب۔ 23 سال ج۔ 37 سال د۔ 47 سال

✓ حضرت عائشہؓ کا خطاب ہے۔

الف۔ صدیقہ ب۔ حمیرا ج۔ اُم المومنین د۔ طیبہ

✓ آپ ﷺ کی کونسی بیوی حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کی بیٹی ہے؟

الف۔ حضرت عائشہؓ ب۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ ج۔ حضرت زینبؓ د۔ حضرت حفصہؓ

✓ کس غزوہ سے واپسی پر حضرت عائشہؓ تہمت کا واقعہ پیش آیا؟

الف۔ غزوہ تبوک ب۔ غزوہ بنو مصطلق ج۔ غزوہ اُحد د۔ غزوہ بدر

حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

- حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو **گنج شکر** کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
- حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ **ملتان کے قریب کھتوال** کے مقام پر پیدا ہوئے تھے۔
- حضرت خواجہ قطب الدین کی وفات کے بعد حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو **سلسلہ چشتیہ** کا سربراہ مقرر کیا گیا۔
- حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ معین الدین چشتی اور بختیار کاکی کے بعد اس سلسلے کے **تیسرے بڑے شیخ** تھے۔
- حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ **93 سال** کی عمر میں **1266** کو وفات پا گئے۔
- حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا نسب **فاروقی** تھا۔
- حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی تربیت اس کی **والدہ** نے کی۔

سوالات حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمتہ اللہ

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی پیدائش کب ہوئی ہیں؟

الف۔ **1178** ب۔ 1189 ج۔ 1213 د۔ 1263

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کہاں پیدا ہوئے ہیں؟

الف۔ پاکپتن ب۔ **ملتان** ج۔ سکھر د۔ لاہور

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟

الف۔ فرید ب۔ نعمان ج۔ **مسعود** د۔ کریم

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا لقب تھا؟

الف۔ **فرید الدین** ب۔ شکر گنج ج۔ گنج بخش د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے والد اور والدہ کا نام ہے؟

الف۔ نعمان گنج، قرسم ب۔ **جلال الدین، قرسم** ج۔ فرح شاہ، نمرہ د۔ شعیب، بعیدی

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کتنے سال کی عمر میں یتیم ہو گئے تھے؟

الف۔ 2 سال ب۔ 3 سال ج۔ 4 سال د۔ **5 سال**

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا نسب کیا ہے؟

الف۔ عثمانی ب۔ علوی ج۔ **فاروقی** د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی تعلیم و تربیت کس نے کی؟

الف۔ والد نے ب۔ دادا نے ج۔ چچا نے د۔ **والدہ نے**

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے والد کیا تھے؟

الف۔ بادشاہ ب۔ **عالم دین** ج۔ فوج کے سپہ سالار د۔ زمیندار

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمتہ اللہ علیہ کونسی زبان کے آدب اور شاعری کی بنیاد مانے جاتے ہیں؟

الف۔ اُردو ب۔ پنجابی ج۔ سرائیکی د۔ سندھی

✓ وفات کے وقت حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمتہ اللہ علیہ کی عمر کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 100 سال ب۔ 65 سال ج۔ 93 سال د۔ 78 سال

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمتہ اللہ علیہ کی مادری زبان ہے؟

الف۔ سندھی ب۔ بلوچی ج۔ پشتو د۔ پنجابی

۔۔۔۔۔ صلاح الدین ایوبی:

- صلاح الدین ایوبی، ایوبی سلطنت کے بانی تھے۔
- صلاح الدین ایوبی عراق کے شہر تکریت میں 1138 میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- صلاح الدین ایوبی کو فاتح بیت المقدس بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 1187 کو صلاح الدین ایوبی نے یورپ کی متحدہ افواج کو شکست دے کر بیت القدس آزاد کروالیا تھا۔
- صلاح الدین ایوبی نسلاً کرد تھے۔
- شیر کوہ صلاح الدین ایوبی کے چچا تھے۔
- صلاح الدین ایوبی نور الدین زنگی کے ہاں ایک فوجی افسر تھے۔
- 1169 کو مصر فتح کرنے کے بعد صلاح الدین ایوبی کو مصر کا حاکم مقرر کیا۔
- 1187 میں صلاح الدین ایوبی اور عیسایوں کے درمیان حطین کے مقام پر جنگ ہوئی جس میں تیس ہزار عیسائی ہلاک اور ان کا لیڈر رینالڈ کو گرفتار کرنے کے بعد ایوبی نے اپنے ہاتھ سے اس کا سر قلم کیا تھا۔
- بیت المقدس 88 سال کے بعد مسلمانوں کے قبضے میں آگیا تھا۔
- صلاح الدین ایوبی نے 1193 میں وفات پائی۔

معروضی سوالات صلاح الدین ایوبی

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کب پیدا ہوئے؟

الف۔ 1132 ب۔ 1138 ج۔ 1152 د۔ 1222

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کونسے ملک میں پیدا ہوئے؟ (کردستان جواب عراق کا حصہ ہے)

الف۔ مصر ب۔ شام ج۔ عراق (کردستان جواب عراق کا حصہ ہے) د۔ حجاز

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔

الف۔ فاتح مکہ ب۔ فاتح عرب ج۔ فاتح بیت المقدس د۔ فاتح سندھ

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے کس سن عیسوی میں یورپ کی متحدہ افواج کو شکست دی؟

الف۔1187ء ب۔1172ء ج۔1156ء د۔1122ء

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے بیت المقدس کب فتح کیا؟

الف۔1187ء ب۔1172ء ج۔1156ء د۔1122ء

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی نسلاً تھے۔

الف۔ افغانی ب۔ عربی ج۔ کرد د۔ ترک

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کو مصر کا حاکم مقرر کیا۔

الف۔561ھ ب۔564ھ ج۔571ھ د۔582ھ

✓ 569ھ میں صلاح الدین نے فتح کیا۔

الف۔ مصر ب۔ شام ج۔ یمن د۔ دیار باکر

✓ کتنے سال بعد صلاح الدین ایوبی نے بیت المقدس دوبارہ آزاد کیا؟

الف۔60 سال بعد ب۔65 سال بعد ج۔72 سال بعد د۔ 88 سال بعد

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے کل کتنے سال حکومت کی؟

الف۔20 سال ب۔22 سال ج۔25 سال د۔30 سال

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کب وفات ہوئے؟

الف۔1120 ب۔1165 ج۔ 1193(589ھ) د۔1225

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کا مقبرہ ہے۔

الف۔ افغانستان میں ب۔ شام میں ج۔ عراق میں د۔ فلسطین میں

۔۔۔۔علامہ ان خلدون:

- علامہ ان خلدون 732 ہجری (1332 عیسوی) کو تیونس میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- علامہ ان خلدون کا پورا نام ابوزید عبدالرحمن تھا۔
- علامہ ان خلدون نے تیونس کو چھوڑ کر مصر میں رہائش اختیار کی۔
- علامہ ان خلدون کو ولئی تیونس کے پاس کاتب کا عہدہ ملا۔
- علامہ ان خلدون مصر میں جامعہ ازہر میں فقہ مالکی پڑھاتے تھے۔
- علامہ ان خلدون کا انتقال 26 رمضان 808 ہجری کو ہوا۔

اسلامیات

باب اول — القرآن الکریم

- تدوین قرآن تین ادوار پر مشتمل ہے۔ پہلا دور عہد رسالت ﷺ، دوسرا عہد صدیقؓ جبکہ تیسرے دور کا نام عہد عثمانیؓ ہے۔
- حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ نے حضرت زید بن ثابتؓ کو جمع قرآن پر مامور کیا تھا۔
- حضرت عثمان نے قریشی کے لہجے میں قرآن مجید پڑھنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔
- قرآنی نسخہ تیار کرانے پر حضرت عثمانؓ کو جامع قرآن کے نام سے مشہور ہوئے۔
- بیان القرآن مولانا اشرف علی تھانوی رحمہ اللہ کی تفسیر ہے۔
- پشتو زبان میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید کی تفسیر مولانا مراد علی نے لکھی ہے۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ نے فارسی میں قرآن مجید کا ترجمہ کیا ہے۔
- رفیع الدین نے ۱۷۷۶ میں قرآن مجید کا اُردو میں ترجمہ کیا ہے۔
- حافظ لکھوی نے قرآن مجید کا پنجابی میں ترجمہ کیا ہے۔
- اخوند عزیز اللہ ہلائی نے قرآن مجید کا پہلا سندھی میں ترجمہ کیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید نے نجس مشرکوں کو قرار دیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں صلح حدیبیہ کو فتح مبین قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- مسجد قبا کا ذکر قرآن مجید کی سورۃ التوبہ میں آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں سب سے افضل رات شب قدر بتائی گئی ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں 5 سورتیں "الحمد اللہ" سے شروع ہوتی ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں 3 سورتوں کے نام ایک حرف سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔ ص، ق، ن
- قرآن مجید میں سورہ الحدید کا نام دھات کے نام پر ہے۔
- مکی سورتوں کا دور 13 سال تھا۔
- مدنی سورتوں کا دور 10 سال تھا۔
- سورہ تبت میں ابو لہب اور اس کی بیوی کی برائی بیان کی گئی ہے۔

باب دوم

ایمانیات اور عبادات

عقیدہ آخرت:

- عقیدہ سے مراد پختہ نظریہ اور یقین ہے۔
- عقیدہ آخرت سے مراد اس بات کا پختہ یقین ہونا چاہیے۔ کہ اس زندگی کے خاتمے کے بعد ایک اور زندگی آنے والی ہے۔ جو نہ ختم ہونے والی ہے۔
- كَيْفَ تَكْفُرُوْنَ بِاللهِ وَكُنْتُمْ اَمْوَاتًا فَاَحْيَاكُمْ ۚ ثُمَّ يُمِيْتُكُمْ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيْكُمْ ثُمَّ اِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُوْنَ "سورۃ البقرۃ"

ترجمہ: کیسے تم اللہ کا انکار کرتے ہو۔ حالانکہ تم پہلے مردہ تھے۔ پھر تم کو اس نے زندہ کیا۔ (انسان بنا کر پیدا کیا) پھر تم کو مار دے گا۔ پھر تم کو زندہ کرے گا۔ پھر اسی کی طرف لوٹائے جاؤ گے۔

- منصب ختم نبوت پر فائز ہونے کی وجہ سے آپ ﷺ کو تمام انبیاء ورسل علیہم السلام پر فضیلت عطا کی گئی ہے
- اَفَحَسِبْتُمْ اَنَّمَا خَلَقْنٰكُمْ عَبَثًا وَّ اَنَّكُمْ اِلَيْنَا لَا تُرْجَعُوْنَ "سورۃ المومنون"

ترجمہ: (اے لوگو) کیا تم یہ سمجھتے ہو کہ ہم نے تم کو بے کار پیدا کیا اور تم ہماری طرف لوٹائے نہ جاؤ گے۔

- قرب قیامت کے وقت اسرافیل فرشتہ صور پھونکیں گے۔
- دوسری دفعہ صور پھونکیں گے تو مرے ہوئے لوگ زندہ ہو کر میدان حشر کی طرف دوڑیں گے۔

روزہ:

- روزہ اسلام کا تیسرا رکن ہے۔
- روزے کو عربی زبان میں صوم کہتے ہیں۔
- صوم کے معنی ہے۔ "رکنے" یا "چھوڑ دینے"
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے روزوں کی فرضیت کو تقویٰ کے حصول کا ذریعہ قرار دیا ہے۔
- قرآن کریم کا نزول رمضان کے مہینے میں ہوا ہے۔
- رمضان میں ہر نیکی کا ثواب 10 کی بجائے 700 گنا زیادہ ملتا ہے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کا فرمان ہے۔ "روزہ میرے لئے ہے۔ اور میں ہی اس کا اجر دوں گا"۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ فرمایا ہے۔ کہ روزہ شہوت کو تھوڑنے اور کم کرنے کا بہترین علاج ہے۔
- "روزہ" اور "قرآن مجید" دونوں روزِ آخرت میں بندے کے لئے شفاعت کریں گے۔
- رمضان کا پہلا عشرہ رحمت، دوسرا عشرہ مغفرت، اور تیسرا عشرہ جہنم سے نجات دلانے والا ہے۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "جنت میں ایک دروازہ ہے۔ جسے "ریان" کہا جاتا ہے۔ قیامت کے روز اس میں سے روزہ دار داخل ہوں گے۔ اور اس کے علاوہ کوئی اس دروازے سے داخل نہیں ہو گا"۔
- جو شخص اللہ تعالیٰ کی راہ میں ایک دن کا روزہ رکھتا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ اس کے ایک روزے کی وجہ سے اس شخص کے چہرے کو جہنم کی آگ سے ستر سال (کی مسافت) دور کر دیتا ہے۔
- روزہ دار کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ نے دو خوشیاں رکھی ہے۔ ایک روزہ افطار کے وقت اور ایک رب سے ملاقات کے وقت نصیب ہو گی۔

حج:

- حج اسلام کا پانچواں رکن ہے۔
- حج عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ جس کے معنی "ارادہ کرنا" اور "قصد کرنا" ہیں۔
- شریعت کی اصطلاح میں 8 ذوالحجہ سے 13 ذوالحجہ کے مقررہ دنوں میں عبادت کی نیت سے مکہ مکرمہ میں کعبۃ اللہ کی زیارت اور شعائر اللہ کو ادا کرنا حج کہلاتا ہے۔
- حج ہر عاقل، بالغ، اور صاحب استطاعت مسلمان پر زندگی میں ایک مرتبہ ادا کرنا فرض ہے۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ وَ لِلّٰهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ اِلَيْهِ سَبِيْلًا (سورۃ ال عمران)

ترجمہ: اور اللہ تعالیٰ کا لوگوں پر یہ حق ہے۔ کہ جو بھی بیت اللہ شریف تک پہنچنے کی استطاعت رکھتا ہو وہ حج کرے۔

- رسول اللہ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے۔ "اے لوگو۔ تم پر حج فرض کیا گیا ہے۔ پس تم حج کرو"۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ ایمان اور جہاد کے بعد سب سے افضل عبادت حج قرار دیا ہے۔
- حج کے آیام میں 9 ذوالحجہ عرفہ کے دن کی اہمیت بہت زیادہ ہے۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ نے فرمایا ہے۔ کہ عرفہ کا دن شیطان کے ذلیل اور رسوا ہونے کا دن ہے۔
- مناسک، منسک کی جمع ہے۔ اور اس کا مطلب عبادت کا طریقہ ہے۔
- مناسک حج میں احرام باندھنا، نیت کرنا، وقوفِ عرفہ اور طواف زیارت فرض ہے۔
- سعی کرنا، رمی کرنا، طوافِ وداع کرنا، بال منڈوانا اور مزدلفہ میں رات کا قیام کرنا واجباتِ حج ہیں۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ آخرت کی زندگی ہے۔

الف۔ عارضی ب۔ ازلی ج۔ فانی د۔ ابدی

✓ قیامت کے دن صور پھونکا جائے گا۔

الف۔ ایک مرتبہ ب۔ چار مرتبہ ج۔ تین مرتبہ د۔ دو مرتبہ

✓ انسان کی پیدائش کا مقصد کرنا ہے۔

الف۔ غور و فکر ب۔ جستجو ج۔ عبادت د۔ انصاف

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو اختیار دیا ہے۔

الف۔ نیکی کا ب۔ بدی کا ج۔ زندہ رہنے کا د۔ نیکی اور بدی کا

✓ دنیا میں موجود رکاوٹیں عقیدہ آخرت پر یقین رکھنے والے کو نیک اعمال سے کرتی ہے۔

الف۔ پر امید ب۔ ناامید ج۔ دور د۔ نزدیک

✓ روزے کو عربی میں کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ **صوم** ب۔ صلوٰۃ ج۔ زکوٰۃ د۔ سبیل

✓ روزے کا بنیادی مقصد ہے۔

الف۔ صدق ب۔ عدل ج۔ **تقویٰ** د۔ تزکیہ

✓ رمضان میں زنجیروں سے جکڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔

الف۔ انسانوں کو ب۔ جانوروں کو ج۔ جنوں کو د۔ **شیاطین کو**

✓ لیلۃ القدر بہتر رات ہے۔ مہینے / مہینوں سے

الف۔ ایک ب۔ سو ج۔ پانچ د۔ **ایک ہزار**

✓ رمضان کا پہلا عشرہ کہلاتا ہے۔

الف۔ **رحمت** ب۔ مغفرت ج۔ فرصت د۔ نجات

✓ حج اسلام کا رکن ہے۔

الف۔ دوسرا ب۔ تیسرا ج۔ **پانچواں** د۔ چوتھا

✓ حج میں فرض ہوا۔

الف۔ 8 ہجری میں ب۔ **9 ہجری میں** ج۔ 10 ہجری میں د۔ 7 ہجری میں

✓ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے حج کو ---------- کے بعد افضل عمل قرار دیا۔

الف۔ نماز اور جہاد ب۔ **ایمان اور جہاد** ج۔ روزہ اور جہاد د۔ توحید اور جہاد

✓ صفا و مروہ کے درمیان کی جاتی ہے۔

الف۔ طواف وداع ب۔ سر منڈانا ج۔ طواف زیارت د۔ **سعی کرنا**

✓ حج کے لئے جانے والا احرام باندھتا ہے۔

الف۔ گھر سے ب۔ **میقات سے پہلے** ج۔ مکہ مکرمہ میں د۔ میقات کے بعد

✓ حج میں احرام باندھنا ہے۔

الف۔ سنت ب۔ مستحب ج۔ واجب د۔ **فرض**

✓ حج میں طواف زیارت کرنا ہے۔

الف۔ **فرض** ب۔ مستحب ج۔ سنت د۔ واجب

✓ حج میں بال منڈوانا ہے۔

الف۔ فرض ب۔ **واجب** ج۔ سنت د۔ مستحب

✓ لِكُلِّ أُمَّةٍ جَعَلْنَا مَنْسَكًا (سورۃ الحج) ۔۔۔ ترجمہ: " ہم نے ہر ایک امت کے لئے ------ کا ایک طریقہ مقرر کر دیا ہے"

الف۔ حج ب۔ **عبادت** ج۔ نماز د۔ روزے کا

باب سوم — سیرت طیبہ (علیہ السلام)

خُلق عظیم:

- عمدہ افعال اور پسندیدہ خصائل کو بآسانی، رغبت اور بے تکلفی سے ادا کرنے کو "خلق" کہتے ہیں۔
- خُلق عظیم سے مراد اچھی اور بلند آخلاق اور پسندیدہ افعال ہیں۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے آپ ﷺ کے بلند اخلاق کے بارے میں فرمایا ہے۔ وَاِنَّکَ لَعَلٰی خُلُقٍ عَظِیم
  ترجمہ: اور بے شک آپ عظیم الشان خُلق کے مالک ہیں۔
- امالمومنین سیدہ عائشہؓ نے فرمایا کہ نبی اکرم ﷺ کا خلق قرآن تھا۔
- انما بعثت لا تمم مکارم الاخلاق ترجمہ: "میں اعلیٰ اخلاق کی تکمیل کے لئے بھیجا گیا ہوں"۔
- کان خلقہ القرآن ترجمہ: "آپ کا سارا خلق قرآن ہی ہے"۔
- خالق الناس بخلق حسن ترجمہ: "لوگوں کے ساتھ حُسن اخلاق کے ساتھ پیش آو"۔
- اکمل المومنین ایمانا احسنھم خلقا۔ ترجمہ: "مومنوں میں سے ایمان کے لحاظ سے کامل وہ ہے۔ جس کے اخلاق اچھے ہوں"۔

صبر و تحمل:

- صبر کے لغوی معنی رکنے اور برداشت کرنے کے ہیں۔
- تحمل کے معنی ہے۔ برداشت اور بردباری کے ہیں۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ واللہ یحب الصبرین (آل عمران) ترجمہ: اور اللہ صبر کرنے والوں (ثابت قدم رہنے والوں) کو محبوب رکھتا ہے"۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ فاصبر کما صبر اولو العزم من الرسل (سورۃ الاحقاف)
  ترجمہ: "صبر کیجئے جیسا کہ صاحب عزم رسولوں نے صبر کیا"۔
- شعب ابی طالب میں آپ ﷺ اپنے پورے خاندان سمیت تین سال تک کفار مکہ کے معاشرتی اور معاشی بائیکاٹ کا شکار رہے۔
- غزوہ احد میں آپ ﷺ کے دانداں مبارک شہید ہو گئے تھے۔
- غزوہ احزاب میں آپ ﷺ نے بھوک کی وجہ سے پیٹ پر 2،2 پتھر باندھے

اخلاص و تقویٰ:

- مخلصین لہ الدین (سورۃ البینۃ) ترجمہ: اطاعت گزاری کو اللہ کے لئے خالص کر کے۔
- ہم کوئی بھی کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس کی دو شکلیں ہوتی ہے۔ ایک مادی اور ایک روحانی،
- تقویٰ کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔ بچنا، پرہیز کرنا
- نبی کریم ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ التقوی ھھنا ترجمہ: تقوی یہاں (دل) ہے۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ ان اکرمکم عنداللہ اتقکم ترجمہ: "بے شک تم میں سے اللہ کے نزدیک زیادہ عزت والا وہ ہے۔ جو زیادہ پرہیز گار ہے"۔

عدل واحسان:

- عدل کے معنی برابر کرنا، یعنی حق دار کو اس کا پورا پورا حق دینا۔
- احسان کا مطلب کسی کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرنا
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ان اللہ یا مر بالعدل و الاحسان (سورۃ النحل) ترجمہ: "یقیناً اللہ تعالیٰ عدل اور احسان کا حکم دیتا ہے"۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ان اللہ یحب المقسطین (سورۃ المائدہ) ترجمہ: "یقیناً اللہ تعالیٰ عدل کرنے والوں کو پسند فرماتا ہے"۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔اعدلو ھو اقرب لتقوای (سورۃ المائدہ) ترجمہ: "عدل کرو، کیونکہ یہ تقویٰ کے سب سے زیادہ قریب ہے"۔
- حجر اسود کی تنصیب میں نبی کریم ﷺ نے عادل کا کردار ادا کیا۔

حُسن معاشرت:

- حُسن کا مطلب اچھائی، خوبصورتی اور عمدگی ہے۔
- مل جل کر زندگی بسر کرنا معاشرت کہلاتا ہے۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔انما المومنون اخواۃ فااصلحو بین اخویکم (سورۃ الحجرات) ترجمہ: "مومن آپس میں بھائی بھائی ہیں۔ پس دو بھائیوں کے درمیان صلح کر دیا کرو"۔
- المسلم من سلم المسلمون من لسانہ ویدہ (بخاری و مسلم) ترجمہ: "حقیقی مسلمان وہ ہے۔ جس کی زبان اور ہاتھ سے دوسرے مسلمان محفوظ اور سلامت ہوں"۔
- غزوہ بدر میں تین تین مجاہدوں کے لئے ایک ایک اُونٹ تھا۔
- غزوہ بدر میں آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ اُونٹ پر جو باقی دو ساتھی تھے۔ ان میں ایک حضرت علیؓ اور دوسرا ابولبابہ انصاریؓ تھے۔
- سیدنا انسؓ نبی کریم ﷺ کے خادم تھے۔
- مکہ مکرمہ میں غلہ یمامہ سے آیا کرتا تھا۔
- آپ ﷺ نے سیدنا ثمامہؓ کو مکہ مکرمہ پر غلے کی بندش اٹھانے کے لئے لکھا تھا۔ چنانچہ اُس نے ایسا ہی کیا۔

گھریلو زندگی:

- آپ ﷺ عصر کی نماز پڑھ کر ازواج مطہرات میں ایک ایک کے پاس جاتے تھے۔
- آپ ﷺ سنن و نوافل زیادہ گھر ہی میں ادا کرتے تھے۔
- آپ ﷺ کو تمام ازواج مطہرات میں سیدہ عائشہؓ سب سے زیادہ محبوب تھی۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ ---------- قریباً 25 سال تک رسول اللہ ﷺ کے ساتھ رہیں۔

الف۔ سیدہ خدیجہؓ ب۔ سیدہ عائشہؓ ج۔ سیدہ سودہؓ د۔ سیدہ زینبؓ

✓ آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ مہینے میں ---------- دن کے نفلی روزے کافی ہے۔

الف۔ 3 ب۔ 6 ج۔ 9 د۔ 12

✓ رسول اللہ ﷺ اپنی اُمت کے حق میں ---------- والا عمل پسند فرماتے تھے۔

الف۔ یاسیت ب۔ رہبانیت ج۔ غربت د۔ ملاوٹ

✓ رسول اللہ ﷺ اپنی اُمت کے حق میں ---------- والا عمل پسند فرماتے تھے۔

الف۔ رغبت ب۔ عزیمت ج۔ سہولت د۔ برکت

✓ ایک دفعہ ---------- عورت نے چوری کی۔

الف۔ مخزومی ب۔ تمیمی ج۔ سعدیہ د۔ اسدی

✓ ---------- اسی بدولت تباہ ہوئے۔ کہ غریبوں پر حد جاری کرتے تھے۔ اور امراء کو چھوڑ دیتے تھے۔

الف۔ عاد ب۔ ثمود ج۔ بنی اسرائیل د۔ بنی اسماعیل

✓ آپ ﷺ ہمیشہ نام لئے بغیر ---------- فرماتے۔

الف۔ تنقید ب۔ تہدید ج۔ تردید د۔ تادیب

✓ ضروری عمارت کے سوا ہر عمارت انسان کے لئے ---------- ہے۔

الف۔ جنجال ب۔ بے کار ج۔ وبال د۔ ناپسندیدہ

✓ تحمل کا مفہوم ہے۔

الف۔ گھبراہٹ ب۔ غرور و فخر کا اظہار کرنا ج۔ بردباری اور استقامت دکھانا د۔ خاموش رہنا

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے مدد حاصل کرنے کا حکم دیا۔

الف۔ نماز اور روزہ سے ب۔ قرآن اور نماز سے ج۔ روزہ اور قرآن سے د۔ صبر اور نماز سے

✓ بے بسی کے باعث انتقام نہ لینا۔

الف۔ مجبوری ہے ب۔ صبر ہے ج۔ رواداری ہے د۔ بے کسی ہے

✓ نبی اکرم ﷺ کی دعوت دین پر دشمنی کی۔

الف۔ ابو جہل نے ب۔ ابولہب اور اسکی بیوی نے ج۔ کفار و مشرکین نے د۔ یہود نے

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہے ---------- میری چادر ہے۔

الف۔ عبادت ب۔ نماز ج۔ صبر د۔ صدقہ

✓ صرف اللہ تعالیٰ کی خوشنودی کے لئے اچھے اعمال بجالانے کو کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ صبر ب۔ ریاکاری ج۔ اخلاص د۔ عدل

✓ تقویٰ کا تعلق ہوتا ہے۔

الف۔ ہاتھ سے ب۔ زبان سے ج۔ لباس سے د۔ دل سے

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک برتری کا معیار ہے۔

الف۔ ذات ب۔ رنگ ج۔ علاقہ د۔ تقویٰ

✓ اتباع رسول اللہ ﷺ کی وجہ سے محبت کرتا ہے۔

الف۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ب۔ انسان ج۔ جن د۔ فرشتہ

✓ یقیناً میری نماز، عبادت، جینا اور مرنا صرف ---------- کے لئے ہے۔

الف۔ آخرت ب۔ دنیا ج۔ حکومت د۔ اللہ تعالیٰ

✓ عدی بن حاتم اپنی قوم کا ---------- تھا۔

الف۔ بزرگ ب۔ متقی ج۔ سردار د۔ ناسمجھ انسان

✓ مال غنیمت تقسیم کے دوران آپ ﷺ کے دست مبارک میں ---------- تھی۔ جس سے ایک شخص کے چہرے پر خراش لگ گئی۔

الف۔ لاٹھی ب۔ بانس کی لاٹھی ج۔ کھجور کی سوکھی شاخ د۔ خنجر

✓ حاتم بن طائی اپنی قوم کا سردار تھا۔ وہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کی بعثت کی خبر سن کر بھاگ کر ---------- چلا گیا۔

الف۔ شام ب، عراق ج۔ ایران د۔ مصر

✓ جنگ میں حاتم طائی کا / کی کونسا رشتہ دار گرفتار ہوا تھا / تھی۔

الف۔ بھائی ب۔ بہن ج۔ چچا د۔ والد

✓ حاتم طائی کس کے مشورے سے مسلمان ہوا؟

الف۔ ماں ب۔ والد ج۔ بہن د۔ بھائی

✓ حُسن کا مطلب ہے۔

الف۔ اچھائی ب۔ برائی ج۔ بدلہ د۔ برابری

✓ مومنین آپس میں ہیں۔

الف۔ رشتہ دار ب۔ بھائی بھائی ج۔ دوست د۔ ہمسائے

✓ ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ تعاون کرو۔

الف۔ نیکی میں ب۔ تقویٰ میں ج۔ نیکی و تقویٰ کے کاموں میں د۔ تعلیم میں

✓ ابو عمیر بھائی تھا۔

الف۔ سیدنا انسؓ ب۔ سیدنا عمرؓ ج۔ سیدنا طلحہؓ د۔ سیدنا زبیرؓ

✓ ثمامہ بن اُثال کا تعلق تھا۔

الف۔ بحرین سے ب۔ یمن سے ج۔ مدینہ سے د۔ یمامہ سے

✓ نبی کریم ﷺ نصیحت کی باتوں کو ادا فرماتے۔

الف۔ مختصر فقروں میں ب۔ عام فقروں میں ج۔ خاص فقروں میں د۔ آسان فقروں میں

✓ نبی کریم ﷺ خطبہ دیا کرتے تھے۔

الف۔ طویل ب۔ سادہ ج۔ مختصر د۔ مشکل

✓ عجمی کا معنی ہے۔

الف۔ گونگا ب۔ بہرا ج۔ نابینا د۔ لنگڑا

✓ آپ ﷺ کی ہجرت مدینہ کے سفر کے دوران ملاقات ہوئی۔

الف۔ ام معبدؓ سے ب۔ ام عبدؓ سے ج۔ ام کلثومؓ سے د۔ ام عمارہؓ سے

✓ ہلاک کرتا ہے۔

الف۔ سچ ب۔ جھوٹ ج۔ عفو درگزر د۔ قصاص

✓ تمام ازواج مطہرات کے پاس جوڑا تھا۔

الف۔ ایک ایک ب۔ دو دو ج۔ تین تین د۔ چار چار

✓ آپ ﷺ اکثر پانچ وقت نمازوں کی سنتیں پڑھتے۔

الف۔ خانہ کعبہ میں ب۔ گھر میں ج۔ مسجد میں د۔ صفہ میں

✓ آپ ﷺ مطہرات کے حقوق میں فرماتے۔

الف۔ یکسانیت ب۔ تفاوت ج۔ عدل د۔ تکلف

✓ مرض الوفات میں آپ ﷺ کے پاس تشریف لائے۔

الف۔ سیدنا عثمانؓ ب۔ سیدنا عمرؓ ج۔ سیدنا عبدالرحمنؓ د۔ سیدنا علیؓ

✓ آپ ﷺ بات چیت کرنا ناپسند فرماتے بعد از

الف۔ نماز فجر ب۔ طلوع آفتاب ج۔ نماز عشاء د۔ نماز تہجد

باب چہارم

اخلاق و آداب

امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر

- امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر ترجمہ: "نیکی کا حکم دینا۔ اور بُرائی سے روکنا"۔
- ولتکن منکم امۃ یدعون الی الخیر ویامرون بالمعروف وینھون عن المنکر (آل عمران)
ترجمہ: "اور تم سے ایک ایسی جماعت ضرور ہونی چاہیئے۔ جو نیکی کی دعوت دے، اچھائی کا حکم دے اور بُرائی سے روکے"
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ یاَیھاالذین امنو اقواانفسکم واھلیکم نارا (سورۃالتحریم) ترجمہ: "اے ایمان والو اپنے آپ کو اور اہل خانہ کو آگ سے بچاؤ"۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے۔ "ظالم حکمران کے سامنے کلمہ حق کہنا افضل جہاد ہے"۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ یاَیھاالذین امنوالم تقولون مالا تفعلون (سورۃ الصف) ترجمہ: "اے ایمان والو تم وہ بات کہتے کیوں ہو جو کرتے نہیں ہو"۔

کسب حلال:

- کسب حلال سے مراد حلال طریقوں سے اور ذریعوں سے روزی کمانا
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ یاَیھاالذین امنو کلو ا من طیبت ما رزقنکم (سورۃ البقرۃ) ترجمہ: اے ایمان والو پاکیزہ چیزوں میں سے کھاؤ جو ہم نے تمہیں دی ہیں۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ ولا تاکلو اامنو الکم بالباطل (سورۃ البقرہ) ترجمہ: "اور آپس میں ایک دوسرے کا مال ناحق مت کھاؤ"۔
- مال کی خرید و فروخت میں کمی و بیشی کرنے والوں کے لئے جہنم میں ایک وادی مخصوص کی گئی ہے۔ جس کا نام "وَیْل" ہے۔
- حضرت آدم کھیتی باڑی کا کام کیا کرتے تھے۔
- حضرت ادریس کپڑے سی کر روزی کماتے تھے۔
- سیدنا نوح بڑھئی کا کام کیا کرت تھے۔
- سیدنا داود لوہے کی زرہیں بناتے تھے۔
- آپ ﷺ نے بکریں چرائیں اور تجارت بھی کی ہے۔

حقوق العباد (یتیم، بیوہ، معذور، مسافر)

- حقوق العباد سے مراد انسانوں کے حقوق ہیں۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ نے فرمایا ہے۔ خیر الناس انفعھم للناس ترجمہ: "بہترین انسان وہ ہے۔ جو لوگوں کو سب سے زیادہ فائدہ پہنچانے والا ہو"
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ وان تقومو اللیتمی بالقسط (سورۃ النساء) ترجمہ: "اور یہ کہ یتیموں کے لئے انصاف پر قائم رہو"
- آپ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے۔ "میں اور کسی یتیم کی کفالت کرنے والا، جنت میں دو انگلیوں کی طرح قریب ہوں گے"۔
- بیوہ عورت کی عدت چار ماہ دس دن ہے۔

کاروبار میں دیانت:

- آپ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "میری اُمت کا نوحصے رزق تجارت میں ہے"۔
- آپ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ من غش فلیس منا ترجمہ: "جس نے دھوکہ دیا وہ ہم میں سے نہیں"۔
- حضرت شعیب کی قوم ناپ تول میں کمی و بیشی کی وجہ سے ہلاک ہوئی۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ واقیموا الوازن بالقسط ولا تخسروا المیزان (سورۃ الرحمن) ترجمہ: "اور وزن کو ٹھیک رکھو انصاف کے ساتھ اور تول کو کم نہ کرو"۔
- آپ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "جو شخص کسی خوراک کو چالیس دن تک ذخیرہ کرے تو وہ اللہ سے بری اور اللہ اس سے بری ہے"۔
- انسان کے لئے اس سے بہتر کمائی ہاتھ کی کمائی ہے۔
- قیامت کے دن لوگ اُڑتے ہوئے پتنگوں کی مانند ہوں گے۔
- اور زمین میں فساد مت پھیلاؤ۔
- تم سب مل کر اللہ کی رسی کو مضبوطی سے پکڑو اور تفرقہ میں نہ پڑو۔
- جہاد قیامت تک جاری رہے گا۔
- جو شخص جہاد میں مارا جائے۔ اُسے شہید کہتے ہیں۔
- جس نے مجاہد کے گھر والوں کی خبر گیری کی اس نے بھی جہاد میں حصہ لیا۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ امر کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ حکم دینا ب۔ حکم لینا ج۔ کام کرنا د۔ کام کروانا

✓ المعروف کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ مشہور ب۔ نیکی ج۔ بدی د۔ نیکی و بدی

✓ نہی کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ کرنا ب۔ کھانا ج۔ نہانا د۔ باز رہنا

✓ المنکر کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ انکار کرنا ب۔ نہیں دینا ج۔ بُرائی د۔ نیکی

✓ نیکی کا حکم دینا اور بُرائی سے منع کرنے کا فریضہ ایک مومن اور ۔۔۔۔ کے درمیان پہچان کرا دیتا ہے۔ اور یہ ایک طرح سے جہاد کی قسم ہے۔

الف۔ مسلمان ب۔ کافر ج۔ منافق د۔ انسان

✓ ظالم حکمران کے سامنے ۔۔۔۔۔۔ کہنا افضل جہاد ہے۔

الف۔ لڑنا ب۔ کلمہ حق ج۔ ناحق د۔ سچ

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✓ سب سے بہترین امت ہے۔

الف۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی ب۔ **سیدنا محمد ﷺ کی** ج۔ سیدنا موسیٰ کی د۔ سیدنا نوح

✓ اے ایمان والو تم اپنے آپ کو اور اپنے اہل وعیال کو بچاؤ۔

الف۔ پانی سے ب۔ سود سے ج۔ ملاوٹ سے د۔ **آگ سے**

✓ امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر کے لئے انتہائی ضروری ہے۔

الف۔ وقت کی پابندی ب۔ دنیوی علم ج۔ جدید آلات د۔ **حکمت**

✓ اُمت محمدیہ ﷺ کی سب سے بڑی خوبی ہے۔

الف۔ سچ بولنا ب۔ **امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر** ج۔ عدل وانصاف د۔ ایفائے عہد

✓ حرام لقمہ کھانے والے کی عبادت قبول نہیں ہوتی۔

الف۔ 20 دن ب۔ 30 دن ج۔ **40 دن** د۔ 50 دن

✓ حضرت نوح کرتے تھے۔

الف۔ **بڑھی کا کام** ب۔ لوہار کام ج۔ درزی کا کام د۔ معمار کا کام

✓ نبی کریم ﷺ نے چرائیں۔

الف۔ گائیں ب۔ بھینسیں ج۔ اونٹ د۔ **بکریاں**

✓ محنت کرنے والا اللہ تعالیٰ کا ہے۔

الف۔ دوست ب۔ ولی ج۔ بندہ د۔ فرمانبردار

✓ حلال آمدنی کے ذرائع ہیں۔

الف۔ چوری اور ذخیرہ اندوزی ب۔ رشوت اور وراثت ج۔ **کھیتی باڑی اور تجارت** د۔ ملاوٹ

✓ حقوق العباد سے مراد حقوق ہیں۔

الف۔ مسلمانوں کے ب۔ کافروں کے ج۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے د۔ **بندوں کے**

✓ بہترین انسان وہ ہے۔ جو دوسرے انسانوں کو

الف۔ **نفع پہنچائے** ب۔ مال دے ج۔ وعظ ونصیحت کرے د۔ تنگ کرے

✓ یتیم کی جمع ہے۔

الف۔ یتیموں ب۔ **یتامیٰ** ج۔ یُتمیٰ د۔ اَیامیٰ

✓ بیوہ عورت کے سوگ کی مدت ہے۔

الف۔ چار ماہ ب۔ تین ماہ ج۔ دو ماہ دس دن د۔ **چار ماہ دس دن**

✓ مہر حق ہے۔

الف۔ بیوی کا ب۔ خاوند کا ج۔ باپ کا د۔ ساس کا

✓ رسول اللہ ﷺ کی ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ زندگی میں یتیموں کے حقوق کے متعلق مسلسل اخلاقی ہدایات رہے۔

الف۔ مدنی ب۔ مکی ج۔ گھریلو د۔ نبوت

✓ وہ یتیم جو صاحب جائداد نہ ہو۔ غریب اور مفلس ہوں۔ ان کی مناسب دیکھ بھال اور امداد مسلمانوں پر ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

الف۔ مستحب ب۔ سنت ج۔ واجب د۔ فرض

✓ ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ جیسے عظیم فریضہ کی ادائیگی سے معذور کو مستثنیٰ کر دیا گیا ہے۔

الف۔ زکوۃ ب۔ نماز ج۔ جہاد د۔ روزہ

✓ ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ بھی معذور افراد پر فرض نہیں ہے۔

الف۔ زکوۃ ب۔ نماز ج۔ روزہ د۔ حج

✓ رزق کا سب سے زیادہ حصہ ہے۔

الف۔ تعلیم میں ب۔ کھیتی باڑی میں ج۔ تجارت میں د۔ صنعت میں

✓ کاروباری بددیانتی میں کس پیغمبر کی قوم مبتلا تھی۔

الف۔ شعیب ب۔ موسیٰ ج۔ ہود د۔ لوط

✓ قیامت کے دن انسان اڑتے پھریں گے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کی مانند

الف۔ مکھیوں ب۔ روئی ج۔ زروں د۔ پتنگوں

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے پہاڑوں کو زمین کے لئے بنا رکھا۔

الف۔ کیلیں ب۔ کھونٹیاں ج۔ ہتھوڑیاں د۔ کانٹے

✓ روزہ افطار میں سحر و افطار کی پابندی ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ سنت ہے ب۔ ضروری ہے ج۔ پسندیدہ ہے د۔ اچھی ہے

✓ اتحاد کا لفظ ہے۔

الف۔ عربی کا ب۔ فارسی کا ج۔ اُردو کا د۔ فرانسیسی کا

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ کی رسی کو تھامنے سے مضبوط ہوتا ہے۔

الف۔ دوستی ب۔ بھائی چارہ ج۔ رشتہ داری د۔ برادری

✓ اختلافات کی صورت میں بھائیوں کے درمیان کروادو۔

الف۔ لڑائی ب۔ صلح ج۔ فساد د۔ کوئی نہیں

نجم — شاہین اسلام

سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا:

- سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا آپ ﷺ کی صاحبزادی تھی۔
- سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا آپ ﷺ کی بعثت کے اعلان سے پانچ برس قبل پیدا ہوئیں۔ (اس میں پیدائش میں اختلاف ہے)
- سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی والدہ کا نام ام المومنین سیدہ خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا ہیں۔
- سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی امتیازی شان یہ ہے۔ کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کی نسل کا سلسلہ صرف سیدنا فاطمہؓ سے جاری ہے۔
- آپ ﷺ کی بیٹیوں میں ام کلثوم رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے ہاں کوئی اولاد نہیں ہوئی۔
- حضرت رقیہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے ہاں عبداللہ بن عثمان پیدا ہوئے لیکن شیر خوارگی میں فوت ہوئے۔
- سیدہ زینب رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے ہاں علی پیدا ہوئے لیکن وہ بھی بچپن میں ہی فوت ہو گئے۔
- بعثت نبوی کے دسویں سال سیدہ خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا وفات ہوئی ہے۔
- مکہ سے مدینہ ہجرت کرنے کے بعد آپ ﷺ نے سیدنا رافعؓ اور سیدنا زید بن حارثہؓ کو اپنے اہل و عیال لانے کے لئے مکہ مکرمہ بھیجا۔
- سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی شادی حضرت علیؓ کے ساتھ 3 ہجری میں ہوئیں۔
- سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نے غزوہ احد میں شرکت کی تھی۔
- سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا 3 رمضان المبارک 11 ہجری کو وفات پا گئیں۔
- سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی وصیت کے مطابق آپؓ کو رات میں ہی دفن کیا گیا۔
- **سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے القابات:**
  - الزہراء (تازہ پھول کی طرح پاکیزہ)
  - بتول (اللہ کی سچی بندی)
  - بضعۃ الرسول ﷺ (رسول اللہ ﷺ کے جگر کا ٹکڑا)
  - سیدۃ نساء العالمین (تمام دنیا کی عورتوں کی سردار)
  - سیدۃ نساء الجنۃ (جنتی عورتوں کی سردار)
  - اس کے علاوہ (طاہرہ، مطہرہ، راضیہ، مرضیہ، اور زاکیہ)

سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا

✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا بعثت کے اعلان سے قبل پیدا ہوئیں۔

الف۔ چھ سال قبل ب۔ سات سال قبل ج۔ ایک سال قبل د۔ پانچ سال قبل

✓ ایک کافر نے کس کے کہنے پر آپ ﷺ کی پشت مبارک پر اوجھڑی رکھ دی۔

الف۔ ابولہب ب۔ ابوجہل ج۔ ابو حکم د۔ عبدالعزیٰ

✓ شادی کے وقت سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی عمر کتنی تھی؟

الف۔12 سال ب۔15 سال ج۔18 سال د۔22 سال

✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ سے شادی۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہجری کو ہوئیں۔

الف۔3 ب۔5 ج۔7 د۔9

✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا سے شادی کے وقت حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی عمر کتنی تھی؟

الف۔15 سال ب۔17 سال ج۔19 سال د۔21 سال

✓ کس صحابی کے گھر سے آپ ﷺ نے سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے لئے روٹی پر تھوڑا سا گوشت رکھ کر بھیجا تھا؟

الف۔حضرت عمرؓ ب۔حضرت عثمانؓ ج۔ابو ایوب انصاریؓ د۔ابو بکرؓ

✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی کل اولاد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔6 ب۔4 ج۔3 د۔1

✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہجری کو وفات پا گئیں۔

الف۔9 ب۔11 ج۔13 د۔17

✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی نماز جنازہ کس نے پڑھائی؟

الف۔حضرت محمد ﷺ ب۔عمرؓ ج۔ابو بکرؓ د۔علیؓ

✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا، آپ ﷺ کے کتنے عرصے بعد فوت ہوئیں؟

الف۔6 ماہ ب۔ایک سال ج۔5 سال د۔12 سال

✓ 7 ہجری میں رسول اللہ ﷺ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کو ایک کنیز عنایت کی تھی۔ اس کا نام کیا تھا؟

الف۔زینب ب۔فاخرہ ج۔فضہ د۔نمدہ

✓ کس جنگ میں سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا اپنے شیر خوار بچے حضرت حسن کو گود میں لے کر میدان میں آئی تھی؟

الف۔غزوہ بدر ب۔غزوہ احد ج۔غزوہ تبوک د۔غزوہ خیبر

✓ جب سلمان فارسیؓ ایک بوڑھے شخص کو آپ کے پاس کھانے کی غرض سے لے آیا۔ تو سیدنا فاطمہؓ نے اپنی چادر دیکر اس کے بدلے اناج کے لئے کس کے پاس بھیجا تھا؟

الف۔حضرت عثمانؓ ب۔ابولہب ج۔ابو جہل د۔شمعون

✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا کونسا بیٹا بچپن میں ہی انتقال کر گیا تھا؟

الف۔سیدنا حسنؓ ب۔سیدنا حسینؓ ج۔سیدنا محسنؓ د۔کوئی نہیں

محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

- محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا پورا نام امیر عماد الدین محمد بن قاسم ثقفی تھا۔
- محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ 75 ہجری (694 عیسوی) میں طائف کے شہر میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے والد کا نام قاسم تھا۔ اور وہ بصرہ کے گورنر تھے،
- سندھ کی بندرگاہ دیبل پر سندھ کے قزاقوں نے مسلمانوں کے ایک جنگی بیڑے کو لوٹ لیا تھا۔ جو کہ آٹھ جہازوں پر مشتمل تھا۔ جس میں مردوں اور عورتوں کو قید کر لیا گیا۔ جس کی وجہ سے محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو سندھ پر حملہ کرنا پڑا۔
- منجنیق کے زریعے دشمن کے قلعوں پر بھاری پتھر باآسانی برسائے جاسکتے تھے۔ اور سب سے بڑے منجنیق کا نام "عروس" تھا۔
- 716 عیسوی میں محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے برصغیر پاک وہند پر اسلام کا پرچم لہرا دیا۔
- 15 سال کی عمر میں محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے 708 عیسوی میں ایران میں کُردوں کی بغاوت کچل دی۔
- محمد بن قاسم نے 17 سال کی عمر میں سندھ فتح کر کے ہندوستان میں اسلام کو متعارف کرایا۔ اسی لئے سندھ کو باب الاسلام کہتے ہیں۔
- خلیفہ ولید بن عبد الملک 96 ہجری میں انتقال ہو گیا۔ اور اس کا بھائی سلیمان بن عبد الملک جانشین مقرر ہوا۔
- سلیمان بن عبد الملک کی اپنے بھائی کے ساتھ دشمنی کی وجہ سے محمد بن قاسم کو بھی قید کر دیا۔ اور 22 سال کی عمر میں ہی چل بسے

[illegible] محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

✓ محمد بن قاسم کس سن ہجری میں پیدا ہوئے؟

الف۔45 ب۔55 ج۔65 د۔75

✓ محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ حجاج بن یوسف کے ---------- تھے۔

الف۔بھائی ب۔بھتیجے ج۔ماموں د۔چچا

✓ محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کتنے سال کی عمر میں عظیم جرنیل بن چکے تھے؟

الف۔17 سال ب۔19 سال ج۔21 سال د۔25 سال

✓ کس کے دور میں سیدنا عبد اللہ ابن عمیر سیستان کو فتح کر کے مکران اور سندھ کا بھی کچھ حصہ فتح کر دیا تھا پر بخیر ہونے کی وجہ سے واپس چلے گئے؟

الف۔حضرت ابو بکرؓ ب۔حضرت عمرؓ ج۔حضرت عثمانؓ د۔حضرت علیؓ

✓ محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو ---------- میں بہت بڑا خزانہ ہاتھ لگ گیا تھا۔

الف۔برہمن آباد ب۔ملتان ج۔راوار د۔سکا

✓ ---------- کو "باب الاسلام" بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

الف۔خیبر پختونخوا ب۔بلوچستان ج۔پنجاب د۔سندھ

✓ دیبل میں شدید پہرہ تھا۔

الف۔راجاوں کا ب۔راناوں کا ج۔برہمنوں کا د۔جاتیوں کا

بو علی سینا:

- بو علی سینا کا پورا نام شیخ حسین بن عبداللہ بن علی سینا تھا۔
- بو علی سینا 980 میں بخارا کے ایک قصبے "خرمثین" میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- بو علی سینا ایک نامور حکیم، ماہر حیاتیات و طبعیات تھے۔
- بو علی سینا کے نام کے ساتھ "سینا" کا جزو اں کے آباؤں اجداد کے نام پر تھا۔
- بو علی سینا دس برس کی عمر میں بہت زیادہ علم حاصل کر چکے تھے۔
- بو علی سینا نے ریاضی دان محمود مساح سے علم ریاضی کی تعلیم حاصل کی۔
- علم فقہ کے مطالعے کے وقت بو علی سینا کی عمر صرف سولہ سال تھی۔
- بو علی سینا نے علم عروض پر کتاب اپنے ہمسائے کے کہنے پر لکھی۔
- بو علی سینا کی کُتب کی تعداد تقریباً 100 کے قریب تھی۔
- بو علی سینا کی فقہ کی کتاب "الحاصل والمحصول" 20 جلدوں پر مشتمل تھی۔
- بو علی سینا کی کتاب "القانون فی الطب" پانچ جلدوں پر مشتمل تھی۔
- بو علی سینا کی کُتب تقریباً آٹھ صدیوں تک یورپ میں پڑھائی جاتی رہیں۔
- فلسفہ کے بعد بو علی سینا نے علم طب کی طرف توجہ دی۔
- بو علی سینا کی موت قولنج کے مرض سے ہوئی۔
- موت کے وقت بو علی سینا کی عمر 58 سال تھی۔

- بو علی سینا کو ہارون رشید کے دور میں اسلام کے سنہری دور کے سب سے اہم مفکرین اور ادیبوں میں شمار کیا جاتا ہے۔
- بو علی سینا کو مغرب میں Avicenna کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔
- بو علی سینا کا لقب "الشیخ الرئیس" ہے۔

معروضی سوالات بو علی سینا

✓ بو علی سینا کا اصل نام تھا۔

الف۔ احمد ب۔ حسین ج۔ علی د۔ حسن

✓ ابو عبداللہ ناتلی ایک تھا۔

الف۔ فقیہ ب۔ مفسر ج۔ محدّث د۔ فلسفی

✓ نوح بن منصور کا علاج کی۔

الف۔ بو علی سینا نے ب۔ فارابی نے ج۔ ابو عبداللہ ناتلی نے د۔ کندی نے

✓ الحاصل والمحصول کا تعلق سے ہے۔

الف۔ حدیث سے ب۔ تفسیر سے ج۔ فلسفہ سے د۔ فقہ سے

✓ "کسی بھی دھات کو کیمیائی عمل کے ذریعے سونے میں تبدیل نہیں کیا جاسکتا" نظریہ ہے۔

الف۔ بو علی سینا کا ب۔ فارابی کا ج۔ جابر بن حیان کا د۔ ارسطو کا

✓ بو علی سینا نے کس کتاب میں علم کیمیا پر مشاہدات، تجربات اور نظریات بیان کئے ہیں۔

الف۔ کتاب الشفاء ب۔ القانون فی الطب ج۔ مجسطی د۔ اقلیدس

✓ بو علی سینا کس سن عیسوی میں وفات پا گئے؟

الف۔ 1020 ب۔ 1032 ج۔ 1035 د۔ 1052

✓ بو علی سینا نے کس عمر میں پہلی کتاب لکھی؟

الف۔ 16 سال ب۔ 17 سال ج۔ 19 سال د۔ 21 سال

شاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

- شاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا اصل نام قطب الدین احمد تھا۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ کے والد کا نام شاہ عبد الرحیم تھا۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ 21 فروری 1703 عیسوی کو دہلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ 1730 میں حج کی ادائیگی اور مزید تعلیم کے لئے مکہ مکرمہ تشریف لے گئے۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ نے مدینہ منورہ میں شیخ ابو طاہری بن ابراہیم کے پاس سے تعلیم و تربیت حاصل کی۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ نے 1737-1738 میں قرآن مجید کا فارسی زبان میں ترجمہ لکھا۔
- مدرسہ رحیمیہ کی چند ذیلی شاخیں دہلی میں کھولی گئیں۔
- احمد شاہ ابدالی نے شاہ ولی اللہ کے خط پر پانی پت کی تیسری لڑائی میں مرہٹوں کو شکست دی۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ کے چار بیٹے تھے۔ شاہ عبد العزیز، شاہ رفیع الدین، شاہ عبد القادر اور شاہ عبد الغنی
- شاہ رفیع الدین نے اردو میں قرآن مجید کا پہلا ترجمہ کیا۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ 1762ء میں 59 سال کی عمر میں فوت ہوئے۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ، مجدد الف ثانی کے انتقال کے تقریباً 80 سال بعد پیدا ہوئے تھے۔

ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

✓ ولی اللہ کا خطاب کس نے دیا تھا۔

الف۔ والد نے ب۔ والدہ نے ج۔ دادا نے د۔ استاد نے

✓ شاہ ولی اللہ نے اپنے والد سے کتنی عمر میں اپنی رسمی تعلیم مکمل کی؟

الف۔ 7 سال ب۔ 9 سال ج۔ 12 سال د۔ 15 سال

✓ کتنے سال اپنے والد کے مدرسہ رحیمیہ میں میں تدریس کا سلسلہ جاری رکھا؟

الف۔ 6 سال ب۔ 9 سال ج۔ 12 سال د۔ 14 سال

✓ شاہ ولی اللہ نے تقریباً۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کے قریب کتب لکھیں۔

الف۔10 ب۔50 ج۔30 د۔70

✓ شاہ ولی اللہ نے کتنے سال کی عمر میں قرآن حفظ کیا؟

الف۔3 سال ب۔5 سال ج۔6 سال د۔7 سال

✓ مغل سلطنت کو تباہی سے بچانے میں کامیاب نہ ہوئے۔

الف۔ شاہ عبدالرحیم ب۔ شاہ نجیب الدولہ ج۔ شاہ عبدالقادر د۔ شاہ ولی اللہ

✓ شاہ ولی اللہ کی وفات ہوئی۔

الف۔1762 ب۔1763 ج۔1764

د۔1765

✓ شاہ ولی اللہ کی مشہور کتاب کا نام ہے۔

الف۔ مکاشفۃ القلوب ب۔ کشف المحجوب ج۔ حجۃ اللہ البالغۃ د۔ تفہیمات

✓ شاہ عبدالرحیم نے مدرسہ ---------- کی بنیاد رکھی۔

الف۔ نعیمیہ ب۔ بخاریہ ج۔ سراجیہ د۔ رحیمیہ

✓ شاہ ولی اللہ ایک عالم دین ---------- تھے۔

الف۔ واعظ ب۔ مفکر ج۔ قاضی د۔ لیڈر

✓ شاہ ولی اللہ کے کتنے بیٹے تھے؟

الف۔4 ب۔3 ج۔2 د۔1

اسلامیات

باب اول — سورۃ الانفال

✓ سورۃ الانفال کونسی ہجری میں نازل ہوئی۔

الف۔ 1 ہجری ب۔ **2 ہجری** ج۔ 3 ہجری د۔ 4 ہجری

✓ سورۃ الانفال ہے۔

الف۔ مکی ب۔ بدری ج۔ **مدنی** د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ سورۃ الانفال کونسی غزوہ کے بعد نازل ہوئی؟

الف۔ غزوہ تبوک ب۔ غزوہ خندق ج۔ غزوہ خیبر د۔ **غزوہ بدر**

✓ سورۃ الانفال میں کل کتنی آیات ہیں۔

الف۔ 35 آیات ب۔ 47 آیات ج۔ 62 آیات د۔ **75 آیات**

✓ (اے پیغمبر) لوگ آپ سے مال غنیمت کے بارے میں سوال کرتے ہیں۔ کہہ دیجئے کہ مال غنیمت تو۔۔۔۔۔۔ کا ہے اور اس کے۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ رسول اللہ، مجاہدوں کا ب۔ **اللہ تعالیٰ، رسول** ج۔ اللہ تعالیٰ، مجاہدوں د۔ میرا، آولاد

✓ مومن وہی ہیں کہ (جب انکے سامنے) اللہ کا ذکر کیا جاتا ہے۔ تو انکے دل۔۔۔۔۔۔ جاتے ہیں۔

الف۔ خوش ب۔ تازہ ج۔ **ڈر** د۔ مطمئین

✓ اَلْاَنْفَالُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **مال غنیمت** ب۔ صاف ستھرا ج۔ ہر طرف د۔ ماحول

✓ االنفال ، ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کی جمع ہے۔

الف۔ **نفل** ب۔ نفال ج۔ نُفل د۔ نِفا

✓ کونسی چیز پہلے امتوں پر حرام تھی؟

الف۔ جنگ میں قتل ب۔ روزہ ج۔ **مال غنیمت** د۔ قید کرنا

✓ اس سورت میں دو گروہوں کا ذکر ہوا ہے۔ یہ گروہیں کس کس کے پاس تھی؟

الف۔ ابو جہل، ابو لہب ب۔ ابو لہب، خالد بن ولید ج۔ **ابو جہل، ابو سفیان** د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ تجارتی قافلہ کس کے پاس تھا؟

الف۔ ابو جہل ب۔ ابوسفیان ج۔ ابولہب د۔ خالد بن ولید

✓ ابوسفیان کی سربراہی میں قافلہ کس ملک سے مکہ کی طرف آرہا تھا۔

الف۔ شام ب۔ ایران ج۔ عراق د۔ مصر

✓ غزوہ بدر کے دن کو قرآن میں کہا گیا ہے۔

الف۔ یوم النجات ب۔ یوم الجہاد ج۔ یوم الحساب د۔ یوم الفرقان

✓ اَصْلِحُوْا ذَاتَ بَيْنِكُمْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔

الف۔ آپس کے تعلقات درست کرو ب۔ آپس کے لڑائی جھگڑے ج۔ بغیر اسلحے کے د۔ کمزور ہونا

✓ وَجِلَتْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ روشن ہو جاتے ہیں ب۔ خوفزادہ ہو جاتے ہیں ج۔ بھاگ جاتے ہیں د۔ پختہ ارادہ

✓ كُرْهُوْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ خوشی محسوس کرنے والے ب۔ خوف محسوس کرنے والے ج۔ ناگواری محسوس کرنے والے د۔ خطرہ

✓ يُسَاقُوْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ ہانکے جاتے ہیں ب۔ وہ مارے جاتے ہیں ج۔ وہ خبر دار کئے جاتے ہیں د۔ راضی ہونا

✓ اِحْدٰى کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ حد ب۔ عُہد ج۔ آخری د۔ ایک

✓ دَابِر کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ رعب ب۔ جڑ ج۔ خوش د۔ تنا

✓ تَسْتَغِيْثُوْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم فریاد کرتے ہو ب۔ تم ہنستے ہو ج۔ رونا د۔ ناپسندیدگی

✓ مُرْدِفِيْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ پیچھے ہٹنے والے ب۔ دفن کرنے والے ج۔ لگاتار آنے والے د۔ فنا ہو جانا

✓ غَيْرَ ذَاتِ الشَّوْكَةِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔

الف۔ رعب کے ساتھ ب۔ تیاری کے ساتھ ج۔ مسکراہٹ کے ساتھ د۔ بغیر اسلحے کے

✓ اس وقت تک جہاد کرو جب تک ختم نہیں ہو جاتا۔

الف۔ کفر ب۔ فتنہ ج۔ نفاق د۔ ظلم

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے مسلمانوں پر اپنی طرف سے سکون و آرام کے طاری کر دی۔

الف۔ نیند ب۔ اونگھ ج۔ ہوا د۔ طوفان

✓ غزوہ بدر میں شیطان نے کہا میں تمہارا۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہوں۔

الف۔ رفیق ب۔ رقیب ج۔ دشمن د۔ شیطان

✓ کافر اور منافقین کہتے ہیں۔ کہ مسلمانوں کو ان کے دین نے۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کر رکھا ہے۔

الف۔ مغرور ب۔ محبوب ج۔ مجذوب د۔ مجنوں

✓ اللہ کی ءٗ صفت ہے۔

الف۔ ڈرانا ب۔ بہلانا ج۔ رحم کرنا د۔ دھمکانا

✓ کفار کی عہد شکنی کی صورت میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے حکم دیا۔

الف۔ خاموش ہو جاو ب۔ برابر کا جواب دو ج۔ پیچھے ہٹ جاو د۔ معافی مانگ لو

✓ یُغَشِّیْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ ڈھانپ دیتا ہے ب۔ وہ ظاہر کر لیتا ہے ج۔ وہ غایب کر لیتا ہے د۔ غشی لے آتا

✓ اَلنُّعَاسَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ نیند ب۔ جاگنا ج۔ نرم و نازک د۔ اونگھ

✓ رِجْزَ الشَّیْطٰنِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ شیطان کی نفاست ب۔ شیطان کا ناراض ہونا ج۔ شیطان کی نجاست د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ اَلْاَعْنَاقِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ گردنیں ب۔ غنودگی ج۔ غلبہ د۔ عقریب

✓ بَنَان کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ جوڑ جوڑ ب۔ بندگی ج۔ گروہ گروہ د۔ بنا دینا

✓ زَحْفًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ پریشانی ب۔ لشکر کشی کی صورت میں ج۔ فتح کی صورت میں د۔ خوشی خوشی

✓ رَمَیْتَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ میں نے پھینکا ب۔ اس نے پھینکا ج۔ سب نے پھینکا د۔ تو نے پھینکا

✓ لِیُبْلِیَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تاکہ وہ وہ آزمائے ب۔ تاکہ تم آزماو ج۔ تاکہ وہ کمزور ہو د۔ وہ روئے

✓ مُوْهِنُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ محبت کرنے والا ب۔ ہمت بڑھانے والا ج۔ کمزور کرنے والا د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ اے ایمان والو۔ خدا اور اس کے رسول کے حکم پر چلو اور اس سے روگردانی نہ کرو اور تم سنتے ہو۔ اور ان لوگوں کی جیسے نہ ہونا جو کہتے ہیں ہم نے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ لیا مگر نہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ بول، بولتے ب۔ سن، سنتے ج۔ دیکھ، دیکھتے د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ شَرَّ الدَّوَآبِ کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ بدترین قسم کے جانور ب۔ شہرت رکھنے والے ج۔ ناکام ہونے والے د۔ شریر

✓ اِستَجِیبُوْا کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ دُعا کرو ب۔ باز آو ج۔ جاری رکھو د۔ حکم مانو

✓ یَحُوْلُ کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ حائل نہ ہو ب۔ خیانت کرنا ج۔ وہ حائل ہوتا ہے د۔ ضمانت دینا

✓ مُستَضعَفُوْن کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ طاقت ور ب۔ بے زور ج۔ اونچا د۔ اوپری سطح

✓ یَتَخَطَّفُ کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ بیٹھ جائیں ب۔ خبردار کرنا ج۔ معلوم کرنا د۔ اڑالے

✓ لَا تَخُوْنُوْا کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم خیانت نہ کرو ب۔ خیانت کرتے ہیں ج۔ پکڑ نہیں لیتے د۔ اُڑتے نہیں

✓ یُثْبِتُوْا کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ بھاگ جائیں ب۔ وہ وقت دے دیں ج۔ وہ قید کردے د۔ ثابت کرے

✓ اَسَاطِیْرُ الْاَوَّلِیْن کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔

الف۔ میٹھی کہانیاں ب۔ پہاڑوں کی کہانیاں ج۔ پہلے پہنچنے والے د۔ پہل کرنا

✓ مُکَآءً کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ہنسنا ب۔ رونا ج۔ تالیاں بجانا د۔ سیٹیاں

✓ تَصْدِیَۃً کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تالیاں ب۔ تصدیق کرنا ن۔ ماننا د۔ آوازیں

✓ فَیَرْکُمَہٗ کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ تقسیم کردے ب۔ وہ جمع کردے ج۔ غائب کرنا د۔ مل جانا

✓ مَضَتْ کے معنی ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ضائع کرنا ب۔ خونریزی ج۔ گزر چکی د۔ ضعیف

✓ يَوْمَ الْفُرْقَان کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ لڑائی کا دن ب۔ فیصلے کا دن ج۔ خوشی کا دن د۔ غم کا دن

✓ اَلرَّكْبُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ قافلہ ب۔ وادی ج۔ پل د۔ کنارہ

✓ لَفَشِلْتُمْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم منا لیتے ب۔ تم فتح کر لیتے ج۔ تم ہمت ہار جاتے د۔ چڑھائی کرنا

✓ يُقَلِّلُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ زیادہ کر کے دکھاتے ب۔ کم یا تھوڑا کر کے دکھاتا ہے ج۔ مضبوط دکھانا د۔ نظر نہ انا

✓ فَاثْبُتُوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ قید کر دو ب۔ سامنے آو ج۔ ثابت قدم رہو د۔ سامنے آو

✓ فَتَفْشَلُوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ پس تم ہمت ہار جاوگے ب۔ تم خوش ہو جاوگے ج۔ تم مایوس ہو جاوگے د۔ واپس اتے

✓ بَطَرًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ بھگا دینا ب۔ رولا دینا ج۔ غلط بیانی سے کام لینا د۔ اتراتے ہوئے

✓ جَارٌ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ظاہر ب۔ دشمن ج۔ دوست د۔ حمایتی

✓ تَرَاءَتْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ اترتے ہوئے ب۔ آمنے سامنے ج۔ دائیں بائیں د۔ آگے پیچھے

✓ غَرَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ پہاڑی ب۔ اوپر ج۔ مغرور کیا د۔ بدلہ لیا

✓ عَذَابَ الْحَرِيْقِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔

الف۔ جلنے کا عذاب ب۔ سخت عذاب ج۔ عارضی عذاب د۔ ہلکا عذاب

✓ كَذَاْبِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ قیدی ب۔ قافلہ ج۔ وادی د۔ عادت

✓ تَثْقَفَنَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم پاو ب۔ تم کھو دوگے ج۔ تم بھگا دو د۔ اکٹھا کر دو

✓ شَرِّدْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ بھگادو ب۔ ماردو ج۔ اکھاڑ دو د۔ حاصل کرو

✓ فَانْبِذْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ پس اکٹھا کردو ب۔ پس بکھیر دو ج۔ پس پھینک دو د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ أَعِدُّوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ عہد کو ب۔ عیادت کرو ج۔ عادی بنو د۔ تیار کرو

✓ يُوَفَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ فنا ہو جائے گا ب۔ پورا کیا جائے گا ج۔ تھکا دیا جائے گا د۔ اُف کرنا

✓ جَنَحُوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ مائل ہوئے ب۔ وہ خوفزادہ ہوئے ج۔ بھاگ گئے د۔ منہ موڑا

✓ لِلسَّلْمِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ مدد کے لئے ب۔ دوستی کے لئے ج۔ سلام کے لئے د۔ صلح کے لئے

✓ أَيَّدَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ اس نے عبادت کی ب۔ اس نے بولا ج۔ اس نے تائید کی د۔ تاکید کرنا

✓ حَسْبُكَ اللّٰهُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تجھ کو اللہ کافی ہے ب۔ اللہ دینے والا ہے ج۔ تجھ کو اللہ دے گا د۔ اللہ کافی ہے

✓ حَرِّضْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ذکر کرو ب۔ شوق دلاؤ ج۔ حرص سے بچو د۔ مدد کرو

✓ أَسْرٰى کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ آزاد ب۔ پکڑ لینا ج۔ جمع کرنا د۔ قیدی

✓ يُثْخِنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ صلح کرے ب۔ روک لیں ج۔ خونریزی کرے د۔ اجازت

✓ عَرَضَ الدُّنْيَا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ دنیا کے فوائد ب۔ عارضی دنیا ج۔ دنیاوی آزمائش د۔ اُمید دنیا

✓ أَوٰى کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ آواز دی ب۔ پناہ دی ج۔ جان دی د۔ رسائی دی

✓ أُولُو الْأَرْحَامِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ رحم مانگنا ب۔ ساتھی ج۔ مہربان د۔ رشتہ دار

✓ سورۃ الانفال کتنے رکوع پر مشتمل ہیں؟

الف۔3 ب۔5 ج۔7 د۔10

✓ سورۃ الانفال میں مومنوں کی کتنی صفات بیان کی گئی ہیں؟

الف۔2 ب۔3 ج۔4 د۔5

✓ سورۃ الانفال میں دو گروہوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔ جس میں ایک فوجی لشکر کی صورت میں تھا۔ اس کی قیادت کون کر رہا تھا؟

الف۔ابوجہل ب۔ابوسفیان ج۔خالد بن ولید د۔ابولہب

✓ دوسرے قافلے یعنی تجارتی قافلے کی سربراہی کون کر رہا تھا؟

الف۔عکرمہ ب۔ابوسفیان ج۔خالد بن ولید د۔ابولہب

✓ ابوجہل کے ساتھ فوجی لشکر کتنے افراد پر مشتمل تھا؟

الف۔300 ب۔500 ج۔700 د۔1000

✓ ابوسفیان کے پاس جو قافلہ تھا اس کے پاس کتنے دینار کا مال تھا؟

الف۔50،000 ب۔70،000 ج۔100،000 د۔90،000

✓ وہ مسلمان جو لڑائی میں پیٹھ پھیر لیں اس کا ٹھکانہ ہے۔

الف۔جنت ب۔گھر ج۔دوزخ د۔قید

✓ سورۃ الانفال کے مطابق اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک جانداروں میں بدترین لوگ ہیں۔

الف۔جو زکوۃ نہیں دیتے ب۔جو روزہ نہیں رکھتے ج۔جو جہاد نہیں کرتے د۔کافر

✓ سورۃ الانفال کے مطابق کفار نے اللہ تعالیٰ سے مانگا۔

الف۔فتح ب۔عذاب ج۔مال د۔قیدی

✓ قبل از اسلام کفار کی نماز تھی۔

الف۔خانہ کعبہ کا طواف کرنا ب۔صبح سویرے جاگ کر نماز پڑھنا ج۔سیٹیاں اور تالیاں بجانا د۔کوئی نہیں

✓ مال غنیمت میں اللہ اور اس کے رسول کا حصہ ہے۔

الف۔پہلا ب۔دوسرا ج۔چوتھا د۔پانچواں

✓ آپس میں نہ جھگڑو ورنہ تم ہو جاؤ گے۔

الف۔بزدل ب۔کمزور ج۔طاقتور د۔جھگڑالو

✓ سورۃ الانفال میں ارشاد ہوتا ہے۔ اے نبی ﷺ مسلمانوں کو ابھارو۔

الف۔مال غنیمت کے لئے ب۔جہاد کے لئے ج۔شہادت کے لئے د۔فتح کے لئے

✓ تم اللہ تعالیٰ سے ڈرو اور آپس میں رکھو۔

الف۔محبت ب۔اتفاق ج۔صلح د۔نرمی

باب دوم

مِنْ هَدْیِ الْحَدِیْث

7

1. اَفْضَلُ الْاَعْمَالِ لَااِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ وَاَفْضَلُ الدُّعَاءِ اَلْاِ سْتِغْفَارُ

ترجمہ: سب سے افضل فضیلت والا عمل لَااِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ اور بہترین دعا استغفار ہے۔

2. طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِیْضَۃٌ عَلٰی کُلِّ مُسْلِم

ترجمہ: علم کی طلب ہر مسلمان (مرد و عورت) پر فرض ہے۔

3. خَیْرُ کُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَہ

ترجمہ: تم میں سے بہتر وہ ہے۔ جس نے قرآن سیکھا اور اسے (دوسروں کو) سکھایا۔

4. مَنْ صَلّٰی عَلَیَّ مَرَّۃً فَتَحَ اللّٰہُ لَہٗ بَابًا مِنَ الْعَافِیَۃِ

ترجمہ: جس نے مجھ پر ایک مرتبہ درود بھیجا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے اس کے لئے عافیت کا ایک دروازہ کھول دیا۔

5. لَا یُؤْمِنُ اَحَدُ کُمْ حَتّٰی یَکُوْنَ ھَوَاہُ تَبَعًالِّمَا جِئْتُ بِہ

ترجمہ: تم میں سے کوئی شخص مومن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ جب تک اس کی خواہش اس (تعلیم) کے مطابق نہ ہو جائے۔ جو میں لایا ہوں۔

6. لَیْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَّمْ یَرْحَمْ صَغِیْرَنَا وَلَمْ یُوَقِّرْ کَبِیْرَنَا

ترجمہ: وہ ہم میں سے نہیں جو ہمارے چھوٹوں پر رحم نہ کرے اور ہمارے بڑوں کا احترام نہ کرے۔

7. الراشی و الْمُرْتَشِیْ کِلَا ھُمَا فِی النَّارِ

ترجمہ: رشوت دینے والا اور رشوت لینے والا دونوں آگ میں ہیں۔

8. اِنَّ اَکْمَلَ الْمُوءْ مِنِیْنَ اِیْمَانًا اَحْسَنُھُم خُلُقًا

ترجمہ: یقیناً مومنوں میں کامل ترین ایمان والا وہ ہے۔ جو ان میں اخلاق کے لحاظ سے سب سے اچھا ہے۔

9. کُلُّکُمْ رَاعٍ وَ کُلُّکُمْ مَسْئُوْ ل عن رعیتہ

ترجمہ: تم میں سے ہر ایک نگہبان ہے۔ اور تم میں سے ہر ایک اپنی رعیت کے بارے میں جواب دہ ہے۔

10. خَیْرُ النَّاسِ اَنْفَعُھُمْ لِلنَّاسِ

ترجمہ: لوگوں میں اچھا وہ ہے۔ جو لوگوں کو زیادہ نفع دینے والا ہو۔

صحاح ستہ اور مولفین:

نام کتاب	مولف	پیدائش	وفات
صحیح بخاری	امام عبداللہ بن اسماعیل بخاری	803ء	869ء
صحیح مسلم	امام مسلم بن حجاج نیشاپوری	817ء	872ء
جامع ترمذی	ابو عیسیٰ محمد بن عیسیٰ ترمذی	831ء	901ء
سن ابی داود	ابو داود سلیمان بن اشعث	824ء	897ء
سنن نسائی	امام ابو عبدالرحمن احمد بن شعیب نسائی	837ء	925ء
سنن ابن ماجہ	امام عبداللہ بن یزید قزوینی	831ء	891ء

- **متفق علیہ** سے مراد جس پر **بخاری و مسلم** نے اتفاق کیا ہو۔
- **حضرت ابو ھریرہؓ** نے **سب سے زیادہ حدیث** بیان کی ہے۔
- **کثیر الروایہ** حضرت ابو ھریرہؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- حضرت ابو ھریرہؓ سے 5374 احادیث روایت ہے۔
- **صحیحین** سے مراد **صحیح مسلم و صحیح بخاری** ہے۔
- **اسماء الرجال** اور **علم جرح و تعدیل** حدیث کی تصدیق سے متعلق ہیں۔
- امام بخاری نے صحیح بخاری 16 سال کے عرصے میں مکمل کی۔
- جو کسی صحابی سے اسلام کی حالت میں ملا ہو۔ اور اسلام کی حالت میں فوت ہوا ہو۔ اسے **تابعی** کہتے ہے۔
- جس کی کسی تابعی سے ملاقات ثابت ہو۔ **تابع تابعی** کہلاتا ہے۔
- **حدیث کی تقسیم** درجہ کے لحاظ سے، صحیح ---------- حسن ---------- ضعیف ---------- موضوع
- جو زمانہ جاہلیت میں پیدا ہوا ہو اور نبی کریم ﷺ کے زمانہ میں اسلام لا کر بھی آپ ﷺ سے ملاقات نہ کی ہو۔ **مخضرم** کہلاتا ہے۔
- وہ **جھوٹی روایت** جس کی نسبت رسول اللہ ﷺ کی طرف کی جائے **موضوع حدیث** کہلاتا ہے۔
- **موقوف حدیث** سے مراد **اقوال صحابہؓ** ہے۔

معروضی سوالات

✓ سب سے زیادہ فضیلت والا عمل ---------- اور بہترین دعا استغفار ہے۔

الف۔ اللہ اکبر ب۔ الحمد اللہ ج۔ لا الہ الا اللہ د۔ سبحان اللہ

✓ ---------- کی طلب ہر مرد مسلمان (مرد و عورت) پر فرض ہے۔

الف۔ مال ب۔ علم ج۔ زندگی د۔ عزت

✓ علم حاصل کرنا ہر مسلمان مرد اور عورت پر ----------ہے۔

الف۔ واجب ب۔ سنت ج۔ مستحب د۔ **فرض**

✓ تم میں سے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ وہ ہے۔ جس نے قرآن سیکھا اور اسے (دوسروں کو) سکھایا۔

الف۔ **بہتر** ب۔ بڑا ج۔ چھوٹا د۔ لائق

✓ قرآن حکیم کلام الٰہی ہے۔ جس کا موضوع ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

الف۔ پیغمبر ب۔ **انسان** ج۔ فرشتہ د۔ دنیا

✓ ۔۔۔۔۔۔ میں انسانی زندگی کے تمام پہلوؤں خواہ وہ دنیاوی ہوں یا اُخروی ہوں سب کے بارے میں رہنمائی موجود ہیں۔

الف۔ علم ب۔ مال ج۔ **قرآن مجید** د۔ صحت

✓ بیشک اللہ اور اس کے (سب) فرشتے نبی ﷺ پر ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ بھیجتے رہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ فرمان ب۔ سلام ج۔ رحمت د۔ **درود**

✓ کسی بھی مجلس میں حضور اکرم ﷺ کا ذکر ہو تو کم از کم ایک بار درود پڑھنا ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

الف۔ **واجب** ب۔ سنت ج۔ فرض د۔ مستحب

✓ آپ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے۔ "جو آدمی مجھ پر ایک مرتبہ درود بھیجے گا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ اس پر ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ رحمتیں نازل فرمائے گا"۔

الف۔ ہزار ب۔ سات سو ج۔ سو د۔ **دس**

✓ ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ اللہ کی سب سے غالب صفت ہے۔

الف۔ **رحم کرنا** ب۔ رحمت کرنا ج۔ معاف کرنا د۔ احسان کرنا

✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہے۔ "جس نے میرے نبی ﷺ کی اطاعت کی اس نے گویا میری ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کی"۔

الف۔ فرمانبرداری ب۔ **اطاعت** ج۔ عبادت د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ یقیناً مومنوں میں کامل ترین ایمان والا وہ ہے۔ جو ان میں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کے لحاظ سے سب سے اچھا ہو۔

الف۔ تقویٰ ب۔ **اخلاق** ج۔ عبادت د۔ ایمان

✓ لوگوں میں اچھا وہ ہے۔ جو لوگوں کو ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ دیتا ہے۔

الف۔ اذیت ب۔ مال ج۔ **نفع** د۔ زکواۃ

✓ حدیث کے مطابق "وہ ہم میں سے نہیں جو ہمارے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ پر رحم نہ کرے اور ہمارے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کا احترام نہ کرے"۔

الف۔ بڑوں، چھوٹوں ب۔ **چھوٹوں، بڑوں** ج۔ بڑوں، جوانوں د۔ الف۔ ب۔ ج سب

✓ راشی سے مراد ہے۔

الف۔ **رشوت دینے والا** ب۔ رشوت لینے والا ج۔ رشوت طے کرنے والا د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ رشوت لینے والا اور دینے والا دونوں ہیں۔

الف۔ کافر ب۔ منکر ج۔ مرتد د۔ **جہنمی**

باب سوم

قرآن مجید

حفاظت اور فضائل:

- قرآن مجید 23 سال کے عرصے میں نازل ہوا۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کی کامل رہنمائی کے لئے انبیائے کرام کو مبعوث فرمایا۔
- قرآن مجید تمام سابقہ کتابوں کی تصدیق کرتا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی حفاظت کا ذمہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے لیا ہے۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ کی رحلت کے بعد حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے قرآن مجید کو یکجا کر کے محفوظ کرایا۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "تم میں سے بہتر وہ ہے۔ جس نے قرآن سیکھا اور سکھایا"۔
- حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے اپنے عہد خلافت میں قرآن پاک کی متعدد نقول صوبائی اور دارالحکومتوں میں بھجوائیں۔
- قرآن مجید کے ایک حرف کی تلاوت پر دس نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید الہامی کتاب ہے۔
- قرآن مجید انسانوں کے ہدایت کا ذریعہ ہے۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ خاتم النبیین ہیں۔
- ہمارے ملک میں لڑکوں کی تعلیم کے مقابلے میں لڑکیوں کی تعلیم کا تناسب دو تہائی ہے۔
- قرآن مجید انسانی زندگی کے تمام پہلوؤں کے متعلق رہنمائی کرتی ہے۔

اللہ تعالیٰ اور اس کے رسول اللہ ﷺ کی محبت اور اطاعت:

- رسول اللہ ﷺ مومنوں کے لئے ان کی جانوں سے زیادہ محبوب ہیں۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ اور اس کے رسول اللہ ﷺ کی اطاعت کرو اور اپنے اعمال ضائع نہ کرو۔
- " آج میں نے تمہارے لئے دین مکمل کر دیا"۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک پسندیدہ دین اسلام ہے۔
- حضور ﷺ کی مکمل اطاعت کے بغیر اعمال ضائع ہو جاتے ہیں۔
- آپ ﷺ تمام لوگوں کی طرف رسول بن کر آئے۔
- محمد ﷺ تم میں سے کسی مرد کے باپ نہیں۔
- حضور ﷺ سے محبت کی عملی شکل آپ ﷺ کی تعلیمات پر عمل پیرا ہے۔
- مسلمانوں کو اللہ تعالیٰ سے شدید محبت ہوتی ہے۔
- ختم نبوت کے عقیدہ کو قرآن مجید میں تقریباً 100 آیات مبارکہ میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔
- ختم نبوت کے عقیدہ کو تقریباً 210 احادیث مبارکہ میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔

- نبوت کے ایک جھوٹے دعویدار اسود عنسی کو قتل کرنے کے لئے نبی کریم ﷺ نے حضرت فیروز دیلمیؓ نامی صحابی کو بھیجا تھا۔
- حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے دور خلافت میں جب مسیلمہ کذاب نے نبوت کا جھوٹا دعویٰ کیا۔ تو حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے اس کی سرکوبی کے لئے لشکر روانہ کیا۔ اور مسیلمہ کی لشکر کو شکست دی۔ جس میں تقریباً 1200 صحابہ کرام اور تابعین شہید ہوئے۔
- عبدالملک بن مروان کے دور حکومت میں نبوت کے جھوٹے دعویدار حارث دمشقی کذاب کو سزائے موت ہوئی۔
- حاکم عراق محمد خالد بن عبداللہ نے نبوت کے جھوٹے دعویدار مغیرہ بن سعید اور بیان بن سمعان کو سزائے موت دی تھی۔

علم کی فرضیت وفضیلت:

- زمین پر انسان اللہ تعالیٰ کا خلیفہ ہے۔
- علم و حکمت مومن کی متاعِ گشتہ ہے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کے بندوں میں اہل علم والے اللہ تعالیٰ سے ڈرتے ہیں۔
- ماں کی گود سے لیکر قبر تک علم حاصل کرو۔
- نبی کریم ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ مجھے معلم بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہے۔
- علم کی مجلسیں جنت کی پھلواریاں ہیں۔
- انسان کو دوسری مخلوق پر فضیلت علم کی وجہ سے حاصل ہے۔
- علم سکھانا صدقہ ہے۔
- علم کے معنی ہے جاننا
- اللہ تعالیٰ بہت سی قوموں کو بذریعہ قرآن سربلندی عطا فرمائے گا۔
- اے اللہ میں تجھ سے ایسے علم کی درخواست کرتا ہوں جو نفع دے۔
- انسان کی عظمت اسی میں ہے۔ کہ وہ اپنے خالق کو خوش کرے۔
- حضرت آدم کو ملائکہ پر فضیلت علم کی وجہ سے ہے۔
- حضور ﷺ کے فرمان کے مطابق "میں معلم بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہوں"۔
- انسان زمین پر اللہ تعالیٰ کا خلیفہ اور نائب ہے۔
- جمعہ کے دن غسل مسنون ہے۔
- عیدین کے دن غسل سنت ہے۔
- غسل کرتے وقت پورے جسم پر تین مرتبہ پانی بہایا جائے۔
- پانی کا استعمال اعتدال سے کیا جائے۔
- نماز سے پہلے وضو فرض ہے۔
- وضو کے چار فرائض ہیں

- اسلام ایک مکمل ضابطہ حیات اور دین فطرت ہے۔
- آپ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے "طہارت اور پاکیزگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے"۔
- طہارت میں دو چیزیں شامل ہے۔ وضو اور غسل

وضو کے چار فرائض:

- چہرے کو دھونا
- کہنیوں سمیت ہاتھوں کو دھونا
- سر کا مسح
- ٹخنوں سمیت پاؤں دھونا

غسل میں تین چیزیں فرض ہیں:

- کلی کرنا
- ناک میں پانی ڈالنا
- پورے بدن میں اس طرح پانی پہنچائے کہ بدن میں کوئی جگہ خشک نہ رہ جائے۔

غسل کی تین قسمیں ہیں:

- فرض
- مسنون
- مستحب

اسلامیات

باب اول

سُوْرَۃُ الْاَحْزَاب

✓ سورۃ الاحزاب میں کس غزوہ کا ذکر آیا ہے۔

الف۔ غزوہ خیبر ب۔ **غزوہ خندق** ج۔ غزوہ اُحد د۔ غزوہ تبوک

✓ سورۃ الاحزاب قرآن مجید کی کون سی سورت ہے؟

الف۔ مکی ب۔ حجازی ج۔ **مدنی** د۔ کوئی نہیں

✓ احزاب کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ لشکر ب۔ ملک ج۔ اقوام د۔ **گروہ**

✓ احزاب کی واحد ہے۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **حزب** ب۔ حزاب ج۔ حزبہ د۔ حزوب

✓ غزوہ احزاب کونسی ہجری میں لڑی گئی؟

الف۔ 2 ہجری میں ب۔ 3 ہجری میں ج۔ 4 ہجری میں د۔ **5 ہجری میں**

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں مسلمانوں نے دفاع کیا؟

الف۔ خیبر کا ب۔ **مدینہ منورہ کا** ج۔ طائف کا د۔ مکہ مکرمہ کا

✓ غزوہ احزاب کا دوسرا نام۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

الف۔ غزوہ بدر ب۔ غزوہ اُحد ج۔ **غزوہ خندق** د۔ غزوہ فرقان

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں خندق کھودنے کا کس نے مشورہ دیا؟

الف۔ حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ ب۔ حضرت علیؓ ج۔ **حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ** د۔ حضرت عمرؓ

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں مسلمان تقریباً کتنے دن محصور رہے؟

الف۔ 10 ب۔ 20 ج۔ 25 د۔ **30**

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں خندق کی گہرائی کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 3 گز ب۔ 4 گز ج۔ **5 گز** د۔ 6 گز

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔1000 ب۔3000 ج۔5000 د۔7000

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں کفار کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔7000 ب۔8000 ج۔9000 د۔10000

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں منافقین کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔30 ب۔50 ج۔70 د۔90

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں خندق کس سمت میں کھودی گئی؟

الف۔شمال ب۔جنوب ج۔مشرق د۔مغرب

✓ غزوہ احزاب میں منافقین کے لئے کیا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے؟

الف۔العدوین ب۔المعوقین ج۔المنکرین د۔الکافرین

✓ واحد صحابیؓ جن کا قرآن مجید میں نام کے ساتھ ذکر آیا ہے۔ جنہیں آنحضرت ﷺ نے منہ بولا بیٹا بنایا تھا؟

الف۔حضرت عمرؓ ب۔حضرت عثمانؓ ج۔حضرت زیدؓ د۔حضرت علیؓ

✓ حضرت زیدؓ کے والد کا نام تھا۔

الف۔حارثہؓ ب۔عبداللہؓ ج۔عثمانؓ د۔سلمانؓ

✓ حضرت زیدؓ کا نام کس سورت مبارکہ میں آیا ہے۔

الف۔سورۃ البقرہ ب۔سورۃ الممتحنہ ج۔سورۃ الانفال د۔سورۃ الاحزاب

✓ حضور اکرم ﷺ کی ازواج مطہراتؓ کی تعداد ہے۔

الف۔9 ب۔11 ج۔12 د۔13

✓ سورۃ الاحزاب میں پیغمبر کی آبرو مبارک کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔

الف۔حضرت عیسیٰ ب۔حضرت ابراہیم ج۔حضرت موسیٰ د۔حضرت یونس

✓ نبی کریم ﷺ کے آخری نبی خاتم النبیین ہونے کا ذکر ہے۔

الف۔سورۃ الانفال ب۔سورۃ الاحزاب ج۔سورۃ الممتحنہ د۔سورۃ الاخلاص

✓ جَوْف کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔دل ب۔سر ج۔دماغ د۔پیٹ

✓ اَدْعِیَآءِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔دعوت قبول کرنے والا ب۔منہ بولے بھائی ج۔منہ بولے بیٹے د۔عاجز

✓ اُدْعُوْ هُمْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔انہیں بلاؤ ب۔انہیں پکارو ج۔انہیں پہچانو د۔بہکانا

✓ تَعَمَّدَتْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ اس نے ارادہ کیا ب۔ اس نے کھالیا ج۔ اس نے خواہش کی د۔ مان لیا

✓ أُولُو الْأَرْحَام کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ بھائی ب۔ بہن ج۔ چچا د۔ رشتے دار

✓ تُظٰهِرُوْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم ظاہر کرتے ہو ب۔ تم احسان کرتے ہو ج۔ تم دیکھتے ہو د۔ ظاہری

✓ أَفْوَاه کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ناک ب۔ انکھ ج۔ منہ د۔ پیشانی

✓ أَقْسَطُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ بات ب۔ زیادہ منصفانہ بات ج۔ سچی بات د۔ جھوٹی بات

✓ أَوْلٰى کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ مقدم ب۔ قوم ج۔ شاخ د۔ آخر

✓ مَسْطُوْرًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ دیکھنا ب۔ بنوانا ج۔ بنا ہوا د۔ لکھا ہوا

✓ زَاغَتْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ٹیڑھی ہوگئی ب۔ سیدھی ہوگئی ج۔ اچھی جگہ د۔ بُری جگہ

✓ أُبْتُلِيَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ بلائے گئے ب۔ مانے گئے ج۔ آزمائے گئے د۔ ستائے گئے

✓ أَقْطَار کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ اطراف ب۔ قطار ج۔ ٹیڑھی لائن د۔ سیدھی لائن

✓ يُوَلُّوْنَ الْأَدْبَارَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ آگے بڑھتے ہیں ب۔ وہ پیٹھ پھیرتے ہیں ج۔ وہ پیچھے ہٹ جاتے ہیں د۔ بہادر بندہ

✓ يَعْصِمُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ محفوظ کرتا ہے ب۔ ٹھہرتا ہے ج۔ ہلاتا ہے د۔ بچاتا ہے

✓ هَلُمَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ اٹھاو ب۔ بلاو ج۔ آو د۔ جاو

✓ یُغْشٰی کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **غشی طاری ہوتی ہے** ب۔ غشی ج۔ نیند د۔ اونگھ

✓ جِدَادٍ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ پیارا ب۔ **تیز** ج۔ سست د۔ طاقتور

✓ اَلْاَحْزَابُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ کلاس ب۔ خندق ج۔ گڑھا د۔ **گروہ**

✓ اَلْاَعْرَابُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ شہری ب۔ عربی النسل ج۔ **دیہاتی** د۔ بڑا

✓ عَوْرَۃٌ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **غیر محفوظ** ب۔ محفوظ ج۔ عورت د۔ مرد و عورت

✓ زَادَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ زیادہ ب۔ **زیادہ ہو گیا** ج۔ فراخی د۔ سامان

✓ نَحْبَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ نظر ب۔ سامان ج۔ محبت د۔ **نذر**

✓ قَذَفَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **پھینکا** ب۔ لینا ج۔ شروع کرنا د۔ ختم کرنا

✓ اَوْرَثَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وارث ب۔ **وارث بنایا** ج۔ مستحق د۔ مستحقین

✓ تَسْلِیْمًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **اطاعت** ب۔ ماننا ج۔ منوانا د۔ رد کرنا

✓ رَدَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ انکاری ب۔ منوانا ج۔ **لوٹا** د۔ پھیلانا

✓ ظَاهَرُوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ساتھ چھوڑ دیا ب۔ **انھوں نے ساتھ دیا** ج۔ ساتھ لے گئے د۔ قبضہ کر لیا

✓ تُرِدْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ چاہنا ب۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں ج۔ وہ چاہتا ہے د۔ **تم چاہتی ہو**

✓ تَعَالَيْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم آؤ ب۔ تم جاؤ ج۔ تم بلاؤ د۔ ہم آئے

✓ اُسَرِّحْكُنَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ رخصتی ب۔ آجانا ج۔ میں تمہیں رخصت کردوں د۔ مہمان

✓ سَرَاحًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ آنا ب۔ رخصتی ج۔ راستہ د۔ گلی

✓ أَعَدَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تیار کیا ب۔ خراب کرنا ج۔ بنوانا د۔ توڑنا

✓ ضِعْفَيْنِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ دوگنا ب۔ تین گنا ج۔ چار گنا د۔ پانچ گنا

✓ قَرْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ شرارت ب۔ بدگمانی ج۔ ٹھہرنا نہیں د۔ قرار پکڑنا

✓ اَلرِّجْسُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ صاف ب۔ بدزبان ج۔ ناپاکی د۔ بددل

✓ يَقْنُتْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ نافرمان ہونا ب۔ فرمانبرداری اختیار کرنا ج۔ گھیرے میں لے لینا د۔ جھوٹا

✓ لَسْتُنَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ نہیں ہے ب۔ تم نہیں ہو ج۔ ہم نہیں ہے د۔ سب نہیں

✓ اَلْقٰنِتٰتُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ نافرمان ب۔ نافرمان مرد ج۔ فرمانبردار عورتیں د۔ لوگ

✓ اَلْمُتَصَدِّقِيْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ صدقہ دینے والے ب۔ صدقہ لینے والے ج۔ صدقہ کھانے والے د۔ صدقہ

✓ اَلْخِيَرَةُ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ خیرات دینا ب۔ امانت ج۔ خیر کی چیز د۔ اختیار

✓ اَمْسِكْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تو روک رکھ ب۔ مسح کرنا ج۔ تو پکڑ رکھ د۔ بے زباں

✓ تُخْفِيْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ہم چھپاتے ہیں ب۔ **تو چھپاتا ہے** ج۔ میں چھپاتا ہوں د۔ خوف زادہ

✓ وَطَرًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ مصیبت ب۔ وقت ج۔ **حاجت** د۔ طاقت

✓ مُبْدِیْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **ظاہر کرنے والا** ب۔ چھپانے والا ج۔ غائب ہو جانا د۔ خاموشی

✓ خَاتَمَ النَّبِیّٖنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ نبی ب۔ نبی ج۔ خاتمہ د۔ **آخری نبی**

✓ بُکْرَۃً وَّ اَصِیْلاً کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ صبح ب۔ شام ج۔ **صبح و شام** د۔ صبح سویرے

✓ یَلْقَوْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ ملے ب۔ **ہم ملے** ج۔ تم ملو گے د۔ وہ ملیں گے

✓ تَعْتَدُوْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **تم حدت پوری کراتے ہو** ب۔ تم حد سے بڑھ جاتے ہو ج۔ تم چلے گئے ہو د۔ آخری حد

✓ تَحِیَّۃٌ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ پاکیزہ مال ب۔ نیک عمل ج۔ پاک بدن د۔ **تحفہ و دُعا**

✓ سِرَاجاً مُّنِیْرًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **روشن چراغ** ب۔ چمکدار سورج ج۔ کھلی نشان د۔ انصاف والا

✓ وَھَبَتْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ اس نے عطا کیا ب۔ **اس نے ہبہ کیا** ج۔ اس نے منع کیا د۔ آراستہ کیا

✓ تُرْجِیْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ اس نے چاہا ب۔ تم نے چاہا ج۔ **تو پیچھے رکھے** د۔ سامنے

✓ عَذَلْتَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ چھوڑ دیا ب۔ **تو نے علیحدہ کیا** ج۔ ہم نے لگایا د۔ تو نے دیا

✓ دُعِیْتُمْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ **تمھیں بلایا جائے** ب۔ دعا دی ج۔ دعا دینا د۔ بھیج دیا

✓ طَعِمْتُمْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم کھانا کھاتے ہو ب۔ ہم کھانا کھاتے ہیں ج۔ **تم نے کھانا کھالیا ہے** د۔ کھانا پینا

✓ فَانْتَشِرُوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم منتشر ہو گئے ب۔ ہم منتشر ہو گئے ج۔ اس کو منتشر کر دو د۔ منتشر ہو جاو

✓ مُسْتَأْنِسِيْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ جی لگاتے ہو ب۔ مقرر کرتے ہو ج۔ قبضہ رکھنا د۔ دیکھنا

✓ يَسْتَحْيِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ شرمانا ب۔ وہ شرماتا ہے ج۔ زندہ رہنا د۔ مر جانا

✓ اِحْتَمَلُوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ طاقت رکھنا ب۔ برداشت کرنا ج۔ انھوں نے بوجھ اٹھالیا د۔ پیائش

✓ جَلَابِيْب کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ چادر ب۔ رومال ج۔ لباس د۔ بڑی چادر

✓ اِنْ يُّعْرَفْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ کہ وہ پہچان لی جائیں ب۔ اس کا آنا ج۔ بول دینا د۔ مان لینا

✓ اَلْمُرْجِفُوْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ فساد پھیلانے والے ب۔ آواز دینے والے ج۔ افواہیں پھیلانے والے د۔ سچ

✓ وَمَا يُدْرِيْكَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تجھے کیا خبر ب۔ مجھے کیا خبر ج۔ تجھے کیا سمجھ د۔ عقل

✓ بِرَّاءَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ گردن چھڑانا ب۔ بے عیب ثابت کرنا ج۔ فارغ کرنا د۔ چھٹکارہ پایا

✓ قَوْلاً سَدِيْدًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ الٹی بات ب۔ بڑی بات ج۔ راز کی بات د۔ سیدھی بات

✓ وَجِيْهًا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ سردار ب۔ شرافت ج۔ باعزت د۔ شریف

✓ عَرَضْنَا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ہم نے پیش کیا ب۔ ہم نے بات کی ج۔ تم نے پہچان لیا د۔ زمین پر

✓ اَشْفَقْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ بھول گئے ب۔ وہ ڈر گئیں ج۔ غائب کر دینا د۔ غلطی

✓ ظَلُوْمًا جَهُوْلاً کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ظلم ب۔ انصاف ج۔ بڑا ظالم اور جاہل د۔ ٹیڑھی بات

سُوْرَةُ الْمُمْتَحِنَه

✓ تُلْقُوْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم ڈالتے ہو ب۔ تم بناتے ہو ج۔ تم ملتے ہو د۔ شور

✓ تُسِرُّوْنِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم رجوع کرتے ہو ب۔ تم بناتے ہو ج۔ تم چھپاتے ہو د۔ سننا

✓ اِنْ یَّثْقَفُوْ کُمْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ اگر تم قبضہ کرلو ب۔ اگر وہ تم پر غالب آجائیں ج۔ اگر تم مار دو انہیں د۔ قبضہ کرنا

✓ یَرْجُوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ امید کرتا ہے ب۔ وہ چاہتا ہے ج۔ وہ بلاتا ہے د۔ وہ روتا ہے

✓ عَادَیْتُم کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ہم نے دشمنی کرلی ب۔ تم نے دوستی کرلی ج۔ تم نے عداوت کی د۔ تم نے بلالیا

✓ اَنْ تَبَرُّوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم نیکی اور بھلائی کرو ب۔ تم رد کو ج۔ تم بھگاؤ د۔ تم بُلاؤ

✓ ظَهَرُوْا کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ انہوں نے قتل کیا ب۔ انہوں نے ایک دوسرے کی مدد کی ج۔ پہچاننا د۔ ظاہر ہونا

✓ فَامْتَحِنُوْ هُنَّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ تم پہچان لو ب۔ تم مان لو ج۔ تم ان کی آزمائش کرو د۔ امتحان لینا

✓ حِلٌّ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ حل کرنا ب۔ نتیجہ نکالنا ج۔ پہچاننا د۔ حلال

✓ عِصَمِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ عزت وناموس ب۔ ذلت ج۔ عورت د۔ مقام

✓ کَوَافِرِ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ کافر ب۔ کافر عورت ج۔ کفار د۔ کفر

✓ فَعَاقَبْتُمْ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ ہر بار ب۔ ہماری باری آئے ج۔ تمھاری باری آئے د۔ پیچھا

✓ یُبَایِعْنَ کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

الف۔ وہ بیعت کرتی ہیں ب۔ وہ مانتی ہے ج۔ وہ عبادت کرتے ہیں د۔ عابد

احادیث مبارکہ

✓ روزے کو عربی میں کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ صوم ب۔ سوم ج۔ ثوم د۔ صلوۃ

✓ روزے دار کو عربی میں میں کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ سائم ب۔ صائم ج۔ مومن د۔ صوام

✓ حضور ﷺ نے روزے دار کے لئے۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ خوشیوں کا تذکرہ کیا ہے۔

الف۔ ایک ب۔ دو ج۔ تین د۔ چار

✓ حج ایک مسلمان پر زندگی میں۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ دفعہ فرض ہوتا ہے۔

الف۔ ایک ب۔ دو ج۔ تین د۔ چار

✓ حضور ﷺ نے زندگی میں حج ادا کئے۔

الف۔ چار ب۔ تین ج۔ دو د۔ ایک

✓ حضور ﷺ حج کونسے ہجری میں ادا کیا ہے؟

الف۔ 8 ب۔ 9 ج۔ 10 د۔ 11

✓ حضور ﷺ نے کتنے عمرے ادا کئے ہیں؟

الف۔ 5 ب۔ 4 ج۔ 3 د۔ 2

✓ حضور ﷺ نے پہلا عمرہ کونسے ہجری کو ادا کیا ہے؟

الف۔ 4 ب۔ 5 ج۔ 6 د۔ 7

✓ حضور ﷺ نے دوسرا عمرہ کونسے ہجری کو ادا کیا ہے؟

الف۔ 4 ب۔ 5 ج۔ 6 د۔ 7

✓ حضور ﷺ نے تیسرا عمرہ کونسے ہجری کو ادا کیا ہے؟

الف۔ 4 ب۔ 5 ج۔ 7 د۔ 8

✓ حضور ﷺ نے چوتھا عمرہ کونسے ہجری کو ادا کیا ہے؟

الف۔ 6 ب۔ 7 ج۔ 10 د۔ 11

✓ دوران حج وہ امور جو ادا کئے جاتے ہیں۔ انھیں کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ مناسک ب۔ ارکان ج۔ اجرا د۔ تسبیحات

✓ نماز جمعہ میں خطبہ سننا۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

الف۔ فرض ب۔ واجب ج۔ سنت د۔ نفل

زکوٰۃ کی فرضیت، اہمیت اور مصارف

✓ زکوٰۃ کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ **نشوونما پانا** ب۔ مدد کرنا ج۔ مدد کرنا د۔ پھیلانا

✓ زکوٰۃ کا ارکان اسلام میں نمبر ہے۔

الف۔ پہلا ب۔ دوسرا ج۔ تیسرا د۔ **چوتھا**

✓ زکوٰۃ کونسی عبادت ہے۔

الف۔ نفل ب۔ سنت ج۔ واجب د۔ **فرض**

✓ زکوٰۃ سونے کی مقدار پر فرض ہوتی ہے۔

الف۔ **ساڑے سات تولے** ب۔ ساڑے اٹھ تولے ج۔ ساڑے نو تولے د۔ دس تولے

✓ زکوٰۃ چاندی کی مقدار پر فرض ہوتی ہے۔

الف۔ ساڑے سات تولے ب۔ ساڑے اٹھ تولے ج۔ **ساڑے باون تولے** د۔ پچاس تولے

✓ کس صحابیؓ نے زکوٰۃ کے منکرین سے جہاد کا اعلان کیا تھا؟

الف۔ حضرت عثمانؓ ب۔ **حضرت ابو بکرؓ** ج۔ حضرت عمرؓ د۔ حضرت علیؓ

✓ قرآن مجید میں زکوٰۃ کے مصارف بیان کئے گئے ہیں۔

الف۔ 4 ب۔ 2 ج۔ 7 د۔ 8

✓ زکوٰۃ ادا کرنے میں پہلی ترجیح دینی چاہئے۔

الف۔ **رشتہ داروں کو** ب۔ محلہ داروں کو ج۔ دوستوں کو

✓ مصارف کے معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ استعمال ہونا ب۔ خرچ کرنا ج۔ **خرچ کرنے کی جگہ** د۔ پھینکنا

✓ نہری زمین کی تیار شدہ فصل پر زکوٰۃ لازم ہے۔

الف۔ **دسواں حصہ** ب۔ **بیسواں حصہ** ج۔ تیسواں حصہ د۔ چالیسواں حصہ

✓ بارانی زمین کی تیار شدہ فصل پر زکوٰۃ لازم ہے۔

الف۔ **دسواں حصہ** ب۔ بیسواں حصہ ج۔ تیسواں حصہ د۔ چالیسواں حصہ

✓ رقاب کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ کافر ب۔ نیا مسلمان ج۔ **غلاموں کو آزاد کرنا** د۔ مسافر

✓ ---------- سماجی فلاح و بہبود کا بہترین ذریعہ ہے۔

الف۔ نیک کام ب۔ نماز ج۔ حج د۔ **زکوٰۃ**

صبر، شکر اور انفرادی واجتماعی زندگی

✓ صبر کے لغوی معنی ہے۔

الف۔ برداشت کرنا ب۔ ماننا ج۔ سکون ملنا د۔ بچانا

✓ شکر کے لغوی معنی ہے۔

الف۔ ماننا ب۔ تعریف کرنا ج۔ جواب دینا د۔ قبول کرنا

✓ لَئِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ ترجمہ: اگر ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ادا کروگے تو تمہیں اور زیادہ دیا جائے گا۔

الف۔ نماز ب۔ حج ج۔ زکوۃ د۔ شکر

✓ إِنَّ اللهَ مَعَ الصّٰبِرِيْن ترجمہ: بے شک اللہ ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کرنے والوں کے ساتھ ہے۔

الف۔ نماز ب۔ معاف ج۔ غریبوں کی مدد د۔ صبر

✓ صبر کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے بڑے حوصلے والے رسولوں کی ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ قرار دیا ہے۔

الف۔ سنت ب۔ صفت ج۔ خوبی د۔ حُسن

✓ وَبَشِّرِ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ ترجمہ: اور ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کرنے والوں کو خوشخبری سنا دیجئے۔

الف۔ شکر ب۔ معاف ج۔ صبر د۔ بات

✓ "نعم العبد" کے معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ نیک بندہ ب۔ کامیاب بندہ ج۔ پیارا بندہ د۔ اللہ کا بندہ

✓ عائلی زندگی سے مراد ہے۔

الف۔ گھریلو زندگی ب۔ علمی زندگی ج۔ کاروباری زندگی د۔ ذاتی زندگی

✓ قرآن مجید میں رشتہ ازدواج یعنی شوہر اور بیوی کے لئے لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے۔

الف۔ احسان ب۔ احصان ج۔ زوجین د۔ ظہار

✓ احصان کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ تعلق رکھنا ب۔ مضبوط تعلق ج۔ قلعہ بند ہو کر محفوظ ہونا د۔ بندش

✓ اولاد کو ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کے علاوہ والدین کا ہر امر ماننا چاہیئے۔

الف۔ نماز ب۔ ظلم ج۔ جہاد د۔ شرک

✓ ایک صاحب استطاعت مرد ایک وقت میں زیادہ سے زیادہ ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ عورتوں سے نکاح کر سکتا ہے۔

الف۔ ایک ب۔ دو ج۔ تین د۔ چار

✓ ایک مسلمان پر قدرت رکھنے کے باوجود نکاح کرنا ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

الف۔ فرض ب۔ سنت ج۔ واجب د۔ مستحب

مطالعہ پاکستان

باب نمبر ا پاکستان کی نظریاتی اساس

مناسب لفظ کا انتخاب کریں۔

(1) پاکستان کو کیسی ریاست کہا جاتا ہے۔
(ا) سیاسی (ب) تصوراتی
(ج) نظریاتی (د) معاشی

(2) جو عناصر نظریہ تشکیل دیتے ہیں وہ کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(ا) اجزاء (ب) حصے
(ج) ذرائع (د) ماخذ

(3) نظریاتی قوم کے افراد کیسی زندگی گزارتے ہیں؟
(ا) بامعنی (ب) بامقصد
(ج) باادب (د) بااخلاق

(4) جنوبی ایشیاء کے مسلمانوں کی زندگی کا محور کیا تھا؟
(ا) نظریہ پاکستان (ب) معاشی خوشحالی
(ج) تحریک پاکستان (د) مذہب اسلامی

(5) مسلمانوں کی جداگانہ قومیت کی بنیاد کس پر رکھی گئی؟
(ا) نماز (ب) کلمہ توحید
(ج) معاشرتی انصاف (د) حاکمیت اعلیٰ

(6) اسلامی ریاست کن اُصولوں پر قائم ہوتی ہے؟
(ا) سیاسی (ب) معاشی
(ج) جمہوری (د) آفاقی

(7) قائداعظم محمد علی جناح نے شاہی دربار سبّی (بلوچستان) سے کب خطاب فرمایا؟
(ا) 12 فروری 1948ء (ب) 14 فروری 1948ء
(ج) 14 مارچ 1948ء (د) 14 جولائی 1948ء

(8) سرسید کہاں پیدا ہوئے؟
(ا) آگرہ (ب) مدراس
(ج) بنگال (د) دہلی

(9) آخری مغل حکمران کا نام کیا تھا؟
(ا) ظہیر الدین بابر (ب) جلال الدین اکبر
(ج) اورنگزیب عالمگیر (د) بہادر شاہ ظفر

(10) انگریز تاجروں کے تجارتی ادارے کا نام کیا تھا؟
(ا) ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی (ب) برٹش انڈیا کمپنی
(ج) اینگلو انڈیا کمپنی (د) رائل انڈیا کمپنی

(11) اُردو ہندی تنازعہ کب ہوا؟
(ا) 1867ء (ب) 1767ء
(ج) 1866ء (د) 1865ء

(12) 1885ء میں کس پارٹی کی بنیاد رکھی گئی؟
(ا) مسلم لیگ (ب) انڈین نیشنل کانگرس
(ج) مسلم سٹوڈنٹس فیڈریشن (د) انجمن حمایت اسلام

(13) نہرو رپورٹ کب پیش کی گئی؟
(ا) 1926ء (ب) 1927ء
(ج) 1928ء (د) 1828ء

(14) 1938ء میں آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کی کس شاخ نے تقسیم ہندوستان کی قرارداد پیش کی؟
(ا) پنجاب (ب) سرحد
(ج) سندھ (د) بلوچستان

(15) 1930ء میں الٰہ آباد کے مقام پر صدارتی خطبہ کس نے پیش کیا؟
(ا) لیاقت علی خان (ب) علامہ اقبال
(ج) قائداعظم (د) مولوی فضل الحق

(16) ہر قوم کی اجتماعی زندگی کا ایک ------- متعین ہوتا ہے۔
(ا) معنی (ب) تحریک
(ج) مقصد (د) منزل

(17) اجتماعی سوچ اور فکر کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(ا) نظریہ (ب) تحریک
(ج) مقصد (د) معنی

(18) نظریہ پاکستان بیک وقت ایک ------- نظریہ تھا۔
(ا) مذہبی (ب) سیاسی
(ج) اقتصادی (د) تینوں (ا، ب، ج)

(19) سیاسی لحاظ سے نظریہ پاکستان کا مقصد کیا تھا؟
(ا) آزادی حاصل کرنا
(ب) ہندو اکثریت کی غلامی سے نجات
(ج) ہندوستان میں رہ کر ساری قوموں پر حکومت
(د) ہندو کے زیر اثر آزادی

(20) اسلام میں ایک انسان کو دوسرے انسان پر کس لحاظ سے فوقیت حاصل ہے؟
(ا) رنگ و نسل (ب) دولت
(ج) خاندان (د) تقویٰ

(21) ''مسلمانوں کے سارے معاملات باہمی مشاورت سے طے ہوتے ہیں'' کہاں بیان ہوا ہے؟
(ا) قرآن (ب) حدیث
(ج) فقہ (د) آئین

(22) ''آپ آزاد ہیں۔ اپنے مندروں، مسجدوں اور دوسری عبادت گاہوں میں جانے کے لیے آپ مملکت پاکستان میں بالکل آزاد ہیں'' کس کا فرمان ہے؟
(ا) علامہ اقبال (ب) قائداعظم
(ج) سرسید (د) مولانا محمد علی جوہر

(23) ''ہم ایک ہی مملکت کے برابر شہری ہے'' قائداعظم نے کب ارشاد فرمایا؟
(ا) 14 اگست 1947ء (ب) 11 اگست 1947ء
(ج) 14 فروری 1948ء (د) 11 فروری 1948ء

(24) دوقومی نظریہ کا تصور پہلی مرتبہ کس نے پیش کیا؟
(ا) سرسید احمد خان (ب) علامہ اقبال
(ج) قائداعظم (د) چودھری رحمت علی

(25) سرسید کب پیدا ہوئے؟
(ا) 1707ء (ب) 1817ء
(ج) 1857ء (د) 1875ء

(26) کس نے مسلمانوں کو مشورہ دیا تھا کہ وہ کانگرس سے لاتعلق رہے؟
(ا) علامہ اقبال (ب) سرسید
(ج) قائداعظم (د) چودھری رحمت علی

(27) اُردو زبان کے خلاف تحریک کہاں کے ہندوؤں نے چلائی تھی؟
(ا) بنارس (ب) لکھنؤ
(ج) دہلی (د) بنگال

(28) ہندوؤں کے خیال میں ہندوستان صرف کس کا حق بنتا ہے؟
(ا) مسلمانوں کا (ب) ہندوؤں کا
(ج) انگریزوں کا (د) مسلمانوں اور ہندوؤں دونوں کا

(29) کس نے انڈین نیشنل کانگرس کی بنیاد رکھی؟
(ا) نہرو نے (ب) گاندھی نے
(ج) اے او ہیوم نے (د) لارڈ کرزن نے

(30) شملہ وفد کب بھیجی گئی؟
(ا) 1905ء (ب) 1906ء
(ج) 1907ء (د) 1909ء

(31) بنگال کی تقسیم کب ہوئی؟
(ا) 1901ء (ب) 1905ء
(ج) 1947ء (د) 1971ء

(32) مسلم لیگ کی بنیاد کب رکھی گئی؟
(ا) 1901ء (ب) 1905ء
(ج) 1906ء (د) 1913ء

(33) کس چیز نے ہندو مسلم اتحاد کا امکان یکسر ختم کر دیا؟
(ا) میثاق لکھنؤ (ب) نہرو رپورٹ
(ج) دہلی تجاویز (د) قائداعظم کے چودہ نکات

(34) وہ کون سا تاریخی مقام ہے جہاں پر دوقومی نظریے سے حقیقی معنوں میں نظریۂ پاکستان نے جنم لیا؟
(ا) میثاق لکھنؤ (ب) مسلم لیگ کا قیام
(ج) نہرو رپورٹ (د) دہلی تجاویز

(35) نہرو رپورٹ کے موقع پر کس نے فرمایا تھا کہ ''یہاں سے ہمارے راستے جدا ہوتے ہیں''۔
(ا) قائداعظم (ب) علامہ اقبال
(ج) گاندھی (د) نہرو

(36) کب ہندوؤں نے صوبائی حکومتیں بنائیں؟
(ا) 1935ء (ب) 1931ء
(ج) 1934ء (د) 1937ء

(37) کس شخصیت نے 1912ء میں بریک کمیٹی کے ساتھ انٹرویو میں ہندوستان کے مسائل کے حل کے لیے اسے دو حصوں میں تقسیم کرنے کی تجویز پیش کی؟
(ا) علامہ اقبال (ب) قائداعظم
(ج) سرسید احمد خان (د) سردار گل محمد خان

(38) ''مسلمانوں کا یہ مطالبہ کہ ہندوستان میں ایک مسلمان ریاست قائم کی جائے مکمل طور پر جائز ہے''۔ کس کا فرمان ہے۔
(ا) علامہ اقبال (ب) قائداعظم
(ج) سرسید (د) مولانا جوہر علی

(39) ''آپ لفظ قوم کی کوئی بھی تعریف کریں اس کی رو سے مسلمان ایک الگ قوم ہیں''۔ کس کا فرمان ہے؟
(ا) علامہ اقبال (ب) قائداعظم

(ج) سرسید (د) لیاقت علی خان

(40) ''ہندو مت اور اسلام صرف دو مذاہب ہی نہیں بلکہ دو جداگانہ سماجی نظام ہیں''۔ کس کا فرمان ہے؟

(ا) علامہ اقبال (ب) قائداعظم

(ج) سرسید (د) لیاقت علی خان

(41) نظریۂ پاکستان کی بنیاد کس پر رکھی گئی ہے؟

(ا) دین اسلام (ب) تحریک پاکستان

(ج) خطبہ الٰہ آباد (د) قرارداد پاکستان

(42) ''ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کس مغل بادشاہ کے دور میں قائم کی گئی؟

(ا) ظہیر الدین بابر (ب) بہادر شاہ ظفر

(ج) جلال الدین اکبر (د) جہانگیر

(43) کب تک انگریز پورے ہندوستان پر قابض ہو چکے تھے؟

(ا) 1947ء (ب) 1857ء

(ج) 1850ء (د) 1842ء

(44) برصغیر میں مسلمانوں کا اقتدار کب قائم ہوا؟

(ا) 12ویں صدی میں

(ب) 14ویں صدی میں

(ج) 13ویں صدی عیسوی کے آغاز میں

(د) 11ویں صدی میں

(45) انگریز ہندوستان میں کس غرض سے آئے تھے؟

(ا) تجارت کی غرض سے

(ب) سیر و سیاحت کی غرض سے

(ج) بادشاہ سے ملاقات کی غرض سے

(د) سفارتی امور کے غرض سے

باب نمبر۲ قیام پاکستان

مندرجہ ذیل جوابات میں سے درست جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔

(1) تقسیم بنگال کا فیصلہ کب کیا گیا؟

(ا) 1805ء (ب) 1905ء

(ج) 1906ء (د) 1911ء

(2) قرارداد لاہور کس نے پیش کی؟

(ا) علامہ اقبال (ب) قائداعظم

(ج) لیاقت علی خان (د) مولوی فضل الحق

(3) دوسری جنگ عظیم کا آغاز کب ہوا تھا؟

(ا) 1838ء (ب) 1938ء

(ج) 1939ء (د) 1945ء

(4) کابینہ مشن کتنے وزیروں پر مشتمل تھا؟

(ا) دو (ب) تین

(ج) چار (د) پانچ

(5) سی۔آر۔فارمولا کس نے پیش کیا؟

(ا) راج گوپال اچاریہ (ب) جواہر لال نہرو

(ج) مہاتما گاندھی (د) مولانا عبدالکلام آزاد

(6) 46-1945ء کے انتخابات میں مسلم لیگ نے کتنی نشستیں حاصل کیں؟

(ا) 354 (ب) 402

(ج) 450 (د) 454

(7) جواہر لال نہرو کب آل انڈیا نیشنل کانگرس کے صدر منتخب ہوئے؟

(ا) 1935ء (ب) 1945ء

(ج) 1946ء (د) 1947ء

(8) 47-1946ء کے عبوری حکومت میں وزیر مالیات کس کو مقرر کیا گیا؟

(ا) لیاقت علی خان (ب) چوہدری محمد علی

(ج) سردار عبدالرب نشتر (د) لارڈ کرزن

(9) ہندوستان کے آخری وائسرائے کون تھے؟

(ا) لارڈ ایطلی (ب) لارڈ ویول

(ج) لارڈ ماؤنٹ بیٹن (د) لارڈ کرزن

(10) 1947ء میں دہلی کے مسلم لیگ کونسل کے اجلاس میں کتنے مندوبین نے شرکت کی؟

(ا) 325 (ب) 375

(ج) 400 (د) 425

(11) 3 جون کے منصوبے کے رو سے کن صوبوں کو تقسیم کرنا طے پایا تھا؟

(ا) بمبئی اور سندھ (ب) پنجاب اور بنگال

(ج) سرحد اور بلوچستان (د) کلکتہ اور مدراس

(12) ریڈ کلف ایوارڈ کب پیش کیا گیا؟

(ا) 14 جولائی 1947ء (ب) 30 جولائی 1947ء

(ج) 14 اگست 1947ء (د) 17 اگست 1947ء

(13) بنگال کے نواب سراج الدولہ کو انگریزوں کے کب شکست دی؟

(ا) 1757ء (ب) 1857ء

(ج) 1957ء (د) 1868ء

(14) قائداعظم نے کب مسلم لیگ میں شرکت کی؟

(ا) 1905ء (ب) 1906ء
(ج) 1913ء (د) 1923ء

(15) کس رہنما کو ہندو مسلم سفیر کا خطاب دیا گیا؟
(ا) جواہر لال نہرو (ب) مہاتما گاندھی
(ج) مولانا عبدالکلام آزاد (د) قائداعظم

(16) میثاق لکھنؤ کب ہوا؟
(ا) 1905ء (ب) 1906ء
(ج) 1911ء (د) 1916ء

(17) قرارداد لاہور کے موقع پر حاضرین کی تعداد تقریباً کتنی تھی؟
(ا) 20 ہزار سے زیادہ (ب) 30 ہزار سے زیادہ
(ج) 40 ہزار سے زیادہ (د) 50 ہزار سے زیادہ

(18) صوبہ خیبر پختونخواہ کی طرف سے قرارداد لاہور کی حمایت کس نے کی؟
(ا) گل محمد خان (ب) سردار اورنگزیب
(ج) قاضی محمد عیسیٰ (د) مولانا ظفر علی خان

(19) کونسی تجاویز سے ہندوؤں کو "پاکستان" کی بو آئی تھی؟
(ا) کابینہ مشن (ب) نہرو رپورٹ
(ج) شملہ وفد (د) کرپس تجاویز

(20) قائداعظم نے سی۔آر۔فارمولے کی روشنی میں گاندھی سے کب مذاکرات کیے؟
(ا) 1944ء (ب) 1946ء
(ج) 1940ء (د) 1942ء

(21) شملہ کانفرنس کب ہوئی؟
(ا) 1935ء (ب) 1945ء
(ج) 1940ء (د) 1947ء

(22) شملہ کانفرنس کی ناکامی کے بعد انگلستان کے انتخابات میں کونسی پارٹی برسراقتدار آئی؟
(ا) کنزرویٹو (ب) ڈیموکریٹک
(ج) لیبر (د) یونین

(23) کابینہ مشن کب ہندوستان پہنچی؟
(ا) 1940ء (ب) 1942ء
(ج) 1944ء (د) 1946ء

(24) کابینہ مشن پر اختلافات کے بعد کس نے عبوری حکومت کے قیام کے لیے دونوں پارٹیوں سے مذاکرات شروع کیے۔
(ا) لارڈ کرزن (ب) لارڈ ماؤنٹ بیٹن
(ج) لارڈ ویول (د) لارڈ ایٹلی

(25) "کس نے اعلان کیا تھا کہ برطانیہ جون 1948ء سے پہلے پہلے ہندوستان سے نکل کر اقتدار ہندوستانیوں کے حوالے کر دے گا"۔
(ا) لارڈ کرزن (ب) لارڈ ماؤنٹ بیٹن
(ج) لارڈ ایٹلی (د) لارڈ ویول

(26) 3 جون 1947ء میں کس صوبہ کے متعلق فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ وہ مستقبل کا فیصلہ رائے دہندگان ایک ریفرنڈم کی صورت میں کریں گے۔
(ا) خیبر پختونخواہ (ب) بنگال
(ج) سندھ (د) پنجاب

(27) کس نے فرمایا تھا کہ ریڈکلف ایوارڈ بدنیتی کا آئینہ دار ہے؟
(ا) نہرو (ب) گاندھی
(ج) علامہ اقبال (د) قائداعظم

(28) میسور کے حیدر علی اور ٹیپو سلطان کب شکست سے دوچار ہوئے؟
(ا) 1757ء (ب) 1857ء
(ج) 1899ء (د) 1799ء

(29) انگریز کب دہلی تک پہنچے؟
(ا) 1757ء (ب) 1803ء
(ج) 1857ء (د) 1799ء

(30) جنوبی افریقہ کا کون سا رہنما اپنے لیے قائداعظم کو مشعل راہ سمجھتا تھا؟
(ا) رچرڈ ڈیوڈ (ب) جان لیوس
(ج) نیلسن منڈیلا (د) کیری پال

(31) کس کے بیان نے وزارتی مشن کے تمام منصوبوں کو ملیامیٹ کر دیا؟
(ا) موتی لال نہرو (ب) جواہر لال نہرو
(ج) گاندھی (د) قائداعظم

(32) گاندھی جناح مذاکرات 1944ء میں کب سے کب تک جاری رہے؟
(ا) 9 ستمبر تا 13 ستمبر (ب) 11 اگست تا 14 اگست
(ج) 9 اکتوبر تا 15 اکتوبر (د) 10 دسمبر تا 15 دسمبر

باب نمبر ۳ ارضِ پاکستان

مندرجہ ذیل میں سے درست کا انتخاب کریں۔

(1) پاکستان جنوبی ایشیاء کے کس حصے میں واقع ہے؟
(ا) جنوب مغربی (ب) جنوب مشرقی
(ج) شمال مغربی (د) شمال مشرقی

(2) پاکستان کا کل رقبہ کتنا ہے؟
(ا) 5967210 مربع کلومیٹر (ب) 796096 مربع کلومیٹر

(ج) 896096 مربع کلومیٹر (د) 997612 مربع کلومیٹر

(3) پاکستان کے جنوب میں کیا ہے؟

(ا) چین (ب) بھارت

(ج) بحیرہ ہند (د) بحیرہ عرب

(4) پاکستان کا شمال میں واخان پٹی اسے کس ملک سے جدا کرتی ہے؟

(ا) ازبکستان (ب) تاجکستان

(ج) ترکمانستان (د) بحیرہ عرب

(5) پاکستان کی لمبائی تقریباً کتنی ہے؟

(ا) 1400 کلومیٹر (ب) 1500 کلومیٹر

(ج) 1600 کلومیٹر (د) 1700 کلومیٹر

(6) نانگا پربت چوٹی کس پہاڑی سلسلے میں واقع ہے؟

(ا) شوالک (ب) کوہ قراقرم

(ج) کوہ ہندوکش (د) کوہ ہمالیہ

(7) K2 کی بلندی کتنی ہے؟

(ا) 8126 میٹر (ب) 8224 میٹر

(ج) 8611 میٹر (د) 9611 میٹر

(8) کون سا تاریخی درہ کوہ ہندوکش کے پہاڑی سلسلے میں واقع ہے؟

(ا) درہ بولان (ب) درہ خیبر

(ج) درہ ٹوپی (د) درہ گومل

(9) جھیل ہامون مشکیل کہاں واقع ہے؟

(ا) کوہ ہندوکش (ب) کوہ سلیمان

(ج) سطح مرتفع پوٹھوہار (د) سطح مرتفع بلوچستان

(10) پاکستان دنیا کے کس خطے میں واقع ہے؟

(ا) حاری (ب) نیم حاری

(ج) بڑی (د) نیم بڑی

(11) سیاچن گلیشیر کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟

(ا) 58 کلومیٹر (ب) 68 کلومیٹر

(ج) 72 کلومیٹر (د) 78 کلومیٹر

(12) دریائے سندھ کا میدان کتنے رقبے پر پھیلا ہوا ہے؟

(ا) 60000 مربع میل (ب) 70000 مربع میل

(ج) 80000 مربع میل (د) 90000 مربع میل

(13) چھانگا مانگا جنگل کہاں ہے؟

(ا) کراچی (ب) اسلام آباد

(ج) پشاور (د) لاہور

(14) پاکستان میں پرندوں کی کتنی اقسام پائی جاتی ہیں؟

(ا) 350 (ب) 450

(ج) 550 (د) 650

(15) پاکستان کا کون سا خطہ گنجان آباد ہے؟

(ا) میدانی خطہ (ب) صحرائی خطہ

(ج) ساحلی خطہ (د) خشک اور نیم پہاڑی خطہ

(16) زیر زمین پانی جب اونچا ہو کر زمین کی سطح تک آجاتا ہے تو اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(ا) میدان (ب) دلدل

(ج) تھور (د) سیم

(17) نہروں کے ذریعے کس صحرا کا ایک بڑا رقبہ قابل کاشت بنایا گیا ہے؟

(ا) تھل (ب) چولستان

(ج) تھرپارکر (د) ثمر

(18) کیسے علاقے میں ہوائی آلودگی زیادہ ہوتی ہے؟

(ا) دیہی (ب) مضافاتی

(ج) ساحلی (د) صنعتی

(19) چین کے ساتھ سرحد کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟

(ا) 500 کلومیٹر (ب) 580 کلومیٹر

(ج) 585 کلومیٹر (د) 680 کلومیٹر

(20) ڈیورنڈ لائن کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(ا) پاک افغان سرحد کو (ب) پاک چین سرحد کو

(ج) پاک بھارت سرحد کو (د) پاک ایران سرحد کو

(21) ڈیورنڈ لائن کب متعین کی گئی تھی؟

(ا) 1700ء (ب) 1850ء

(ج) 1893ء (د) 1993ء

(22) ڈیورنڈ لائن کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟

(ا) 2000 کلومیٹر (ب) 1500 کلومیٹر

(ج) 2250 کلومیٹر (د) 2450 کلومیٹر

(23) ایران کے ساتھ سرحد کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟

(ا) 732 کلومیٹر (ب) 630 کلومیٹر

(ج) 832 کلومیٹر (د) 932 کلومیٹر

(24) بھارت کے ساتھ سرحد کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟

(ا) 1410 کلومیٹر (ب) 1510 کلومیٹر

(ج) 1610 کلومیٹر (د) 1710 کلومیٹر

(25) ساحلی پٹی کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟

(ا) 846 کلومیٹر (ب) 946 کلومیٹر
(ج) 970 کلومیٹر (د) 1046 کلومیٹر

(26) ہمارا ملک دنیائے اسلامی کے ۔۔۔۔۔۔ میں واقع ہے۔
(ا) مشرق (ب) وسط
(ج) جنوب (د) شمال

(27) پاکستان کی چوڑائی کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 685 کلومیٹر (ب) 885 کلومیٹر
(ج) 985 کلومیٹر (د) 1085 کلومیٹر

(28) کوہ ہمالیہ کا پہاڑی سلسلہ کتنا بلند ہے؟
(ا) 4000 میٹر (ب) 3000 میٹر
(ج) 6000 میٹر (د) 7000 میٹر

(29) جھیل سیف الملوک کہاں واقع ہے؟
(ا) وادی کاغان (ب) وادی گلگت
(ج) وادی کشمیر (د) وادی ہزارہ

(30) کوہ قراقرم کی اوسط بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 4100 میٹر (ب) 6100 میٹر
(ج) 8100 میٹر (د) 9100 میٹر

(31) کون سے سلسلے میں کم از کم ایسے 20 گلیشیرز ہیں جس کی لمبائی 20 کلومیٹر سے زیادہ ہے؟
(ا) کوہ قراقرم (ب) کوہ ہندوکش
(ج) شوالک (د) کوہ ہمالیہ

(32) تخت سلیمان کس پہاڑی سلسلے میں واقع ہے؟
(ا) کوہ سلیمان (ب) کوہ سفید
(ج) کوہ ہندوکش (د) کوہ کیرتھر

(33) مغربی پہاڑوں کا آخری سلسلہ کون سا ہے؟
(ا) کوہ سلیمان (ب) کوہ سفید
(ج) کوہ ہندوکش (د) کوہ کیرتھر

(34) سطح مرتفع کی بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 200 سے 400 میٹر (ب) 300 سے 600 میٹر
(ج) 600 سے 900 میٹر (د) 900 سے 1200 میٹر

(35) سکیسر کی بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 1200 میٹر (ب) 1507 میٹر
(ج) 1627 میٹر (د) 1827 میٹر

(36) سطح مرتفع کا رقبہ کتنا ہے؟
(ا) 34190 مربع کلومیٹر (ب) 35245 مربع کلومیٹر
(ج) 40225 مربع کلومیٹر (د) 28297 مربع کلومیٹر

(37) دریائے سندھ کا بالائی میدان کون سے صوبے پر مشتمل ہے؟
(ا) سندھ (ب) پنجاب
(ج) بلوچستان (د) خیبر پختونخواہ

(38) دریائے سندھ کا بالائی میدان کتنا بلند ہے؟
(ا) 400 تا 1200 فٹ (ب) 500 تا 800 فٹ
(ج) 700 تا 900 فٹ (د) 1000 تا 2000 فٹ

(39) کون سے بیراج کے ذریعے صحرائے تھر کا بڑا رقبہ قابل کاشت بنایا گیا ہے؟
(ا) گدو بیراج (ب) سکھر بیراج
(ج) راوی بیراج

(40) پاکستان کی آب و ہوا کس طرح ہے؟
(ا) ٹھنڈی (ب) گرم اور خشک
(ج) کبھی گرم کبھی ٹھنڈی (د) بالکل گرم

(41) بالتورو گلیشیر کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 78 کلومیٹر (ب) 62 کلومیٹر
(ج) 57 کلومیٹر (د) 68 کلومیٹر

(42) باتورہ گلیشیر کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 78 کلومیٹر (ب) 62 کلومیٹر
(ج) 57 کلومیٹر (د) 68 کلومیٹر

(43) پاکستان میں دریاؤں کے نکاس کے کتنے نظام ہیں؟
(ا) 2 (ب) 3
(ج) 4 (د) 5

(44) دریائے سندھ کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 2000 کلومیٹر (ب) 2900 کلومیٹر
(ج) 3000 کلومیٹر (د) 3900 کلومیٹر

(45) پاکستان کے کتنے فیصد پر جنگلات پائے جاتے ہیں؟
(ا) 2 فیصد (ب) 3 فیصد
(ج) 4.8 فیصد (د) 6.10 فیصد

(46) پاکستان کے ساحلی علاقوں میں کچھوؤں کی کتنی اقسام موجود ہیں؟
(ا) 4 (ب) 6
(ج) 7 (د) 8

(47) پاکستان میں ممالیہ جانوروں کی کتنی اقسام پائی جاتی ہیں؟
(ا) 120 (ب) 174
(ج) 180 (د) 250

(48) پاکستان میں ریپٹائل (رینگنے والے جانور) کتنے پائے جاتے ہیں؟
(ا) 180 (ب) 174
(ج) 660 (د) 250

(49) پاکستان میں مچھلیاں کتنی قسم کی پائی جاتی ہیں؟
(ا) 175 (ب) 525

(ج) 180 (د) 660

(50) پاکستان میں حشرات اور کیڑے مکوڑے کتنے قسم کے پائے جاتے ہیں؟
(ا) 10,000 (ب) 20,000
(ج) 30,000 (د) 40,000

(51) کونسے خطے کے لوگ زیادہ تر خانہ بدوش ہیں؟
(ا) میدانی خطہ (ب) صحرائی خطہ
(ج) ساحلی خطہ (د) سارے خطوں میں

(52) ہمارے اردگرد ماحول کتنے عناصر سے مل کر بنا ہے؟
(ا) 2 (ب) 3
(ج) 4 (د) 5

باب نمبر۴ پاکستان کی تاریخ

درست جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔

(1) بھارت نے پاکستانی نہروں کے ہیڈ ورکس کب بند کیے؟
(ا) یکم مارچ 1947ء (ب) یکم اپریل 1948ء
(ج) یکم مئی 1948ء (د) یکم جولائی 1949ء

(2) سندھ طاس معاہدہ کب طے پایا؟
(ا) 1951ء (ب) 1955ء
(ج) 1960ء (د) 1961ء

(3) پاکستان کی دستور ساز اسمبلی کا پہلا اجلاس کس کی قیادت میں ہوا؟
(ا) لیاقت علی خان (ب) جوگندر ناتھ منڈل
(ج) قائداعظم (د) چوہدری محمد علی

(4) مشرقی اور مغربی پاکستان کے درمیان کتنا فاصلہ تھا؟
(ا) 1300 کلومیٹر (ب) 1400 کلومیٹر
(ج) 1500 کلومیٹر (د) 1600 میٹر

(5) قیام پاکستان کے بعد لیاقت علی خان کس عہدے پر مقرر ہوئے؟
(ا) وزیر خزانہ (ب) صدر مملکت
(ج) گورنر جنرل (د) وزیراعظم

(6) قائداعظم محمد علی جناح نے کب وفات پائی؟
(ا) 11 ستمبر 1948ء (ب) 12 ستمبر 1948ء
(ج) 11 دسمبر 1948ء (د) 11 دسمبر 1949ء

(7) آزادی سے پہلے برطانوی ہندوستان میں کتنی شاہی ریاستیں تھیں؟
(ا) 360 (ب) 460
(ج) 560 (د) 660

(8) یکم جنوری 1948ء کو کشمیر کا مسئلہ کہاں پیش کیا گیا؟
(ا) جنرل اسمبلی (ب) سلامتی کونسل
(ج) مشاورتی کونسل (د) اسلامی سربراہی کونسل

(9) قرارداد مقاصد کب منظور ہوئی؟
(ا) 10 مارچ 1948ء (ب) 11 مارچ 1949ء
(ج) 12 مارچ 1949ء (د) 13 مارچ 1949ء

(10) 23 مارچ 1956ء کو ملک میں کون سا آئین نافذ کیا گیا؟
(ا) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا (د) چوتھا

(11) ملک میں پہلا مارشل لاء کا نفاذ کب ہوا؟
(ا) 16 اکتوبر 1958ء (ب) 17 اکتوبر 1958ء
(ج) 17 اکتوبر 1949ء (د) 18 اکتوبر 1949ء

(12) بنیادی جمہوریتوں کا نظام کب رائج ہوا؟
(ا) اگست 1947ء (ب) اکتوبر 1948ء
(ج) اکتوبر 1958ء (د) اکتوبر 1959ء

(13) مسلم فیملی آرڈیننس کس نے جاری کیا؟
(ا) سکندر مرزا (ب) جنرل یحییٰ خان
(ج) غلام محمد (د) جنرل ایوب خان

(14) 1962ء کے صدارتی انتخابات میں ایوب خان کے مدمقابل کون تھا؟
(ا) جنرل یحییٰ خان (ب) محترمہ فاطمہ جناح
(ج) بیگم لیاقت علی خان (د) سکندر مرزا

(15) تاشقند کانفرنس کس ملک میں ہوئی؟
(ا) ترکمانستان (ب) تاجکستان
(ج) کرغزستان (د) ازبکستان

(16) 1967ء میں کون سی پارٹی قائم ہوئی؟
(ا) جماعت اسلامی (ب) پیپلز پارٹی
(ج) مسلم لیگ (د) عوامی نیشنل پارٹی

(17) ملک میں دوسرا مارشل لاء کب لگا؟
(ا) 25 اپریل 1968ء (ب) 25 فروری 1969ء
(ج) 25 مارچ 1969ء (د) 25 دسمبر 1970ء

(18) ملک میں پہلی دفعہ بالغ رائے دہی کی بنیاد پر عام انتخابات کب ہوئے؟
(ا) 1960ء (ب) 1962ء
(ج) 1965ء (د) 1970ء

(19) بنگلہ دیش کب وجود میں آیا؟
(ا) 14 دسمبر 1970ء (ب) 15 دسمبر 1971ء
(ج) 16 دسمبر 1971ء (د) 18 دسمبر 1971ء

(20) پاکستان نے بنگلہ دیش کو کب تسلیم کیا؟
(ا) دسمبر 1971ء (ب) دسمبر 1972ء
(ج) فروری 1974ء (د) مارچ 1975ء

(21) کتنے مسلمان بھارت سے پاکستان ہجرت کرنے پر مجبور ہو گئے؟

(ا) 20 لاکھ (ب) 30 لاکھ
(ج) 40 لاکھ (د) 60 لاکھ

(22) قیام کے بعد پاکستان کا دارالخلافہ کون سا بنا؟
(ا) کراچی (ب) اسلام آباد
(ج) لاہور (د) پشاور

(23) ابتداء میں پاکستان کے حصے میں کتنے پیسے آئے؟
(ا) 30 کروڑ (ب) 40 کروڑ
(ج) 50 کروڑ (د) 75 کروڑ

(24) پاکستان کی دستور ساز اسمبلی کا پہلا اجلاس کب ہوا؟
(ا) 11 اگست 1947ء (ب) 12 اگست 1947ء
(ج) 13 اگست 1947ء (د) 14 اگست 1947ء

(25) ہجرت کے وقت کتنے مسلمان راستے میں مرے یا اغواء کیے گئے؟
(ا) 2 لاکھ (ب) 3 لاکھ
(ج) 4 لاکھ (د) 5 لاکھ

(26) خیبر پختونخواہ سے کتنے غیر مسلم بھارت چلے گئے تھے؟
(ا) 2,68,000 (ب) 3,56,000
(ج) 4,00,000 (د) 6,00,000

(27) مہاراجہ ہری سنگھ نے پاکستان کے ساتھ کون سا معاہدہ کیا تھا؟
(ا) سندھ طاس
(ب) Stand still agreement
(ج) Proposal of Maharaja

(28) قرارداد مقاصد کو کب آئین کا مستقل حصہ بنا دیا گیا؟
(ا) 1970ء (ب) 1925ء
(ج) 1980ء (د) 1985ء

(29) خواجہ ناظم الدین کی جگہ کون نیا وزیراعظم بنا؟
(ا) محمد علی بوگرا (ب) غلام محمد
(ج) چوہدری محمد علی (د) آئی۔آئی۔چندریگر

(30) ون یونٹ کا قیام کب عمل میں لایا گیا؟
(ا) 1950ء (ب) 1955ء
(ج) 1960ء (د) 1962ء

(31) کونسا آئین، صدارتی طرز کا آئین تھا؟
(ا) 1956ء (ب) 1962ء
(ج) 1973ء (د) 1935ء

(32) سکندر مرزا کب گورنر جنرل بن گئے تھے؟
(ا) 11 اکتوبر 1955ء (ب) 12 اکتوبر 1955ء
(ج) 16 اکتوبر 1955ء (د) 18 اکتوبر 1955ء

(33) پاکستان انڈسٹریل ڈیولپمنٹ کارپوریشن کب قائم ہوئی تھی۔
(ا) 1948ء (ب) 1949ء
(ج) 1956ء (د) 1960ء

(34) بی ڈی ممبران کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟
(ا) 20 ہزار (ب) 40 ہزار
(ج) 60 ہزار (د) 80 ہزار

(35) صدر جنرل ایوب خان نے کب قوم سے خطاب کرکے بھارت سے باقاعدہ جنگ کا اعلان کر دیا؟
(ا) 4 ستمبر (ب) 6 ستمبر
(ج) 7 ستمبر (د) 10 ستمبر

(36) کب بھارت اور پاکستان کے درمیان جنگ بندی ہوئی؟
(ا) 24 اگست 1965ء (ب) 24 اکتوبر 1965ء
(ج) 23 ستمبر 1965ء (د) 20 ستمبر 1965ء

تاریخ پاکستان

(1) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو ملک کے پہلے سویلین مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر ہے؟
(ا) 16 دسمبر 1971ء (ب) 20 دسمبر 1971ء
(ج) 23 دسمبر 1972ء (د) 23 دسمبر 1971ء

(2) صنعتوں کو قومی ملکیت میں لینے کا اعلان کب کیا گیا؟
(ا) 2 جنوری 1972ء (ب) 12 جنوری 1972ء
(ج) 16 جنوری 1972ء (د) 20 جنوری 1972ء

(3) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو کے دور میں مارشل لاء کب ختم کیا گیا؟
(ا) فروری 1972ء (ب) مارچ 1972ء
(ج) اپریل 1972ء (د) اگست 1972ء

(4) 1973ء کے آئین کی تیاری کے لیے کتنے ارکان پر مشتمل کمیٹی بنائی گئی؟
(ا) 15 (ب) 20 (ج) 22 (د) 25

(5) اقتدار سنبھالنے کے بعد ضیاء الحق نے کتنے دن کے اندر انتخابات کرانے کا وعدہ کیا؟
(ا) 80 (ب) 90

(6) جنرل ضیاء الحق نے صدر پاکستان کا عہدہ کب سنبھالا؟
(ا) جولائی 1973ء (ب) مارچ 1978ء

(ج) جولائی 1978ء (د) ستمبر 1978ء

(7) 20 جون 1980ء کو صدر پاکستان نے جنرل ضیاء الحق نے کون سا آرڈیننس نافذ کیا؟
(ا) لیبر اصلاحات (ب) اسلامی حدود و تعزیرات
★(ج) زکواۃ و عشر (د) زکواۃ فاؤنڈیشن

(8) پانچ نکاتی پروگرام کا اعلان کس وزیر اعظم نے کیا تھا؟
(ا) بے نظیر بھٹو (ب) محمد خان جونیجو★
(ج) نواز شریف (د) غلام مصطفیٰ جتوئی

(9) وزیر اعظم بے نظیر بھٹو نے قومی اسمبلی سے اعتماد کا ووٹ کب لیا تھا؟
(ا) 2 دسمبر 1988ء (ب) 8 دسمبر 1988ء
(ج) 10 دسمبر 1988ء (د) 12 دسمبر 1988ء★

(10) پیپلز ورکس پروگرام کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(ا) وزیر اعظم محمد خان جونیجو (ب) وزیر اعظم بے نظیر بھٹو★
(ج) وزیر اعظم نواز شریف (د) صدر غلام اسحاق خان

(11) قومی مالیاتی کمیشن ایوارڈ کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(ا) بے نظیر بھٹو (ب) نواز شریف
(ج) معراج خالد (د) فاروق لغاری

(12) میاں محمد نواز شریف پہلی دفعہ وزیر اعظم کب نامزد ہوئے؟
★(ا) 6 نومبر 1990ء (ب) 6 دسمبر 1990ء
(ج) 6 جنوری 1990ء (د) 6 فروری 1990ء

(13) 28 مئی 1998ء کا دن پاکستان کی تاریخ میں کیوں اہم ہے؟
(ا) نواز شریف برسر اقتدار آئے (ب) مارشل لاء نافذ ہوا
(ج) خود روزگار سکیم کا آغاز ہوا (د) پاکستان ایٹمی طاقت بنا★

(14) ملک میں پہلے عام انتخابات ہوئے؟
(ا) 1965ء (ب) 1970ء★
(ج) 1985ء (د) 1988ء

(15) 1970ء کے عام انتخابات میں کتنے پارٹیوں نے واضح اکثریت حاصل کی؟
★(ا) دو (ب) چار
(ج) پانچ (د) چھ

(16) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو نے کس کو خیبر پختونخواہ کا گورنر منتخب کیا؟
(ا) آفتاب احمد خان شیر پاؤ (ب) حیات محمد خان شیر پاؤ★
(ج) غلام مصطفیٰ کھر (د) غوث بخش رئیسانی

(17) کس نے ملازمین کے بے شمار سکیلوں میں یکسانیت پیدا کر کے 22 سکیل کر دیے گئے؟
(ا) نواز شریف (ب) بے نظیر بھٹو
(ج) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو★ (د) یحییٰ خان

(18) کس کے دور حکومت میں مزدوروں کے لیے پہلی دفعہ قانون سازی کی گئی؟
(ا) نواز شریف (ب) بے نظیر بھٹو
(ج) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو★ (د) یحییٰ خان

(19) سٹیٹ لائف انشورنس کارپوریشن کب قائم کر دی گئی؟
★(ا) 1972ء (ب) 1973ء
(ج) 1974ء (د) 1975ء

(20) کب تمام بنک سٹیٹ بنک کے حوالے کیے گئے؟
(ا) اپریل 1972ء (ب) 19 مئی 1972ء
★(ج) 19 جون 1972ء (د) 19 ستمبر 1972ء

(21) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو نے ملک میں کب زرعی اصلاحات کے نفاذ کا اعلان کیا؟
(ا) مارچ 1969ء (ب) اپریل 1971ء
★(ج) مارچ 1973ء (د) مارچ 1970ء

(22) ملک میں دوسرے عام انتخابات کب ہوئے؟
(ا) 1970ء (ب) 1975ء
(ج) 1976ء (د) 1977ء★

(23) 1973ء کا آئین کب ملک میں نافذ ہوا؟
(ا) 23 مارچ 1974ء (ب) 14 اگست 1973ء★
(ج) 6 ستمبر 1973ء (د) 25 دسمبر 1973ء

(24) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو کو کب سزائے موت کا حکم سنایا گیا؟
(ا) مارچ 1977ء (ب) مارچ 1978ء★
(ج) مارچ 1979ء (د) مارچ 1980ء

(25) زکواۃ و عشر اور حدود آرڈیننس کا نفاذ کب ہوا؟
(ا) 1977-87ء (ب) 1978-79ء
★(ج) 1979-80ء (د) 1980-81ء

(26) ملک میں غیر جماعتی بنیادوں پر انتخابات کب ہوئے؟
(ا) 1970ء (ب) 1977ء
(ج) 1980ء (د) 1985ء★

(27) ضیاء الحق نے کب ملک سے مارشل لاء کے خاتمے کا اعلان کیا؟
★(ا) 30 دسمبر 1985ء (ب) 25 جولائی 1985ء
(ج) 25 جولائی 1984ء (د) 25 جولائی 1983ء

(28) ملک میں نظام مصطفیٰ کے قیام کے سلسلے میں بھرپور تحریک کب چلائی گئی؟
(ا) 1970ء (ب) 1973ء
(ج) 1975ء (د) 1977ء★

(29) نیشنل زکواۃ فاؤنڈیشن کب قائم کی گئی؟
(ا) 1980ء (ب) 1982ء★
(ج) 1984ء (د) 1985ء

(30) کس کے دور حکومت میں مطالعہ پاکستان اور اسلامیات کے مضامین کو لازمی قرار دیا گیا؟
★(ا) جنرل ضیاء الحق (ب) جنرل پرویز مشرف
(ج) نواز شریف (د) بے نظیر بھٹو

(31) سوویت یونین کی افواج کب افغانستان میں داخل ہوئیں؟
★(ا) دسمبر 1979ء (ب) دسمبر 1989ء
(ج) دسمبر 1981ء (د) دسمبر 1982ء

(32) روس اور افغانستان کی جنگ میں لگ بھگ کتنے افغان مہاجرین ہجرت کر کے پاکستان آئے؟
(ا) 20 لاکھ (ب) 35 لاکھ★
(ج) 30 لاکھ (د) 40 لاکھ

(33) وزیراعظم محمد خان جونیجو نے 31 دسمبر 1985ء کو اپنے کونسے منشور کا اعلان کیا؟
(ا) 4 نکاتی (ب) پانچ نکاتی★
(ج) 6 نکاتی (د) 10 نکاتی

(34) اوجڑی کیمپ کے اسلحے کے ڈپو میں آگ کب لگی؟
★(ا) 16 اپریل 1988ء (ب) 15 اپریل 1990ء
(ج) 10 اپریل 1991ء (د) 25 اپریل 1985ء

(35) جنرل ضیاء الحق کا انتقال کب ہوا؟
★(ا) 17 اگست 1988ء (ب) 20 اگست 1990ء
(ج) 21 اگست 1992ء (د) 25 اگست 1995ء

(36) صدر پاکستان غلام اسحاق خان نے کب پہلی دفعہ بے نظیر کی گورنمنٹ کو ختم کر دیا؟
(ا) 22 مارچ 1990ء (ب) 6 اگست 1990ء★
(ج) 5 جولائی 1991 (د) 10 اگست 1992

(37) وفاقی اور صوبائی حکومتوں کے مابین اقوام کی تقسیم کے متعلق قومی مالیاتی کمیشن ایوارڈ کا اعلان کس نے کیا؟
(ا) بے نظیر بھٹو (ب) نواز شریف★
(ج) محمد خان جونیجو (د) ملک معراج خالد

(38) شریعت بل کب پیش کیا گیا؟
★(ا) 1991ء (ب) 1994ء
(ج) 1988ء (د) 1990ء

(39) "خود روزگار سکیم" کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(ا) بے نظیر بھٹو (ب) محمد خان جونیجو
★(ج) نواز شریف (د) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو

(40) پاک بھارت کے درمیان کارگل کی لڑائی کب شروع ہوئی؟
(ا) 1995ء (ب) 1997ء
(ج) 1998ء (د) 1999ء★

(41) چیف ایگزیکٹو پرویز مشرف نے کب لیگل فریم ورک آرڈر جاری کر دیا؟
★(ا) 21 اگست 2002ء (ب) 14 اگست 2000ء
(ج) 5 اگست 2010ء (د) 2 اگست 2005ء

(42) امریکہ ورلڈ ٹریڈ سنٹر اور پینٹاگون پر حملے کب ہوئے؟
(ا) 11 ستمبر 2000ء (ب) 11 ستمبر 2001ء★
(ج) 11 ستمبر 2002ء (د) 11 ستمبر 2003

(43) محترمہ بے نظیر بھٹو کو کب شہید کیا گیا؟
(ا) 27 دسمبر 2006ء (ب) 25 دسمبر 2007ء
★(ج) 27 دسمبر 2007ء (د) 20 دسمبر 2008ء

(44) پرویز مشرف کب اپنے عہدے سے مستعفی ہوئے؟
(ا) 14 اگست 2007ء (ب) 20 اگست 2007ء
(ج) 25 اگست 2002ء (د) 18 اگست 2008ء★

(45) آصف علی زرداری کب ملک کے صدر بنے؟
★(ا) 6 ستمبر 2008ء (ب) 25 ستمبر 2008ء
(ج) 20 دسمبر 2008ء (د) 30 دسمبر 2008ء

پاکستان اور بیرونی دنیا

درست جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔

(1) پاک چین سرحدی معاہدہ کب طے پایا؟
★(ا) 1950ء (ب) 1956ء
(ج) 1961ء (د) 1963ء

(2) گوادر کی بندرگاہ کس ملک کے تعاون سے تعمیر ہوئی؟
(ا) ایران (ب) چین★
(ج) کویت (د) امریکہ

(3) مسئلہ کشمیر پر اب تک پاک بھارت کی کتنی جنگیں ہو چکی ہیں؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین★
(ج) چار (د) پانچ

(4) پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان شملہ معاہدہ کب طے پایا؟
(ا) 1969ء (ب) 1972ء★

(ج) 1976ء (د) 1980ء

(5) 1960ء میں پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان کون سا معاہدے طے پایا؟
★(ا) معاہدہ سندھ طاس (ب) ایٹمی تنصیبات پر حملہ نہ کرنا
(ج) شملہ معاہدہ (د) تجارتی امور پر معاہدہ

(6) شاہ ایران نے پہلی بار پاکستان کا دورہ کب کیا تھا؟
(ا) 1948ء (ب) 1950ء ★
(ج) 1952ء (د) 1953ء

(7) علاقائی تعاون برائے ترقی کی تنظیم کے رکن ممالک کون کونسے ہیں؟
(ا) ایران پاکستان اور افغانستان (ب) پاکستان عراق اور ترکی
(ج) ترکی ایران اور سعودی عرب (د) پاکستان ایران اور ترکی★

(8) D-8 تنظیم میں شامل ممالک کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 7 (ب) 8 ★
(ج) 9 (د) 10

(9) پاکستان اقوام متحدہ کا رکن کب بنا؟
(ا) اگست 1948ء (ب) ستمبر 1947ء★
(ج) اکتوبر 1948ء (د) نومبر 1947ء

(10) 1996ء میں طالبان نے کون سا شہر فتح کیا؟
(ا) قندھار (ب) جلال آباد
★(ج) کابل (د) خوست

(11) وسط ایشیائی ریاستوں کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
★(ا) پانچ (ب) چھ
(ج) آٹھ (د) نو

(12) رقبہ کے لحاظ سے عالم اسلام کا سب سے بڑا ملک کون سا ہے؟
(ا) پاکستان (ب) قازقستان★
(ج) ازبکستان (د) ترکمانستان

(13) 1969ء میں ہونے والی پہلی اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس میں کتنے مسلم ممالک نے شرکت کی؟
(ا) 22 (ب) 23
★(ج) 24 (د) 25

(14) OIC کی سربراہ کانفرنس کتنے سال بعد منعقد ہوتی ہے؟
★(ا) تین سال بعد (ب) چار سال بعد
(ج) پانچ سال بعد (د) ایک سال بعد

(15) معاہدہ جاریہ کب طے پایا؟
(ا) اگست 1948ء (ب) اگست 1949ء
★(ج) اگست 1947ء (د) اگست 1947

(16) مسئلہ کشمیر پہلی مرتبہ کب اقوام متحدہ میں پیش ہوا؟
★(ا) یکم جنوری 1948ء (ب) 22 جنوری 1948ء
(ج) 5 جنوری 1949ء (د) 14 مارچ 1949ء

(17) پاکستان جنوبی ایشیاء کے کس حصے میں واقع ہے؟
(ا) شمال مشرقی (ب) شمال مغرب ★
(ج) جنوب مغرب (د) جنوب مشرق

(18) پاکستان کے جنوب مغرب میں کون سا ملک واقع ہے؟
★(ا) ایران (ب) افغانستان
(ج) بھارت (د) چین

(19) ایک ملک دوسرے ملک کے ساتھ تعلقات قائم کرنے کے لیے جو پالیسی بناتا ہے، وہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(ا) قومی پالیسی (ب) خارجہ پالیسی★
(ج) بین الاقوامی پالیسی (د) دائمی پالیسی

(20) پاکستان اور چین کے درمیان پہلا تجارتی معاہدہ کب ہوا؟
(ا) 1989ء (ب) 1960ء
(ج) 1962ء (د) 1963ء★

(21) پاکستان اور چین نے کونسا مشترکہ لڑاکا طیارہ تیار کیا ہے؟
(ا) F-16 (ب) F-7P
(ج) C-130 (د) ★J-F17 Thunder

(22) علاقائی تعاون برائے ترقی کی تنظیم کب وجود میں آئی؟
(ا) 1960ء (ب) 1962ء
★(ج) 1964ء (د) 1968ء

(23) ایران میں اسلامی انقلاب کب آیا؟
★(ا) 1979ء (ب) 1969ء
(ج) 1989ء (د) 1999ء

(24) D-8 تنظیم کی بنیاد کب رکھی گئی؟
(ا) 1990ء (ب) 1992ء
(ج) 1995ء (د) 1997ء★

(25) پاکستان ایٹمی طاقت کب بنا؟
★(ا) 1998ء (ب) 1999ء
(ج) 1994ء (د) 2001ء

(26) پاکستان اور ترکمانستان کے مابین قدرتی گیس خریدنے کا معاہدہ کب ہوا؟
★(ا) ستمبر 1991ء (ب) ستمبر 1992ء
(ج) ستمبر 1995ء (د) ستمبر 1999ء

(27) پاکستان اور کرغزستان کے درمیان اقتصادی اور ثقافتی تعاون کو فروغ دینے کا معاہدہ کب طے ہوا۔

★(ا) 1991ء (ب) 1992ء
(ج) 1995ء (د) 1998ء

(28) وسطی ایشیائی ریاستوں میں پاکستان کا نزدیک ترین ہمسایہ ملک کونسا ہے؟
(ا) ترکمانستان (ب) تاجکستان ★
(ج) کرغزستان (د) قازقستان

(29) ترکی اور پاکستان کے درمیان معاہدہ دوستی کب ہوا؟
(ا) 1947ء (ب) 1948ء
(ج) 1949ء (د) 1951ء★

(30) (ECO) اقتصادی تعاون کی تنظیم کب بنی؟
(ا) 1982ء (ب) 1985ء ★
(ج) 1964ء (د) 1974ء

(31) بیت المقدس میں مسجد اقصیٰ میں آتشزدگی کا واقعہ کب ہوا؟
(ا) 1969ء (ب) 1959ء ★
(ج) 1974ء (د) 1977ء

(32) (OIC) اسلامی سربراہ کانفرنس کی تنظیم کب قائم کی گئی؟
★(ا) ستمبر 1969ء (ب) ستمبر 1965ء
(ج) ستمبر 1970ء (د) ستمبر 1971ء

(33) پہلی اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس میں کتنے ممالک نے شرکت کی؟
(ا) 54 (ب) 44
(ج) 34 (د) 24 ★

(34) OIC کا صدر دفتر کہاں واقع ہے؟
(ا) مالدیپ (ب) قاہرہ
(ج) رباط (د) جدہ★

(35) سارک کے ممبران ممالک کی تعداد کتنی ہیں؟
(ا) 7 (ب) 8★
(ج) 9 (د) 10

(36) سارک کی پہلی سربراہ کانفرنس کہاں منعقد ہوئی؟
(ا) لاہور (ب) بنگلہ دیش★
(ج) نیپال (د) بھارت

(37) پاکستان اپنی برآمدات کا کتنا حصہ یورپی یونین کو برآمد کرتا ہے؟
★(ا) 20 فیصد (ب) 30 فیصد
(ج) 40 فیصد (د) 50 فیصد

(38) کوہاٹ نمل کسی ملک کے تعاون سے تیار ہوا؟
(ا) کوریا (ب) چین
★(ج) جاپان (د) امریکہ

(39) تقسیم ہند کے وقت کشمیر کا راجہ کون تھا؟
(ا) مانگ سنگھ (ب) رنجیت سنگھ
★(ج) ہری سنگھ (د) جتندر سنگھ

معاشی ترقی

صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔

(1) پاکستان میں جامع معاشی منصوبہ بندی کا آغاز کب ہوا؟
(ا) 1950ء (ب) 1952ء★
(ج) 1953ء (د) 1955ء

(2) پاکستان اپنی ضرورت کا کتنے فیصد تیل درآمد کرتا ہے؟
(ا) 75 (ب) 80
(ج) 85 (د) 90★

(3) قدرتی گیس کا کتنے فصد کھاد بنانے والے کارخانوں میں استعمال ہوتا ہے؟
★(ا) 29 (ب) 24
(ج) 33 (د) 37

(4) ہمارے ملک کی کل آبادی کا کتنے فیصد زراعت سے وابستہ ہے؟
(ا) 51 (ب) 65★
(ج) 70 (د) 75

(5) ہمارے ملک کی کتنی فیصد بجلی آبی ذخائر سے حاصل کی جاتی ہے؟
★(ا) 30 (ب) 38
(ج) 47 (د) 49

(6) وہ کونسا ذریعہ توانائی ہے جو استعمال سے ختم نہیں ہوتا؟
(ا) پانی (ب) تیل
★(ج) یورینیم (د) گیس

(7) مال کی خرید و فروخت کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) صنعت (ب) درآمدات
(ج) برآمدات (د) تجارت ★

(8) پاکستان میں قدرتی گیس سب سے پہلے کس صوبے میں دریافت ہوئی؟
(ا) خیبر پختونخواہ (ب) بلوچستان ★
(ج) سندھ (د) پنجاب

(9) کاریز کے ذریعے آب پاشی کا نظام کس صوبے میں رائج ہے؟
★(ا) بلوچستان (ب) پنجاب
(ج) خیبر پختونخواہ (د) سندھ

(10) پاکستان میں شمسی توانائی کا پاور سٹیشن کہاں واقع ہے؟

(ا) لاہور (ب) کوئٹہ
★(ج) اوکاڑہ (د) فیصل آباد

(11) پاکستانی معیشت بنیادی طور پر کونسی معیشت ہے؟
★(ا) زرعی (ب) صنعتی
(ج) خوشحال (د) زوال پذیر

(12) مجموعی قومی پیداوار کا کتنہ فیصد حصہ زرعی شعبہ سے حاصل ہوتا ہے؟
(ا) 30 (ب) 32 ★
(ج) 40 (د) 42

(13) تقسیم ہند کے وقت ہندوستان میں تقریباً کتنے کارخانے تھے؟
(ا) 900 (ب) 800
★(ج) 920 (د) 820

(14) صنعتی ترقیاتی کارپوریشن (PIDC) کب قائم کی گئی؟
(ا) 1947ء (ب) 1950ء
(ج) 1951ء (د) 1952ء ★

(15) صنعتی ترقیاتی بنک کا قیام کب عمل میں لایا گیا؟
★(ا) 1961ء (ب) 1965ء
(ج) 1970ء (د) 1973ء

(16) پاکستان اپنی ضرورت کا کتنا تیل پیدا کر رہا ہے؟
★(ا) 10فیصد (ب) 15فیصد
(ج) 20فیصد (د) 25فیصد

(17) کس چیز کا استعمال گولہ بارود اور کیمیائی صنعتوں میں ہوتا ہے؟
(ا) کوئلہ (ب) چونا
(ج) کاپر (د) گندھک ★

(18) پاکستان کے زیادہ تر علاقوں میں ----
(ا) بارش کافی ہوتی ہے (ب) بارش ناکافی ہوتی ہے ★
(ج) بارش بالکل نہیں ہوتی (د) ہر وقت بارش ہوتی ہے

(19) جن علاقوں میں بارش کم ہوتی ہے وہاں زیادہ تر لوگوں کا پیشہ ----
(ا) تجارت ہے (ب) گلہ بانی کرتے ہیں ★
(ج) ماہی گیر ہیں (د) مزدوری کرتے ہیں

(20) ہمارے ملک میں صنعتی کارکنوں کا کتنے فیصد حصہ گھریلو صنعت میں کام کرتا ہے؟
(ا) 70 (ب) 80 ★
(ج) 90 (د) 95

(21) موجودہ ترقی کا سارا دارومدار کس چیز پر ہے؟
★(ا) پٹرول (ب) سوئی گیس
(ج) پانی (د) CNG

(22) جب ملکی برآمدات اور درآمدات کی مالیت برابر ہو تو اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) تجارتی خسارہ (ب) تجارتی توازن ★
(ج) تجارتی لین دین (د) بارٹر ٹریڈ

(23) بن قاسم بندرگاہ کراچی سے کتنی دور ہے؟
(ا) 20 کلومیٹر (ب) 15 کلومیٹر
(ج) 30 کلومیٹر (د) 35 کلومیٹر ★

پاکستان کی آبادی معاشرہ اور ثقافت

صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔

(1) 1951ء میں پاکستان کی آبادی کتنی ملین تھی؟
(ا) 28 (ب) 30
★(ج) 33 (د) 35

(2) پاکستانی آبادی کا کتنے فیصد دیہاتوں میں آباد ہیں؟
(ا) 66.4 (ب) 68.5
(ج) 70 (د) 63.66 ★

(3) پانچ دریاؤں کی سرزمین کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) سندھ (ب) خیبر پختونخواہ
(ج) بلوچستان (د) پنجاب ★

(4) پاکستان کی کل آبادی کا کتنے فیصد شہروں میں آباد ہے؟
(ا) 25 (ب) 28.5
★(ج) 36.33 (د) 34

(5) امیر کروڑ کونسی زبان کے شاعر تھے؟
★(ا) پشتو (ب) سندھی
(ج) پنجابی (د) سرائیکی

(6) اُردو کون سی زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) فارسی (ب) ترکی ★
(ج) عربی (د) ایرانی

(7) سندھی زبان میں ناول نویسی کی بنیاد کس نے رکھی تھی؟
(ا) تحمل سرمست (ب) عبدالقادر بیدل
★(ج) مرزا قلیچ بیگ (د) شاہ عبداللطیف بھٹائی

(8) پاکستان کی آبادی میں سالانہ اضافہ کی شرح کتنے فیصد ہے؟
(ا) 1.9 (ب) 2.8 ★
(ج) 3.4 (د) 4

(9) پاکستان کی اوسط متوقع عمر کتنے سال ہے؟
(ا) 66 (ب) 69
(ج) 70 (د) 64 ★

پاکستان کا نائب صدر

1۔ نورالامین 20دسمبر1971ء تا 13اگست1973ء

وزرائے اعظم پاکستان

1۔خان لیاقت علی خان 14اگست1947ء تا16اکتوبر1951ء
2۔خواجہ ناظم الدین17اکتوبر1951ء تا17اپریل1953ء
3۔محمد علی بوگرہ 17 اپریل1953ء تا 12اگست1955ء
4۔چوہدری محمد علی 12اگست1955ء تا 12 ستمبر1956ء
5۔حسین شہید سہروردی 12 ستمبر1956ء تا17اکتوبر1957ء
6۔ابراہیم اسماعیل چندریگر 17اکتوبر1957ء تا 16دسمبر1957ء
7۔ملک فیروز خان نون 16دسمبر1957ء تا07اکتوبر1958ء
8۔جنرل محمد ایوب خان 07اکتوبر1958ء تا28اکتوبر1958
9۔نورالامین (نامزد) 7دسمبر1971ء تا 20دسمبر1971
10۔ذوالفقار علی بھٹو 14اگست1973ء تا5جولائی1977ء
11۔محمد خان جونیجو 24مارچ1985ء تا29مئی1988ء
12۔بے نظیر بھٹو 2دسمبر1988ء تا 6اگست1990ء
13۔غلام مصطفیٰ جتوئی (نگران) 6اگست1990ء تا 6نومبر1990ء
14۔میاں محمد نواز شریف6نومبر1990ء تا18اپریل1993ء
اور26مئی سے 18جولائی1993ء تک
15۔بلخ شیر مزاری (نگران) 18اپریل1993ء تا26مئی1993ء
16۔معین احمد قریشی (نگران)18جولائی993ء تا19اکتوبر1993ء
17۔بے نظیر بھٹو 19اکتوبر1993ء تا 5نومبر1996ء
18۔معراج خالد (نگران)5نومبر1996ء تا17فروری1997ء
19۔میاں محمد نواز شریف17فروری1997ء تا12اکتوبر1999ء
20۔میر ظفر اللہ خان جمالی21نومبر2002ء تا 26جون2004ء
21۔چوہدری شجاعت حسین (نگران)30جون2004ء تا20اگست2004ء
22۔شوکت عزیز 20اگست2004ء تا 16نومبر2007ء
23۔میاں محمد سومرو (نگران) 16نومبر2007ء تا 25مارچ 2008ء
24۔مخدوم سید یوسف رضا گیلانی25مارچ2008ء تا26اپریل2012ء
25۔راجہ پرویز اشرف22جون2012ء تا17 مارچ 2013
26۔میر ہزار خان (نگران)17 مارچ 2013 تا 06جون2013ء
27۔میاں نواز شریف 06جون2013ء تا حال
28۔شاہد خاقان عباسی1اگست2017ء 31 مئی2018ء
29۔ناصر الملک (نگران)1جون2018ء تا17اگست2018ء
30۔عمران خان18اگست2018ء تا حال

پاکستان کے حکمران (1947 سے تا حال)

پاکستان کے صدر مملکت

1۔ میجر جنرل سکندر مرزا23مارچ1956ء تا 27اکتوبر1958ء
2۔ فیلڈ مارشل محمد ایوب خان27اکتوبر1958ء تا25مارچ1969ء
3۔ جنرل یحییٰ خان 25مارچ1969ء تا 20دسمبر1971ء
4۔ ذوالفقار علی بھٹو 20دسمبر1971ء تا 13اگست1973ء
5. فضل الٰہی چودھری13اگست1973ء تا 16 ستمبر1978ء
6۔ جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق16 ستمبر1978ء تا 17اگست1988ء
7۔ غلام اسحاق خان17اگست1988ء تا 18 جولائی1993ء
وسیم سجاد (قائم مقام)18 جولائی1993ء تا 14نومبر1993ء
8۔ سردار فاروق احمد لغاری14نومبر1993ء تا2دسمبر1997ء
وسیم سجاد (قائم مقام)2دسمبر1997ء تا یکم جنوری1998ء
9۔ جسٹس (ر) محمد رفیق تارڑ یکم جنوری1998ء تا20جون2001ء
10۔ جنرل پرویز مشرف20جون2001ء تا 18اگست2008ء
محمد میاں سومرو (قائم مقام)18اگست2008ء تا9ستمبر2008ء
11۔ آصف علی زرداری 9ستمبر2008ء تا9ستمبر2013ء
12۔ ممنون حسین10ستمبر2013ء تا حال
13۔ عارف علوی9ستمبر2018ء تا حال

چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر

1۔فیلڈ مارشل محمد ایوب خان 17اکتوبر1985ء تا8جون1962ء
2۔جنرل محمد یحییٰ خان 25مارچ1969ء تا20دسمبر1971ء
3۔ذوالفقار علی بھٹو 20دسمبر1971ء تا21اپریل1972ء
4۔جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق5جولائی1977ء تا30دسمبر1985ء

چیف ایگزیکٹو

1۔ جنرل پرویز مشرف14اکتوبر1999ء تا 19جون2001ء

پاکستان کے گورنر جنرلز

1	قائداعظم محمد علی جناح	15 اگست 1947ء	11 ستمبر 1948ء
2	خواجہ ناظم الدین	14 ستمبر 1948ء	17 اکتوبر 1951ء
3	ملک غلام محمد	17 اکتوبر 1951ء	6 اکتوبر 1955ء
4	میجر جنرل سکندر مرزا	6 اکتوبر 1955ء	23 مارچ 1956ء

سپیکرز آف قومی اسمبلی

1۔ قائداعظم محمد علی جناح 11 اگست 1947ء تا 11 ستمبر 1948ء
2۔ مولوی تمیز الدین خان 4 دسمبر 1948ء تا 24 اکتوبر 1954ء
3۔ عبدالوہاب خان 12 اگست 1955ء تا 7 اکتوبر 1958ء
4۔ مولوی تمیز الدین خان 1 جون 1962ء تا 19 اگست 1963ء
5۔ فضل القادر چوہدری 29 ستمبر 1963ء تا 12 جون 1965ء
6۔ عبدالجبار خان 12 جون 1965ء تا 25 مارچ 1969ء
7۔ ذوالفقار علی بھٹو 14 اپریل 1972ء تا 12 اپریل 1973ء
8۔ چوہدری فضل الٰہی 15 اگست 1972ء تا 7 اگست 1973ء
9۔ فاروق علی خان 9 اگست 1973ء تا 27 مارچ 1977ء
10۔ ملک معراج خالد 27 مارچ 1977ء تا 5 جولائی 1977ء
11۔ سید فخر امام 22 مارچ 1985ء تا 26 مئی 1986ء
12۔ حامد ناصر چٹھہ 31 مئی 1986ء تا 3 دسمبر 1988ء
13۔ ملک معراج خالد 3 دسمبر 1988ء تا 4 نومبر 1990ء
14۔ گوہر ایوب خان 4 نومبر 1990ء تا 17 اکتوبر 1993ء
15۔ یوسف رضا گیلانی 17 اکتوبر 1993ء تا 16 فروری 1997ء
16۔ الٰہی بخش سومرو 16 فروری 1997ء تا 20 اگست 2001ء
17۔ چوہدری امیر حسین 19 نومبر 2002ء تا 19 مارچ 2008ء
18۔ ڈاکٹر فہمیدہ مرزا 19 مارچ 2008ء تا 06 جون 2013ء
نوٹ: فہمیدہ مرزا کو پاکستان کی پہلی خاتون سپیکر ہونے کا اعزاز حاصل ہوا
19۔ ایاز صادق 07 جون 2013ء تا حال

چیئرمین سینٹ

1۔ خان حبیب اللہ خان 6 اگست 1975ء تا 4 جولائی 1977ء
2۔ غلام اسحاق خان 21 مارچ 1985ء تا 20 مارچ 1988ء
3۔ وسیم سجاد 24 دسمبر 1988ء تا 21 مارچ 1991ء
4۔ وسیم سجاد 21 مارچ 1991 تا 20 مارچ 1992ء
5۔ وسیم سجاد 21 مارچ 1997 تا 12 اکتوبر 1999ء
6۔ محمد میاں سومرو 23 مارچ 2003ء تا 22 مارچ 2006ء
7۔ میاں محمد سومرو 23 مارچ 2006ء تا 12 مارچ 2009ء
8۔ فاروق حمید نائیک 12 مارچ 2009ء تا 12 مارچ 2012ء
9۔ سید نیر حسین بخاری 12 مارچ 2012ء تا 12 مارچ 2015ء
10۔ میاں رضا ربانی 12 مارچ 2015ء تا حال

پاکستان میں عام اور براہ راست انتخابات

(i) عام انتخابات 1970ء (ii) عام انتخاب 1977ء
(iii) عام انتخابات 1985ء (iv) عام انتخابات 1988ء
(v) عام انتخابات 1990ء (vi) عام انتخابات 1993ء
(vii) عام انتخابات 1997ء (viii) عام انتخابات 2002ء
(ix) عام انتخابات 2008ء (x) عام انتخابات 2013ء

نشان حیدر

یہ پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا ملٹری ایوارڈ ہے۔ ابھی تک دس لوگ اسے حاصل کر چکے ہیں۔ یہ نشان ملٹری میں بہت بڑا کارنامہ سرانجام دینے پر دیا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ اتفاق ہے کہ یہ ایوارڈ صرف ان لوگوں کے حصہ میں آیا ہے جو شہید ہو گئے۔

نام	معرکہ	تاریخ	جگہ
کیپٹن محمد سرور	1948	27 جولائی 1948	اڑی کشمیر
میجر محمد طفیل	1958	7 اگست 1958	تشکھی پور
میجر عزیز بھٹی	1965	10 ستمبر 1965	لاہور
میجر محمد اکرم	1971	1971	مشرقی پاکستان
میجر شبیر شریف	1971	10 دسمبر 1971	کارگل
لانس نائیک محمد محفوظ	1971	8 دسمبر 1971	واہگہ اٹاری
راشد منہاس	1971	20 اگست 1971	پاک انڈیا بارڈر
سوار محمد حسین	1971	10 دسمبر 1971	ظفروال شکرگڑھ
کیپٹن کرنل شیر خان	1999	5 جولائی 1999	کارگل
حوالدار لالک جان	1999	7 جولائی 1999	کارگل

سب سے بڑی فوجی چھاؤنی: کھاریاں
سب سے بڑا فوجی مرکز: اوکاڑہ

مطالعہ پاکستان (MCQs)

تحریک پاکستان

1- تحریک خلافت کی راہنمائی کرنے والی شخصیت کا نام ہے۔
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) علامہ محمد اقبال
(C) مولانا محمد علی جوہر (D) سر آغا خان

2- توبۃ النصوح ناول کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(C) مولانا شبلی نعمانی (D) مولانا ذکاء اللہ

3- شملہ وفد کب وائسرائے لارڈ منٹو سے ملا؟
(A) 1903 (B) 1904
(C) 1906 (D) 1908

4- قاضی محمد عیسیٰ کا تعلق کس صوبے سے تھا؟
(A) صوبہ بلوچستان (B) صوبہ سرحد
(C) صوبہ سندھ (D) صوبہ پنجاب

5- قائداعظمؒ نے اپنے مشہور چودہ نکات کب پیش کیے؟
(A) 1925ء (B) 1927ء
(C) 1929ء (D) 1931ء

6- تحریک خلافت کب شروع ہوئی؟
(A) 1916ء (B) 1919ء
(C) 1921ء (D) 1930ء

7- بنگال کی تقسیم کب ہوئی؟
(A) 1905ء (B) 1907ء
(C) 1909ء (D) 1911ء

8- شملہ وفد لے جانے کا سارا مشن کس مسلم راہ نما کی کوششوں سے پورا ہوا؟
(A) وقار الملک (B) محسن الملک
(C) آغا خان (D) محمد علی جوہر

9- سرسید احمد خاں نے رسالہ "تہذیب الاخلاق" کب جاری کیا؟
(A) 1860ء (B) 1865ء
(C) 1870ء (D) 1875ء

10- قائداعظمؒ مسلم لیگ میں کب شامل ہوئے؟
(A) 1909ء (B) 1913ء
(C) 1917ء (D) 1921ء

11- علامہ محمد اقبال نے مشہور خطبہ الہ آباد کس سال دیا؟
(A) 1914 (B) 1939
(C) 1919 (D) 1930

12- جنگ عظیم دوم کا کس سال آغاز ہوا؟
(A) 1914 (B) 1939
(C) 1919 (D) 1945

13- محمڈن ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس کا قیام کب عمل میں لایا گیا؟
(A) 1866ء (B) 1876ء
(C) 1886ء (D) 1896ء

14- 1946ء کی عبوری حکومت کا بجٹ کس نے پیش کیا؟
(A) سر آغا (B) لیاقت علی خان
(C) عبدالرب نشتر (D) چوہدری محمد علی

15- مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے کونسا اردو اخبار جاری کیا۔
(A) ہمدرد (B) زمیندار
(C) الہلال (D) جنگ

16- مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد نے مشہور اخبار جاری کیا۔
(A) ہمدرد (B) زمیندار
(C) الہلال (D) نوائے وقت

17- "زمیندار" اخبار کس نے جاری کیا۔
(A) مولانا جوہر (B) مولانا حسرت موہانی
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (D) مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد

18- قرارداد پاکستان کے اجلاس کی صدارت کس نے کی۔
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) سر آغا خاں
(C) اے۔ کے فضل الحق (D) قائداعظم

19- آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا قیام کس شہر میں عمل میں آیا؟
(A) دہلی (B) علی گڑھ

(C)ڈھاکہ (D)لاہور

20۔ آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کب قائم کی گئی؟
(A) 1905ء (B)1904ء
(C)1907ء (D)1906ء

21۔ پہلی جنگ عظیم کس سال میں شروع ہوئی؟
(A) 1915 (B) 1914
(C) 1939 (D)1921

22۔ معاہدہ لکھنو کس سال ہوا؟
(A) 1914ء (B)1915ء
(C)1916ء (D)1918ء

23۔ تحریک علی گڑھ کے قائد کون تھے؟
(A) سرسید احمد خاں (B)نواب محسن الملک
(C)نواب وقار الملک (D)علامہ اقبالؒ

24۔ لارڈ منٹو سے ملنے مسلمانوں کا وفد شملہ میں کب گیا۔
(A) 1906ء (B) 1909ء
(C) 1919ء (D) 1907ء

25۔ تقسیم بنگال کا اعلان کس سال ہوا۔
(A) 1904ء (B) 1905ء
(C) 1906ء (D) 1909ء

26۔ تقسیم بنگال کی تنسیخ کا اعلان کب کیا گیا؟
(A) 1910ء (B) 1906ء
(C) 1911ء (D) 1912ء

27۔ وفد شملہ سر آغا خان کی قیادت مسلمانوں کے مطالبات لے کر گیا تو ارکان کی تعداد کیا تھی؟
(A) 35 (B) 71
(C) 40 (D)45

28۔ تحریک خلافت کا آغاز کس جنگ کے دوران ہوا؟
(A) جنگ بلقان (B)جنگ طرابلس
(C)پہلی جنگ عظیم (D)جنگ کریمیا

29۔ ڈھاکہ میں 1906ء میں آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا قیام عمل میں آیا۔صدارت کس نے کی تھی؟
(A) قائداعظم (B)وقار الملک
(C)نواب آف ڈھاکہ (D)محسن الملک

30۔ اجلاس ڈھاکہ 1906ء میں آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے قیام کی تجویز کس نے پیش کی تھی؟
(A) نواب سلیم اللہ خان (B)مولانا ظفر علی خان
(C) مولانا حالی (D)ڈاکٹر انصاری

31۔ منٹو مارے اصلاحات کا سال۔
(A) 1908ء (B)1909ء
(C)1916ء (D)1919ء

32۔ مانٹیگو چیمسفورڈ اصلاحات کا سال۔
(A) 1909ء (B) 1914ء
(C)1919ء (D) 1926ء

33۔ آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے پہلے صدر کون تھے؟
(A) مولانا ظفر علی خان (B) قائداعظم محمد علی جناح
(C)سر آغا خان (D)سید امیر علی

34۔ علی گڑھ کالج کو یونیورسٹی کا درجہ کب دیا گیا۔
(A) 1922ء (B) 1920ء
(C) 1921ء (D) 1922ء

35۔ انڈین نیشنل کانگرس کے پہلے صدر کون تھے؟
(A) گاندھی (B)جواہر لال نہرو
(C)چندر بینرجی (D)اے۔او۔ہیوم

36۔ مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے کونسا انگریزی اخبار جاری کیا۔
(A) ٹائمز (B)کامریڈ
(C)ڈان (D)ڈیلی ٹائمز

37- جنگ آزادی کس سن میں لڑی گئی؟
(A) 1850 (B) 1857
(C) 1867 (D) 1877

38- 1946 کی عبوری حکومت میں کتنے مسلم لیگی وزراء شامل تھے؟
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

39- قانون آزادی ہند کب منظور ہوا؟
(A) 14/اگست 1947 (B)18/جولائی 1947
(C) 24/اگست 1947 (D) 3/جون 1947

40- ''پاکستان ناگزیر تھا'' کتاب کا مصنف کون ہے؟
(A) ڈاکٹر صفدر محمود (B) عبدالحکیم شرر
(C) سرسید احمد خان (D) سید حسن ریاض

41- قرارداد لاہور آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ اجلاس میں کب منظور کی گئی؟
(A) 1930 (B) 1940
(C) 1946 (D) 1949

42- قرار داد پاکستان 1940ء کے مسلم لیگ اجلاس میں پیش کرنے کی سعادت کسے حاصل ہوئی؟
(A) قائداعظم (B) لیاقت علی خان
(C) فضل الحق شیر بنگال (D) حسین شہید سہروردی

43- اقبال نے جس خطبہ میں جداگانہ مسلم مملکت کا خاکہ پیش کیا، کس شہر میں صادر فرمایا تھا؟
(A) لاہور (B) دہلی
(C) بمبئی (D) الہ آباد

44- گول میز کانفرنسیں کس شہر میں منعقد ہوئیں؟
(A) لندن (B) کلکتہ
(C) دہلی (D) بمبئی

45- کابینہ مشن میں کتنے ارکان شامل تھے۔
(A) دو (B) تین
(C) چار (D) پانچ

46- 1946 کے انتخابات میں مرکزی اسمبلی کی کتنی مسلم نشستوں پر مسلم لیگ کامیاب ہوئی۔
(A) 30/30 (B) 25/30
(C) 28/30 (D) 20/30

47- مشہور پمفلٹ ''اب یا کبھی نہیں Now or Never'' کس نے لکھا۔
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) چودھری رحمت علی
(C) سید امیر علی (D) مولانا ظفر علی خان

48- قائداعظم۔ نے کانگرس سے استعفیٰ کب دیا؟
(A) 1920ء (B) 1911ء
(C) 1916ء (D) 1913ء

49- قائداعظم کتنا عرصہ مسلم لیگ اور کانگرس دونوں کے ممبر رہے؟
(A) پانچ سال (B) چھ سال
(C) سات سال (D) آٹھ سال

50. مفکر پاکستان اور شاعر مشرق کے خطبات سے کس شاعر کو نوازا گیا؟
(A) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (B) حسرت موہانی
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) حفیظ جالندھری

51. علامہ اقبال 9 نومبر 1877ء کو کس شہر میں پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) لاہور (B) سیالکوٹ
(C) کراچی (D) گجرات

52. علامہ اقبال نے اپنی طالب علمی کے ایام میں عربی اور فارسی کی تعلیم کس مشہور سکالر سے حاصل کی؟
(A) مولوی میر حسن (B) مولوی ابراہیم
(C) مولوی سید عبداللہ (D) مولانا شبلی

53. علامہ اقبال نے ایف اے مرے کالج سیالکوٹ سے پاس کیا یہ بتایئے کہ بی اے کس کالج سے کیا؟
(A) ایف سی کالج لاہور (B) اسلامیہ کالج لاہور
(C) ایم اے او کالج لاہور (D) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور

54. علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری کس مضمون میں حاصل کی؟
(A) فلسفہ (B) نفسیات
(C) ادب (D) فزکس

55. علامہ اقبالؒ نے فلسفہ میں ایم اے کی ڈگری حاصل کرنے کے بعد کس کالج میں تدریس کے فرائض انجام دیئے؟
(A) اسلامیہ کالج لاہور (B) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور
(C) مرے کالج سیالکوٹ (D) اورینٹل کالج لاہور

56. علامہ اقبال اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے انگلستان کس سن میں تشریف لے گئے؟
(A) 1905ء (B) 1906ء
(C) 1907ء (D) 1908ء

57. علامہ اقبال نے بار ایٹ لاء کا امتحان کس سن میں پاس کیا؟
(A) 1906ء (B) 1907ء
(C) 1907ء (D) 1908

58. علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری یورپ کی کس یونیورسٹی

سے حاصل کی؟
(A) لندن یونیورسٹی (B) میونچ یونیورسٹی (جرمنی)
(C) آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی (D) گلاسکو یونیورسٹی

59. علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کا امتحان پاس کرنے کے بعد واپس وطن آ کر کس شہر میں وکالت شروع کی؟
(A) سیالکوٹ (B) کراچی
(C) گوجرانوالہ (D) لاہور

60. علامہ اقبالؒ کی پہلی نثری تصنیف کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) علم الاقتصاد (B) علم معاشیات
(C) علم سیاسیات (D) علم عالمی اقتصادیات

61. علامہ اقبال کی اُردو شاعری کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام کیا ہے جو 1924ء میں شائع ہوا؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بانگ درا
(C) بال جبریل (D) ارمغان حجاز

62. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں ہمالہ اور گلہڑی، ماں کا خواب اور بچے کی دُعا ان کی کس کتاب میں شامل ہیں؟
(A) بانگ درا (B) بال جبریل
(C) ضرب کلیم (D) ارمغان حجاز

63. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور کتاب بانگ درا کا مقدمہ کس نے لکھا؟
(A) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (B) علامہ میر حسن
(C) پروفیسر آرنلڈ (D) شیخ عبدالقادر

64. بانگ درا کتنے حصوں پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) تین (B) چار
(C) پانچ (D) چھ

65. اقبال کی مشہور نظم بڈھے بلوچ کی نصیحت ان کے کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بابل جبریل
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) بانگ درا

66. اقبال کی تصنیف ''اسرار خودی'' (1915ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟
(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی
(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

67. اقبال کی تصنیف ''رموز بے خودی'' (1918ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟
(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی
(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

68. اقبال کی تصنیف ''پیام مشرق'' (1923ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟
(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی
(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

69. اقبال کی تصنیف ''زبور عجم'' (1927ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟
(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی
(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

70. اقبال کی تصنیف ''جاوید نامہ'' کس زبان میں ہے؟
(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی
(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

71. اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ ان کے کس مجموعہ میں شامل ہے؟
(A) بانگ درا (B) ضرب کلیم
(C) بال جبریل (D) زبور عجم

72. علامہ اقبال نے 1930ء میں مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ جلسہ کی صدارت کی اور اپنے خطبہ صدارت میں پاکستان کا تصور پیش کیا۔ یہ اجلاس کہاں منعقد کیا گیا؟
(A) لاہور (B) دہلی
(C) الٰہ آباد (D) کلکتہ

73. علامہ اقبال کی نماز جنازہ کس عالم دین نے پڑھوائی؟
(A) مولانا محمد اجمل (B) مولانا غلام مرشد
(C) مولوی محمد ابراہیم (D) مولوی ثناء اللہ

74. لاہور میں مزار اقبال کس جگہ واقع ہے؟
(A) میانی صاحب کا قبرستان (B) [illegible] رچھاؤنی
(C) بادشاہی مسجد کے سامنے (D) شاہی قلعہ کے اندر

75. علامہ اقبال کا مزار کس شہر میں واقع ہے؟
(A) سیالکوٹ (B) لاہور
(C) کراچی (D) دہلی

76. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم مسجد قرطبہ ان کی کس کتاب میں ہے؟
(A) بال جبریل (B) بانگ درا
(C) ضرب کلیم (D) زبور عجم

77۔ ابن الوقت۔ مراۃ العروس اور توبۃ النصوح مشہور اردو ناول ہیں۔ کس نے تحریر کیے؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) مولانا شبلی نعمانی
(C) سرسید احمد خان (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

78۔ حیات جاوید سرسید کی سوانح حیات ہے۔ کس نے تخلیق کی؟
(A) مولانا شبلی نعمانی (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) مولانا حالی (D) محسن الملک

79۔ سرسید احمد خان نے کل کتنے سکول قائم کیے۔
(A) ایک (B) دو
(C) تین (D) چار

80۔ انڈین نیشنل کانگرس کا قیام کس کی کوششوں سے ممکن ہوا؟
(A) مہاتما گاندھی (B) پنڈت نہرو
(C) اے او ہیوم (D) سریندر ناتھ بینرجی

81۔ اُردو زبان کے خلاف ہندو تحریک کا آغاز کس شہر سے ہوا؟
(A) دہلی (B) بنارس
(C) علی گڑھ (D) آگرہ

82۔ ایم اے او کالج علی گڑھ کا سن آغاز کیا تھا؟
(A) 1877ء (B) 1878ء
(C) 1883ء (D) 1857ء

83۔ سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی کب قائم کی گئی؟
(A) 1860ء (B) 1863ء
(C) 1883ء (D) 1882ء

84۔ سرسید احمد خان نے فارسی مدرسہ 1859ء میں کہاں قائم کیا؟
(A) دہلی (B) سہارنپور
(C) علی گڑھ (D) مراد آباد

85۔ علی گڑھ انسٹی ٹیوٹ گزٹ کب جاری کیا گیا؟
(A) 1866ء (B) 1872ء
(C) 1860ء (D) 1875ء

86۔ برٹش انڈین ایسوسی ایشن کب قائم کی گئی؟
(A) 1872ء (B) 1866ء
(C) 1881ء (D) 1876ء

87۔ پیٹریاٹک ایسوسی ایشن کے قیام کا سال
(A) 1860ء (B) 1872ء
(C) 1881ء (D) 1888ء

88۔ سرسید نے ملازمت کی تکمیل کے بعد کس شہر کو اپنا مسکن بنایا؟
(A) دہلی (B) مراد آباد
(C) علی گڑھ (D) غازی آباد

89۔ ہندو اکاؤنٹنٹ نے علی گڑھ کالج کا کتنا روپیہ غبن کیا؟
(A) ایک لاکھ روپیہ (B) چالیس ہزار روپیہ
(C) پچاس ہزار روپیہ (D) ستر ہزار روپیہ

90۔ امپیریل لیجسلیٹو کونسل کی رکنیت سرسید احمد خان کو کب دی گئی؟
(A) 1881ء (B) 1880ء
(C) 1870ء (D) 1878ء

91۔ سرسید گورنمنٹ ملازم تھے تو کس عہدے پر فائز تھے؟
(A) صدر الصدور (B) قاضی
(C) آفس سپرنٹنڈنٹ (D) کلرک

92۔ صوبہ بنگال کو دو حصوں میں تقسیم کرنے کی تجویز کس وائسرائے نے برطانوی حکومت سے منظور کرائی؟
(A) لارڈ ڈفرن (B) لارڈ ارون
(C) لارڈ کرزن (D) لارڈ منٹو

93۔ کرپس مشن برصغیر میں کب آیا؟
(A) 1940ء (B) 1942ء
(C) 1946ء (D) 1941ء

94۔ سرسید کی تصنیف "تفسیر القران" کی جلدیں کتنی ہیں؟
(A) پانچ (B) سات
(C) چار (D) تین

95- تقسیم ہند کا منصوبہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) 3 جون کا منصوبہ (B) 6 جون کا منصوبہ
(C) 14/اگست کا منصوبہ (D) منصوبہ تقسیم ہند

96- آخری وائسرائے ہند کون تھا؟
(A) لارڈ ویول (B) لارڈ ماؤنٹ بیٹن
(C) لارڈ منٹو (D) لارڈ کرزن

97- تصور پاکستان کا خالق کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) قائداعظم (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) چوہدری رحمت علی (D) سرسید احمد خان

98- دوقومی نظریہ کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) قائداعظم (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) سرآغا خان (D) سرسید احمد خان

99- اب تک پاک بھارت کے درمیان مسئلہ کشمیر پر کتنی جنگیں لڑی جا چکی ہیں؟
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

100- کس مسلم علاقے کو بھارت میں شامل کر کے ریاست جموں و کشمیر کا راستہ ہندوستان کو دیا گیا؟
(A) فیروزوالا (B) امرتسر
(C) گورداسپور (D) جالندھر

101- معاہدہ سندھ طاس کن ممالک کے درمیان طے پایا؟
(A) پاکستان بھارت (B) بھارت بنگلہ دیش
(C) پاکستان چین (D) چین بھارت

102- تقسیم پنجاب کی حد بندی کمیشن میں پاکستان کی نمائندگی کرنے والے ممبروں کے نام؟
(A) جسٹس شاہ دین اور جسٹس محمد منیر
(B) محمد اکرم اور جسٹس شاہ دین
(C) جسٹس اکرام اللہ اور ولی محمد
(D) دین محمد اور جسٹس صلاح الدین

103- سر ریڈکلف کب پاکستان آئے؟
(A) اپریل 1948 (B) مئی 1947ء
(C) جون 1947 (D) جولائی 1947ء

104- قائداعظم ہمیشہ کیلئے ہندوستان چھوڑ کر کب پاکستان آئے؟
(A) 7 راگست 1947 (B) 8 راگست 1947
(C) 9 راگست 1947 (D) 10 راگست 1947

105- پاکستان کی پہلی حکومت کے وزیراعظم کون تھے؟
(A) قائداعظم (B) لیاقت علی خان
(C) چوہدری محمد علی (D) فیروز خان نون

106- پہلی بار حکومت برطانیہ نے برصغیر پر سے اپنا کنٹرول ختم کرنے کا اعلان کب کیا؟
(A) فروری 1947ء (B) مارچ 1947ء
(C) اپریل 1947ء (D) جون 1947ء

107- برطانوی حکومت نے کس کے ہاتھ کشمیر کی ریاست کو فروخت کیا؟
(A) راجہ ہری سنگھ (B) راجہ دلیر سنگھ
(C) راجہ گلاب سنگھ (D) راجہ کلیان سنگھ

108- پاکستان بھارت کے درمیان کارگل کی جنگ کب ہوئی؟
(A) 1971 (B) 1985
(C) 1999 (D) 1998

109- ریاست حیدر آباد دکن کا حکمران قیام پاکستان کے وقت کون تھا؟
(A) مسلمان (B) سکھ
(C) ہندو (D) عیسائی

110- سٹیٹ بنک آف پاکستان کا قیام کب عمل میں لایا گیا؟
(A) جولائی 1947ء (B) جولائی 1948ء
(C) جولائی 1949ء (D) جولائی 1950ء

111- پاکستان اقوام متحدہ کا رکن کب بنا؟
(A) 30 اگست 1947 (B) 30 ستمبر 1947
(C) 30 ستمبر 1948 (D) 11 نومبر 1948

112- پاک بھارت کے درمیان مسئلہ کشمیر پر پہلی جنگ کب ہوئی؟
(A) 1948 (B) 1965
(C) 1971 (D) 1999

113- لارڈ ماؤنٹ کس کی جگہ وائسرائے ہند بن کر آیا؟
(A) لارڈ منٹو (B) لارڈ ویول
(C) لارڈ رین (D) لارڈ اروِن

-114 ریاست جموں وکشمیر کو انگریزوں نے ڈوگرہ راجہ کے ہاتھ کتنے روپے میں فروخت کیا؟
(A) 70لاکھ روپے (B) 85لاکھ روپے
(C) 50لاکھ روپے (D) 75لاکھ روپے

-115 پانی کے حل کے لئے پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان کونسا معاہدہ طے پایا؟
(A) دہلی معاہدہ (B) کراچی معاہدہ
(C) سندھ طاس معاہدہ (D) پانی زراعت معاہدہ

-116 سندھ طاس معاہدہ کب ہوا؟
1955 (A) 1948 (B)
1960 (C) 1971 (D)

-117 سندھ طاس معاہدے کے ذریعے پاکستان کے حصے میں کتنے دریا آئے؟
(A) دو (B) تین
(C) چار (D) پانچ

-118 پاک بھارت کے درمیان مسئلہ کشمیر پر دوسری جنگ کب ہوئی؟
1948 (A) 1965 (B)
1971 (C) 1999 (D)

-119 سر ریڈکلف پیشہ کے لحاظ سے تھے۔
(A) وکیل (B) جج
(C) سفیر (D) بزنس مین

جوابات

C.5	A.4	C.3	A.2	C.1
B.10	C.9	B.8	A.7	B.6
A.15	B.14	C.13	B.12	D.11
D.20	C.19	D.18	C.17	C.16
B.25	A.24	A.23	C.22	B.21
A.30	C.29	C.28	A.27	C.26
C.35	B.34	C.33	C.32	B.31
D.40	B.39	D.38	B.37	B.36
B.45	A.44	D.43	C.42	B.41
C.50	C.49	A.48	B.47	A.46
D.55	A.54	D.53	A.52	B.51
A.60	D.59	B.58	C.57	A.56
C.65	A.64	D.63	A.62	B.61
C.70	C.69	C.68	C.67	C.66
B.75	C.74	B.73	C.72	A.71
C.80	C.79	C.78	D.77	A.76
A.85	D.84	B.83	A.82	B.81
D.90	C.89	C.88	D.87	B.86
A.95	B.94	B.93	C.92	A.91
C.100	C.99	D.98	B.97	B.96
B.105	A.104	D.103	A.102	A.101
B.110	A.109	C.108	C.107	A.106
C.115	D.114	B.113	A.112	B.111
	A.119	B.118	B.117	C.116

پاکستان کا جغرافیہ

-1 کوہ ہندوکش کا زیادہ تر حصہ کس ملک میں واقع ہے؟
(A) پاکستان (B) چین
(C) بھارت (D) افغانستان

-2 ایسا علاقہ جہاں 250 ملی میٹر سے بارش کم ہوتی ہو کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) میدان (B) صحرا
(C) سطح مرتفع (D) دوآبہ

-3 دریائے سندھ کے مغرب میں کونسا ریگستان واقع ہے؟
(A) تھل (B) چولستان
(C) تھر (D) نارا

-4 پاکستان کو آب وہوا کے لحاظ سے کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے؟
2(A) 3(B)
4(C) 5(D)

-5 پاکستان کو درجہ حرارت کے لحاظ سے کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے؟
2(A) 3(B)
4(C) 5(D)

-6 وہ خطوط جو خط استوا کو کاٹتے ہوئے قطب شمالی اور قطب جنوبی پر ملتے ہیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(A) خطوط طول بلد (B) خطوط عرض بلد
(C) خطوط جنوب بلد (D) خطوط شمال بلد

7- سطح مرتفع کا مشہور دریا کون سا ہے؟
(A) دریائے سندھ (B) دریائے جہلم
(C) دریائے سوان (D) دریائے سوات

8- کوہ سلیمان اور کوہ کیرتھر کے پہاڑی سلسلوں کے مغرب میں کونسا مرتفع واقع ہے؟
(A) سطح مرتفع پوٹھوہار (B) سطح مرتفع بلوچستان
(C) سطح مرتفع دکن (D) الف، ب، ج، تینوں

9- سطح مرتفع بلوچستان کی زیادہ سے زیادہ بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 700 میٹر (B) 800 میٹر
(C) 900 میٹر (D) 1000 میٹر

10- نمک کی سب سے بڑی کان کہاں ہے؟
(A) کھیوڑہ (B) خوشاب
(C) سندھ (D) بلوچستان

11- دو دریاؤں کی درمیانی جگہ کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) بار (B) دوآبہ
(C) ساگر (D) میدان

12- ستلج، راوی، چناب اور جہلم کس جگہ دریائے سندھ میں گرتے ہیں؟
(A) پنجند (B) مٹھن کوٹ
(C) خان پور (D) ہزارہ

13- پاکستان آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے کتنے نمبر پر ہے؟
(A) چوتھے (B) چھٹے
(C) ساتویں (D) دسویں

14- سب سے بڑا اسلامی ملک رقبہ کے لحاظ سے کون سا ہے؟
(A) قازقستان (B) ازبکستان
(C) تاجکستان (D) سوڈان

15- دنیا کا آبادی کے لحاظ سے بڑا ملک پاکستان کا ہمسایہ ہے ملک کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) بھارت (B) چین
(C) ایران (D) روس

16- پاکستان کو طبعی خدوخال کے لحاظ سے کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے؟
(A) دو (B) تین
(C) چار (D) پانچ

17- برصغیر پاک و ہند کے شمال میں کونسا پہاڑی سلسلہ واقع ہے؟
(A) کوہ ہمالیہ (B) کوہ ہندوکش
(c) کوہ قراقرم (D) کوہ کیرتھر

18- پاکستان کے جنوب مغرب میں کون سا خلیج واقع ہے؟
(A) خلیج بنگال (B) خلیج فارس
(C) خلیج ہند (D) خلیج سرہند

19- کوہ ہمالیہ کی جنوبی شاخ جو شرقاً غرباً پھیلی ہوئی ہے؟
(A) شوالک کی پہاڑیاں
(B) ہمالیہ برصغیر کا پہاڑی سلسلہ
(C) ہمالیہ کبیر کا پہاڑی سلسلہ
(D) کوہ کیرتھر

20- شوالک کی پہاڑیوں کی اوسط بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 600 میٹر (B) 900 میٹر
(C) 1100 میٹر (D) 1500 میٹر

21- ہزارہ اور مری کے جنوب میں کون سی ہلز واقع ہیں؟
(A) پبی ہلز (B) چاغی ہلز
(C) مری ہلز (D) پربت ہلز

22- مری کس پہاڑی سلسلے میں واقع ہے؟
(A) شوالک کی پہاڑیاں (B) ہمالیہ صغیر
(C) ہمالیہ کبیر (D) کوہ قراقرم

23- ہمالیہ صغیر پہاڑی سلسلے کی بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 1800 میٹر سے 4600 میٹر
(B) 700 میٹر سے 3500 میٹر
(C) 1900 میٹر سے 3100 میٹر
(D) 1800 میٹر سے 4900 میٹر

24- ہمالیہ کبیر کی اوسط بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 6000 میٹر (B) 4500 میٹر

(C) 6500 میٹر (D) 7000 میٹر

-25 کوہ ہمالیہ کی سب سے بڑی چوٹی کون سی ہے؟
(A) ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ (B) کے۔ٹو
(C) نانگا پربت (D) ترچ میر

-26 پاکستان کے جنوب میں کون سا سمندر واقع ہے؟
(A) خلیج بنگال (B) بحیرہ عرب
(C) خلیج فارس (D) بحیرہ قلزم

-27 وسطی ایشیائی ممالک میں سے کون سا ملک پاکستان کے قریب ترین ہے؟
(A) ازبکستان (B) تاجکستان
(C) ترکمانستان (D) قازقستان

-28 پاکستان اور چین کی سرحد کے ساتھ کون سا پہاڑی سلسلہ ہے؟
(A) کوہ ہمالیہ (B) شوالک
(C) کوہ قراقرم (D) کوہ ہندوکش

-29 کے۔ٹو (K-2) کا اصل نام کیا ہے؟
(A) گوڈون آسٹن (B) کیم ٹو
(C) کائٹ ٹو (D) کارگل

-30 شاہراہ ریشم کس درہ سے پاکستان کو چین سے ملاتی ہے؟
(A) درہ جنجراب (B) درہ خیبر
(C) درہ ٹوچی (D) درہ گومل

-31 خطوط طول بلد کی کل تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(A) 180 ڈگری (B) 260 ڈگری
(C) 360 ڈگری (D) 380 ڈگری

-32 پاکستان کے جنوبی حصہ میں کون سا پہاڑی سلسلہ ہے؟
(A) ہمالیہ (B) کوہ قراقرم
(C) کوہ کیرتھر (D) کوہ سفید

-33 28 مئی 1998ء کو پاکستان کے کس پہاڑی سلسلے میں ایٹمی دھماکے کئے؟
(A) کوہ سفید (B) چاغی ہلز
(C) ٹوبا کاکڑ (D) راس کوہ

-34 کوہ سفید کی اوسط بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 3500 میٹر (B) 3600 میٹر
(C) 3700 میٹر (D) 3800 میٹر

-35 وہ خطوط جو خط استواء کے متوازی شمالاً جنوباً پھیلے ہوتے ہیں، کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(A) خطوط طول بلد (B) خطوط عرض بلد
(C) خطوط جنوب بلد (D) خطوط شمال بلد

-36 درہ خیبر کس پہاڑی سلسلے میں واقع ہے؟
(A) کوہ سلیمان (B) کوہ سفید
(C) کوہ کیرتھر (D) کوہ نمک

-37 پاکستان کے مشرق میں کونسا ملک واقع ہے؟
(A) افغانستان (B) بھارت
(C) چین (D) ایران

-38 پاکستان کے شمال میں کون سا ملک واقع ہے؟
(A) افغانستان (B) بھارت
(C) چین (D) ایران

-39 پاکستان کے مغرب میں کون سا ملک واقع ہے؟
(A) افغانستان (B) بھارت
(C) چین (D) ایران

-40 کوہ ہندوکش کی بلند ترین چوٹی کون سی ہے؟
(A) کے۔ٹو (B) نانگا پربت
(C) ترچ میر (D) سکیسر

-41 ترچ میر کی بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 8000 میٹر (B) 7690 میٹر
(C) 7710 میٹر (D) 7890 میٹر

-42 کوہ سفید کی بلند ترین چوٹی کون سی ہے؟
(A) سلکارم (B) سکیسر
(C) ترچ میر (D) کے ٹو

-43 سلکارم کی بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 4761 میٹر (B) 4810 میٹر
(C) 4861 میٹر (D) 4849 میٹر

-44 کوہ سفید کا زیادہ تر حصہ پاکستان میں واقع ہے، باقی حصہ کس ملک میں واقع ہے؟
(A) ایران (B) افغانستان

(C)چین (D)بھارت

-45 چاغی کی پہاڑیاں پاکستان کے کس حصے میں واقع ہیں؟
(A)مغرب (B)شمال
(C)جنوب (D)سرحد

-46 چاغی ہلز پاکستان کے کس صوبے میں ہیں؟
(A)پنجاب (B)بلوچستان
(C)سرحد (D)سندھ

-47 چاغی پہاڑیوں کے مغرب میں کون سی پہاڑیاں واقع ہیں؟
(A)شوالک کی پہاڑیاں (B)کوہ کیرتھر
(C)کوہ سلیمان (D)کوہ سلطان

-48 پاکستان چاغی کی پہاڑیوں پر کب ایٹمی دھماکے کئے؟
(A)28 مئی 1998 (B)29 مئی 1999ء
(C)28 مئی 1999ء (D)29 مئی 1998ء

-49 کوہ نمک کی اوسط بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A)600 میٹر (B)700 میٹر
(C)800 میٹر (D)900 میٹر

-50 دریائے سندھ اور دریائے جہلم کے درمیان میں کونسی سطح مرتفع واقع ہے؟
(A)سطح مرتفع دکن (B)سطح مرتفع پوٹھوہار
(C)سطح مرتفع پاہر (D)سطح مرتفع بلوچستان

-51 سطح مرتفع کی زیادہ سے زیادہ بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A)400 میٹر (B)500 میٹر
(C)600 میٹر (D)700 میٹر

-52 دنیا کی بلند ترین چوٹی کون سی ہے؟
(A) ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ (B) کے۔ٹو
(C) نانگا پربت (D) ترچ میر

-53 ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ کس ملک میں واقع ہے؟
(A) چین (B) نیپال
(C) بھارت (D) پاکستان

-54 کوہ ہمالیہ کی پاکستان میں بلند ترین چوٹی کون سی ہے؟
(A) کے۔ٹو (B) نانگا پربت
(C) ترچ میر (D) ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ

-55 نانگا پربت کی بلندی بتائیے؟
(A) 8110 میٹر (B) 8126 میٹر
(C) 8207 میٹر (D) 8612 میٹر

-56 کون سا پہاڑی سلسلہ پاکستان کو چین سے الگ کرتا ہے؟
(A) کوہ قراقرم (B) کوہ ہمالیہ
(C) کوہ ہندوکش (D) کوہ کیرتھر

-57 خطوط عرض بلد کی کل تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(A)160 ڈگری (B)180 ڈگری
(C)190 ڈگری (D)360 ڈگری

-58 قطب شمالی اور قطب جنوبی کے وسط میں زمین کو فرضی خط کے ذریعے دو برابر حصوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے اس خط کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A)خط استواء (B)خط سرطان
(C)خط عرض بلد (D)خط جدی

-59 دنیا کی دوسری بڑی چوٹی کا نام بتائیے؟
(A) ایورسٹ (B) نانگا پربت
(C) ترچ میر (D) کے۔ٹو

-60 کے۔ٹو کی بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 8611 میٹر (B) 8211 میٹر
(C) 8226 میٹر (D) 8126 میٹر

-61 درہ خنجراب کس پہاڑی سلسلے پر واقع ہے؟
(A) کوہ ہمالیہ (B) کوہ ہندوکش
(C) کوہ قراقرم (D) کوہ کیرتھر

-62 پاکستان کے شمال مغرب میں کون سا پہاڑی سلسلہ واقع ہے؟
(A) کوہ ہمالیہ (B)کوہ ہندوکش
(C)کوہ قراقرم (D)کوہ کیرتھر

-63 کون سا پہاڑی سلسلہ پاکستان اور افغانستان سے جدا کرتا ہے؟
(A)کوہ ہمالیہ (B)کوہ ہندوکش
(C)کوہ قراقرم (D)کوہ کیرتھر

-64 پہاڑ کی سمندر سے کم از کم کتنی بلندی ہونی چاہیے؟
(A)600 میٹر (B)900 میٹر
(C)1200 میٹر (D)800 میٹر

65- کوہ کیرتھر پاکستان کے کس حصے میں واقع ہے؟
(A) بلوچستان اور سندھ (B) سرحد
(C) پنجاب (D) بلوچستان

66- رقبے کے لحاظ سے پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا صوبہ کونسا ہے؟
(A) پنجاب (B) سرحد
(C) بلوچستان (D) سندھ

67- آبادی کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا صوبہ کون سا ہے؟
(A) سرحد (B) سندھ
(C) بلوچستان (D) پنجاب

68- واخان کی پٹی کس ملک کے پاس ہے؟
(A) پاکستان (B) افغانستان
(C) روس (D) تاجکستان

69- پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا دریا کون سا ہے؟
(A) جہلم (B) چناب
(C) سندھ (D) راوی

70- دریاؤں کے ساتھ ساتھ مٹی کی تہہ نشینی سے جو علاقہ بنتا ہے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) بار (B) دوآبہ
(C) ساگر (D) میدان

71- دریائے کابل کس مقام پر دریائے سندھ میں گرتا ہے؟
(A) ہزارہ (B) اسلام آباد
(C) کوئٹہ (D) اٹک

72- مٹھن کوٹ سے نیچے والا دریائے سندھ کا علاقہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) دریائے سندھ کا بالائی میدان
(B) دریائے سندھ کا زیریں میدان
(C) ساحلی میدان
(D) ریگستانی میدان

73- پاکستان کے میدانی علاقوں کو کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے؟
2(A) 3(B)
4(C) 5(D)

74- شاہراہ ریشم پاکستان کو کس سے ملاتی ہے؟
(A) چین (B) افغانستان
(C) ایران (D) بھارت

جوابات

D.1	B.2	A.3	C.4	C.5
A.6	C.7	B.8	C.9	A.10
B.11	B.12	B.13	A.14	B.15
C.16	A.17	B.18	A.19	B.20
A.21	B.22	A.23	C.24	A.25
B.26	B.27	C.28	A.29	A.30
C.31	C.32	B.33	B.34	B.35
B.36	B.37	C.38	D.39	C.40
B.41	A.42	A.43	B.44	A.45
B.46	D.47	A.48	B.49	B.50
C.51	A.52	B.53	B.54	B.55
A.56	B.57	A.58	D.59	A.60
C.61	B.62	B.63	B.64	A.65
C.66	D.67	B.68	C.69	A.70
D.71	B.72	C.73	A.74	

قومی نشانات پاکستان

قومی جھنڈا: 11 اگست 1947ء کو قائداعظم محمد علی جناح نے قومی پرچم کی منظوری دی۔ جبکہ امیر الدین قدوائی نے اس کا ڈائزین تیار کیا۔ جبکہ ماسٹر الطاف حسین نے اسے سلائی کیا۔

قومی ترانہ: 24 فروری 1949ء کو 9 ممبران پر ایک کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی جس کا مقصد ملک کے لئے قومی ترانہ منتخب کرنا تھا۔ 723 ترانے پیش ہوئے جن میں حفیظ الاثر جالندھری کا لکھا ہوا ترانہ منتخب کیا گیا۔ سوائے 'کا' لفظ کے سارا ترانہ فارسی زبان میں ہے۔ اس کی 15 لائنز 209 لفظ ہیں۔ کل وقت ایک منٹ 20 سیکنڈ ہے۔ پہلی مرتبہ ترانہ 13 اگست 1954 کو ریڈیو پاکستان سے نشر کیا گیا۔ پہلے غیر ملکی بادشاہ رضا شاہ پہلوی کی آمد پر اسے بجایا گیا۔

قومی پھول: یاسمین (چنبیلی) کا پھول جسے جولائی 1961ء میں حکومت نے قومی پھول قرار دیا۔

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قومی پھل: آم پاکستان کا قومی پھل ہے
قومی کھیل: ہاکی پاکستان کا قومی کھیل ہے۔
قومی درخت: دیودار پاکستان کا قومی درخت ہے۔
قومی جانور: مارخور پاکستان کا قومی جانور ہے
قومی پرندہ: چکور پاکستان کا قومی پرندہ ہے
قومی نعرہ: پاکستان زندہ باد پاکستان کا قومی نعرہ ہے
قومی شاعر: علامہ محمد اقبال
قومی جوس: گنے کا جوس پاکستان کا قومی جوس ہے
قومی سبزی: بھنڈی توری پاکستان کی قومی سبزی ہے
قومی لباس: شلوار قمیض پاکستان کا قومی لباس ہے
یوم تکبیر: 28 مئی 1998 کو ایٹمی دھماکہ کر کے پاکستان نے عالمی ایٹمی طاقتوں میں اپنا نام لکھوالیا۔ 28 مئی کو یوم تکبیر کہا جاتا ہے۔

پاکستان کا دستوری ارتقاء

1- اسلام میں اقتدار اعلیٰ کا مالک کون ہے۔
(A) پارلیمنٹ (B) عوام
(C) بادشاہ (D) اللہ تعالیٰ

2- قرارداد مقاصد کے مطابق ملک کا نظام کیسا ہوگا۔
(A) وجدانی (B) غیر وفاقی
(C) وفاقی (D) صدارتی

3- دستور پاکستان 1956 کا نفاذ کب ہوا؟
(A) 23 مارچ (B) 14 راگست
(C) 8 رجون (D) 27 راکتوبر

4- پاکستان کی پہلی حکومت کے وزیر اعظم کون تھے؟
(A) قائداعظم (B) لیاقت علی خان
(C) چوہدری محمد علی (D) فیروز خان نون

5- سٹیٹ بنک آف پاکستان کا قیام کب عمل میں لایا گیا؟
(A) جولائی 1947ء (B) جولائی 1948ء
(C) جولائی 1949ء (D) جولائی 1950ء

6- دستور پاکستان 1962 پاس کروانے والے سربراہ مملکت کا نام؟
(A) سکندر مرزا (B) ایوب خان
(C) یحییٰ خان (D) چوہدری محمد علی

7- شرعی حدود آرڈی نینس کب نافذ ہوا؟
(A) 1978 (B) 1979
(C) 1980 (D) 1981

8- بنیادی اصولوں کی کمیٹی کی پہلی رپورٹ کب شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1948 (B) 1949
(C) 1950 (D) 1951

9- انسانی حقوق کا پہلا چارٹر ہے۔
(A) عالمی منشور (B) اقوام متحدہ کا منشور
(C) خطبہ حجۃ الوداع (D) فرانس کا دستور

10- صدارتی آرڈیننس کتنی مدت کے لئے نافذ العمل ہوتا ہے؟
(A) 4ماہ (B) 6ماہ
(C) 8ماہ (D) 10ماہ

11- 1973ء کے آئین میں آٹھویں ترمیم کب کی گئی؟
(A) 1979ء (B) 1981ء
(C) 1983ء (D) 1985ء

12- سپریم کورٹ کے جج کی ریٹائرمنٹ کی عمر کتنی ہے؟
(A) 55 سال (B) 60 سال
(C) 65 سال (D) 70 سال

13- 1962ء کا آئین کتنی دفعات پر مشتمل تھا؟
(A) 250 (B) 280
(C) 310 (D) 340

14- قرارداد مقاصد (1949) کس وزیر اعظم کے دور میں منظور ہوئی؟
(A) خواجہ ناظم الدین (B) چوہدری محمد علی
(C) حسین شہید سہروردی (D) لیاقت علی خاں

15- گورنر جنرل ملک غلام محمد نے پاکستان کی پہلی آئین ساز اسمبلی

کوکب برخاست کیا؟

(A) 1954ء (B) 1956ء

(C) 1958ء (D) 1960ء

16۔ 1956ء کے آئین کے تحت مقننہ کتنے ارکان پر مشتمل تھی۔

(A) 100 (B) 200

(C) 300 (D) 400

17۔ پاکستان کے سینٹ کے ارکان کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟

(A) 40 (B) 60

(C) 80 (D) 104

18۔ وحدت مغربی پاکستان کب عمل میں آئی؟

(A) 1945ء (B) 1955ء

(C) 1965ء (D) 1975ء

19۔ پہلی آئین ساز اسمبلی کے پہلے سپیکر کون تھے۔

(A) قائداعظم (B) لیاقت علی خاں

(C) مولوی تمیز الدین (D) عبدالرشید

20۔ پہلی دستور ساز اسمبلی کے ارکان کی تعداد کیا تھی۔

(A) 69 (B) 74

(C) 79 (D) 80

21۔ دوسری دستور ساز اسمبلی کے ارکان کی تعداد کیا تھی۔

(A) 70 (B) 75

(C) 80 (D) 94

22۔ پاکستان کے کتنے وزیراعظم کا تعلق مشرقی بنگال سے تھا۔

(A) 1 (B) 2

(C) 3 (D) 4

23۔ صدر پاکستان کے لیے کم از کم حد عمر کیا ہے۔

(A) 35 سال (B) 40 سال

(C) 45 سال (D) 50 سال

24۔ پاکستان نویں عام انتخابات کب ہوئے؟

(A) 10 اکتوبر 2002ء (B) 18 جنوری 2008ء

(C) 18 فروری 2008ء (D) 8 جنوری 2008ء

25۔ پاکستان کی تیرھویں دستور ساز اسمبلی کے وزیراعظم کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) آصف زرداری (B) شوکت عزیز

(C) یوسف رضا گیلانی (D) نواز شریف

26۔ قرارداد مقاصد کب دستور ساز اسمبلی میں منظور ہوئی؟

(A) 2 مارچ 1949 (B) 12 مارچ 1949

(C) 10 دسمبر 1949 (D) 3 نومبر 1948

27۔ پاکستان کے دوسرے وزیراعظم کا نام کیا تھا؟

(A) خواجہ ناظم الدین (B) چوہدری محمد علی

(C) محمد علی بوگرہ (D) فیروز خان نون

28۔ 1947 سے 1958 تک کل کتنے وزرائے اعظم بنے؟

(A) 6 (B) 7

(C) 8 (D) 5

29۔ جنرل ایوب خان نے کس وزیراعظم سے اقتدار اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لیا؟

(A) چندری گر (B) فیروز خان نون

(C) حسین شہید سہروردی (D) چوہدری محمد علی

30۔ نوابزادہ لیاقت علی خان کا یوم شہادت لکھیے۔

(A) 16 اکتوبر 1953ء (B) 16 اکتوبر 1952ء

(C) 16 اکتوبر 1951ء (D) 16 اکتوبر 1950ء

31۔ پاکستان کی پہلی دستور ساز اسمبلی کے انتخابات کس سال میں ہوئے؟

(A) 1947ء (B) 1946ء

(C) 1948ء (D) 1949ء

32۔ پہلی دستور ساز اسمبلی کا پہلا اجلاس کب منعقد ہوا؟

(A) 24 اگست 1947 (B) 14 اگست 1947

(C) 10 اگست 1947 (D) 11 اگست 1947

33۔ قائداعظم کا یوم وفات۔

(A) 11 ستمبر 1948 (B) 24 ستمبر 1948

(C) 25 دسمبر 1947 (D) 9 اکتوبر 1948

34۔ مشرقی و مغربی پاکستان کے درمیان جغرافیائی اعتبار سے کتنا فاصلہ تھا؟

(A) 1400 کلومیٹر (B) 1600 کلومیٹر

(C) 1200 کلومیٹر (D) 1000 کلومیٹر

35۔ پاکستان کے مشرقی حصے میں کس مسئلہ نے سب سے پہلے سر اٹھایا؟
(A) صنعتی مسئلہ (B) سیاسی مسئلہ
(C) معاشی مسئلہ (D) لسانی مسئلہ

36۔ پاکستان کی پہلی دستور ساز اسمبلی کو کب برطرف کیا گیا؟
(A) 1952ء (B) 1953ء
(C) 1954ء (D) 1955ء

37۔ دوسری دستور ساز اسمبلی کب وجود میں آئی؟
(A) اکتوبر 1954 (B) دسمبر 1954
(C) جولائی 1955 (D) دسمبر 1955

38۔ پاکستان وجود میں آیا تو کس صوبے کی آبادی باقی چار صوبوں سے زیادہ تھی؟
(A) پنجاب (B) سندھ
(C) سرحد (D) مشرقی پاکستان

39۔ ملک غلام محمد کس عہدے پر فائز ہے؟
(A) صدر (B) وزیراعظم
(C) گورنر جنرل (D) گورنر

40۔ پاکستان کا پہلا گورنر جنرل کون تھا؟
(A) قائداعظم محمد علی جناح (B) لارڈ ماؤنٹ بیٹن
(C) خواجہ ناظم الدین (D) ملک غلام محمد

41۔ پاکستان کی پہلی دستور ساز اسمبلی کو کس نے منسوخ کیا؟
(A) اسکندر مرزا (B) لیاقت علی خان
(C) ملک غلام محمد (D) ناظم الدین

42۔ پاکستان کا پہلا دستور کس سال میں نافذ کیا گیا؟
(A) 1948 (B) 1973
(C) 1962 (D) 1956

43۔ پاکستان کا آخری گورنر جنرل کون تھا؟
(A) قائداعظم (B) لیاقت علی خان
(C) اسکندر میرزا (D) ملک غلام محمد

44۔ وحدت مغربی پاکستان ہوئی یعنی پنجاب سرحد سندھ اور بلوچستان ایک صوبہ بنے تو وزیراعلیٰ کس کو بنایا گیا؟
(A) فیروز خان نون (B) قزلباش
(C) ممتاز دولتانہ (D) ڈاکٹر خان صاحب

45۔ پاکستان کی پہلی دستور ساز اسمبلی کے سپیکر کا نام کیا تھا
(a) فضل القادر (B) مولوی تمیز الدین
(C) مولانا شبیر احمد عثمانی (D) عبدالصبور خان

46۔ 1956ء کا دستور نافذ ہوا تو وزیراعظم کون تھے؟
(A) چودھری محمد علی (B) محمد علی بوگرہ
(C) چندری گر (D) حسین شہید سہروردی

47۔ پاکستان میں ایوب خان نے مارشل لاء کس سال میں نافذ کیا؟
(a) 1956ء (B) 1958ء
(C) 1960ء (D) 1962ء

48۔ ایوب خان نے کس دستور کو بنوا کر پاکستان میں نافذ کیا؟
(A) 1956 (B) 1935
(C) 1962 (D) 1965

49۔ کس جنرل نے 1969ء میں پاکستان میں مارشل لاء نافذ کیا؟
(A) محمد ایوب خان (B) محمد موسیٰ خان
(C) یحییٰ خان (D) ٹکا خان

50۔ جنرل یحییٰ نے وعدہ پورا کیا اور انتخابات کروائے، کب؟
(A) 1968ء (B) 1970ء
(C) 1973ء (D) 1972ء

51۔ پاکستان کی تاریخ میں پہلے سویلین مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر کون تھے؟
(A) مجیب الرحمان شیخ (B) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو
(C) ممتاز دولتانہ (D) ولی خان

52۔ پاکستان دستور ساز اسمبلی نے کون سا دستور متفقہ طور پر منظور کیا؟
(A) 1962ء (B) 1973ء
(C) 1956ء (D) 1985ء

53۔ 1970 کے انتخابات میں کس سیاسی جماعت نے مشرقی پاکستان میں 167 نشستیں حاصل کیں۔
(A) مسلم لیگ (B) عوامی لیگ
(C) پیپلز پارٹی (D) نیشنل عوامی پارٹی

54۔ مغربی پاکستان کے چاروں صوبوں میں 1970 کے انتخابات میں کون سی جماعت سب سے بڑی جماعت بن کر ابھری؟
(A) پیپلز پارٹی
(B) مسلم لیگ
(C) جمعیت العلمائے اسلام
(D) جمعیت العلمائے پاکستان

55۔ وحدت مغربی پاکستان One Unit کب وجود میں آئی؟
(A) 1955ء (B) 1954ء
(C) 1953ء (D) 1956ء

56۔ 1970 کے انتخابات سے پہلے 6 نکات کس سیاستدان نے پیش کیے؟
(A) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو (B) شیخ مجیب الرحمان
(C) مولانا بھاشانی (D) مولانا محمود

57۔ 1956ء کے دستور کی کل دفعات کتنی تھیں؟
(A) 240 (B) 234
(C) 230 (D) 232

58۔ لیاقت علی خان کے بعد وزارت عظمیٰ کس کو ملی؟
(A) آئی آئی چندری گر (B) خواجہ ناظم الدین
(C) محمد علی بوگرہ (D) فیروز خان نون

59۔ پاکستان میں سپریم کورٹ اور ہائی کورٹ کے جج کو بدعنوانی کے الزام میں عہدے سے الگ کرنے کا اختیار کس کے پاس ہے؟
(A) صدر (B) وزیراعظم
(C) پارلیمنٹ (D) اعلیٰ عدالتی کونسل

60۔ پاکستان میں ووٹر کے لئے کم از کم عمر کی حد کیا مقرر کی گئی ہے؟
(A) 21 سال (B) 25 سال
(C) 18 سال (D) 30 سال

61۔ پاکستان میں قومی اسمبلی کے امیدوار کیلئے عمر کا تعین کیا ہے؟
(A) 25 سال (B) 21 سال
(C) 45 سال (D) 30 سال

62۔ سینٹ کی رکنیت کے لئے انتخاب میں حصہ لینے والے پاکستانی کی کم از کم عمر کیا ہونی چاہیئے؟
(A) 21 سال (B) 25 سال
(C) 30 سال (D) 45 سال

63۔ دستور پاکستان کی رو سے سپریم کورٹ کا جج کتنی عمر پر ریٹائر ہو جاتا ہے؟
(A) 60 سال (B) 62 سال
(C) 65 سال (D) 70 سال

64۔ ہائی کورٹ کے جج کی ریٹائرمنٹ کی عمر کیا ہے۔
(A) 55 سال (B) 60 سال
(C) 58 سال (D) 62 سال

65۔ 1973ء کا دستور کس تاریخ کو نافذ ہوا؟
(A) 14 اگست (B) 23 مارچ
(C) 25 دسمبر (D) 11 ستمبر

66۔ قرارداد مقاصد کو کس دستور کا مکمل حصہ بنایا گیا؟
(A) 1956ء (B) 1962ء
(C) 1973ء (D) 1985ء

67۔ قومی اسمبلی میں قائد ایوان کا رول عموماً کون ادا کرتا ہے؟
(A) وزیراعظم (B) سپیکر
(C) پارٹی کا چیئرمین (D) سینٹ کا چیئرمین

68۔ صدر کے انتخاب میں ووٹ دینے کا اختیار کسے ہے؟
(A) عوام
(B) مقامی کونسلوں کے نمائندے
(C) پارلیمنٹ اور صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے ارکان
(D) ناظم

69۔ سینٹ کے ہر رکن کو کتنے سال کے لئے منتخب کیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) 2 سال (B) 3 سال
(C) 4 سال (D) 6 سال

70۔ مملکت خداداد پاکستان کی اعلیٰ ترین عدالت کا کیا نام ہے؟
(A) ہائی کورٹ (B) سپریم کورٹ
(C) اعلیٰ عدالتی کونسل (D) وفاقی شرعی عدالت

71۔ صدر پاکستان کے عہدے کی معیاد کتنی ہے؟
(A) 5 سال (B) 4 سال
(C) 6 سال (D) 3 سال

72۔ صدر پاکستان کو وزیراعظم سے برتر حیثیت دینے والی ترمیم

کون سی تھی جو محمد ضیاء الحق کے دور میں پارلیمنٹ نے منظور کی۔
(A) 5ویں (B)8ویں
(C)11ویں (D)13ویں

-73 1973ء کے دستور کو بدلنے کے اختیارات کس کے پاس ہیں؟
(A) صوبائی اسمبلی (B)صدر
(C) وزیراعظم (D) پارلیمنٹ

-74 اب تک دستور میں کتنی ترامیم لائی جا چکی ہیں۔
(A) آٹھ (B) بائیس(22)
(C)دس (D) بیس

-75 کس ترمیم کی رو سے شق 58(2)B دستور کا حصہ بن گئی ہے؟
(A) 14ویں (B)13ویں
(C)12ویں (D)17ویں

-76 گورنر کے لئے کم از کم عمر کی حد آئین کے تحت کیا مقرر کی گئی ہے؟
(A) 30سال (B)35سال
(C)40سال (D)45سال

-77 دستور 1973ء کو ضیاء الحق نے معطل کیا۔ تاریخ کیا تھی؟
(A) 5جولائی 1977ء (B)10جولائی 1977ء
(C)11جولائی 1985ء (D)10اپریل 1985ء

-78 1973ء کا دستور کب بحال کیا گیا؟
(A) اگست 1985ء (B)مارچ 1985ء
(C)مارچ 1986ء (D)جنوری 1984ء

-79 جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق نے ملک میں استصواب رائے کب کرایا؟
(A) ستمبر 1984ء (B) دسمبر 1984ء
(C)جنوری 1985ء (D)فروری 1985ء

-80 نومبر 1996ء میں بے نظیر بھٹو کی حکومت کو ختم کر کے نگران وزیراعظم کس کو بنایا گیا؟
(A) مزاری (B) فاروق احمد خان لغاری
(C)معراج خالد (D) معین قریشی

-81 قومی اسمبلی کے ارکان کی تعداد؟
(A) 275 (B) 342
(C) 237 (D) 100

-82 پاکستان میں سینٹ کے ارکان کی کل تعداد؟
(A) 104 (B) 63
(C) 87 (D) 50

-83 قومی اسمبلی کے ارکان کے انتخاب کی مدت؟
(A) 4سال (B) 5سال
(C) 6سال (D) 3سال

-84 ملک کا سربراہ ہے؟
(A) فوج کا سربراہ (B) وزیراعظم
(C) صدر (D) گورنر

-85 پاکستان میں حکومت کا سربراہ کون ہے؟
(A) فوج کا سربراہ (B) وزیراعظم
(C) صدر (D) گورنر

-86 سپریم کورٹ کا صدر دفتر کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) اسلام آباد (B) لاہور
(C) کراچی (D) پشاور

-87 بنیادی جمہوریت کا نظام کس نے لاگو کیا؟
(A) یحییٰ خان (B) ایوب خان
(C) ضیاء الحق (D) پرویز مشرف

جوابات

B.5	B.4	A.3	C.2	D.1
A.10	C.9	C.8	B.7	B.6
A.15	D.14	A.13	C.12	D.11
C.20	C.19	B.18	D.17	C.16
C.25	C.24	C.23	C.22	C.21
C.30	B.29	B.28	A.27	B.26
D.35	B.34	A.33	C.32	B.31
A.40	C.39	D.38	C.37	C.36
B.45	D.44	C.43	D.42	C.41
B.50	C.49	C.48	B.47	A.46
A.55	A.54	B.53	B.52	B.51
C.60	D.59	B.58	B.57	B.56
A.65	D.64	C.63	C.62	A.61
B.70	D.69	C.68	C.67	C.66
D.75	B.74	D.73	B.72	A.71
C.80	B.79	B.78	A.77	B.76
B.85	C.84	B.83	A.82	B.81
			B.87	A.86

پاکستان کی ثقافت

-1 ہڑپہ شہر کی تباہی کتنے سال قبل ہوئی؟
(A) 2000 سال (B) 1500 سال
(C) 2500 سال (D) 3000 سال

-2 شاہی قلعہ لاہور کس نے تعمیر کروایا؟
(A) اکبر (B) بابر
(C) ہمایوں (D) بابر

-3 روہتاس قلعہ کس نے تعمیر کروایا؟
(A) اکبر (B) شیر شاہ سوری
(C) ہمایوں (D) بابر

-4 کابل میں کون سا بادشاہ دفن ہے؟؟
(A) اکبر (B) جہانگیر
(C) بابر (D) شیر شاہ سوری

-5 ہڑپہ اور موہنجوداڑو کے لوگوں کی خوراک کیا تھی؟
(A) جو (B) گندم
(C) کھجور (D) A,B, C تینوں

-6 2500 سال پہلے گندھارا تہذیب وثقافت کا ایک اعلیٰ اور ممتاز مرکز تھا۔
(A) راولپنڈی (B) ہڑپہ
(C) ٹیکسلا (D) کراچی

-7 اٹک کا قلعہ کس بادشاہ نے بنوایا؟
(A) اکبر (B) جہانگیر
(C) بابر (D) شیر شاہ سوری

-8 روہتاس کا قلعہ کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) جہلم (B) راولپنڈی
(C) چکوال (D) ہڑپہ

-9 بادشاہ اکبر کا مقبرہ کن ملک میں ہے؟
(A) بھارت (B) پاکستان
(C) افغانستان (D) چین

-10 ہمایوں کا مقبرہ کس نے تعمیر کروایا؟
(A) اکبر (B) جہانگیر
(C) اورنگ زیب (D) بابر

-11 برصغیر پر مسلمانوں نے کتنے سال حکومت کی؟
(A) 500 سال (B) 800 سال
(C) 1000 سال (D) 1200 سال

-12 شہنشاہ جہانگیر کے دربار سے وابستہ استاد منصور، استاد محمد نادر اور استاد مسعود کا تعلق کس فن سے تھا؟
(A) فن موسیقی (B) خطاطی
(C) سنگ مرمر (D) مصوری

-13 مغلیہ خاندان کا شاہکار "مسجد مہابت خان پاکستان کے کس شہر میں واقع ہے؟
(A) لاہور (B) پشاور
(C) ملتان (D) اٹک

-14 712ء میں مسلمان وادی سندھ میں کس شخصیت کی قیادت میں داخل ہوئے؟
(A) محمود غزوی (B) بابر
(C) محمد بن قاسم (D) اورنگ زیب عالمگیر

-15 راولپنڈی سے پشاور تک کا علاقہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) گندھارا (B) وسطی پنجاب
(C) ٹیکسلا (D) ہڑپہ

-16 وادی سندھ کی تہذیب کتنے سال پرانی ہے؟
(A) 200 سال (B) 3000 سال
(C) 4000 سال (D) 5000 سال

-17 ہڑپہ کے کھنڈرات کس ضلع میں واقع ہیں؟
(A) ملتان (B) اوکاڑہ
(C) لاہور (D) ساہیوال

-18 عبدالرحمٰن چغتائی کا تعلق کس فن سے ہے؟
(A) فن تعمیر (B) موسیقی
(C) مصوری (D) خطاطی

-19 مشہور راگ "میاں کی ملہار" کے خالق کون ہیں؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) ماسٹر عبداللہ
(C) تان سین (D) نثار بزمی

-20 ٹیکسلا راولپنڈی سے کتنے کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے؟
(A) 10 (B) 20 کلومیٹر
(C) 30 کلومیٹر (D) 40 کلومیٹر

10

-21 کس علاقے کا کھدر بہت مشہور ہے؟
(A) لاہور (B) بھیرہ
(C) کمالیہ (D) گلگت

-22 کس مصور نے کلام غالب کو تصویری شکل میں پیش کر کے نادر شاہکار بنائے ہیں؟
(A) عبدالرحمٰن چغتائی (B) اسلم کمال
(C) صادقین (D) شاکر علی

-23 موہنجوداڑو کے کھنڈرات کس صوبے میں واقع ہیں؟
(A) صوبہ بلوچستان (B) صوبہ سندھ
(C) صوبہ سرحد (D) صوبہ پنجاب

-24 موہنجوداڑو کا لاڑکانہ شہر سے کتنا فاصلہ ہے؟
(A) 20 کلومیٹر (B) 25 کلومیٹر
(C) 27 کلومیٹر (D) 30 کلومیٹر

-25 موہنجوداڑو کے کھنڈرات کی دریافت کس سال ہوئی؟
(A) 1920 (B) 1921
(C) 1922 (D) 1907

-26 موہنجوداڑو کے کھنڈرات کی کھدائی کس کی نگرانی میں ہوئی؟
(A) جان مارشل (B) جان آرک
(C) شلزنی (D) آدم ایڈورڈ

-27 موہنجوداڑو کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) کھنڈرات (B) مُردوں کا شہر
(C) قبرستان (D) آرام گاہ

-28 موہنجوداڑو اور ہڑپہ کے درمیان کتنے کلومیٹر کا فاصلہ ہے؟
(A) 600 کلومیٹر (B) 625 کلومیٹر
(C) 725 کلومیٹر (D) 700 کلومیٹر

-29 کتنے عرصہ قبل ہڑپہ اور موہنجو داڑو کے علاقے تباہی کا شکار ہوئے؟
(A) 2000 سال (B) 2500 سال
(C) 3000 سال (D) 5000 سال

-30 ہڑپہ کا شہر کس دریا کے کنارے واقع ہے؟
(A) راوی (B) چناب
(C) ستلج (D) جہلم

-31 وادی سندھ کے قدیم باشندے تلوار، نیزے، بھالے، تیر کمان، کلہاڑی، خنجر، آری اور چاقو جیسے جنگی آلات سے آگاہ تھے؟
(A) ہاں (B) نہیں
(C) معلوم نہیں (D) مفروضہ ہے

-32 گندھارا تہذیب کا مرکزی شہر کون سا ہے؟
(A) ہڑپہ (B) سوات
(C) ٹیکسلا (D) مردان

-33 کس مہاراجہ کے دور میں گندھارا آرٹ کو بہت عروج حاصل ہوا؟
(A) اشوکا (B) بدھا
(C) کنشک (D) مہاویرا

-34 2500 سال قبل پاکستان کے کس علاقے میں باقاعدہ یونیورسٹی تھی جہاں دور دور سے طالب علم آئے تھے؟
(A) راولپنڈی (B) ہڑپہ
(C) پشاور (D) ٹیکسلا

-35 لال قلعہ کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) دہلی (B) آگرہ
(C) لکھنو (D) کان پور

-36 تاج محل کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) سوات (B) اٹک
(C) دہلی (D) آگرہ

-37 تاج محل کس مغل بادشاہ نے بنوایا؟
(A) بابر (B) اکبر
(C) جہانگیر (D) شاہجہان

-38 بادشاہی مسجد کس مغل بادشاہ نے بنوائی؟
(A) بابر (B) ہمایوں
(C) اورنگ زیب عالمگیر (D) جہانگیر

-39 مغل بادشاہ جہانگیر کا مقبرہ کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) لاہور (B) دہلی

(C) آگرہ (D) اٹک

40- موہنجوداڑو کے کھنڈرات صوبہ سندھ کے کس ضلع میں واقع ہیں؟
(A) جیک آباد (B) دادو
(C) ٹھٹھہ (D) لاڑکانہ

41- قطب مینار کس شہر میں ہے؟
(A) دہلی (B) آگرہ
(C) اٹک (D) لکھنو

42- نور جہاں کا مقبرہ کس شہر میں واقع ہے؟
(A) دہلی (B) آگرہ
(C) لاہور (D) لکھنو

43- شالامار باغ کس مغل بادشاہ نے بنوایا؟
(A) بابر (B) شاہجہان
(C) جہانگیر (D) اکبر

44- شالامار باغ کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) لاہور (B) پشاور
(C) اٹک (D) آگرہ

45- روہتاس قلعہ کس نے تعمیر کروایا؟
(A) اکبر (B) شیر شاہ سوری
(C) ہمایوں (D) بابر

46- اونٹ کی کھال کے بنے ہوئے لیمپ کس شہر کی شہرت کا باعث ہیں؟
(A) کراچی (B) چنیوٹ
(C) ملتان (D) لاہور

47- عرس حضرت بہاؤالدین ذکریا کس شہر میں لگتا ہے؟
(A) لاہور (B) قصور
(C) ملتان (D) پاکپتن

48- عرس حضرت مادھولال حسین (میلہ چراغاں) کس شہر میں منعقد ہوتا ہے؟
(A) کراچی (B) لاہور
(C) قصور (D) پاکپتن

49- سچل سرمست کا تعلق کس صوبہ سے ہے؟
(A) سرحد (B) سندھ
(C) پنجاب (D) بلوچستان

50- مقبرہ شاہ رکن عالم کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) کراچی (B) ملتان
(C) لاہور (D) اٹک

51- جامع شیر شاہی مسجد کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) پشاور (B) بھیرہ
(C) اٹک (D) ملتان

52- جی ٹی روڈ کس بادشاہ نے بنوائی؟
(A) بابر (B) اکبر
(C) ہمایوں (D) شیر شاہ سوری

53- ''درباری کانڑا'' راگ کے خالق کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) استاد منصور (B) تان سین
(C) امیر خسرو (D) استاد دامن

54- کون سے مغل بادشاہ کابل میں دفن ہیں؟
(A) اکبر (B) ہمایوں
(C) بابر (D) شاہجہان

55- ''میاں کی ٹوڈی'' راگ کے خالق؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) بابر
(C) اکبر (D) تان سین

56- مشہور مصور استاد منصور کا تعلق کس مغل بادشاہ کے دربار سے تھا؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) اکبر
(C) جہانگیر (D) شاہجہان

57- کس مغل بادشاہ کا دعویٰ تھا کہ وہ تصویر دیکھ کر مصور کا نام بتا سکتا تھا؟
(A) اکبر (B) جہانگیر
(C) شاہجہان (D) بابر

58- مشہور مصور استاد مسعود کا تعلق کس مغل بادشاہ کے دربار سے تھا؟
(A) اکبر (B) جہانگیر

(C) شاہجہان (D) بابر

-59 عرس حضرت فرالدین شکر گنج کس شہر میں منعقد ہوتا ہے؟
(A) لاہور (B) قصور
(C) ملتان (D) پاکپتن

-60 عبدالمجید پروین رقم کا تعلق کس فن سے ہے؟
(A) خطاطی (B) مصوری
(C) موسیقی (D) تعمیرات

-61 بستروں کی چادروں کے لئے کون سا شہر مشہور ہے؟
(A) گلگت (B) ملتان
(C) لاہور (D) کمالیہ

-62 لکڑی کے فرنیچر کے لئے کون سا شہر مشہور ہے؟
(A) کراچی (B) چنیوٹ
(C) ملتان (D) ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ

-63 شیند وراور گلگت کے علاقے کس کھیل کے لئے مشہور ہیں؟
(A) پولو (B) گالف
(C) ہاکی (D) فٹ بال

-64 حضرت سید سیدن شاہ کا عرس مبارک کس صوبے میں لگتا ہے؟
(A) پنجاب (B) سندھ
(C) بلوچستان (D) سرحد

-65 سبی کا علاقہ کس صوبہ میں واقع ہے؟
(A) پنجاب (B) سندھ
(C) بلوچستان (D) سرحد

-66 فیصل مسجد پاکستان کی سب سے بڑی مسجد ہے یہ کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) اسلام آباد (B) لاہور
(C) کراچی (D) ملتان

جوابات

C.1	A.2	B.3	C.4	D.5
C.6	A.7	A.8	A.9	A.10
C.11	D.12	B.13	C.14	A.15
D.16	D.17	D.18	C.19	D.20
C.21	A.22	B.23	C.24	C.25
A.26	B.27	B.28	B.29	A.30
A.31	C.32	A.33	D.34	A.35
D.36	D.37	C.38	A.39	D.40
A.41	C.42	B.43	A.44	B.45
C.46	C.47	B.48	B.49	B.50
B.51	D.52	B.53	C.54	D.55
C.56	B.57	B.58	D.59	A.60
B.61	C.62	A.63	A.64	C.65
A.66				

پاکستان کی زبانیں

-1 پشتو کس صوبے کی اکثریت کی زبان ہے؟
(A) سرحد (B) سندھ
(C) بلوچستان (D) پنجاب

-2 پشتو زبان کا پہلا شاعر کون ہے؟
(A) امیر کروڑ (B) عبدالرحمن
(C) رحمن بابا (D) پٹے خان

-3 رحمان بابا کس زبان کے شاعر ہیں؟
(A) پشتو (B) پنجابی
(C) بلوچی (D) سندھی

-4 قائداعظم نے کس زبان کو پاکستان کی واحد قومی زبان قرار دیا؟
(A) انگریزی (B) اردو
(C) بنگالی (D) عربی

-5 شاہ حسین کی شاعری زیادہ تر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) داستان پر (B) کافی پر
(C) غزل (D) نظم

-6 سی حرفی کے حوالے سے کون سا شاعر مشہور ہے؟
(A) سلطان باہو (B) بلھے شاہ
(C) وارث شاہ (D) خواجہ غلام فرید

-7 قصہ ہیر رانجھا کس نے لکھا؟
(A) حافظ برخوردار (B) فضل شاہ
(C) ہاشم شاہ (D) وارث شاہ

-8 قصہ سسی پنوں کس نے لکھا؟
(A) حافظ برخوردار (B) فضل شاہ

(C) ہاشم شاہ (D) وارث شاہ

9- قصہ سوہنی مہینوال کس نے لکھا؟
(A) حافظ برخوردار (B) فضل شاہ
(C) ہاشم شاہ (D) وارث شاہ

10- قصہ مرزا صاحبان کس نے لکھا؟
(A) حافظ برخوردار (B) فضل شاہ
(C) ہاشم شاہ (D) وارث شاہ

11- پنجابی کے مشہور ناول نگار کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) فقیر محمد فقیر (B) سیداں بخش منہاس
(C) فضل شاہ (D) عارف عبدالمتین

12- جدید پنجابی نظم کے بانی شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) عارف عبدالمتین (B) عبدالروف
(C) شریف کنجاہی (D) وارث شاہ

13- پنجابی زبان کا رابطہ کس قدیم زبان سے ملتا ہے؟
(A) گجراتی (B) براہوی
(C) دراوڑی (D) آریائی

14- علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کا ہیڈ آفس کہاں ہے؟
(A) لاہور (B) اسلام آباد
(C) کراچی (D) ملتان

15- مشہور پنجابی شاعر شاہ حسین کہاں دفن ہیں؟
(A) لاہور (B) ملتان
(C) قصور (D) شیخوپورہ

16- وارث شاہ کا تعلق کس ضلع سے ہے؟
(A) اوکاڑہ (B) قصور
(C) شیخوپورہ (D) ملتان

17- پنجابی زبان کے پہلے شاعر کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) فقیر محمد فقیر
(C) شاہ حسین (D) بابا فرید شکر گنج

18- براہوی کس صوبے میں بولی جاتی ہے؟
(A) بلوچستان (B) سرحد
(C) سندھ (D) پنجاب

19- اردو شروع میں کس نام سے مشہور تھی؟
(A) ہندی (B) ہندوی
(C) ہندوستانی (D) A,B,C، تینوں

20- ادب میں اگر علاقائی ترجمانی ہو تو یہ ادب کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) مقام ادب (B) ادب
(C) لوک ادب (D) مزاحیہ ادب

21- اردو معلیٰ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بازار (B) اردو کا پرانا نام
(C) شہر (D) ادراک

22- اردو کے پہلے غزل گو شاعر کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) ولی دکنی (B) سلطان محمد قلی قطب شاہ
(C) میر تقی میر (D) مرزا غالب

23- علی گڑھ کالج کس نے قائم کیا؟
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) مرزا غالب
(C) بہادر شاہ ظفر (D) انگریز حکومت

24- میر چاکر خان کس زبان کے شاعر ہیں؟
(A) پشتو (B) سندھی
(C) بلوچی (D) پنجابی

25- مرزا غالب کس زبان کے شاعر تھے؟
(A) اردو (B) سنسکرت
(C) عربی (D) بلوچی

26- پشتو زبان کے کتنے لہجے ہیں؟
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

27- بلوچی زبان و ادب کی تاریخ پر سب سے پہلی کتاب کس نے لکھی؟
(A) مُلا حضوری (B) شیر کمسر مری
(C) مست توکلی (D) ایجاد خان

28- بلوچی زبان کا مشہور شاعر کون ہے؟
(A) امیر کروڑ (B) مست توکلی
(C) رحمان بابا (D) اختر علی

29- سچل سرمست کی زیادہ تر شاعری کس زبان میں
(A) سندھی (B) بلوچی

(C) پنجابی (D) پشتو

-30 سچل سرمست کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) عبداللہ (B) عبدالوہاب
(C) سرمد (D) عبدالرؤف

-31 علامہ اقبال نے اردو کے علاوہ کس زبان میں شاعری کی ہے؟
(A) بلوچی (B) عربی
(C) فارسی (D) ہندوی

-32 1647ء میں شاہ جہاں نے آگرہ کی بجائے کس شہر کو دارالحکومت بنایا؟
(A) مدراس (B) لکھنو
(C) ڈھاکہ (D) دہلی

-33 اردو غزل کا پہلا دیوان کس شاعر نے لکھا؟
(A) بہادر شاہ ظفر (B) سلطان محمد قلی قطب شاہ
(C) مرزا غالب (D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

-34 پنجابی زبان کا سب سے معیاری لہجہ کون سا ہے؟
(A) ماجھی (B) پوٹھوہاری
(C) چھاچھی (D) سرائیکی

-35 اردو کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(A) فارسی (B) سندھی
(C) ترکی (D) عربی

-36 اردو کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) ساتھ (B) اسلحہ
(C) لشکر (D) ادب

-37 مسدس حالی تحریر کرنے والے شاعر کا نام؟
(A) خواجہ میر درد (B) میر تقی میر
(C) امیر خسرو (D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

-38 قرآن پاک کا برصغیر میں سب سے پہلا ترجمہ کس زبان میں ہوا؟
(A) بلوچی (B) سندھی
(C) پشتو (D) پنجابی

-39 اردو کے پہلے شاعر کا نام؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) ولی دکنی
(C) حالی (D) علامہ اقبال

-40 بلوچی زبان میں پہلا مجلہ کب شائع ہوا؟
(A) 1940 (B) 1950
(C) 1960 (D) 1970

-41 شاہ عبداللطیف بھٹائی کس زبان کے شاعر ہیں؟
(A) بلوچی (B) سندھی
(C) پنجابی (D) پشتو

-42 حضرت سلطان باہو نے کس زبان میں شاعری کی؟
(A) بلوچی (B) سندھی
(C) پنجابی (D) پشتو

-43 وچولی کس زبان کا لہجہ ہے؟
(A) بلوچی (B) سندھی
(C) پنجابی (D) پشتو

-44 چھاچھی کس زبان کا لہجہ ہے؟
(A) پنجابی (B) سندھی
(C) بلوچی (D) پشتو

-45 سچل سرمست کا تعلق کس صوبے سے تھا؟
(A) سندھ (B) بلوچستان
(C) سرحد (D) پنجاب

-46 سچل سرمست کے شعروں کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(A) چار لاکھ (B) سات لاکھ
(C) نو لاکھ (D) گیارہ لاکھ

-47 کس نے سندھی زبان کے لئے عربی رسم الخط کو بنیاد بنا کر ایک نیا رسم الخط تیار کیا؟
(A) ابوالحسن سندھی (B) وقار الحسن سندھی
(C) مخدوم ہاشم شاہ (D) عبدالوہاب

-48 1981ء کی مردم شماری کے مطابق شرح خواندگی کیا تھی؟
(A) 20% (B) 25%
(C) 26% (D) 30%

-49 1998ء کی مردم شماری کے مطابق شرح خواندگی کیا تھی؟
(A) 40% (B) 45%
(C) 53% (D) 54%

-50 موجودہ اعداد وشمار کے مطابق شرح خواندگی کیا ہے؟
(A) 48% (B) 52%
(C) 50% (D) 58%

جوابات

A.1	A.2	A.3	B.4	B.5
A.6	D.7	C.8	B.9	A.10
B.11	C.12	C.13	B.14	A.15
C.16	D.17	A.18	D.19	C.20
B.21	A.22	A.23	C.24	A.25
B.26	B.27	B.28	A.29	B.30
C.31	D.32	B.33	A.34	C.35
C.36	D.37	B.38	A.39	C.40
B.41	C.42	B.43	A.44	A.45
C.46	A.47	C.48	B.49	D.50

پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی

-1 جنوری 2004ء میں سارک کانفرنس پاکستان کے کس شہر میں ہوئی؟
(A) لاہور (B) اسلام آباد
(C) کراچی (D) پشاور

-2 اقتصادی تعاون کی تنظیم کی بنیاد رکھنے کا سن کونسا ہے؟
(A) 1970 (B) 1975
(C) 1980 (D) 1985

-3 پاکستان اور افغانستان کی مشترکہ سرحد کی لمبائی؟
(A) 2252 کلومیٹر (B) 2282 کلومیٹر
(C) 2350 کلومیٹر (D) 2450 کلومیٹر

-4 1966ء میں جس سعودی فرماں روا نے پاکستان کا دورہ کیا۔
(A) شاہ عبدالعزیز (B) شاہ عبداللہ
(C) شاہ سعود (D) شاہ فیصل

-5 پاکستان نے ایٹمی دھماکے کس سن میں کیے؟
(A) 1997 (B) 1998
(C) 1999 (D) 2000

-6 ورلڈ ٹریڈ سنٹر کا واقعہ کس ملک میں پیش آیا؟
(A) برطانیہ (B) فرانس
(C) امریکہ (D) جنوبی کوریا

-7 کامرہ کمپلیکس کی تعمیر میں پاکستان کو جس ملک نے مدد دی۔
(A) ایران (B) سعودی عرب
(C) افغانستان (D) چین

-8 بھارت اور پاکستان کے درمیان سندھ طاس معاہدہ ہونے کا سال؟
(A) 1960 (B) 1962
(C) 1964 (D) 1966

-9 پاکستان کو آزادی کے بعد سب سے پہلے جس ملک نے تسلیم کیا۔
(A) کویت (B) ایران
(C) انڈونیشیا (D) سعودی عرب

-10 پاکستان اور بھارت کے ناخوشگوار تعلقات کی سب سے بڑی وجہ؟
(A) غربت (B) اسلحہ کی دوڑ
(C) مسئلہ کشمیر (D) نہری پانی

-11 عوامی جمہوریہ چین کا قیام کب عمل میں آیا؟
(A) 1947ء (B) 1949ء
(C) 1951ء (D) 1953ء

-12 اقوام متحدہ کی ''معاشی و معاشرتی کونسل'' کے ارکان کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(A) 34 (B) 44
(C) 54 (D) 64

-13 اسلامی کانفرنس کی تنظیم کا پہلا اجلاس 1969ء میں کس شہر میں منعقد ہوا؟
(A) رباط (B) جدہ
(C) کراچی (D) تہران

-14 اقتصادی تعاون کی تنظیم (E.C.O) کا قیام کب عمل میں آیا؟
(A) 1964ء (B) 1975ء
(C) 1985ء (D) 1990ء

-15 24 اکتوبر 1954ء کو کس ادارے کا قیام عمل میں آیا؟
(A) اقتصادی تعاون کی تنظیم

(B) اسلامی کانفرنس کی تنظیم
(C) اقوام متحدہ
(D) علاقائی تعاون برائے ترقی

16۔ پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان ''شملہ معاہدہ'' کب ہوا؟
(A) 1972ء (B) 1969ء
(C) 1967ء (D) 1965ء

17۔ پاکستان اور افغانستان کی سرحد کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 2240 کلومیٹر (B) 2246 کلومیٹر
(C) 2250 کلومیٹر (D) 2252 کلومیٹر

18۔ پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان ''آگرہ'' کانفرنس کب ہوئی؟
(A) 1999ء (B) 2001ء
(C) 2003ء (D) 2005ء

19۔ اقوام متحدہ کا سب سے بڑا ادارہ کون سا ہے؟
(A) جنرل اسمبلی (B) بین الاقوامی عدالت انصاف
(C) سلامتی کونسل (D) معاشی ومعاشرتی کونسل

20۔ پاکستان اور افغانستان کے درمیان سفارتی تعلقات کی ابتدا کب ہوئی؟
(A) 1948ء (B) 1950ء
(C) 1952ء (D) 1954ء

21۔ پاکستان نے چین کو کب تسلیم کیا؟
(A) 1949ء (B) 1950ء
(C) 1951ء (D) 1952ء

22۔ یہ پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی کی اہم خصوصیت ہے۔
(A) آزاد اور خودمختار خارجہ پالیسی
(B) پابند خارجہ پالیسی
(C) جانبدار خارجہ پالیسی
(D) حق خودارادیت کی حمایت

23۔ معاہدہ شملہ پر پاکستان کی طرف سے کس نے دستخط کئے؟
(A) صدر ایوب خان (B) صدر یحییٰ خان
(C) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو (D) سیکرٹری خارجہ عزیز احمد

24۔ مندرجہ ذیل میں سے ECO کے رکن ممالک میں کون سا ملک شامل ہے؟
(A) بھارت (B) چین
(C) افغانستان (D) نیپال

25۔ پاک بھارت سرحد کی لمبائی لکھیے۔
(A) 2100 کلومیٹر (B) 1610 کلومیٹر
(C) 1900 کلومیٹر (D) 1850 کلومیٹر

26۔ شاہراہ قراقرم کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 1100 کلومیٹر (B) 900 کلومیٹر
(C) 1000 کلومیٹر (D) 1050 کلومیٹر

27۔ معاہدہ تاشقند کس ملک میں طے پایا؟
(A) امریکہ (B) چین
(C) سابق سوویت یونین (D) بھارت

28۔ چین کا کون سا صوبہ پاکستانی علاقوں کے قریب ترین ہے؟
(A) چیکانگ (B) سنکیانگ
(C) ناننگ (D) چنگ شی

29۔ کراچی میں سٹیل ملز کے قیام کے لئے کس ملک نے مدد دی؟
(A) امریکہ (B) چین
(C) جرمنی (D) سوویت یونین

30۔ جاپان کس براعظم میں واقع ہے؟
(A) ایشیاء (B) یورپ
(C) آسٹریلیا (D) شمالی امریکہ

31۔ SAARC سارک نامی تنظیم میں کل کتنے ممالک شامل ہیں؟
(A) پانچ (B) چھ
(C) سات (D) آٹھ

32۔ گلگت، ہنزہ اور سکردو پاکستان کے کس جانب واقع ہیں؟
(A) شمال (B) مشرق
(C) جنوب (D) مغرب

33۔ معاہدہ شملہ کب تحریر ہوا؟
(A) 1972 (B) 1971
(C) 1970 (D) 1965

34۔ بھارت کی خفیہ ایجنسی کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) KGB (B) C.I.A

RAW (C) Scotland Yard (D)

35- مصر کس براعظم میں ہے؟
(A) ایشیاء (B) یورپ
(C) افریقہ (D) جنوبی امریکہ

36- اسرائیل کس براعظم کا حصہ ہے؟
(A) یورپ (B) افریقہ
(C) ایشیاء (D) شمالی امریکہ

37- پاکستان، چین سرحدی معاہدہ طے پایا تو نئی حد بندی کے نتیجے میں پاکستان کو کتنا علاقہ مل گیا؟
(A) 1000 مربع کلومیٹر (B) 750 مربع کلومیٹر
(C) 570 مربع کلومیٹر (D) 850 مربع کلومیٹر

38- ٹیکسلا کا ہیوی مکینیکل کمپلکس کس ملک کے تعاون سے تیار کیا گیا؟
(A) روس (B) جاپان
(C) چین (D) فرانس

39- 1965ء کی پاک بھارت جنگ کا دورانیہ کیا تھا؟
(A) 17 دن (B) 10 دن
(C) 21 دن (D) 19 دن

40- پہلی بنڈونگ کانفرنس کس ملک میں اور کب بلائی گئی۔
(A) انڈونیشیا 1955 (B) جاپان 1970
(C) ملائیشیا 1972 (D) بھارت 1960

41- پاکستان نے امریکہ اور عوامی جمہوریہ چین کے درمیان رابطہ قائم کرنے میں کس سن میں مدد دی؟
(A) 1968ء (B) 1969ء
(C) 1970ء (D) 1965ء

42- افغانستان اور پاکستان کی سرحد ڈیورنڈ لائن کب قائم ہوئی؟
(A) 1893ء (B) 1891ء
(C) 1917ء (D) 1920ء

43- مسجد اقصیٰ کو آگ لگانے کی یہودی سازش کب ہوئی؟
(A) 1972ء (B) 1969ء
(C) 1973ء (D) 1965ء

44- پہلی اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس کب بلائی گئی اور کہاں؟
(A) لاہور 1974 (B) رباط 1969
(C) کویت 1973 (D) طائف 1980

45- گوادر کی بندرگاہ اور کوسٹل ہائی وے کس ملک کے تعاون سے تعمیر کیا جا رہا ہے؟
(A) چین (B) روس
(C) جاپان (D) امریکہ

46- لاہور میں دوسری اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس کس سال منعقد کی گئی؟
(A) 1972ء (B) 1974ء
(C) 1976ء (D) 1977ء

47- لاہور کی اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس منعقد ہوئی تو پاکستان کا حکومتی سربراہ کون تھا؟
(A) ایوب خاں (B) یحییٰ خان
(C) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو (D) محمد ضیاء الحق

48- پاکستان کی شہ رگ کس علاقے کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
(A) چولستان (B) افغانستان
(C) ریاست جموں و کشمیر (D) شمالی علاقے

49- سابق سوویت یونین نے افغانستان پر براہ راست قبضہ کے لئے فوج کشی کب کی؟
(A) 1977ء (B) 1978ء
(C) 1979ء (D) 1980ء

50- پاک سعودی الجزیرہ بینک کس سال میں شروع کیا گیا؟
(A) 1982ء (B) 1980ء
(C) 1975ء (D) 1981ء

51- کس ملک کا خواب ہے کہ وہ جنوبی ایشیائی علاقے کی قیادت کرے؟
(A) پاکستان (B) چین
(C) بنگلہ دیش (D) بھارت

52- معاہدہ تاشقند پر دستخط بھارت کی جانب سے کس سیاستدان نے کئے؟
(A) ڈیسائی (B) چندر شیکھر

(B) اسلامی کانفرنس کی تنظیم
(C) اقوام متحدہ
(D) علاقائی تعاون برائے ترقی

16۔ پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان ''شملہ معاہدہ'' کب ہوا؟
(A) 1972ء (B) 1969ء
(C) 1967ء (D) 1965ء

17۔ پاکستان اور افغانستان کی سرحد کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 2240 کلومیٹر (B) 2246 کلومیٹر
(C) 2250 کلومیٹر (D) 2252 کلومیٹر

18۔ پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان ''آگرہ'' کانفرنس کب ہوئی؟
(A) 1999ء (B) 2001ء
(C) 2003ء (D) 2005ء

19۔ اقوام متحدہ کا سب سے بڑا ادارہ کون سا ہے؟
(A) جنرل اسمبلی (B) بین الاقوامی عدالت انصاف
(C) سلامتی کونسل (D) معاشی و معاشرتی کونسل

20۔ پاکستان اور افغانستان کے درمیان سفارتی تعلقات کی ابتدا کب ہوئی؟
(A) 1948ء (B) 1950ء
(C) 1952ء (D) 1954ء

21۔ پاکستان نے چین کو کب تسلیم کیا؟
(A) 1949ء (B) 1950ء
(C) 1951ء (D) 1952ء

22۔ یہ پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی کی اہم خصوصیت ہے۔
(A) آزاد اور خود مختار خارجہ پالیسی
(B) پابند خارجہ پالیسی
(C) جانبدار خارجہ پالیسی
(D) حق خودارادیت کی حمایت

23۔ معاہدہ شملہ پر پاکستان کی طرف سے کس نے دستخط کئے؟
(A) صدر ایوب خان (B) صدر یحییٰ خان
(C) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو (D) سیکرٹری خارجہ عزیز احمد

24۔ مندرجہ ذیل میں سے ECO کے رکن ممالک میں کون سا ملک شامل ہے؟
(A) بھارت (B) چین
(C) افغانستان (D) نیپال

25۔ پاک بھارت سرحد کی لمبائی لکھیے۔
(A) 2100 کلومیٹر (B) 1610 کلومیٹر
(C) 1900 کلومیٹر (D) 1850 کلومیٹر

26۔ شاہراہ قراقرم کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟
(A) 1100 کلومیٹر (B) 900 کلومیٹر
(C) 1000 کلومیٹر (D) 1050 کلومیٹر

27۔ معاہدہ تاشقند کس ملک میں طے پایا؟
(A) امریکہ (B) چین
(C) سابق سوویت یونین (D) بھارت

28۔ چین کا کون سا صوبہ پاکستانی علاقوں کے قریب ترین ہے؟
(A) چیکانگ (B) سنکیانگ
(C) نانکنگ (D) چنگ شی

29۔ کراچی میں سٹیل ملز کے قیام کے لئے کس ملک نے مدد دی؟
(A) امریکہ (B) چین
(C) جرمنی (D) سوویت یونین

30۔ جاپان کس براعظم میں واقع ہے؟
(A) ایشیاء (B) یورپ
(C) آسٹریلیا (D) شمالی امریکہ

31۔ SAARC سارک نامی تنظیم میں کل کتنے ممالک شامل ہیں؟
(A) پانچ (B) چھ
(C) سات (D) آٹھ

32۔ گلگت، ہنزہ اور سکردو پاکستان کے کس جانب واقع ہیں؟
(A) شمال (B) مشرق
(C) جنوب (D) مغرب

33۔ معاہدہ شملہ کب تحریر ہوا؟
(A) 1972 (B) 1971
(C) 1970 (D) 1965

34۔ بھارت کی خفیہ ایجنسی کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) KGB (B) C.I.A

(C)شاستری (D)پنڈت نہرو

53۔ معاہدہ تاشقند میں پاکستان کی نمائندگی کس سیاست دان نے کی؟

(A)یحییٰ خان (B)ایوب خان

(C)محمد علی بوگرہ (D) محمد ضیاء الحق

54۔ پاک افغانستان سرحد کی لمبائی لکھئے؟

(A)2100 کلومیٹر (B) 2200 کلومیٹر

(C)2252 کلومیٹر (D)1750 کلومیٹر

جوابات

B.5	D.4	A.3	D.2	B.1
C.10	B.9	S.8	D.7	C.6
C.15	C.14	A.13	C.12	D.11
A.20	A.19	B.18	D.17	A.16
B.25	C.24	C.23	A.22	B.21
A.30	D.29	B.28	C.27	B.26
C.35	C.34	A.33	A.32	D.31
A.40	A.39	C.38	B.37	C.36
A.45	B.44	B.43	A.42	B.41
C.50	C.49	C.48	C.47	B.46
	C.54	B.53	C.52	D.51

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جنرل نالج

معلومات عالم

کرہ ارض (The Earth)

(i) کل رقبہ کرہ ارض (Total area of the Earth)

510,100,448 مربع کلومیٹر، 196,949,980 مربع میل

یا

509,610,000 مربع کلومیٹر، 196,836,000 مربع میل

(ii) کل رقبہ خشکی (Land Area)

149,041,182 مربع کلومیٹر، 57,544,858 مربع میل

یا

148,065,120 مربع کلومیٹر، 57,168,000 مربع میل

خشکی کا رقبہ کل کرہ ارض کے رقبے کا 29.22 فیصد ہے۔

(iii) کل رقبہ پانی (تری) (Water Area)

361,059,266 مربع کلومیٹر، 139,405,122 مربع میل

تری کا رقبہ کل کرہ ارض کے رقبہ کا 70.78 فیصد ہے۔

(iv) زمین (کرہ ارض کا قطبیقطر (Diametre Polar)

12,712 کلومیٹر، 7,899 میل

(v) زمین (کرہ ارض کا استوائی قطر (Diametre Equatorial)

12,755 کلومیٹر، 7,926 میل

(vi) زمین کا محیط (قطبی) Circumference of Earth (Polar)

40,008 کلومیٹر، (24,860 میل)

زمین کا محیط (قطبی) Circumference of Earth (Equatorial)

40,076 کلومیٹر (24,902 میل)

(vii) زمین کی کمیت (Mass of Earth)

6.59×10^{21} ٹن (5.882×10^{21} ٹن)

(viii) زمین کا حجم (Volume of Earth)
2.6×10^{11} مکعب میل (1.08×10^{12} مکعب کلومیٹر)

(ix) زمین کی کثافت (Density of Earth)
پانی (5.517) 5.52 = 1

(x) زمین کا اوسط درجہ حرارت (Average Temp of Earth)
50° فارن ہائیٹ۔ 15° سینٹی گریڈ

(xi) زمین کی کشش ثقل (Gravity of Earth)

(xii) زمین کے چاند (Number of Moons)

(xiii) زمین کا سورج سے اوسط فاصلہ (Distance of earth from Sun)
149,500,000 میل

(xiv) زمین کی گردش محوری کا وقت (Earth's Rotation Period)
23 گھنٹے 56 منٹ 4.1 سیکنڈ

(xv) زمین کی گردش دوری کا وقت (سال کی لمبائی) (Length of Year)
زمین 365 دن 5 گھنٹے 48 منٹ 46 سیکنڈ میں اپنا ایک دوری چکر پورا کرتی ہے جس سے ایک سال مکمل ہوتا ہے۔

(xvi) زمین کی اوسط عمر (Age of Earth)
4,600 ملین سال

(xvii) جون 2000ء تک کرہ ارض پر آباد لوگوں کی تعداد (آبادی) 6,048,469 ہزار افراد تھی۔ اور آبادی کی گنجانی 444 افراد فی مربع کلو میٹر (115.4 افراد فی مربع میل) تھی۔ جبکہ 2020 تک متوقع آبادی 7,493,272,000 افراد ہے۔ اور شرح خواندگی 83.7% مرد اور 71.0% عورتیں تھیں۔

براعظم ایشیا (Asia)

(i) رقبہ: 17,985,000، 16,800,000 مربع میل

(ii) 44,250,000 43,600,000 مربع کلومیٹر

(iii) 12,313,840 مربع میل (31,892,470 مربع کلومیٹر) یہ رقبہ رشین فیڈریشن کے ایشائی رقبے کے بغیر ہے۔

(iv) براعظم ایشیا دنیا کا رقبے کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا (29.6%) براعظم ہے۔

(v) براعظم کی آبادی وسط جون 2000ء تک 3,669,732,000 افراد تھی جبکہ آبادی کی گنجانی 115.1 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر (298 افراد فی مربع میل) تھی۔
2020ء میں براعظم ایشیا کی متوقع آبادی 4,546,500,000 افراد ہے۔ براعظم ایشیا کی شرح خواندگی 81.2 فیصد مردوں کے لیے 63.7 فیصد خواتین کے لیے ہے۔

براعظم یورپ (Europe)

(i) رقبہ: 4,100,000، 4,053,300 مربع میل

(ii) 10,600,000، 10,498,000 مربع کلومیٹر

براعظم یورپ دنیا کا چھٹا بڑا براعظم ہے جو خشکی کا 6.8 فیصد رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔

(iii) براعظم یورپ کا رقبہ رشین فیڈریشن (ایشیائی + یورپ) سمیت 8,868,840 مربع میل (22,970,380 مربع کلومیٹر) ہے۔

(iv) براعظم یورپ کی آبادی وسط جون 2000ء تک 728,110,000 افراد تھی جبکہ آبادی کی گنجانی 82.1 افراد فی مربع میل (31.7 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر) ہے۔

(iv) براعظم یورپ کی آبادی وسط جون 2000ء تک 728,110,000 افراد تھی جبکہ آبادی کی گنجانی 82.1 افراد فی مربع میل (31.7 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر) تھی۔

(v) براعظم یورپ کی 2020ء میں متوقع آبادی 723,799,000 افراد ہے۔ جبکہ موجودہ شرح خواندگی 99 فیصد (مرد) اور 97.5 فیصد (عورتیں) ہے۔

براعظم افریقہ (Africa)

(i) رقبہ: 11,683,000، 11,700,000 مربع میل

(ii) 30,258,000 30,300,000 مربع کلومیٹر

(iii) براعظم افریقہ رقبے کے لحاظ سے دنیا کا دوسرا بڑا براعظم ہے اور خشکی کا 20.2% رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔

(iv) براعظم افریقہ کی آبادی وسط جون 2002ء تک 800,810,000 افراد تھی۔ جبکہ آبادی کی گنجانی 26.4 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر (68.3 افراد فی مربع میل) تھی۔

(v) براعظم افریقہ کی 2020ء میں متوقع آبادی 1,166,571,000 ہے۔ جبکہ موجودہ شرح خواندگی 65.9 فیصد مردوں کے لیے اور 45.5 فیصد عورتوں کی ہے۔

براعظم شمالی امریکہ (North America)

(i) رقبہ: 9,390,000 مربع میل 9,000,000

(ii) 24,320,000 23,500,000 مربع کلومیٹر

(iii) وسطی امریکہ کا رقبہ 1,849,000 مربع کلومیٹر (714,000 مربع میل) مندرجہ بالا رقبے کے علاوہ ہے۔

(iv) براعظم شمالی امریکہ دنیا کا تیسرا بڑا براعظم ہے اور کل خشکی کا 16.3 رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔

(v) براعظم شمالی امریکہ کی آبادی وسط جون 2000ء تک 477,418,000 افراد تھی۔ جبکہ آبادی کی گنجانی 19.7 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر (51.1 افراد فی مربع میل) تھی۔

(vi) براعظم شمالی امریکہ کی 2020ء میں متوقع آبادی 598,227,000 افراد ہے جبکہ براعظم کی موجودہ شرح خواندگی 92.6 فیصد (مرد) اور 91.0 فیصد (عورتیں) ہے۔

براعظم جنوبی امریکہ (South America)

(i) رقبہ: 6,878,200 مربع میل 6,800,000

(ii) 17,814,400 17,600,000 مربع کلومیٹر

(iii) براعظم جنوبی امریکہ دنیا کا چوتھا بڑا براعظم ہے جو دنیا کی کل خشکی کا 11.9% گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔

(iv) براعظم جنوبی امریکہ کی آبادی وسط جون 2000ء تک 341,626,000 افراد تھی۔ جبکہ آبادی کی گنجانی 19.1 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر (49.5 افراد فی مربع میل) تھی۔

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(v) براعظم جنوبی امریکہ کی 2020ء میں متوقع آبادی 437,964,000 افراد ہے۔ جبکہ براعظم کی موجودہ شرح خواندگی 88.4 فیصد (مرد) اور 87.0 فیصد (عورتیں) ہے۔

براعظم آسٹریلیا و اوشنیا (Australia & Oceania)

(i) رقبہ: 3,000,000 مربع میل 2,967,892

8,000,000 7,686,848 مربع کلومیٹر

(iii) براعظم آسٹریلیا (اوشنیا) رقبے کے لحاظ سے سب سے چھوٹا براعظم ہے۔ (دنیا کا ساتواں بڑا براعظم) جو دنیا کی خشکی کا 6 فیصد رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔

(iv) براعظم آسٹریلیا کی آبادی وسط جون 2000ء تک 30,773,000 افراد تھی جبکہ آبادی کی گنجانی 3.6 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر (9.4 افراد فی مربع میل) تھی۔

(v) براعظم آسٹریلیا کی 2020ء میں متوقع آبادی 38,211,000 افراد ہے۔ اور موجودہ شرح خواندگی مردوں کے لیے 96.3 فیصد اور عورتوں کے لیے 94.0 فیصد ہے۔

براعظم انٹارکٹیکا (Antarctica)

(i) رقبہ: 5,500,000 مربع میل 5,100,000

(ii) 14,200,000 14,000,000 مربع کلومیٹر

(iii) براعظم انٹارکٹیکا رقبے کے لحاظ سے دنیا کا پانچواں بڑا براعظم ہے۔ جو دنیا کی خشکی کا 9.3% رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔

(iv) براعظم انٹارکٹیکا ایک غیر آباد علاقہ ہے۔ یہاں کوئی مستقل آبادی نہیں ہے۔

سمندر (تری) (Oceans)

کرہ ارض کا 70.78 فیصد تری (سمندروں) پر مشتمل ہے تری کا حصہ سمندروں، بحیروں و خلیجوں پر مشتمل ہے۔ دنیا کے بڑے بڑے سمندر مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

بحرالکاہل (Pacific Ocean)

کل رقبہ

(i) 166 ملین مربع کلومیٹر

(ii) 64 ملین مربع میل (64,186,300 مربع میل)

(iii) زیادہ سے زیادہ گہرائی (a) 10,924 میٹر (b) 35,840 فٹ۔

(iv) اوسط گہرائی (a) 4,280 (b) 14,040 فٹ

(v) بحرالکاہل کے جزیروں کی تعداد 30,000

(vi) بحرالکاہل کرہ ارض کا تقریباً ایک تہائی (1/3) رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔ اس طرح دنیا کے کل خشکی کے رقبے سے زیادہ رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔ جبکہ بحرالکاہل تری کے تقریباً نصف (50%) رقبے پر پھیلا ہوا ہے۔

(vii) بحرالکاہل دنیا کے تمام سمندروں سے گہرا سمندر ہے۔ اس کی 16 کھائیاں 21 ہزار فٹ سے زیادہ گہری ہیں۔ دنیا کی سب سے بڑی گہری کھائی مریانہ (Mariana Trench) جو کہ 10,924 میٹر (35,840 فٹ) گہری ہے۔ بحرالکاہل میں واقع ہے۔ جبکہ دوسری گہری کھائی ٹونگا (Tonga) 10,800 میٹر (35,433 فٹ) جزائر ٹونگا کے قریب واقع ہے۔

بحراوقیانوس (Atlantic Ocean)

(i) کل رقبہ: (a)82 ملین مربع کلومیٹر (b)32 ملین مربع میل (33,420,000 مربع میل)

(ii) زیادہ سے زیادہ گہرائی (a)8,605 میٹر (b)28,231 فٹ

(iii) اوسط گہرائی (a)3,600 میٹر (b)11,810 فٹ

(iv) بحراوقیانوس دنیا کا دوسرا بڑا سمندر ہے جس کا رقبہ بحرالکاہل کا تقریباً نصف جبکہ تری کا 24 فیصد رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔

(v) بحراوقیانوس دنیا کا دوسرا گہرا سمندر ہے۔ بحراوقیانوس کی 5 کھائیاں 20 ہزار فٹ سے زیادہ گہری ہیں۔ جبکہ پورٹوریکو کی کھائی (Porto Rico Trench) کی گہرائی 8,605 میٹر (28,605 فٹ) ہے۔

(vi) گرین لینڈ سب سے بڑا جزیرہ ہے جس کا رقبہ 8 لاکھ 40 ہزار مربع میل ہے۔ اس طرح گرین لینڈ نہ صرف بحراوقیانوس بلکہ دنیا کا سب سے بڑا جزیرہ ہے۔

بحرہند (Indian Ocean)

(i) کل رقبہ (a)73 ملین مربع کلومیٹر (b)28 مربع میل (28,350,500 مربع میل)

(ii) زیادہ سے زیادہ گہرائی (a)7,725 میٹر (b)25,344 فٹ

(iii) اوسط گہرائی (a)3,890 میٹر (b)12,762 فٹ

(iv) بحرہند دنیا کی تری (Ocean) کا 20 فیصد رقبہ گھیرے ہوئے ہے اور اس طرح بحرالکاہل اور بحراوقیانوس کے بعد دنیا کا تیسرا بڑا سمندر ہے۔

(v) بحرہند کا بیشتر حصہ جنوبی نصف کرے میں واقع ہے اس طرح براعظم آسٹریلیا (مشرق) افریقہ (مغرب) براعظم ایشیا (شمال) اور براعظم انٹارکٹیکا (جنوب) کے درمیان گھرا ہوا ہے۔

(vi) جاوا کی کھائی (انڈونیشیا) (Java Trench) بحرہند کی سب سے گہری کھائی ہے جس کی گہرائی 7,725 میٹر (25,344 فٹ) ہے۔ بحرہند کی 5 کھائیاں 20 ہزار فٹ سے زیادہ گہری ہیں۔

بحرمنجمد شمالی (Arctic Ocean)

(i) کل رقبہ (a)14 ملین مربع کلومیٹر (b)5.4 ملین مربع میل (5,105,700 مربع میل)

(ii) زیادہ سے زیادہ گہرائی (a)5,450 میٹر (b)17,880 فٹ

(iii) اوسط گہرائی (a)1,300 میٹر (b)4,300 فٹ

(iv) بحرمنجمد شمالی دنیا کا سب سے چھوٹا سمندر ہے۔ جو بحرہند اور بحراوقیانوس کے رقبے کے پانچویں حصے (20%) کے برابر ہے۔

(v) دنیا کے بہت سارے سمندری علوم کے ماہرین (Oceangraphers) بحرمنجمد شمالی کو بحراوقیانوس کا حصہ تصور کرتے ہیں کیونکہ اس کا 80 فیصد پانی بحراوقیانوس کے ساتھ مخلوط (mix) ہوتا ہے۔

(vi) بحرمنجمد شمالی خشکی میں گھرا ہوا (Landlocked) سمندر ہے۔ جو رشین فیڈریشن ناروے۔ گرین لینڈ۔ کینیڈا اور الاسکا کے درمیان گھرا ہوا ہے۔

(vii) دریائے اوب (ob)، دریائے ینسی (Yenisey)، دریائے لینا (Lena) براعظم ایشیا جبکہ دریائے میکنزی (Mackenzi) براعظم شمالی امریکہ کی طرف سے بحرمنجمد شمالی میں گرنے والے اہم دریا ہیں۔

(viii) بحرمنجمد شمالی کی سردیوں میں تمام سطح منجمد رہتی ہے۔ اس کی حدود قطب شمالی کے گرد دائرہ قطب شمالی (Artic Circle) تک ہیں۔

براعظم افریقہ اہم معلومات

Africa (Important Informations)

رقبہ	11,683,000 مربع میل (30,258,000 مربع کلومیٹر)
ممالک کی تعداد	53 ممالک آبادی کی گنجانی 69 افرادفی مربع میل (27 افرادفی مربع کلومیٹر)
رقبے کے لحاظ سے بڑا ملک	967,494 مربع میل۔2,503,890 مربع کلومیٹر (سوڈان)
رقبے کے لحاظ سے چھوٹا ملک	سیچیلیں 145 مربع میل۔455 مربع کلومیٹر
براعظم افریقہ کی کل آبادی	800.810 ملین افراد (11% دنیا کی آبادی)
آبادی کے لحاظ سے بڑا ملک	نائیجیریا 120,817,000 افراد
آبادی کے لحاظ سے چھوٹا ملک	سیچیلیں 81,000 افراد
براعظم کا سب سے گنجان آباد ملک	ماریشس 588 افرادفی مربع کلومیٹر
براعظم کا سب سے کم گنجان آباد ملک	نمیبیا 2.3 افرادفی مربع کلومیٹر
براعظم کا سب سے بڑا دریا	دریائے نیل 6,670 کلومیٹر۔دنیا کا سب سے لمبا دریا
براعظم کا سب سے اونچا پہاڑ	ماؤنٹ کلیمنجارو 5,895 میٹر (19,340 فٹ)
براعظم کا سب سے نشیبی علاقہ	قطارہ کا نشیب۔جو سطح سمندر سے 436 فٹ (133 میٹر) نشیب میں ہے۔
براعظم کی سب سے بڑی جھیل	69,484 مربع کلومیٹر (جھیل وکٹوریہ)
براعظم کا سب سے بڑا صحرا	صحرائے اعظم (Great Sahara) دنیا کا سب سے بڑا صحرا ہے۔جو تقریباً براعظم افریقہ کے ایک تہائی رقبے (8,500,000 مربع کلومیٹر) پر پھیلا ہوا ہے۔اور دنیا کا گرم ترین خطہ ہے۔دن کے وقت درجہ 170 - 570 سینٹی گریڈ تک پہنچ سکتا ہے اور رات کا درجہ حرارت 0° سینٹی گریڈ تک (نقطہ انجماد) گر جاتا ہے۔دنیا کے بلند ترین ریت کے ٹیلے اس صحرا میں پائے جاتے ہیں۔جن کی بلندی 430 میٹر تک ہے۔

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براعظم ایشیاء کی معلومات
(Important Informations of Asia)

رقبہ	17,085,000 مربع میل 44,250,000 مربع کلومیٹر۔ براعظم ایشیا کا رقبہ دنیا کے مجموعی رقبے کا 29.8% ہے۔
محل وقوع	(i) شمال: بحیرہ کارا۔ بحیرہ لپٹو۔ مشرقی سائبیرین بحیرہ۔ بحیرہ چوکچی۔ یہ تمام بحیرے بحر منجمد شمالی کا حصہ ہیں۔ (ii) جنوب: بحیرہ ہند۔ خلیج بنگال اور بحیرہ عرب۔ جبکہ جنوب مغرب میں خلیج عدن۔ بحیرہ قلزم اور نہر سویز واقع ہیں۔ (iii) مشرق: بحرالکاہل۔ آبنائے بیرنگ۔ بحیرہ بیرنگ۔ بحیرہ اوکٹسک۔ بحیرہ جاپان۔ بحیرہ زرد۔ بحیرہ مشرقی چین اور بحیرہ جنوبی چین۔ (iv) مغرب: بحیرہ روم۔ بحیرہ ایجین۔ بحیرہ مارمورا۔ آبنائے فاسفورس۔ بحیرہ اسود۔ کوہ قاف۔ بحیرہ کیسپین۔ دریائے یورال اور کوہ یورال۔
آبادی	3669 ملین افراد (2000ء)۔ آبادی کی گنجانی 298 افراد فی مربع میل۔ 115 افراد فی مربع کلو میٹر۔ شرح خواندگی (15 سال سے اوپر افراد) 1995ء مرد 81.2%۔ عورتیں 63.7% فی کس آمدنی 2,610 امریکی ڈالر۔
بلندترین پہاڑ	ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ 29,035 فٹ 8,850 (میٹر) کوہ ہمالیہ (نیپال)
اہم پہاڑ	کوہ الطائی۔ کوہ البرز۔ کوہ زیگروس۔ کوہ ہمالیہ۔ کوہ قراقرم۔ کوہ تان شان۔ کوہ کن لن اور کوہ یورال۔
اہم دریا	آمودریا۔ برہم پترا۔ دجلہ۔ فرات۔ سندھ۔ گنگا۔ جمنا۔ ہوانگ ہو۔ یانگ سی کیانگ۔ سی کیانگ۔ میکانگ۔ اوب۔ ینیسی۔ ارادوی۔ لینا۔ سیر دریا وغیرہ۔
اہم جھیلیں	بحیرہ ارل۔ جھیل بیکال۔ جھیل بالکش۔ بحیرہ کیسپین۔ جھیل کوکونار۔ جھیل ارمیا۔ جھیل وان۔ جھیل ٹونلی سیپ۔
اہم صحرا	دشت لوط۔ دشت کاویر۔ صحرائے گوبی۔ صحرائے تھار۔ صحرائے نجف۔ صحرائے ربع الخالی اور صحرائے تکلا مکان۔
زمین کا استعمال	کل رقبہ 4903.8 ملین ہیکٹر۔ جنگلات 1523.6 ملین ہیکٹر۔ چراگاہیں 911.7 ملین ہیکٹر۔ زیر کاشت رقبہ 713.6 ملین ہیکٹر۔ متفرق رقبہ 1754.9 ملین ہیکٹر۔

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براعظم آسٹریلیا اہم معلومات

Important Informations (Australia)

رقبہ	3,287,580 مربع میل (8,514,820 مربع کلومیٹر)
محل وقوع	(i) شمالی۔ بحیرہ تیمور اور بحیرہ آرافورا (ii) جنوب۔ بحرہ ہند (iii) مشرق۔ بحیرہ کورل۔ بحیرہ تسمان۔ بحرالکاہل (iv) مغرب۔ بحرہند۔
بلند ترین پہاڑ	کوہ کوسیسکو۔ 7,130 فٹ (2,228 میٹر)
پست ترین مقام	جھیل ایری 52 فٹ (16 میٹر) سطح سمندر سے نیچے۔
آبادی (2000ء)	30,773,000 افراد۔ گنجانی۔ 9.4 افراد فی مربع میل۔ 3.6 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر۔
آبادی کے لحاظ سے بڑا شہر	سڈنی۔ 3,657,000 افراد
اہم دریا	دریائے ڈارلنگ۔ دریائے مرے، دریائے میکواری۔
اہم جھیلیں	جھیل ایری۔ جھیل فرومی (آسٹریلیا)۔ جھیل ٹاپو (نیوزی لینڈ)۔ جھیل بادا (ناردو)۔ جھیل مرے (پاپوآنیوگنی)
اہم صحرا	صحرائے گریٹ وکٹوریہ۔ صحرائے گریٹ سینڈی۔ صحرائے سیمپسن۔ صحرائے تانامی۔ صحرائے گبسن۔
اہم جزائر	جزائر فجی۔ جزائر سموا۔ جزائر ویلس اینڈ فونا۔ جزائر فونکس۔ جزائر گلبرٹ۔ جزائر الائیس۔ جزائر سولومون۔ جزائر نیوہبرائڈس۔ جزائر سانتا کروز۔
اہم میدان	نالار بور کا میدان۔ گریٹ آسٹریلین بیسن۔ گرے کا میدان۔ دریائے مرے۔ ڈارلنگ کا طاس۔ بارک لیکا میدان (آسٹریلیا)
اہم سطح مرتفع	گریٹ ویسٹرن پلیٹو اور کمبرے پلیٹو۔

نوٹ: براعظم آسٹریلیا کے مشرقی ساحل کے ساتھ 1900 کلومیٹر لمبی گریٹ بیریر ریف (Great Barrier Reef) دنیا کی سب سے بڑی کورل ریف (Coral Reef) ہے۔ جو سیاحوں کے لیے دلچسپی اور دلکشی کا سامان ہے۔

براعظم جنوبی امریکہ اہم معلومات

South America (Important Informations)

رقبہ	17,814,400 مربع کلومیٹر (6,878,200 مربع میل)
آبادی:	341.626 ملین افراد۔ شرح افزائش۔ 1.9% سالانہ۔
آبادی کی گنجانی	تقریباً 20 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر
ممالک کی تعداد	13 آزاد ممالک +2 محکوم ممالک (15)

ساحل سمندر کی لمبائی	39,880 کلومیٹر (24,780 میل)
بلند ترین پہاڑ	ماؤنٹ آکونکا گیا (Mt. Aconcagua) 6,959 میٹر (22,831 فٹ) ارجنٹائن۔
اہم پہاڑی سلسلہ	کوہ انڈیز (4,500 میل)
نشیبی علاقہ	سیلی ناس گرینڈس (جزیرہ نما والڈس) 35 میٹر سطح سمندر سے نیچے
بڑی جھیل	جھیل ٹیٹیکا (پیرو) 8,290 مربع میل (دنیا کی بلند ترین بڑی جھیل سطح سمندر سے 3,182 میٹر بلند)
اہم آبشار	آبشار انجل 980 میٹر بلند۔ ماؤنٹ رولاما (گیانا) دریافت 1935ء
اہم اور لمبا دریا	دریائے ایمیزن 6,570 یا 6,437 کلومیٹر لمبا۔ دنیا کا دوسرا لمبا دریا
براعظم کا بڑا ملک	برازیل 8,512,000 مربع کلومیٹر (3,286,478 مربع میل)
براعظم کا چھوٹا ملک	ٹرانیڈاڈ اینڈ ٹوبیگو۔ 5,128 مربع کلومیٹر (2,000 مربع میل)
اہم جنگل	دریائے ایمیزن کے طاس کا استوائی بارانی جنگل دنیا کا سب سے بڑا بارانی جنگل ہے
آبادی کے لحاظ سے بڑا ملک	برازیل۔ 172,860,370 افراد (2000ء)
آبادی کے لحاظ سے چھوٹا ملک	سری نام (آزاد) 4,65,000 افراد جزائر فاک لینڈ (محکوم) 2,317 افراد
سب سے گنجان آباد ملک	ٹرانیڈاڈ اینڈ ٹوبیگو۔ 255 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر
سب سے کم گنجان آباد ملک	سری نام۔ 3 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر
سب سے پسماندہ ملک	پیراگوئے

براعظم کے محکوم ممالک

1	فرانسیسی گیانا	کینی	33,399 مربع میل	172,605 مربع میل	-	5.2 مربع میل
2	جزائر فاک لینڈ	سٹینلے	4,700	2,317	-	0.5

براعظم شمالی امریکہ اہم معلومات

North America (Important Informations)

رقبہ	24,320,000 مربع کلومیٹر یا 9,390,000 مربع میل۔ دنیا کا تیسرا بڑا براعظم ہے۔ اور خشکی کے کل رقبے کا 17% گھیرے ہوئے ہے۔
آبادی:	477.418 ملین افراد۔ شرح افزائش تقریباً 1% سالانہ۔ براعظم میں کینیڈا کی آبادی کی گنجانی سب سے کم 3.1 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔ جبکہ بارباڈوس کی آبادی کی گنجانی 621 افراد فی مربع کلومیٹر ہے جو سب سے زیادہ ہے۔
رقبے کے لحاظ سے بڑا ملک	9,970,610 مربع کلومیٹر۔ کینیڈا۔

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یورپ کا قابل کاشت رقبہ:	40% رقبے پر کاشتکاری ہوتی ہے جبکہ دوسرے کسی براعظم کا اتنے فیصد رقبہ زیر کاشت نہیں ہے۔
یورپ کا سب سے بڑا جزیرہ	برطانیہ 2,19,000 مربع کلومیٹر دنیا کا دوسرا بڑا جزیرہ۔
بلند ترین پہاڑ	ماؤنٹ البرز 5,633 میٹر (18,481 فٹ۔ ماؤنٹ بلینک 4,807 میٹر (15,771 فٹ)
نشیبی علاقہ	بحیرہ کیسپین۔28 میٹر (92 فٹ) سطح سمندر سے نیچے۔
گرم ترین علاقہ اور درجہ حرارت	اسیویلا (سپین) 51° درجے سینٹی گریڈ
سب سے بڑا گلیشیر	ویٹنا جوکل (Vatnajokull) (آئس لینڈ) 8,400 مربع کلومیٹر
یورپ کا سب سے لمبا دریا	دریائے والگا۔3,690 کلومیٹر
یورپ کی سب سے بڑی جھیل	لاڈوگا 18,430 مربع کلومیٹر
یورپ کا بلند ترین زندہ آتش فشاں	ماؤنٹ ایٹنا (Mount Etna) اٹلی جس میں 1984ء میں شدید آتش فشانی ہوئی۔
یورپ کی سب سے لمبی کھائی (Inlet)	سوگ فجارڈن (Sognefjorden) 220 کلومیٹر (ناروے)

جغرافیائی حقائق

بحیرہ بالٹک میں سب سے کم نمک پایا جاتا ہے۔

بحیرہ مردار میں سب سے زیادہ نمک پایا جاتا ہے۔ وہاں مچھلی زندہ نہیں رہ سکتی۔

دریائے وائن گر کولمبیا میں اتنا تیزاب پایا جاتا ہے کہ مچھلی زندہ نہیں رہ سکتی۔

صحارہ میں ایک شہر پورے کا پورا نمک سے بنایا گیا ہے۔

رات کو بادل دن کے مقابلے میں زمین کے نزدیک ہوتے ہیں۔

بحروں اور سمندروں میں دنیا کے 4/5 حصہ پر سبزہ پایا جاتا ہے۔

زمین کی سطحی کا 10% حصہ گلیشیرز نے گھیر رکھا ہے۔

زمین 29 کلومیٹر فی منٹ کی رفتار سے گھومتی ہے۔

بحیرہ مردار میں نمک اتنا زیادہ ہے کہ کوئی جاندار ڈوبتا نہیں۔

مکمل سورج گرہن کی صورت میں کودنا (سورج کا حلقہ) مکمل نظر آتا ہے۔

اسفالٹ جھیل جزیرہ ٹرینی ڈاڈ میں ہے جو کہ سڑک بنانے کا سنہرا مواد ہے۔

کویت میں ایک بھی دریا نہیں ہے۔

گیبون میں بہت زیادہ یورینیم پیدا ہوتا ہے۔

ربڑ درختوں کا جوس ہے جو کہ لیٹکس کہلاتا ہے۔ یہ واٹر پروف ہے۔

کیساوا ایک پودا ہے جو کہ میٹھا ٹارچ روٹس پیدا کرتا ہے۔

درختوں کی عمر کا اندازہ تنے کے حلقوں کو گن کر کیا جاتا ہے۔
ایڈریاٹک ساحل کو ہزاروں جزیروں کا ساحل کہا جاتا ہے۔
آئرلینڈ اور نیوزی لینڈ میں سانپ نہیں پائے جاتے ہیں۔
سردیوں میں قطب جنوبی سورج کے قریب ہوتا ہے۔
سوانا کے علاقہ میں انڈیا' پاکستان' برما' تھائی لینڈ' سری لنکا اور ہند چینی واقع ہے۔
ٹنڈرا کے علاقہ میں درخت نہیں ہوتے۔

دنیا کے ممالک کی جغرافیائی تقسیم

شمالی امریکہ: کینیڈا' میکسیکو' ریاست ہائے متحدہ امریکہ۔
جنوبی امریکہ: ارجنٹائن' بولیویا' برازیل' چلی' کولمبیا' ایکوے ڈور' گی آنا' پیراگوئے' پیرو سری نام' یوراگوئے' وینزویلا۔
سنٹرل امریکہ: بیلز' کوسٹاریکا' ایلسلواڈار' گائے مالا' ہونڈراس' نکاراگوئے' پانامہ۔
کریبین ریجن: اینٹی گوا اور باربوڈا' بھاماس' باربوڈاس' کیوبا' ڈومینیکا' ڈومنی کان ریپبلک' گرینڈا' ہیٹی' جمیکا' سنٹ کٹس اینڈ نیویز' سینٹ لوسیا' سینٹ ونسٹ اینڈ دی گوینا ڈائنز' ٹرینیڈاڈ اینڈ ٹاباگو۔
یورپ: البانیہ' انڈورا' آسٹریا' بلجیم' بلغاریہ' قبرص' زیک (چیک) ڈنمارک' فن لینڈ' فرانس' جرمنی' یونان' ہنگری' آئس لینڈ' اٹلی' مالڈوا' پسچن سٹین' لکسمبرگ' مالٹا' مناکو' نیدرلینڈ' ناروے' پولینڈ' پرتگال' یوکرائن' رومانیہ' سان مرینو' سلواک' سپین' سویڈن' سوئٹزرلینڈ' روس (مشرقی یورپ)' برطانیہ' ویٹی کن سٹیٹ' سربیا (یوگوسلاویہ)' بوسنیا' کروشیا۔
مڈل ایسٹ: بحرین' ایران' عراق' اسرائیل' اردن' کویت' عمان' لبنان' قطر' سعودی عرب' شام' ترکی متحدہ عرب امارات' یمن۔
بعید مشرق: چین' تائیوان' جاپان' شمالی کوریا' جنوبی کوریا' منگولیا۔
جنوب مشرق ایشیاء: برونائی' کمبوڈیا' انڈونیشیا' لاؤس' ملائیشیا' سنگاپور' تھائی لینڈ' ویت نام۔
جنوبی ایشیا: افغانستان' بنگلہ دیش' بھوٹان' مالدیپ' انڈیا' میانمر' نیپال' پاکستان' سری لنکا۔
اوشیانہ: آسٹریلیا' فجی' کریبتی' نارو' نیوزی لینڈ' پاپوانیوگنی' سلیمان' آئرلینڈ' ٹونگا' ٹوالو' وانا تو' مغربی سوموا۔
افریقہ: الجیریا' انگولا' بینن' بوٹسوانا' برکینو فاسو' برونڈی' کیمرون' صومالیہ' کیپ وردی' سوٹھی افریقہ' جمہوریہ' چڈ' کومورو آئی لینڈ' کانگو' جنوبی افریقہ' کوڈی ایوری' جبوتی' مصر' استوائی گنی' ایتھوپیا' گیبون' گیمبیا' سوڈان' گھانا' گنی' گنی بساؤ' کینیا' لسوتھو' لائبیریا' لیبیا' مڈغاسکر' ملاوی' مالی' سوازی لینڈ' ماریطانیہ' مراشیش' مراکو' موزمبیق' نائجر' نائجریا' روانڈا' سائیوٹوم اینڈ پرسائڈ' تنزانیہ' سینیگال' سیچلز' سرالیون' ٹوگو' ٹرانکائی' تیونس' یوگنڈا' وینڈا' زائر' زیمبیا' زمبابوے۔
کیکسین سٹیٹس: کرغزستان' ازبکستان' قازقستان' ترکمانستان' تاجکستان' آذربائیجان۔
بالٹک سٹیٹس: استونیا' لٹویا' لتھونیا۔

مختلف ممالک کے دارالحکومت اور کرنسی

ملک	دارالحکومت	کرنسی
آذربائیجان	باکو	منات
آرمینیا	یریوان	ڈرام
آسٹریا	ویانا	یورو
آئس لینڈ	ریکجاوک	کرونا
آئرلینڈ	ڈبلن	یورو
آسٹریلیا	کینبرا	آسٹریلین ڈالر
افغانستان	کابل	افغانی
البانیہ	تیرانہ	لیک
استوائی گنی	مالابو	فرانک
الجزائر	الجزیرہ	دینار
اٹلی	روم	یورو
ایتھوپیا	عدیس ابابا	برر
اُردن	عمان	دینار
ایلسلواڈور	سان سلواڈور	کولون
ایکویڈور	کیوٹو	سوکر
ایران	تہران	ریال (تمن)
امریکہ	واشنگٹن	ڈالر
انگولا	لوانڈا	نیوکوانزا
استونیا	تالین	کرون
ازبکستان	تاشقند	سوم
اینڈورا	انڈورالاویلا	یورو
انٹی گوا وبربوڈا	سینٹ جونز	ڈالر
انڈونیشیا	جکارتہ	روپیہ
ارجنٹینا	بیونس آئرس	نیو پیسو
اریٹیریا	اسمارہ	نکفہ

اسرائیل	یروشلم	نیو شیقل
برونائی	بندرسری بیگاواں	ڈالر(رنگٹ)
بھاماس	ناساؤ	بہامین ڈالر
بھوٹان	تھملو	نگلٹرم
بولیویا	لاپاز	بولیویانو
بلجیئم	برسلسز	یورو
بیلائز	بیلموپان	بیلائز ڈالر
برونڈی	بوجمبورا	فرانک
بارباڈوس	برج ٹاؤن	بارب ڈالر
بلغاریہ	صوفیہ	لیو
بوسنیاہرزیگووینا	ساراجیوو	دینار
بیلارس	منسک	بل روبل
بنگلہ دیش	ڈھاکہ	ٹکہ
بینن	پورٹونوو	فرانک
بھارت	نئی دہلی	روپیہ
بوٹسوانہ	گیبرون	پولا
بحرین	مانامہ	دینار
برکینافاسو	اوگاڈوگو	فرانک
برازیل	برازیلیا	رئیل
برطانیہ	لندن	پاؤنڈ
پولینڈ	وارسا	زلوٹی
پرتگال	لزبن	یورو
پیلاؤ	کورور	امریکی ڈالر
پانامہ	پانامہ سٹی	بالبوآ
پیراگوئے	آسنشن	گورانی
پیرو	لیما	نوئیوسول
پاکستان	اسلام آباد	روپیہ
پاپوآنیوگنی	پورٹ موربی	کینا

تیونس	تیونس	دینار
تائیوان	تائی پہہ	نیو تائیوان ڈالر
توالو	فونگافال	ڈالر
تھائی لینڈ	بنکاک	بھات
ترکی	انقرہ	لیرہ
تنزانیہ	دارالسلام	شلنگ
تاجکستان	دوشنبے	تاجک ربل
ترکمانستان	اشک آباد	منات
ٹرینیڈاڈوٹوباگو	پورٹ آف سپین	ٹی ٹی ڈالر
ٹوگو	لومے	فرانک
ٹونگا	نوکوآلوفا	پاآنگا
جبوتی	جبوتی ٹاؤن	فرانک
جنوبی کوریا	سیئول	وون
جنوبی افریقہ	پریٹوریا	رینڈ
جمیکا	کنگسٹن	جمیکن ڈالر
جارجیا	طبلیسی	لاری
جزائرکومورو	موروني	کومورن فرانک
جرمنی	برلن	یورو
جاپان	ٹوکیو	ین
چاڈ	نجمینا	فرانک
چین	بیجنگ	یوآن
چلی	سان تیاگو	پیسو
چیک جمہوریہ	پراگ	کرونا
ڈنمارک	کوپن ہیگن	کرون
ڈومینکن جمہوریہ	سانتوڈومنگو	پیسو
ڈومینیکا	روسیاؤ	ڈالر
روانڈا	کیگالی	فرانک
رومانیہ	بخارسٹ	لیو

روس	ماسکو	روبل
زمبابوے	ہرارے	ڈالر
زمبیا	لوساکا	کواچا
سان مارینو	سان مارینوسٹی	اطالوی لیرا
ساموآ	آپیا	ٹالا
ساؤتومے وپرنسپے	ساؤتومے	ڈوبرا
سپین	میڈرڈ	یورو
سری لنکا	کولمبو	روپیہ
سعودی عرب	الریاض	ریال
سلووینیا	جبل جانہ	تولار
سلوواکیہ	براٹسلا	نیوکرونا
سوازی لینڈ	مبابین	لیلنگنی
سوئٹزرلینڈ	برن	سوئس فرانک
سنگاپور	سنگاپورسٹی	ڈالر
سوڈان	خرطوم	دینار
سویڈن	سٹاک ہالم	کرونا
سولومن جزائر	ہونیارا	سولومن ڈالر
سورینام	پارامارییو	گلڈر
سینی گال	ڈاکار	فرانک
سیرالیون	فری ٹاؤن	لیون
سیشلز	وکٹوریہ	سیشلز روپیہ
سینٹ ونسنٹ وگرینا ڈینز	کنگز ٹاؤن	ڈالر
سینٹ کٹس وینوس	باسیترے	ڈالر
سینٹ لوشیا	کیسٹریز	ڈالر
شمالی کوریا	پیانگ یانگ	وون
شام	دمشق	شامی پاؤنڈ
صومالیہ	موگادیشو	صومالی شلنگ
عراق	بغداد	عراقی دینار

عمان	مسقط	ریال
فلپائن	منیلا	پیسو
فن لینڈ	ہیلسنکی	یورو
فرانس	پیرس	یورو
فجی	سووا	ڈالر
قطر	دوحہ	ریال
قازقستان	اکمولا	ٹینگی
قبرص	نکوسیا	پاؤنڈ
کمبوڈیا	نوم پنھ	ریئل
کانگو	برازاویل	فرانک
کانگو (زائرے)	کنشاسا	نیوزائرے
کروشیا	زاغرب	کونا
کرغیزستان	بشکیک	سوم
کوسٹاریکا	سان جوز	کولون
کویت	کویت سٹی	کویتی دینار
کوٹے ڈی آئیوار	عابدجان	فرانک
کولمبیا	بوگوٹا	پیسو
کیریبتی	تراوا	آسٹریلین ڈالر
کینیڈا	اوٹاوہ	کینیڈین ڈالر
کیپ ورڈے	پرائیا	کیپ ورڈے اسکوڈو
کینیا	نیروبی	کینیا شلنگ
کیوبا	ہوانا	پیسو
کیمرون	یاؤنڈی	فرانک
گھانا	عکر	سیڈی
گرینا ڈا	سینٹ جارج	ڈالر
گیمبیا	بانجول	ڈلاسی
گنی	کوناکری	فرانک
گنی بساؤ	بساؤ	پیسو

گوئٹے مالا	گوئٹے مالا سٹی	کوئٹزل
گیبون	لیبرے ویل	فرانک
گیانا	جارج ٹاؤن	ڈالر
لائبیریا	مونروویا	لائبیرین ڈالر
لبنان	بیروت	لیرا
لتھوانیا	ویلنیس	لٹاس
لٹویا	ریگا	لاٹ
لکسمبرگ	لکسمبرگ سٹی	یورو
لاؤس	ویتنیان	نیوکپ
لیبیا	تریپولی	دینار
لیکٹن سٹین	واڈوز	سوئس فرانک
لیسوتھو	ماسیرو	مالوٹی
مڈغاسکر	انتاناناریوو	مالاگاسی فرانک
ملائیشیا	کوالالمپور	رنگٹ
میانمبر (برما)	یانگون (رنگون)	کیات
میکسیکو	میکسیکوسٹی	پیسو
ماریشس	پورٹ لوئیس	روپیہ
مالاوی	لینگوئے	کواچا
متحدہ عرب امارات	ابوظہبی	درہم
مصر	قاہرہ	جنیہ (پاؤنڈ)
منگولیا	اولان باطور	توگریک
مراکش	رباط	درہم
مالٹا	ویلٹیا	مالٹی لیرہ
مارشل جزائر	ماجورو	امریکی ڈالر
مائیکرونیشیا	پالیکر	امریکی ڈالر
مالی	باماکو	فرانک
مالدیپ	مالے	روفیہ
مولدووا	کشناؤ	لیو

ماریطانیہ	نواکشوط	اوقیہ
موناکو	ماناکودلا	یورو
موزمبیق	ماپوتو	میٹیکل
مقدونیہ	سکوپجی	دینار
مشرقی تیمور	دلی	امریکی ڈالر/سینٹ
نکاراگوا	ماناگوا	کورڈوبا
نیوزی لینڈ	ولنگٹن	ڈالر
نائیجر	نیامی	فرانک
نیپال	کھٹمنڈو	نیپالی روپیہ
نمیبیا	ونڈہوک	نمیبین ڈالر
نائیجیریا	ابوجہ	نائرہ
ناروے	اوسلو	کرونا
وینزویلا	کاراکاس	بولیوار
ویٹی کن سٹیٹ	ویٹی کن سٹی	ویٹی کن لیرہ
وسطی افریقہ جمہوریہ	بنگوئی	فرانک
وناؤٹو	پورٹ ولا	واٹو
ویت نام	ہنوئی	نیوڈونگ
ہیٹی	پورٹ اوپرنس	گورڈے
ہنڈوراس	ٹیگوسی گالپا	لمپیرا
ہالینڈ	ایمسٹرڈم	یورو
ہنگری	بوڈاپسٹ	فورنٹ
یمن	صنعاء	ریال
یونان	ایتھنز	یورو
یوروگوئے	مونٹی ویڈیو	پیسو یوروگوئس
یوگنڈا	کمپالا	شلنگ
یوگوسلاویہ	بلغراد	نیو دینار
یوکرائن	کیف	ھرونیا

مشہور شخصیات کے القابات

نمبر شمار	نام شخصیت	لقب
1	حضرت علیؓ	ابوتراب
2	حضرت علیؓ	ذوالفقار۔ فاتح خیبر۔ شیر خدا۔ حیدر کرار
3	سعدی شیرازی	شیراز کی بلبل
4	فلورنس نائٹنگیل	لیڈی آف دی لیمپ
5	ولیم شیکسپیئر	بارڈ آف ایون (Bard of Avon)
6	جیفری چاسر	انگریزی شاعری کا باوا آدم
7	ہومر	اندھا شاعر (Blind Poet)
8	محمد علی جناح	بابائے قوم۔ قائداعظم
9	لیاقت علی خاں	قائد ملت
10	امیر تیمور	صاحب قران
11	حضرت خالد بن ولید	سیف اللہ
12	مولوی عبدالحق	بابائے اردو
13	مولانا ظفر علی خاں	بابائے صحافت
14	علامہ محمد اقبال	حکیم الامت۔ شاعر مشرق
15	محترمہ فاطمہ جناح	مادر ملت
16	اے۔ کے فضل الحق چودھری	شیر بنگال
17	امیر خسرو	طوطی ہند
18	رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور	گرودیو۔ ایشیا کا عظیم شاعر
19	شیخ محمد عبداللہ	شیر کشمیر
20	رنجیت سنگھ	شیر پنجاب
21	مسز جمال عبدالناصر	ام المجاہدین
22	لسان الغالب	غیر مرئی دنیا کی آواز

23	ٹومی اٹکنز (Tomy Atkins)	انگریز سپاہی
24	پولو (Poolu)	فرانسیسی سپاہی
25	جان بل	انگریز عوام
26	ینکی (Yankee)	شمالی امریکہ کے باشندے
27	جان آف آرک (Joun of Arc)	میڈ آف اورلینز (Maid of Orleans)
28	گاما پہلوان	رستم زماں
29	چارلس ڈی گالے	یورپ کا مرد آہن
30	چارلس ڈی گالے	(La-Grande Asperge)
31	ڈیوک آف ولنگٹن	آئرن ڈیوک
32	نپولین بوناپارٹ	مقدر کا دھنی۔لعل کارپورل
33	پرنس بسمارک	مرد آہن
34	آئزن ہاور	امن پسند صدر
35	سر والٹر سکاٹ	شمال کا جادوگر
36	ابن سینا	مشرق کا ارسطو
37	رچرڈ اول (برطانیہ)	کورے ڈی لائن
38	مونالیزا	مسکراتی ہوئی شہزادی
39	رچرڈ کوبڈن	آزاد تجارت کا نمائندہ
40	مہاتما گاندھی	باپو (Father)

☆☆☆

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1- دنیا کے رقبے کے لحاظ سے سب سے چھوٹا اسلامی ملک کون سا ہے؟
(a) بنگلا دیش (b) نیوزی لینڈ (c) ✓ مالدیپ (d) بھوٹان

2- دنیا کا آبادی کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا ملک کونسا سا ہے؟
(a) روس (b) آسٹریلیا (c) ✓ چین (d) بھارت

3- برف جمانے کے لیے کون سی گیس استعمال کی جاتی ہے؟
(a) آکسیجن (b) کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ (c) ✓ امونیا گیس (d) ہائیڈروجن

4- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ سونے کی کانیں کہاں واقع ہیں؟
(a) امریکہ (b) سعودی عرب (c) ✓ جنوبی افریقہ (d) نیوزی لینڈ

5- دنیا کا پہلے نمبر پر کپاس پیدا کرنے والا کون سا ملک ہے؟
(a) جنوبی افریقہ (b) سوڈان (c) ✓ چین (d) شمالی امریکہ

6- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ پٹ سن کس ملک میں پیدا ہوتی ہے؟
(a) پاکستان (b) بھارت (c) ✓ بنگلہ دیش (d) چین

7- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ چینی کس ملک میں ہوتی ہے؟
(a) ✓ برازیل (b) روس (c) سوڈان (d) پاکستان

8- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ معدنی تیل کس ملک میں پایا جاتا ہے؟
(a) ✓ امریکہ (b) روس (c) سعودی عرب (d) ایران

9- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ پھل کون سا پیدا ہوتا ہے؟
(a) سیب (b) انگور (c) ✓ ٹماٹر (d) آم

10- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ آتش فشاں کس ملک میں ہیں؟
(a) امریکہ (b) افریقہ (c) ✓ انڈونیشیا (d) چین

11- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا براعظم کون سا ہے؟
(a) براعظم امریکہ (b) براعظم افریقہ (c) ✓ براعظم ایشیاء (d) براعظم آسٹریلیا

12- سلطان محمود غزنوی نے کتنا عرصہ ہندوستان پر حکومت کی؟
(a) 18 سال (b) 20 سال (c) ✓ 28 سال (d) 24 سال

13- دنیا میں کل کتنے براعظم ہیں؟
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) ✓ 7

14- [illegible] کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(a) عربی (b) ✓ ترکی (c) سندھی (d) ہندی

15- آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کا دوسرا بڑا ملک کون سا ہے؟
(a) چین (b) روس (c) ✓ بھارت (d) آسٹریلیا

16- اسلامی دنیا کا سب سے پہلا ہسپتال کہاں قائم ہوا؟
(a) کراچی (b) دہلی (c) پیرس (d) ✓ بغداد

17- ہندوستان پر مغلیہ خاندان کے کتنے بادشاہوں نے حکومت کی؟
(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) ✓ 17

18- کوکا کولا کس ملک کی کمپنی ہے؟
(a) اسرائیل (b) جرمنی (c) فرانس (d) ✓ امریکہ

19- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ گنا کس ملک میں پیدا ہوتا ہے؟
(a) بھارت (b) امریکہ (c) ✓ کیوبا (d) افریقہ

20- ایران کے کل کتنے صوبے ہیں؟
(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) ✓ 14 (d) 16

21- دنیا کا سب سے زیادہ لمبا دریا کون سا ہے؟
(a) دریائے سندھ (b) دریائے جمنا (c) ✓ دریائے نیل (d) کوئی بھی نہیں

22- بخارکس ملک کی خبر رساں ایجنسی ہے؟
(a) روس (b) جاپان (c) ایران (d) ✓ افغانستان

23- دریائے نیل کس براعظم میں ہے؟
(a) امریکہ (b) ایشیاء (c) ✓ افریقہ (d) آسٹریلیا

24- کویت میں کتنے دریا بہتے ہیں؟
(a) ایک (b) تین (c) چار (d) ✓ کوئی بھی نہیں

25- اقوام متحدہ کے قیام کے وقت ارکان کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟
(a) 69 (b) 80 (c) ✓ 51 (d) 101

26- ''عورت'' کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(a) فارسی (b) عربی (c) ✓ ہندی (d) اردو

27- بارش کا پانی کتنا صاف ہوتا ہے؟
(a) 30% (b) 60% (c) 99% (d) ✓ صاف نہیں ہوتا

28- ٹماٹر پھل ہے یا سبزی؟
(a) پھل (b) سبزی (c) ✓ دونوں (d) دونوں ہی نہیں

29- دنیا کی سب سے بڑی یونیورسٹی کا نام بتائیں۔

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(a) آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی (b) پنجاب یونیورسٹی (c) یو ای ٹی (d) ✓ اندرا گاندھی یونیورسٹی

30- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا بحری بیڑا کس کے پاس ہے؟
(a) روس (b) چین (c) کوریا (d) ✓ امریکہ

31- روس کا قومی کھیل کون سا ہے؟
(a) کرکٹ (b) ہاکی (c) والی بال (d) ✓ فٹ بال

32- بیجنگ کس ملک کا شہر ہے؟
(a) ✓ چین (b) فلپائن (c) بھارت (d) روس

33- کویت کے سربراہ مملکت کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(a) صدر (b) وزیراعظم (c) ✓ امیر (d) کمانڈر

34- پاکستان کا سب سے پہلا نیشنل پارک کہاں واقع ہے؟
(a) اسلام آباد (b) ✓ راولپنڈی (c) لاہور (d) کراچی

35- پاکستان کے ساحل کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟
(a) 500 کلومیٹر (b) ✓ 1046 کلومیٹر (c) 600 کلومیٹر (d) 650 کلومیٹر

36- انسان کھائے پیئے بغیر کتنے دنوں تک زندہ رہ سکتا ہے؟
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) ✓ 8

37- کولمبس کس ملک کا باشندہ تھا؟
(a) امریکہ (b) فرانس (c) انگلستان (d) ✓ اٹلی

38- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ چائے کس ملک میں پیدا ہوتی ہے؟
(a) بنگلہ دیش (b) مالدیپ (c) ✓ چین (d) بھارت

39۔ خطوط طول بلد کے درجے ..... ہیں۔
(a) 90 (b) 160 (c) ✓ 360 (d) 500

40۔ شمسی نظام کے سیاروں کی کل تعداد ..... ہے۔
(a) 10 (b) ✓ 8 (c) 11 (d) 12

41۔ دریائے نیل ..... میں واقع ہے۔
(a) ایران (b) ✓ مصر (c) کراچی (d) سعودی عرب

42۔ سطح مرتفع تبت ..... میں واقع ہے۔
(a) ✓ چین (b) پاکستان (c) ایران (d) افغانستان

43۔ افلاطون ..... سال کی عمر میں انتقال کر گئے۔
(a) 60 (b) ✓ 80 (c) 90 (d) 99

12

44۔ زمین ..... کے گرد چکر لگاتی ہے۔
(a) چاند (b) مریخ (c) ✓ سورج (d) سیاروں

45۔ پٹرولیم کی مصنوعات سے فضا میں ..... کی مقدار بڑھ رہی ہے۔
(a) آکسیجن (b) ✓ کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ (c) بخارات (d) کاربن مونو آکسائیڈ

46۔ انسانی جسم میں کل ..... جوڑ ہیں۔
(a) 340 (b) 352 (c) ✓ 360 (d) 362

47۔ ہماری زمین میں 70 فیصد حصہ ..... ہے۔
(a) خشکی (b) ✓ پانی (c) مٹی (d) پتھر

48۔ مارکو پولو اٹلی کے شہر وینس میں .....ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
(a) 1255 (b) ✓ 1254 (c) 1253 (d) 1256

49۔ مارکو پولو نے .....ء میں وفات پائی۔
(a) ✓ 1324 (b) 1340 (c) 1333 (d) 1250

50۔ روشنی ..... رنگوں سے مل کر بنتی ہے۔
(a) 9 (b) ✓ 7 (c) 8 (d) 11

51۔ پانی ..... درجہ سینٹی گریڈ پر ابلتا ہے۔
(a) 75 (b) 85 (c) ✓ 100 (d) 90

52۔ نیلسن منڈیلا کا تعلق ..... سے تھا۔
(a) جنوبی امریکہ (b) ✓ جنوبی افریقہ (c) جنوبی چین (d) جنوبی وزیرستان

53۔ ترکی کا دارالخلافہ ..... ہے۔
(a) ✓ انقرہ (b) مصر (c) تیونس (d) کوئی نہیں

54۔ امریکہ کی کرنسی ..... ہے۔
(a) ین (b) ✓ ڈالر (c) یورو (d) پاؤنڈ

55۔ برطانیہ کی کرنسی ..... ہے۔
(a) ین (b) ڈالر (c) یورو (d) ✓ پاؤنڈ

56۔ بھارت کی کرنسی ..... ہے۔
(a) ✓ روپیہ (b) ریال (c) بھارتی درہم (d) پاؤنڈ

57۔ چاند پر پہلے انسان نے ..... میں قدم رکھا۔
✓ (a) 1969 (b) 1970 (c) 1978 (d) 1960

58۔ چاند پر قدم رکھنے والے پہلے انسان کا نام ..... ہے۔

12

(a) یوان چن (b) ✓ نیل آرم سٹرانگ (c) واسکوڈے گاما (d) ابن سینا

59۔ کسی موجود چیز کو معلوم کرنے کو..... کہا جاتا ہے۔
(a) ایجاد (b) ✓ دریافت (c) موجد (d) کوئی نہیں

60۔ چین کی کرنسی کا نام..... ہے۔
(a) چنگ چان (b) ✓ یوآن (c) یوروچن (d) ڈالر

61۔ سعودی عرب کی کرنسی..... ہے۔
(a) ✓ سعودی ریال (b) سعودی درہم (c) سعودی روپیہ (d) روپیہ

62۔ اسرائیل نے..... کے علاقوں پر قبضہ کیا۔
(a) انڈیا (b) سعودی عرب (c) ✓ فلسطین (d) کویت

63۔ امریکہ کے شہر نیویارک میں عالمی تجارتی مرکز پر..... 2001ء میں حملے ہوئے۔
(a) ✓ 11 ستمبر (b) 12 ستمبر (c) 9 ستمبر (d) 8 ستمبر

64۔ سو سال کے عرصے کو..... کہتے ہیں۔
(a) عیسوی (b) ✓ صدی (c) ہزاروی (d) ہجری

65۔ چاند، سورج ستاروں اور سیاروں کے نظام کو..... کہتے ہیں۔
(a) ✓ شمسی نظام (b) فلکی نظام (c) چاند کا نظام (d) نجومی نظام

66۔ خون..... کی وجہ سے سرخ ہوتا ہے۔
(a) سفید خلیوں (b) ✓ ہیموگلوبن (c) ہیمونائیٹریٹ (d) امونیم آکسائیڈ

67۔ ڈینگی بخار خاص قسم کے..... کے کاٹنے کی وجہ سے ہوتا ہے۔
(a) ✓ مچھر (b) کتا (c) سانپ (d) بچھو

68۔ دنیا کی بلند ترین چوٹی کا نام..... ہے۔
(a) مکشپوری (b) کے ٹو (c) ✓ ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ (d) ہمالیہ

69۔ ..... نے الیکٹرانک ٹیکنالوجی میں بہت ترقی کی۔
(a) ✓ جاپان (b) انڈونیشیا (c) پاکستان (d) انڈیا

70۔ یورپی ممالک کی کرنسی..... ہے۔
(a) ڈالر (b) ریال (c) پاؤنڈ (d) ✓ یورو

71- چاند ایک سال میں زمین کے گرد کتنے چکر مکمل کرتا ہے؟
(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) ✓ 13

72- دنیا کا اوسط درجہ حرارت کتنے ڈگری فارن ہائیٹ ہے؟
(a) 60°F (b) 65°F (c) ✓ 59°F (d) 71°F

73- برصغیر میں پہلا مارشل لاء کب لگا؟
(a) 1971ء (b) ✓1919ء (c) 1982ء (d) 1930ء

74- دنیا کی سب سے پہلی یونیورسٹی کہاں قائم کی گئی؟
(a) لاہور (b) پشاور (c) ✓ٹیکسلا (d) کراچی

75- چاول سب سے زیادہ کہاں پیدا ہوتا ہے؟
(a) انڈیا میں (b) پاکستان میں (c) ✓چین میں (d) ویت نام میں

76- پہلا ٹیلی فون کب ایجاد ہوا؟
(a) 18899ء میں (b) 1890ء میں (c) 1870ء میں (d) ✓1876ء میں

77- سب سے زیادہ بھینس کا دودھ کون سا ملک پیدا کرتا ہے؟
(a) چین (b) ✓انڈیا (c) پاکستان (d) روس

78- ان میں سے کون سا جانور سست ترین ہے؟
(a) کچھوا (b) ✓گھونگا (c) گائے (d) مینڈک

79- کون سا کھیل ایسا ہے جسے مرد اور عورتیں مل کر کھیلتے ہیں؟
(a) ✓کارروف بال (b) کرکٹ (c) ہاکی (d) فٹ بال

80- بارش کے پانی میں وٹامن بی کتنا ہوتا ہے۔
(a) 17% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) ✓12%

81- پوری زندگی میں ایک انسان کتنے پاؤنڈ خوراک کھاتا ہے؟
(a) 6000 (b) 5999 (c) 5679 (d) ✓70000

82- آپکا دماغ آپکے جسم کی کتنے فیصد آکسیجن استعمال کرتا ہے؟
(a) 30 (b) 50 (c) 10 (d) ✓25

83- انسانی جسم میں پائے جانے والے ڈی این اے کی اوسط لمبائی کتنی ہوتی ہے۔
(a) 15انچ (b) ✓2انچ (c) 17انچ (d) 3انچ

84- کس پرندے کا گھونسلہ نہیں ہوتا؟
(a) الو (b) طوطا (c) ✓کوئل (d) بلبل

85- پشتو شاعر سمندر خان سمندر نے کلمہ طیبہ کی تفسیر کتنے اشعار میں لکھی؟
(a) 30000 (b) 10000 (c) 29000 (d) ✓20000

86- دنیا کے تمام سمندروں کی اوسط گہرائی کتنی ہے؟
(a) 5 میل (b) 3 میل (c) ✓2 میل (d) 8 میل

87- انسان ایک منٹ میں کتنی بار پلک جھپکتا ہے؟

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(a) ✓ 10بار (b) 25بار (c) 15بار (d) 30بار

88- انسانی جسم کی فیکٹری کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(a) معدے کو (b) دل کو (c) ✓ جگر کو (d) گلے کو

89- کون سا پرندہ اڑتا بھی ہے، انڈے بھی دیتا ہے اور دودھ بھی دیتا ہے؟

(a) کبوتر (b) ✓ چمگادڑ (c) الو (d) کوئل

90- برصغیر کی ریاست بھوپال میں کتنے سال تک عورتوں نے حکمرانی کی؟

(a) ✓ 300سال (b) 250سال (c) 200سال (d) 125سال

91- مکڑی کی کتنی آنکھیں ہوتی ہیں؟

(a) 5 (b) ✓ 8 (c) 9 (d) 3

92- سورج کی کشش ثقل زمین سے کتنے گنا زیادہ ہے؟

(a) ✓ 25 (b) 30 (c) 28 (d) 40

93- کون سا ایسا ملک ہے جہاں کوئی دریا نہیں؟

(a) ✓ سعودی عرب (b) چین (c) بھارت (d) اٹلی

94- سب سے پہلے پاکستان میں مصر کا سفارتخانہ کب قائم ہوا تھا۔

(a) 20اکتوبر1958ء کو (b) 30اکتوبر1977ء کو (c) ✓ 19اکتوبر1947ء کو (d) 14اگست1947ء کو

95- پاکستان کے کونسے شہر کو ٹینکوں کا قبرستان کہا جاتا ہے؟

(a) سرگودھا (b) ✓ چونڈہ (c) لاہور (d) کراچی

96- کتنے سالوں کے بعد ایک ہجری سال زیادہ ہو جاتا ہے؟

(a) 20عیسوی (b) 30عیسوی (c) 50عیسوی (d) ✓ 33عیسوی

97- دنیا کے کتنے عجائب میں اہرام مصر ابھی تک باقی ہیں؟

(a) 8قدیم عجائب (b) ✓ 7قدیم عجائب (c) 10قدیم عجائب (d) 15قدیم عجائب

98- انسان نے جب چاند پر قدم رکھا اس وقت چاند کی تاریخ کتنی تھی۔

(a) 7جمادی الاول (b) 10جمادی الاول (c) ✓ 5جمادی الاول (d) 15جمادی الاول

99- بلی کو بدہضمی ہو تو کیا کھاتی ہے؟

(a) ✓ گھاس (b) روٹی (c) دودھ (d) پتے

100- کس جانور کی گردن نہیں ہوتی؟

(a) کچھوے کی (b) ✓ مینڈک کی (c) چیونٹی کی (d) سانپ کی

101- ریشم کا کیڑا پوری زندگی میں کتنے گز ریشم پیدا کرتا ہے؟

(a) 1 گز (b) 1500 گز (c) ✓ 1000 گز (d) 2000 گز

102- سب سے زیادہ چمکتا سیارہ کونسا ہے؟

(a) مریخ (b) ✓ زہرہ (c) سورج (d) پلوٹو

103- سب سے بڑا گھونسلہ کونسا پرندہ بناتا ہے؟

(a) چڑیا (b) عقاب (c) الو (d) ✓ ٹرمائس

104- انسانی جسم کی سب سے چھوٹی ہڈی سٹیپس ہے، وہ کہاں موجود ہے؟

(a) ✓ کان میں (b) گلے میں (c) ناک میں (d) ہاتھ میں

105- کون سا دریا ایکویٹر کو دو دفعہ کاٹتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ دریائے کانگو (ب) دریائے اوپ (ج) دریائے چناب (د) دریائے ایمیزون

106- دریائے ایمیزون کہاں گرتا ہے؟

(الف) بحرالکاہل (ب) بحرالہند (ج) ✓ بحراوقیانوس (د) کوئی نہیں

107- دنیا میں خشکی کا سب سے بڑا ٹکڑا کون سا ہے؟

(الف) براعظم افریقہ (ب) براعظم امریکہ (ج) ✓ براعظم ایشیا (د) کوئی نہیں

108- کون سی آبنائے سری لنکا کو بھارت سے جدا کرتی ہے؟

(الف) ✓ آبنائے پاک (ب) آبنائے بنگال (د) آبنائے ہند (ج) کوئی نہیں

109- دنیا کی سب سے بڑی جہازی نہر کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) نہر پانامہ (ب) ✓ نہر سویز (د) نہر مانچسٹر (ج) نہر چین

110- پاکستان کے سب سے بڑے ساحلی صوبہ کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) پنجاب (ب) ✓ بلوچستان (د) سندھ (ج) کوئی نہیں

111- دریائے فرات کہاں سے نکلتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ ترکی (ب) عراق (د) شام (ج) ایران

112- دنیا کا سب سے گہرا سمندر کون سا ہے؟

(الف) بحیرہ ہند (ب) بحراوقیانوس (د) بحرچین (ج) ✓ بحرالکاہل

113- بین الاقوامی دریا کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) دریائے سندھ (ب) دریائے آمو (د) ✓ دریائے ڈینیوب (ج) کوئی نہیں

114- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا جزیرہ کون سا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ گرین لینڈ (ب) انڈیمان (د) سری لنکا (ج) سماٹرا

115- خط استوا کی لمبائی بتایئے؟

(الف) 23301 میل (ب) 26501 میل (د) 24100 میل (ج) ✓ 24901 میل

116- ایشیا کی دوسری بلند چوٹی کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) ✓ کے ٹو (ب) ترچ میر (د) نانگا پربت (ج) ملکہ پربت

117- k-2 کو کس دوسرے نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ (ب) ترچ میر (د)✓ گڈون آسٹن (ج) نانگا پربت

118- ایشیا کی سب سے بڑی جھیل کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) سفر (ب) سگکوریہ (د)✓ کیسپین (ج) سیف الملوک

119- کس بندرگاہ کو "بحیرہ عرب کی کنجی" کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف)✓ عدن (ب) جدہ (د) دبئی (ج) مسقط

120- صحرائے گوبی کہاں ہے؟

(الف) روس اور منگولیا (ب) پاکستان اور چین (د) چین اور کازکستان (ج)✓ منگولیا اور چین

121- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ پہاڑ کس ملک میں ہیں؟

(الف) چین (ب)✓ سوئٹزرلینڈ (د) بھارت (ج) پاکستان

122- دریائے فرات کہاں سے نکلتا ہے؟

(الف) دجلہ (ب) مصر (د) ایران (ج)✓ ترکی

123- پاکستان کے سب سے بڑے ڈیم کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) وارسک ڈیم (ب) منگلا ڈیم (د) بھاشا ڈیم (ج)✓ تربیلا ڈیم

124- بلحاظ بلندی دنیا کے سب سے بڑے ڈیم کا کیا نام ہے؟

(الف) بولڈ ڈیم (ب)✓ انگوری ڈیم (د) بھاشا ڈیم (ج) تربیلا ڈیم

125- دنیا کی سب سے خطرناک چوٹی کا نام کیا ہے؟

(الف) ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ (ب) کے۔ٹو (د) ملکہ پربت (ج)✓ نانگا پربت

126- چین کے کس دریا کو "آفت چین" کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) دریائے سندھ (ب) دریائے ایمزون (د) دریائے چین (ج)✓ دریائے ہوانگ ہو

127- دنیا کی سب سے بلند چوٹی ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ کو سب سے پہلے کب سر کیا گیا؟

(الف) 29 مئی 1951 (ب) 29 مئی 1952 (د)✓ 29 مئی 1953 (ج) 29 مئی 1954

128- حجاز کی بندرگاہ جدہ کس بحیرہ کے ساحل پر ہے؟

(الف)✓ بحیرہ احمر (ب) بحیرہ قلزم (د) بحیرہ عرب (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

129- افغانستان اور پاکستان کے درمیان کون سا دریا بہتا ہے؟

(الف) دریائے سوات (ب) دریائے قندھار (د) دریائے بگرام (ج)✓ دریائے کابل

130- کوہ سینا کس ملک میں ہے؟

(الف)✓ مصر (ب) اسرائیل (د) شام (ج) ایران

131- نہر زبیدہ کس نے بنوائی تھی؟

(الف) ملکہ نور جہاں (ب) ملکہ رضیہ سلطانہ

(د) ملکہ رانی (ج)✓ خلیفہ ہارون الرشید کی ملکہ زبیدہ نے

132- بتایئے دریائے نیل کے کس مقام پر اس دریا کا سب سے بڑا بند باندھا گیا ہے؟

(الف) قاہرہ (ب) ✓ اسوان (د) سکندریہ (ج) کوئی نہیں

133- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا "جزیرہ نما" کون سا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ عرب (ب) ایران (د) سری لنکا (ج) بنگال

134- دنیا کا سب سے ٹھنڈا ریگستان کون سا ہے؟

(الف) صحرائے تھل (ب) صحرائے اعظم (د) ✓ صحرائے گوبی (ج) صحرائے لوط

135- افغانستان کے سب سے بڑے پہاڑ کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) کوہ قراقرم (ب) کوہ ہمالیہ (د) کوہ کابل (ج) ✓ کوہ ہندوکش

136- دنیا کی سب سے بڑی خلیج کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) خلیج بنگال (ب) ✓ خلیج میکسیکو (د) خلیج فارس (ج) خلیج پانامہ

137- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا بیراج کونسا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ سکھر بیراج (ب) تربیلا بیراج (د) ایلائیڈ بیراج (ج) سندھ بیراج

138- "Black Hills" (کالی پہاڑیوں) کا سلسلہ کہاں ہے؟

(الف) ✓ برطانیہ (ب) امریکہ (د) چین (ج) بنگال

139- منگلا ڈیم سطح سمندر سے کتنے فٹ بلند ہے؟

(الف) 370 فٹ بلند (ب) ✓ 360 فٹ بلند (د) 380 فٹ بلند (ج) 365 فٹ بلند

140- کون سا پل ایشیا کو یورپ سے ملاتا ہے؟

(الف) گولڈن گیٹ (ب) گولڈن بریج (د) استنبول بریج (ج) ✓ گولڈن ہارپ

141- دنیا کتنے براعظموں پر مشتمل ہے؟

(الف) پانچ (ب) چھ (د) چار (ج) ✓ سات

142- سب سے چھوٹے براعظم کا نام بتائیں؟

(الف) براعظم انٹارکٹیکا (ب) براعظم یورپ (د) ✓ براعظم آسٹریلیا (ج) شمالی امریکہ

143- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا مجموعہ جزائر کون سا ہے؟

(الف) مالدیپ (ب) ملائیشیا (د) فلپائن (ج) ✓ انڈونیشیا

144- دنیا کی سب سے چھوٹی خودمختار ریاست کون سی ہے؟

(الف) مالدیپ (ب) فلپائن (د) ✓ ویٹی کن سٹی سٹیٹ (ج) کویت

145- دوملکوں کے درمیان مواصلاتی رابطہ کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) کولڈ لائن (ب) ✓ ہاٹ لائن (د) ڈیورنڈ لائن (ج) کوئی نہیں

146- آبادی کے لحاظ سے اسلامی دنیا کے سب سے بڑے شہر کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) ✓ کراچی (ب) قاہرہ (د) شنگھائی (ج) دمشق

147- دنیا کا بلند ترین ڈیم کون سا ہے؟

(الف) تربیلا ڈیم (ب) ✓ روگن ڈیم (د) راول ڈیم (ج) اسوان ڈیم

148- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ اون کس ملک میں پیدا ہوتی ہے؟
(الف) ✓ آسٹریلیا (ب) پاکستان (د) افغانستان (ج) روس

149- پاکستان کے کس دریا کو اباسین بھی کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) دریائے چناب (ب) دریائے جہلم (د) دریائے سوات (ج) ✓ دریائے سندھ

150- دنیا کے کل رقبہ میں پہاڑوں کا رقبہ کتنا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ پانچواں حصہ (ب) دسواں حصہ (د) آٹھواں حصہ (ج) ساتواں حصہ

151- آتش فشاں پہاڑ کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(الف) وہ پہاڑ جو معدنیات سے بھرپور ہوتا ہے (ب) ✓ وہ پہاڑ جو لاوا اگلتا ہے
(د) وہ پہاڑ جو درمیان سے پھٹا ہوا ہو (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

152- اطلس پہاڑ کس براعظم میں واقع ہے؟
(الف) امریکہ (ب) ایشیاء (د) ✓ افریقہ (ج) یورپ

153- براعظم جنوبی امریکہ کے کون کون سے ممالک خط استوا پر واقع ہیں؟
(الف) ایکواڈور، کینیڈا، کولمبیا (ب) ایکواڈور، برازیل، امریکہ
(د) آسٹریلیا، برازیل، کولمبیا (ج) ✓ ایکواڈور، برازیل، کولمبیا

154- کس ملک کا صدر مقام رباط اور بڑا شہر کاسابلانکا ہے؟
(الف) مالدیپ (ب) اردن (د) ✓ مراکش (ج) شام

155- جاپانیوں کے عقیدے کے مطابق اس پہاڑ کا نام بتایئے جس پر دیوتا رہتے ہیں؟
(الف) کوہ جاپان (ب) ✓ کوہ فیوجی (د) کوہ ٹوکیو (ج) کوہ ناگاساکی

156- عرض بلد کا کون سا خط کینیڈا اور امریکہ کے مابین سرحد قائم کرتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ 49واں متوازن خط (ب) 50واں استوائی خط (د) 51واں متوازن خط (ج) 52واں متوازن خط

157- بلادالسون کس ملک کا قدیم نام ہے؟
(الف) مالدیپ (ب) اردن (د) ایتھوپیا (ج) ✓ سوڈان

158- نہر پانامہ کی لمبائی بتایئے؟
(الف) 30 میل (ب) 40 میل (د) 45 میل (ج) ✓ 50 میل

159- دنیا کے دو بڑے سمندروں بحرالکاہل اور بحراوقیانوس کو کونسی نہر باہم ملاتی ہے؟
(الف) نہر سویز (ب) نہر اردن (د) ✓ نہر پانامہ (ج) کوئی نہیں

160- سٹی آف ڈیوڈ کس شہر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ بیت اللحم، اسرائیل (ب) دمشق، شام (د) استنبول، ترکی (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

161- مسلم ممالک میں دنیا کا کتنے فیصد تیل نکلتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ تقریباً 40 فیصد (ب) تقریباً 50 فیصد (د) تقریباً 60 فیصد (ج) تقریباً 70 فیصد

162- ریاست ہائے متحدہ امریکہ کی کل کتنی ریاستیں ہیں؟

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(الف) قاہرہ (ب) ✓ اسوان (د) سکندریہ (ج) کوئی نہیں

133- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا "جزیرہ نما" کون سا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ عرب (ب) ایران (د) سری لنکا (ج) بنگال

134- دنیا کا سب سے ٹھنڈا ریگستان کون سا ہے؟
(الف) صحرائے تھل (ب) صحرائے اعظم (د) ✓ صحرائے گوبی (ج) صحرائے لوط

135- افغانستان کے سب سے بڑے پہاڑ کا نام بتایئے؟
(الف) کوہ قراقرم (ب) کوہ ہمالیہ (د) کوہ کابل (ج) ✓ کوہ ہندوکش

136- دنیا کی سب سے بڑی خلیج کا نام بتایئے؟
(الف) خلیج بنگال (ب) ✓ خلیج میکسیکو (د) خلیج فارس (ج) خلیج پانامہ

137- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا بیراج کونسا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ سکھر بیراج (ب) ستلج بیراج (د) ایلائیڈ بیراج (ج) سندھ بیراج

138- "Black Hills" (کالی پہاڑیوں) کا سلسلہ کہاں ہے؟
(الف) ✓ برطانیہ (ب) امریکہ (د) چین (ج) بنگال

139- منگلا ڈیم سطح سمندر سے کتنے فٹ بلند ہے؟
(الف) 370 فٹ بلند (ب) ✓ 360 فٹ بلند (د) 380 فٹ بلند (ج) 365 فٹ بلند

140- کون سا پل ایشیا کو یورپ سے ملاتا ہے؟
(الف) گولڈن گیٹ (ب) گولڈن بریج (د) استنبول بریج (ج) ✓ گولڈن ہارپ

141- دنیا کتنے براعظموں پر مشتمل ہے؟
(الف) پانچ (ب) چھ (د) چار (ج) ✓ سات

142- سب سے چھوٹے براعظم کا نام بتائیں؟
(الف) براعظم انٹارکٹیکا (ب) براعظم یورپ (د) ✓ براعظم آسٹریلیا (ج) شمالی امریکہ

143- دنیا کا سب سے بڑا مجموعہ جزائر کون سا ہے؟
(الف) مالدیپ (ب) ملائیشیا (د) فلپائن (ج) ✓ انڈونیشیا

144- دنیا کی سب سے چھوٹی خودمختار ریاست کون سی ہے؟
(الف) مالدیپ (ب) فلپائن (د) ✓ ویٹی کن سٹی سٹیٹ (ج) کویت

145- دو ملکوں کے درمیان مواصلاتی رابطہ کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) کولڈ لائن (ب) ✓ ہاٹ لائن (د) ڈیورنڈ لائن (ج) کوئی نہیں

146- آبادی کے لحاظ سے اسلامی دنیا کے سب سے بڑے شہر کا نام بتایئے؟
(الف) ✓ کراچی (ب) قاہرہ (د) شنگھائی (ج) دمشق

147- دنیا کا بلند ترین ڈیم کون سا ہے؟
(الف) تربیلا ڈیم (ب) ✓ روگن ڈیم (د) راول ڈیم (ج) اسوان ڈیم

148- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ اون کس ملک میں پیدا ہوتی ہے؟
(الف) ✓ آسٹریلیا (ب) پاکستان (د) افغانستان (ج) روس

149- پاکستان کے کس دریا کو اباسین بھی کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) دریائے چناب (ب) دریائے جہلم (د) دریائے سوات (ج) ✓ دریائے سندھ

150- دنیا کے کل رقبہ میں پہاڑوں کا رقبہ کتنا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ پانچواں حصہ (ب) دسواں حصہ (د) آٹھواں حصہ (ج) ساتواں حصہ

151- آتش فشاں پہاڑ کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(الف) وہ پہاڑ جو معدنیات سے بھرپور ہوتا ہے (ب) ✓ وہ پہاڑ جو لاوا اگلتا ہے
(ج) کوئی بھی نہیں (د)

152- اطلس پہاڑ کس براعظم میں واقع ہے؟
(الف) امریکہ (ب) ایشیاء (د) ✓ افریقہ (ج) یورپ

153- براعظم جنوبی امریکہ کے کون کون سے ممالک خط استوا پر واقع ہیں؟
(الف) ایکواڈور' کینیڈا' کولمبیا (ب) ایکواڈور' برازیل' امریکہ
(د) آسٹریلیا برازیل' کولمبیا (ج) ✓ ایکواڈور' برازیل' کولمبیا

154- کس ملک کا صدر مقام رباط اور بڑا شہر کاسابلانکا ہے؟
(الف) مالدیپ (ب) اردن (د) ✓ مراکش (ج) شام

155- جاپانیوں کے عقیدے کے مطابق اس پہاڑ کا نام بتایئے جس پر دیوتا رہتے ہیں؟
(الف) کوہ جاپان (ب) ✓ کوہ فیوجی (د) کوہ ٹوکیو (ج) کوہ ناگاساکی

156- عرض بلد کا کون سا خط کینیڈا اور امریکہ کے مابین سرحد قائم کرتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ 49واں متوازن خط (ب) 50واں استوائی خط (د) 51واں متوازن خط (ج) 52واں متوازن خط

157- بلادالسون کس ملک کا قدیم نام ہے؟
(الف) مالدیپ (ب) اردن (د) ایتھوپیا (ج) ✓ سوڈان

158- نہر پانامہ کی لمبائی بتایئے؟
(الف) 30 میل (ب) 40 میل (د) 45 میل (ج) ✓ 50 میل

159- دنیا کے دو بڑے سمندروں بحرالکاہل اور بحراوقیانوس کو کونسی نہر باہم ملاتی ہے؟
(الف) نہر سویز (ب) نہر اردن (د) ✓ نہر پانامہ (ج) کوئی نہیں

160- سٹی آف ڈیوڈ کس شہر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ بیت اللحم' اسرائیل (ب) دمشق، شام (د) استنبول، ترکی (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

161- مسلم ممالک میں دنیا کا کتنے فیصد تیل نکلتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ تقریباً 40 فیصد (ب) تقریباً 50 فیصد (د) تقریباً 60 فیصد (ج) تقریباً 70 فیصد

162- ریاست ہائے متحدہ امریکہ کی کل کتنی ریاستیں ہیں؟

(الف) 48 ریاستیں (ب) 49 ریاستیں (د) ✓ 50 ریاستیں (ج) 51 ریاستیں

164- درہ خیبر کی بلندی کتنی ہے؟
(الف) 3,210 فٹ (ب) 3,000 فٹ (د) 3,940 فٹ (ج) ✓ 3,370 فٹ

165- براعظم ایشیا میں دنیا کی کل آبادی کے کتنے فیصد لوگ آباد ہیں؟
(الف) 56 فیصد (ب) 57 فیصد (د) ✓ 58 فیصد (ج) 59 فیصد

166- کونسے براعظم میں انسانی آبادی کی شرح صفر فیصد ہے؟
(الف) ✓ انٹارکٹکا (ب) یورپ (د) شمالی امریکہ (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

167- آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کا سب سے چھوٹا اسلامی ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) کویت (ب) ✓ مالدیپ (د) سری لیون (ج) فجی

168- نیاگرا آبشار کن دو ممالک کی سرحدوں پر واقع ہے؟
(الف) ✓ امریکہ، کینیڈا (ب) پاکستان، افغانستان (د) ایران، شام (ج) کینیڈا، برازیل

169- قطب شمالی میں ایک سال میں صرف ایک بار سورج کب طلوع ہوتا ہے؟
(الف) طلوع 21 اپریل (ب) ✓ طلوع 21 مارچ (د) طلوع 17 مئی (ج) طلوع 29 فروری

170- البانیہ کے دارالحکومت کا نام کیا ہے؟
(الف) مالٹا (ب) دمشق (د) ✓ ترانا (ج) قاہرہ

171- نیپال کے دارالحکومت کا نام کیا ہے؟
(الف) ترانا (ب) ڈھاکہ (د) دہلی (ج) ✓ کھٹمنڈو

172- کینیڈا کے دارالحکومت کا نام کیا ہے؟
(الف) ترانا (ب) ریاض (د) ✓ اٹاوہ (ج) مونٹریال

173- مصر کے دارالحکومت کا نام کیا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ قاہرہ (ب) دمشق (د) کراچی (ج) تہران

174- شام کے دارالحکومت کا نام کیا ہے؟
(الف) بغداد (ب) ار (د) ✓ دمشق (ج) کاسابلانکا

175- عالم اسلام کی پہلی خاتون وزیراعظم کون تھیں؟
(الف) خالدہ ضیاء (ب) ✓ بینظیر بھٹو (د) حسینہ واجد (ج) کوئی نہیں

176- اسلامی دنیا کی سب سے بلند عمارت کون سی ہے؟
(الف) ✓ برج الخلیفہ دبئی (ب) ایم سی بی ٹاور کراچی
(د) پیٹروناس ٹاور قاہرہ (ج) ملائیشیا کا پیٹروناس ٹاور

177- مُردوں کا شہر کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(الف) ہڑپہ (ب) مہرگڑھ (د) ٹیکسلا (ج) ✓ موہنجوداڑو

178- بازاروں کا شہر کونسا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ قاہرہ (ب) کراچی (د) ڈھاکہ (ج) پیرس

179- روشنیوں کا شہر کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) ✓ کراچی (ب) لاہور (د) قاہرہ (ج) پیرس

180- خوشبوؤں کا شہر کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) کراچی (ب) قاہرہ (د) ڈھاکہ (ج) ✓ پیرس

181- عقابوں کا شہر کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) ✓ سرگودھا (ب) ملتان (د) سیالکوٹ (ج) پشاور

182- کالجوں کا شہر کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) کراچی (ب) سرگودھا (د) ✓ لاہور (ج) پشاور

183- مسجدوں کا شہر کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) قاہرہ (ب) ریاض (د) جدہ (ج) ✓ ڈھاکہ

184- بھارت کا مقدس دریا کون سا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ دریائے گنگا (ب) دریائے جمنا (د) دریائے سرسوتی (ج) دریائے راوی

185- امریکہ کا قومی قبرستان کہاں واقع ہے؟

(الف) ✓ واشنگٹن (ب) لاس اینجلس (د) ہالی ووڈ (ج) شکاگو

186- جرمنی کو تقسیم کرنے والی دیوار برلن کب تعمیر کی گئی؟

(الف) 1965ء (ب) 1962ء (د) ✓ 1961ء (ج) 1960ء

187- (ڈیورنڈ لائن) افغانستان اور پاکستان کے مابین سرحدی خط' اس کی نشاندہی کس سال میں سر مورٹیمر ڈیورنڈ نے کی؟

(الف) 1895ء (ب) ✓ 1893ء (د) 1897ء (ج) 1898ء

188- (میکمنیاٹ لائن) جرمنی کی سرحدی لائن' یہ سوئٹزرلینڈ سے لکسمبرگ تک چلی جاتی ہے یہ کب تعمیر کی گئی؟

(الف) ✓ 1929ء تا 1936ء تک (ب) 1930ء تا 1936ء تک

(د) 1928ء تا 1935ء تک (ج) 1929ء تا 1930ء تک

189- (میکموہن لائن) ہندوستان اور کس ملک کے مابین سرحدی خط ہے؟

(الف) بنگلا دیش (ب) پاکستان (د) نیپال (ج) ✓ عوامی جمہوریہ چین

190- (ریڈ کلف لائن) پاکستان اور بھارت کے مابین سرحدی خط کی نشاندہی 1947ء میں کس نے کی؟

(الف) سر ڈیورنڈ (ب) سر جون کلف (د) ✓ سر ریڈ کلف (ج) کوئی نہیں

191- ایشیائے کوچک کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) ✓ ترکی (ب) شام (د) کردستان (ج) عراق

192- دنیا کے کسی ایسے شہر کا نام بتایئے جس کے عوام کشتیوں میں سفر کرتے ہیں؟

(الف) جنیوا (ب) لندن (د) ایمسٹرڈیم (ج) ✓ وینس

فرانس کی دلہن کس شہر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) لندن (ب) کینز (د)✓ پیرس (ج) کوئی نہیں

194- سات پہاڑوں کا شہر کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) لندن (ب) گلاسکو (د)✓ روم (ج) نینی تال

195- کپاس پیدا کرنے والے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) چین (ب) روس (د)✓ پاکستان (ج) بھارت

196- پام آئل پیدا کرنے والے دنیا کے سب سے بڑے ملک کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف)✓ ملائیشیا (ب) نائجیریا (د) آئیوری کوسٹ (ج) زائر

197- اسلامی کیلنڈر کو کس نام سے پکارا اور لکھا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) سن قمری (ب) سن ہجری (د)✓ الف ب دونوں (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

198- کس تقویم میں سال کا وقت سورج کے گرد زمین کی گردش کے حساب سے مقرر کیا گیا ہے؟

(الف)✓ عیسوی کیلنڈر (ب) اسلامی کیلنڈر (د) ہندی کیلنڈر (ج) جاپانی کیلنڈر

199- کس کیلنڈر کے پہلے چھ ماہ کے دنوں کی تعداد 31 اگلے پانچ ماہ کے ایام 30 اور آخری مہینے کے ایام 29 ہوتے ہیں؟

(الف) ہندی کیلنڈر (ب)✓ ایرانی کیلنڈر (د) جاپانی کیلنڈر (ج) کوئی نہیں

200- کس کیلنڈر کے سالوں کے نام مختلف جانوروں کے نام پر رکھے جاتے ہیں؟

(الف) عیسوی کیلنڈر (ب) ہندی کیلنڈر (د) اسلامی کیلنڈر (ج)✓ چینی کیلنڈر

201- ماہرین کے مطابق زمین کتنے سال قبل ظہور پذیر ہوئی؟

(الف) 2.5 بلین سال قبل مسیح (ب)✓ 4.6 بلین سال قبل مسیح

(د) 5.2 بلین سال قبل مسیح (ج) 3.5 بلین سال قبل مسیح

202- ماہرین کے مطابق سمندری پانیوں میں نیلگوں مائل سبز رنگ کے کائی نما پودے نے کب جنم لیا۔

(الف)✓ 3 ملین سال قبل مسیح (ب) 4 ملین سال قبل مسیح

(د) 5 ملین سال قبل مسیح (ج) 6 ملین سال قبل مسیح

203- ابتدائی دور کے جوڑ ھانچے دریافت ہوئے ماہرین کے مطابق وہ کتنے قبل مسیح کے دور سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں؟

(الف) 300 ملین سال (ب) 400 ملین سال (د) 500 ملین سال (ج)✓ 600 ملین سال

204- انسان نے آگ اور اوزاروں کا استعمال کب شروع کیا؟

(الف) 5 لاکھ قبل مسیح (ب) 6 لاکھ قبل مسیح (د)✓ 7 لاکھ قبل مسیح (ج) 8 لاکھ قبل مسیح

205- نیم مستقل زرعی کاشت کا آغاز کب ہوا؟

(الف)✓ 10,000 قبل مسیح (ب) 8,000 قبل مسیح (د) 5,000 قبل مسیح (ج) 3,000 قبل مسیح

206- طوفان نوح علیہ السلام کس زمانے میں آیا؟

(الف) 3535 قبل مسیح (ب) 3434 قبل مسیح (د)✓ 3232 قبل مسیح (ج) 3333 قبل مسیح

207- وادی سندھ کی تہذیب نے کب فروغ پایا؟

(الف) 1000 قبل مسیح (ب)✓ 3000 قبل مسیح (د) 2000 قبل مسیح (ج) کوئی نہیں

208- قوم اسرائیل مصر میں کس زمانے میں غلام بنالی گئی؟
(الف) ✓ 2000 تا 1500 ق م (ب) 2000 تا 1000 ق م
(د) 1700 تا 1500 ق م (ج) 1800 تا 1200 ق م

209- یونان میں قدیم اولمپک کھیلوں کا آغاز کب ہوا؟
(الف) 500 تا 400 ق م (ب) ✓ 700 تا 400 ق م
(د) 600 تا 400 ق م (ج) 800 تا 400 ق م

210- کس زمانے میں روم شہر آباد ہوا؟
(الف) 600 ق م (ب) 500 ق م (د) 800 ق م (ج) ✓ 700 ق م

211- عظیم دیوار چین کی تعمیر کب شروع ہوئی؟
(الف) 150 ق م (ب) 200 ق م (د) 215 ق م (ج) ✓ 250 ق م

213- انسان نے کاغذ کا استعمال کب شروع کیا؟
(الف) 150 تا 55 ق م (ب) 140 تا 52 ق م (د) ✓ 100 تا 51 ق م (ج) 130 تا 53 ق م

214- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ اسلام کس سال پیدا ہوئے؟
(الف) سن 2 عیسوی (ب) ✓ سن 1 عیسوی (د) سن 3 عیسوی (ج) سن 4 عیسوی

215- واسکوڈے گاما نے ہندوستان کا بحری راستہ کب دریافت کیا؟
(الف) ✓ 1497ء (ب) 1498ء (د) 1499ء (ج) 1500ء

216- پرتگیزوں نے ہندوستان میں پہلی نوآبادی کب قائم کی؟
(الف) 1497ء (ب) ✓ 1498ء (د) 1499ء (ج) 1500ء

217- پرتگیزوں نے کالی کٹ کے مقام پر پہلی ہندوستانی فیکٹری کب قائم کی؟
(الف) 1497ء (ب) 1498ء (د) 1499ء (ج) ✓ 1500ء

218- عیسائی مشنری کی دربار اکبری (ہندوستان) میں آمد کب ہوئی؟
(الف) 1591ء (ب) ✓ 1590ء (د) 1595ء (ج) 1605ء

219- عیسائی مشنری وفد کی دربار اکبری میں دوبارہ آمد کس سال ہوئی؟
(الف) 1591ء (ب) 1590ء (د) ✓ 1594ء (ج) 1600ء

220- برطانوی ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کی بنیاد کب رکھی گئی؟
(الف) ✓ 1600ء (ب) 1602ء (د) 1604ء (ج) 1608ء

221- ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کا پہلا سمندری سفر کس سال شروع ہوا؟
(الف) 1600ء (ب) ✓ 1602ء (د) 1604ء (ج) 1608ء

223- ڈبلیو ہاکنز دربار جہانگیری (ہندوستان) میں کب حاضر ہوا؟
(الف) 1600ء (ب) 1602ء (د) 1604ء (ج) ✓ 1608ء

224- سورت میں انگریزوں نے پہلی فیکٹری کب قائم کی؟

(الف) 1601ء (ب) 1602ء (د) 1603ء (ج) 1609ء ✓

225- گیلیلیو نے دوربین کب ایجاد کی؟
(الف) 1601ء (ب) 1602ء (د) 1603ء (ج) 1609ء ✓

226- نیپیئر نے لوگرتھم کی ترقی یافتہ شکل کب ایجاد کی؟
(الف) 1613ء (ب) 1614ء ✓ (د) 1615ء (ج) 1616ء

227- سر تھامس رو کی دربار جہانگیری میں حاضری اور تجارتی مراعات حاصل کرنے کا واقعہ کب پیش آیا؟
(الف) 1613ء (ب) 1614ء (د) 1615ء ✓ (ج) 1616ء

228- ممتاز محل ملکہ ہندوستان جس کی یاد میں شاہجہان نے تاج محل جیسی عالیشان اور شاہکار عمارت تعمیر کروائی کب فوت ہوئیں؟
(الف) 1613ء (ب) 1614ء (د) 1631ء ✓ (ج) 1634ء

229- مشہور ہندوستانی شہر اور بندرہ گاہ کولکتہ کی بنیاد کب رکھی گئی؟
(الف) 1698ء ✓ (ب) 1655ء (د) 1631ء (ج) 1634ء

230- برطانوی پارلیمنٹ نے جانشینی کا قانون کب منظور کیا جسکے تحت بادشاہ کا وارث سب سے بڑا لڑکا ہوگا؟
(الف) 1701ء ✓ (ب) 1728ء (د) 1735ء (ج) 1738

231- انگریزی فوج کی پانڈی چری میں آمد کس سال ہوئی؟
(الف) 1745ء ✓ (ب) 1746ء (د) 1747ء (ج) 1748ء

232- ہندوستان میں برطانیہ اور فرانس کے مابین لڑائی کا خاتمہ کب ہوا؟
(الف) 1747ء (ب) 1748ء ✓ (د) 1749ء (ج) 1750ء

233- مشہور جرمن فلاسفر اور شاعر گوئٹے کی پیدائش کس سال ہوئی؟
(الف) 1747ء (ب) 1748ء (د) 1749ء ✓ (ج) 1750ء

234- ڈوپلیکس (فرانس) نے کرناٹک کا کنٹرول کب سنبھالا؟
(الف) 1747ء (ب) 1748ء (د) 1749ء (ج) 1750ء ✓

235- کرناٹک کی دوسری لڑائی میں انگریزوں نے کب فتح حاصل کی؟
(الف) 1751ء ✓ (ب) 1752ء (د) 1753ء (ج) 1754ء

236- رابرٹ کلائیو نے بنگال کے نواب کو جنگ پلاسی میں شکست دے کر بنگال پر کب قبضہ کیا؟
(الف) 1754ء (ب) 1755ء (د) 1756ء (ج) 1757ء ✓

237- فرانسیسیوں نے حیدر علی والی میسور سے انگریزوں کے خلاف کب مدد طلب کی؟
(الف) 1756ء (ب) 1757ء (د) 1759ء ✓ (ج) 1758ء

238- معاہدہ الہ آباد کے تحت انگریزوں نے بنگال، اڑیسہ اور بہار کا نظم ونسق کب سنبھالا؟
(الف) 1764ء (ب) 1765ء ✓ (د) 1766ء (ج) 1767ء

239- فرنچ ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کا خاتمہ کس سال ہوا؟
(الف) 1768ء (ب) 1769ء (د) 1770ء ✓ (ج) 1771ء

240- نواب اودھ کے ساتھ انگریزوں کے معاہدے کے بعد بنارس کب ان کے قبضہ میں چلا گیا؟
(الف) ✓ 1775ء (ب) 1776ء (د) 1777ء (ج) 1778ء

241- انگریزوں نے ٹیپو سلطان کے آگے ہتھیار کب ڈالے؟
(الف) 1781ء (ب) 1782ء (د) ✓ 1783 (ج) 1784ء

242- برطانوی کابینہ میں وزیر امور ہند کو کب شامل کیا گیا؟
(الف) 1781ء (ب) 1782ء (د) 1783 (ج) ✓ 1784ء

243- ٹیپو سلطان نے نظام دکن اور مرہٹوں کی مشترکہ فوج کو کب شکست دی؟
(الف) 1784ء (ب) ✓ 1785ء (د) 1786ء (ج) 1788ء

244- ٹیپو سلطان نے فرانس کی طرف سفارتی وفد کب بھجوایا؟
(الف) 1784ء (ب) 1785ء (د) ✓ 1786ء (ج) 1788ء

245- فرانس میں انقلاب کس سال برپا ہوا؟
(الف) 1785ء (ب) 1786ء (د) 1788ء (ج) ✓ 1789ء

246- انگریزوں نے سندھ کب فتح کیا؟
(الف) ✓ 1843ء (ب) 1844ء (د) 1845ء (ج) 1846ء

247- گلاب سنگھ نے جموں وکشمیر کو ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی سے 75 لاکھ میں کب خریدا؟
(الف) ✓ 1846ء (ب) 1847ء (د) 1848ء (ج) 1849ء

248- پنجاب یونیورسٹی لاہور کا قیام کب عمل میں آیا؟
(الف) 1881ء (ب) ✓ 1882 (د) 1883ء (ج) 1884ء

249- فرعون کی لاش کس عجائب گھر میں محفوظ ہے؟
(الف) سکندریہ (ب) دبئی (د) ✓ قاہرہ (ج) دوبا

250- لارڈ بیڈن پاول نے سکاؤٹ تحریک کا آغاز کس سال کیا؟
(الف) 1913ء (ب) 1920ء (د) 1906ء (ج) ✓ 1908ء

251- وٹامن سی کی دریافت کا سال بتایئے؟
(الف) ✓ 1913ء (ب) 1920ء (د) 1906ء (ج) 1908ء

252- لیگ آف نیشنز کا قیام کب عمل میں آیا اور اسکا صدر دفتر جنیوا میں قائم کیا گیا؟
(الف) 1913ء (ب) ✓ 1920ء (د) 1906ء (ج) 1908ء

253- موہنجوداڑو اور ہڑپہ کے آثار قدیمہ کس تہذیب سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟
(الف) بدھ مت (ب) ✓ وادی سندھ (د) گندھارا (ج) کوئی نہیں

254- کس سال لیگ آف نیشنز کے صدر سر آغا خان بنے؟
(الف) ✓ 1932ء (ب) 1933ء (د) 1934ء (ج) 1935ء

255- حجاز اور نجد کا موجودہ نام بدل کر کیا رکھا گیا؟

(الف) ✓ سعودی عرب (ب) یمن (د) جدہ (ج) شام

256- ایڈولف ہٹلر کس سال جرمنی کا چانسلر منتخب ہوا؟

(الف) 1932ء (ب) ✓ 1933ء (د) 1934ء (ج) 1935ء

257- کوئٹہ بلوچستان میں زلزلہ سے 50 ہزار افراد ہلاک ہوئے اور شہر کا نام و نشان مٹ گیا یہ واقعہ کس سال پیش آیا؟

(الف) 1932ء (ب) 1933ء (د) 1934ء (ج) ✓ 1935ء

258- کمپیوٹر کب ایجاد ہوا؟

(الف) ✓ 1944ء (ب) 1947 (د) 1948 (ج) 1949

259- رومانیہ، ہنگری، فن لینڈ، بلغاریہ نے معاہدہ پیرس پر دستخط کس سال کئے؟

(الف) 1944ء (ب) ✓ 1947 (د) 1948 (ج) 1949

260- ہندوستان کے راہنما مہاتما گاندھی کا قتل کب ہوا؟

(الف) 1944ء (ب) 1947 (د) ✓ 1948 (ج) 1949

261- برما اور سیلون (سری لنکا) نے انگریزوں سے آزادی کب حاصل کی؟

(الف) 1944ء (ب) 1947 (د) ✓ 1948 (ج) 1949

262- انڈونیشیا نے ہالینڈ سے آزادی کس سال حاصل کی؟

(الف) 1944ء (ب) 1947 (د) ✓ 1948 (ج) 1949

263- اسرائیلی ریاست کس براعظم میں واقع ہے؟

(الف) امریکہ (ب) افریقہ (د) یورپ (ج) ✓ ایشیاء

264- تبت چین میں کس سال شامل ہوا؟

(الف) ✓ 1951ء (ب) 1953ء (د) 1955ء (ج) 1958ء

265- لیبیا نے اٹلی سے کس سال آزادی حاصل کی؟

(الف) ✓ 1951ء (ب) 1953ء (د) 1955ء (ج) 1958ء

266- رنگین ٹیلی ویژن نشریات کا امریکہ میں آغاز کب ہوا؟

(الف) ✓ 1951ء (ب) 1953ء (د) 1955ء (ج) 1958ء

267- بنڈونگ کانفرنس کا انعقاد کب ہوا؟

(الف) 1951ء (ب) 1953ء (د) ✓ 1955ء (ج) 1958ء

268- جنوبی افریقہ کے ڈاکٹر برنارڈ نے تبدیلی قلب کا پہلا کامیاب آپریشن کب کیا؟

(الف) 1961ء (ب) 1963ء (د) 1965ء (ج) ✓ 1967ء

269- بطور ہیرو سب سے زیادہ فلموں میں کام کرنے پر کس پاکستانی اداکار کا نام گینز بک آف ورلڈ ریکارڈ میں درج ہوا؟

(الف) ✓ سلطان راہی (ب) شان (د) رنگیلا (ج) مہدی حسن

270- ارسطو کہاں کا رہنے والا تھا؟

(الف) ✓ یونان (ب) دمشق (د) مصر (ج) ترکی

271- ہندوستان کے پہلے راجہ کا نام بتایئے؟
(الف) راجہ ہری سنگھ (ب) راجہ داہر سنگھ (د) چندر جوہر سنگھ (ج)✓ چندر گپت موریہ

272- راجہ ٹوڈرمل، بیربل، حکیم ابوالفتح، ابوالفضل، فیضی، فقیر عزیز الدین، عبدالرحیم خان خاناں، تان سین اور ملا دوپیازہ کس مغل بادشاہ کے درباری تھے اور نورتنوں کے نام سے مشہور تھے؟
(الف) شہنشاہ ظہیر الدین بابر (ب) اورنگ زیب عالمگیر
(د) بادشاہ بہادر شاہ ظفر (ج)✓ شہنشاہ جلال الدین اکبر

273- ٹیپو سلطان کب اور کہاں پیدا ہوئے؟
(الف) 1750ء میں عراق (ب)✓ 1751ء میں میسور (د) 1752ء میں بغداد (ج) 1753ء میں میسور

274- بغداد شہر کی بنیاد کس نے رکھی؟
(الف) خلیفہ المہدی (ب) خلیفہ ہارون الرشید (د)✓ خلیفہ المنصور (ج) خلیفہ الامین

275- عوامی جمہوریہ چین کے پہلے وزیر اعظم کا نام بتایئے؟
(الف)✓ چواین لائی (ب) ہوجن تاؤ (د) دینگ گاؤتاؤ (ج) کوئی نہیں

276- انڈونیشیا نے کس ملک سے آزادی حاصل کی؟
(الف) چین (ب) افریقہ (د)✓ ہالینڈ (ج) سپین

277- پاکستان میں عدلیہ کی آزادی کے لئے لانگ مارچ کب ہوا؟
(الف) 16 جون 2007ء (ب)✓ 16 مارچ 2009ء (د) 18 مئی 2006ء (ج) 18 جولائی 2008ء

278- رانی لکشمی بائی کو کن ناموں سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) رمشا بائی، جھانسی کی رانی (ب)✓ گنگا بائی، جھانسی کی رانی
(د) کرشمہ بائی، جھانسی کی رانی (ج) کوئی نہیں

279- پانی پت کی دوسری لڑائی کب ہوئی؟
(الف)✓ 1556ء (ب) 1557ء (د) 1558ء (ج) 1559ء

280- اس عظیم مسلمان سپہ سالار کا نام بتائیں جنہوں نے کسی جنگ میں شکست نہ کھائی؟
(الف) حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ (ب) حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن الجراح رضی اللہ عنہ
(د) حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ (ج)✓ حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ عنہ

281- پاکستان کی پہلی کابینہ کے وزیر دفاع کون تھے؟
(الف) فیلڈ مارشل لا ایوب خان (ب)✓ خان لیاقت علی خان
(د) خواجہ ناظم الدین (ج) محمد علی بوگرہ

282- پاکستان کے پہلے وزیر خارجہ کون تھے؟
(الف) خان لیاقت علی خان (ب) ذوالفقار علی بھٹو (د)✓ سر ظفر اللہ خان (ج) سردار عبدالرب نشتر

283- پاکستان کے پہلے وزیر مواصلات کون تھے؟
(الف) سر ظفر اللہ خان (ب) راجہ نادر پرویز (د) خواجہ ناظم الدین (ج)✓ سردار عبدالرب نشتر

284- دنیا کا پہلا سکاؤٹ کون ہے؟
(الف) ✓ بیڈن پاول (ب) سر ولیئم پولارڈ (د) برنارڈ فیڈرک (ج) کوئی نہیں

285- پہلے اولمپک کھیلوں میں کھلاڑیوں کو کس درخت کی شاخوں کے ہار بطور انعام دیے گئے؟
(الف) پیپل (ب) ✓ زیتون (د) کھجور (ج) کوئی نہیں

286- جدید اولمپکس میں پہلا انعام کس دھات کا بنا ہوا ہے؟
(الف) چاندی (ب) کانسی (د) ✓ سونا (ج) لوہا

287- راکٹ بنانے والا پہلا ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ جرمنی (ب) اٹلی (د) فرانس (ج) امریکہ

288- خلا میں جانے والا پہلا جانور کونسا ہے؟
(الف) خرگوش (ب) چوہا (د) ✓ کتا (ج) بلی

289- خلا میں جانے والا پہلا انسان اور مرد کونسا ہے؟
(الف) ایڈورڈ ویلم (ب) یوری کافریڈرک (د) مائیک ایڈم (ج) ✓ یوری گاگرین

290- خلا میں جانے والی پہلی عورت کونسی ہے؟
(الف) سیلی رائیڈ (ب) اینالی فیشر (د) ✓ ویلنٹینا تریشکووا (ج) جیز کامیسر

291- دنیا کا پہلا ڈاک ٹکٹ کس نے تیار کیا؟
(الف) فریڈرک (ب) ✓ رولینڈ ہل (د) مائیک (ج) ایلگزنڈر

292- ریڈ کراس کا بانی اور پہلا رضا کار کارکن کون تھا؟
(الف) ایتھنز (ب) جارج (د) ایڈورڈ (ج) ✓ ہنری دوناں

293- شارٹ ہینڈ لکھنے والا پہلا انسان کون تھا؟
(الف) ہنری دوناں (ب) جارج ایڈیسن (د) مائیک چارلس (ج) ✓ پٹ مین

294- دنیا کی پہلی نرس بننے کا اعزاز کس شخصیت کو حاصل ہے؟
(الف) فلورنس نائٹ میئر (ب) ✓ فلورنس نائٹ انگیل (د) برینا ارنڈٹ (ج) الیزابتھ برائٹ

295- ایٹم بم بنانے والا پہلا ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ امریکہ (ب) روس (د) چین (ج) فرانس

296- ریاستہائے متحدہ امریکہ کا پہلا منتخب صدر کون تھا؟
(الف) ابراہیم لنکن (ب) جارج ایڈیسن (د) ✓ جارج واشنگٹن (ج) مائیک چارلس

297- زمانہ قدیم اور جدید کی پہلی اولمپک کھیلوں کی میزبانی کا شرف کس شہر کو حاصل ہے؟
(الف) بیجنگ (ب) لندن (د) نیویارک (ج) ایتھنز (یونان)

298- پہلے سرمائی اولمپکس کے میزبان شہر کا نام بتایئے؟
(الف) ✓ شیمونکس (فرانس) (ب) بیجنگ (چین) (د) سڈنی (آسٹریلیا) (ج) ٹوکیو (جاپان)

299- پہلے ایشیائی کھیلوں کے میزبان شہر کون سا تھا؟

(الف) ڈھاکہ بنگلا دیش (ب) ✓ نئی دہلی بھارت (د) بیجنگ چین (ج) لاہور پاکستان

300- پہلی سیف گیمز کا میزبان شہر کونسا ہے؟ 13
(الف) ڈھاکہ (بنگلا دیش) (ب) اسلام آباد (پاکستان) (د) ✓ کھٹمنڈو (نیپال) (ج) ٹوکیو (جاپان)

301- خلا میں پہلا مصنوعی سیارہ کس ملک نے مدار میں بھجوایا؟
(الف) ✓ روس (ب) چین (د) امریکہ (ج) پاکستان

302- پہلی سارک سربراہ کانفرنس کس شہر میں منعقد ہوئی؟
(الف) کھٹمنڈو نیپال (ب) ✓ ڈھاکہ بنگلہ دیش (د) ممبئی بھارت (ج) کراچی پاکستان

303- دنیا کا پہلا باضابطہ اخبار کونسا تھا؟
(الف) دی ٹائم نیوز انڈیا (ب) نیویارک ٹائم امریکہ (د) نیشنل نیوز فرانس (ج) ✓ ویکلی نیوز برطانیہ

304- مسلمانوں کی پہلی یونیورسٹی کا نام بتایئے؟
(الف) پنجاب یونیورسٹی پاکستان (ب) ✓ الکورینا مراکش
(د) محمڈن انگلو یونیورسٹی انڈیا (ج) الجامعۃ الازہر مصر

305- کاغذ پر پہلا نوٹ کس ملک نے چھاپا تھا؟
(الف) ✓ چین (ب) ڈنمارک (د) فرانس (ج) اٹلی

306- پہلی اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس کس ملک میں منعقد ہوئی؟
(الف) بغداد (عراق) (ب) جدہ (سعودی عرب) (د) ✓ رباط (مراکش) (ج) اسلام آباد (پاکستان)

307- چین کو تسلیم کرنے والا پہلا ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) انڈیا (ب) ✓ پاکستان (د) سری لنکا (ج) برطانیہ

308- دنیا کا پہلا مسلمان ملک جس نے ایٹم بم بنایا؟
(الف) ایران (ب) شمالی کوریا (د) ترکی (ج) ✓ پاکستان

309- انٹارکٹیکا میں تحقیقی ٹیم بھیجنے والا پہلا مسلمان ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) سعودی عرب (ب) ایران (د) ✓ پاکستان (ج) ترکی

310- دنیا کی پہلی اسلامی نظریاتی مملکت کونسی ہے؟
(الف) شام (ب) ترکی
(د) مصر (ج) ✓ اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان

311- پہلا فیکٹری ایکٹ کس ملک میں نافذ ہوا؟
(الف) امریکہ (ب) روس (د) ✓ برطانیہ (ج) چین

312- پہلا جمہوری ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ برطانیہ (ب) امریکہ (د) پاکستان (ج) انڈیا

313- کاغذ تیار کرنے والا پہلا ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) امریکہ (ب) انڈیا (د) جاپان (ج) ✓ چین

314- لوہا پگھلانے والا دنیا کا پہلا ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) پاکستان (ب) جاپان (د)✓ چین (ج) برطانیہ

315- ایٹم بم کا نشانہ بننے والا پہلا شہر کونسا ہے؟
(الف)✓ ہیروشیما (ب) ناگاساکی (د) الف اور ب دونوں (ج) کوئی نہیں

316- نوبل انعام حاصل کرنے والے پہلے پاکستانی سائنسدان کا نام بتایئے؟
(الف) ڈاکٹر عبدالقدیر خان (ب)✓ ڈاکٹر عبدالسلام (د) ڈاکٹر عبدالکلام آزاد (ج) کوئی نہیں

317- پہلا ریلوے اسٹیشن کس ملک میں بنایا گیا؟
(الف) روس (ب) چین (د)✓ برطانیہ (ج) انڈیا

318- دنیا کی پہلی ریلوے لائن کس ملک میں بچھائی گئی؟
(الف)✓ برطانیہ (ب) چین (د) جرمنی (ج) فرانس

319- کمرشل سیٹلائٹ کا آغاز کرنیوالا پہلا مسلمان ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) ترکی (ب) شام (د) فرانس (ج)✓ پاکستان

320- مریخ پر پہلا مصنوعی سیارہ کس ملک نے بھجوایا؟
(الف) فرانس (ب)✓ امریکہ (د) اٹلی (ج) چین

321- اقوام متحدہ کی جنرل اسمبلی کی پہلی خاتون صدر کون تھیں؟
(الف) مادام کیوری (ب)✓ وجے لکشمی پنڈت (د) ایلزبتھ پرڈیٹا (ج) کوئی نہیں

322- سب سے پہلی نوبل انعام یافتہ خاتون کون تھیں؟
(الف)✓ مادام کیوری (ب) وجے لکشمی پنڈت (د) سینڈی ایلن (ج) کوئی نہیں

323- چاند پر قدم رکھنے والا پہلا انسان کون تھا؟
(الف) فیڈرک برنارڈ (ب) ولیم جان پال (د) ارکیڈیس (ج)✓ نیل آرمسٹرانگ

324- شمسی توانائی کا سب سے بڑا پلانٹ ہار پر لیک سائٹ پلانٹ کہاں واقع ہے؟
(الف)✓ کیلیفورنیا (ب) بیجنگ (د) لاس اینجلس (ج) ٹوکیو

325- دنیا کا سب سے طویل ساحل (243,798) کلومیٹر کس ملک کا ہے؟
(الف) امریکہ (ب) آسٹریلیا (د)✓ کینیڈا (ج) انڈیا

326- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ بولی جانیوالی زبان کونسی ہے؟
(الف) اردو (ب)✓ چینی (د) انگلش (ج) عربی

327- سب سے زیادہ حروف تہجی 74 کس زبان کے ہیں؟
(الف) انگلش (ب) ہندی (د)✓ کمبوڈین (ج) چینی

328- دنیا کی سب سے بڑی فوج کس ملک کی ہے؟
(الف) امریکہ (ب)✓ چین (د) پاکستان (ج) انڈیا

329- دنیا کا قدیم ترین شہر اور دارالحکومت کونسا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ دمشق (ب) قاہرہ (د) جدہ (ج) بغداد

330- 1,093 سے زیادہ ایجادات رجسٹرڈ کروانے والا عظیم موجد کا نام بتایئے؟

(الف) ریچرڈ ہاؤچ (ب) ایڈورڈ آئن سٹائن (د) نیوٹن (ج) ✓ تھامس ایڈیسن

331- امن، سائنس اور ادب کے شعبوں میں نمایاں کام کرنے والے افراد کے لیے نوبل انعام کا اجراء کس سال کیا گیا؟

(الف) ✓ 1896ء (ب) 1897ء (د) 1898ء (ج) 2000ء

332- افلاطون کا پہلے کیا نام تھا؟

(الف) ✓ ارسطاکلیز (ب) سقراط (د) سٹیون (ج) کوئی نہیں

333- افلاطون کس کا شاگرد تھا؟

(الف) ارسطو (ب) سٹیون لے کاک (د) ولیم جان لاک (ج) ✓ سقراط

334- افلاطون اپنے کس استاد کی موت کے بعد آٹھ برس تک یونان اور مصر میں گھومتا پھرا؟

(الف) ولیم جان پال کی موت کے بعد (ب) بقراط کی موت کے بعد

(د) ✓ سقراط کی موت کے بعد (ج) کوئی نہیں

335- سقراط کس ملک میں پیدا ہوا؟

(الف) مصر (ب) شام (د) ✓ یونان (ج) اردن

336- مرزا غالب ہندوستان کے کس شہر میں پیدا ہوئے؟

(الف) دہلی (ب) بمبئی (د) لکھنؤ (ج) ✓ آگرہ

337- مرزا غالب کی پہلی سوانح حیات کا نام کیا تھا؟

(الف) آہن غالب (ب) دیوان غالب (د) ✓ یادگار غالب (ج) کوئی نہیں

338- مرزا اسد اللہ خان غالب نے کون سے دو تخلص استعمال کیے تھے؟

(الف) میر اور غالب (ب) ✓ اسد اور غالب (د) اسد اور میر (ج) کوئی نہیں

339- مرزا غالب کو نجم الدولہ، دبیر الملک اور نظام جنگ کا خطاب کس کی طرف سے ملا؟

(الف) جلال الدین اکبر (ب) ✓ مغل بادشاہ بہادر شاہ ظفر (د) مغل بادشاہ جہانگیر (ج) اورنگ زیب عالمگیر

340- ہوائی جہاز کے موجد بھائیوں کے نام بتایئے؟

(الف) روبرٹ براؤن اور البرائیٹ (ب) ویل رائیٹ اور جان رائیٹ

(د) روبرٹ براؤن اور جان رائیٹ (ج) ✓ البرائیٹ اور ویل رائیٹ

341- برصغیر کے کس شخص نے صرف اٹھارہ برس کی عمر میں بیرسٹری کا امتحان پاس کیا؟

(الف) خان لیاقت علی خان (ب) ✓ قائداعظم محمد علی جناح (د) جواہر لال نہرو (ج) چوہدری رحمت علی

342- مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی میں کس مضمون کی تعلیم حاصل کی تھی؟

(الف) ✓ تاریخ (ب) فزکس (د) جغرافیہ (ج) انگلش لیٹریچر

343- بابائے تاریخ (تاریخ نویسی کا بانی) کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) سرسید احمد خان (ب) محمد علی جوہر (د) البرٹ جان (ج) ✓ ہیروڈوٹس

344- اس مشہور فلسفی کا نام بتایئے جو ایتھنز کے ایک سپاہی کی حیثیت سے نام پیدا کر چکا تھا؟
(الف) افلاطون (ب) بقراط (د) ہیروڈوٹس (ج) ✓ سقراط

345- جدید ترکی کے بانی کون تھے؟
(الف) طارق بن زیاد (ب) ✓ کمال اتاترک (د) سلطان صلاح الدین ایوبی (ج) کوئی نہیں

346- ٹیلی فون کے موجد گراہم بیل کا تعلق کس پیشے سے تھا؟
(الف) انجینئرنگ (ب) ✓ ڈاکٹری (د) سائنس (ج) کوئی نہیں

347- حاتم طائی کا تعلق کس عرب قبیلے سے تھا؟
(الف) بنوعباس (ب) بنوامیہ (د) بنوہاشم (ج) ✓ بنوطے

348- مشہور صوفی بزرگ خواجہ معین الدین چشتی کا مزار کہاں واقع ہے؟
(الف) ✓ اجمیر انڈیا (ب) ملتان پاکستان (د) ڈھاکہ بنگلہ دیش (ج) آگرہ انڈیا

349- کس مسلمان سیاح نے 20 برس میں دنیا میں تقریباً 75000 میل سفر طے کیا؟
(الف) ابن ہشیم (ب) البیرونی (د) ✓ ابن بطوطہ (ج) کوئی نہیں

350- علامہ اقبال کو "حکیم الامت" کا خطاب کس نے دیا تھا؟
(الف) ✓ خواجہ حسن نظامی (ب) قائداعظم محمد علی جناح (د) مولانا محمد علی جوہر (ج) چوہدری رحمت علی

351- دریائے دجلہ اور فرات کی وادیاں کس ملک میں ہیں؟
(الف) مصر (ب) شام (د) اردن (ج) ✓ عراق

352- دنیا کے کس ملک میں کوئی مستقل قانون نہیں ہے؟
(الف) ہالینڈ (ب) ✓ سوئٹزرلینڈ (د) ڈنمارک (ج) فرانس

353- دنیا کا وہ کون سا ملک ہے جس کا ہر مرد اور عورت پڑھی لکھی ہے؟
(الف) پاکستان (ب) ہالینڈ (د) ✓ ڈنمارک (ج) برطانیہ

354- دنیا کی سب سے چھوٹی فوج کس ملک کی ہے؟
(الف) ✓ ویٹی کن سٹی (ب) افغانستان (د) سوڈان (ج) سری لنکا

355- روشندانوں کا شہر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) کراچی (ب) ممبئی (د) ✓ حیدرآباد (ج) ڈھاکہ

356- سفید ہاتھیوں کا ملک کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ تھائی لینڈ (ب) سری لنکا (د) بنگلہ دیش (ج) افریقہ

357- فلک بوس عمارتوں کا شہر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) لاس اینجلس (ب) پیرس (د) لندن (ج) ✓ نیویارک

358- خاموش گزرگاہوں کا شہر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) انقرہ (ب) بیجنگ (د) ✓ وینس (ج) ٹوکیو

359- جدید قدیم عمارتوں کا مجموعہ کس شہر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) وینس (ب) ✓ انقرہ (د) لندن (ج) نیویارک

360- گنبدوں کا شہر کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ استنبول (ب) انقرہ (د) مدینہ (ج) مکہ

361- پھولوں کا شہر پاکستان کے کس شہر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) حیدرآباد (ب) ✓ پشاور (د) کراچی (ج) اسلام آباد

362- ''صحراء کا چمن'' کس ملک کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) سعودی عرب (ب) ✓ حبشہ (د) قطر (ج) بحرین

363- مسلم کی آنکھ کا نور کس شہر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ قرطبہ (ب) مکہ (د) مدینہ منورہ (ج) جدہ

364- مجموعہ الجزائر کس ملک کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ازبکستان (ب) ترکمانستان (د) ✓ یونان (ج) آسٹریلیا

365- طلوع ہوتے ہوئے سورج کی سرزمین کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) نیدرلینڈ (ب) ✓ جاپان (د) چین (ج) انڈیا

366- پانچ سمندروں کی بندرگاہ کس مشہور شہر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) کراچی (ب) ✓ ماسکو (د) میکسیکو (ج) بحرین

367- پیغمبروں کی سرزمین کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ایران و فلسطین (ب) ✓ فلسطین و عراق (د) سعودی عرب اور عراق (ج) مصر و شام

368- تحفہ نیل کس ملک کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) شام (ب) اردن (د) ✓ مصر (ج) ترکی

369- تاجروں کا شہر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ کوپن ہیگن (ب) دہلی (د) لاہور (ج) بیجنگ

370- پن چکیوں کا ملک کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) نیدرلینڈ (ب) ✓ ہالینڈ (د) فن لینڈ (ج) سکاٹ لینڈ

371- قدیم حکمت و فلسفہ کا سرچشمہ کس ملک کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ یونان (ب) مصر (د) سوڈان (ج) عراق

372- آدم کی چوٹی کس ملک میں واقع ہے۔
(الف) بنگلہ دیش (ب) سعودی عرب (د) ✓ سری لنکا (ج) اسرائیل

373- مقدس سرزمین کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) سعودی عرب (ب) ✓ فلسطین (د) شام (ج) عراق

374- ہواؤں کا شہر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) پیرس (ب) ڈھاکہ (د) ✓ شکاگو (ج) نیویارک

375- نوابوں کا شہر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) لکھنؤ (ب) دہلی (د) آگرہ (ج) ✓ حیدرآباد (دکن)

376- مسلم دنیا میں ہوٹلوں کا شہر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ بیروت (ب) فرات (د) دجلہ (ج) بغداد

377- دنیا کا وہ کون سا ملک ہے جس کے باشندے سو فیصد مسلمان ہیں۔
(الف) ✓ سعودی عرب (ب) ترکی (د) مصر (ج) ازبکستان

378- نام نہاد اسرائیل کو سب سے پہلے تسلیم کرنے والے ملکوں کے نام بتایئے؟
(الف) انڈیا اور روس (ب) ✓ امریکہ اور روس (د) انڈیا اور امریکہ (ج) امریکہ اور برطانیہ

379- پاکستان کے شہر ساہیوال کا پرانا نام منٹگمری تھا بتایئے دنیا کے اور کس ملک کے ایک شہر کا نام منٹگمری ہے؟
(الف) روس (ب) فرانس (د) ✓ امریکہ (ج) اٹلی

380- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ جھونپڑیاں کس ملک میں ہیں؟
(الف) افریقہ (ب) برازیل (د) ✓ بنگلہ دیش (ج) انڈیا

381- دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ لکڑی کے مکانات کہاں ہیں؟
(الف) چین (ب) نیدرلینڈ (د) آسٹریلیا (ج) ✓ جاپان

382- اسلامی دنیا کا سب سے بڑا ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) ✓ قازقستان (ب) سعودی عرب (د) پاکستان (ج) عراق

383- عجائبات عالم میں شامل دیوار چین کی لمبائی بتایئے؟
(الف) 1400 میل لمبی (ب) 1500 میل لمبی (د) 1800 میل لمبی (ج) ✓ 1600 میل لمبی

384- تاج محل کب مکمل ہوا؟
(الف) 1638ء (ب) 1648ء (د) ✓ 1650ء (ج) 1654ء

385- عجائبات عالم میں شامل پیسا کا جھکا ہوا مینار کس ملک میں واقع ہے؟
(الف) مصر (ب) ✓ اٹلی (د) شام (ج) ترکی

386- مجسمہ آزادی کس امریکی شہر میں ایستادہ ہے؟
(الف) میکسیکو (ب) لاس اینجلس (د) واشنگٹن (ج) ✓ نیویارک

387- دنیا کی سب سے بڑی مسجد شاہ فیصل کا رقبہ کتنے ایکڑ ہے؟
(الف) 38.34 ایکڑ (ب) 42.38 ایکڑ (د) ✓ 46.87 ایکڑ (ج) 150 ایکڑ

388- بادشاہی مسجد لاہور کس مغل بادشاہ نے تعمیر کروائی تھی؟
(الف) ✓ اورنگزیب عالمگیر (ب) بہادر شاہ ظفر (د) جلال الدین اکبر (ج) کوئی نہیں

389- دنیا کی سب سے پہلی یونیورسٹی موجودہ پاکستان کے کس شہر میں تعمیر کی گئی تھی؟
(الف) لاہور (ب) کراچی (د) ✓ ٹیکسلا (ج) اسلام آباد

جنرل نالج

اہم عالمی جنگیں اور لڑائیاں

صد سالہ جنگ 1453ء 1331ء): انگریز بادشاہوں کا فرانسیسی علاقوں پر قبضہ انگریزوں اور فرانسیسیوں کے درمیان تنازعہ کا باعث رہا ہے لیکن لڑائی کا یہ سلسلہ جنگ صد سالہ کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ اگر چہ یہ لڑائی لگا تار نہیں تھی لڑائی کی فوری وجہ ایڈورڈ III (سوئم) کا رابرٹ آف ارٹوا اس کو پناہ دینا تھا۔

پھولوں کی جنگ: (1487ء، 1455ء): یہ جنگ انگلستان میں یارک شائر اور لنکا شائر کے درمیان سیاسی طاقت حاصل کرنے کے لئے لڑی گئی ۔اس جنگ کی خاص وجہ انگلستان کی صد سالہ جنگ میں شکست تھی ۔ نیز مالی اور اقتصادی دباؤ بھی اس جنگ کی اہم وجہ تھی، جو جنگ صد سالہ سے پیدا ہوئی۔ ہنری ششم ایک کمزور بادشاہ تھا اور لوگ اس سے ناخوش تھا۔ بادشاہ پاگل ہو گیا۔ ایک اور فوری وجہ رچرڈ جو کہ ڈیوک آف یورک اور اتالیق تھا ہنری ششم نے معزول کر دیا۔ رچرڈ نے بعد بغاوت کر دی۔ لنکا شائر والوں نے ہنری ٹوڈر کی قیادت میں رچرڈ سوئم کو شکست دی اور اسے قتل کر دیا۔ یہ شکست 1485ء میں ہوئی۔ فتح کے بعد ہنری ٹوڈر تخت نشین ہوا اور پھولوں کی جنگ اختتام پذیر ہوئی۔ جنگ میں پرانا لوالی سسٹم ٹوٹ پھوٹ گیا اور شاہی اختیارات میں اضافہ ہوا۔ نتیجتاً متوسط طبقے کو پھلنے پھولنے کا موقع مل گیا۔

تیس سالہ جنگ (48-1618): یہ جنگوں کا ایک سلسلہ جو سپین کی مدد سے بادشاہ ہیبز برگ اور کیتھولک لیگ اور پروٹسٹنٹ جرمن ریاستوں کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔ جرمن ریاستوں کو فرانس، سویڈن اور ڈنمارک کی حمایت حاصل تھی۔ آغاز میں یہ جنگ ایک معمولی لڑائی تھی۔ جو عیسائیت کے دو فرقوں کے درمیان لڑی گئی، جو بعد میں بادشاہ ہیبز برگ اور فرانس کے درمیان یورپ میں تسلط کا جھگڑا بن گیا۔ 1648ء میں جنگ ختم ہوئی۔ اس جنگ کے نتیجے میں سوئٹزر لینڈ آزاد قرار پایا اور یہ طے پایا کہ ہر کسی کو مکمل مذہبی آزادی حاصل ہوگی۔

سات سالہ جنگ (73-1765ء): یہ جنگ پروشیا جس کی حمایت انگلینڈ کر رہا تھا اور دوسری طرف آسٹریا، فرانس، روس اور سویڈن وغیرہ کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔ اتحادی چاہتے تھے کہ فریڈرک دی گریٹ کو تخت سے اتارا جائے اور ملکہ ماریا سالیسا کو دوبارہ تخت دلایا جائے۔ اس جنگ نے انگلینڈ، فرانس اور پروشیا کے حالات پر بڑا گہرا اثر ڈالا۔ انگلینڈ کے بحری تسلط کی وجہ سے انگریزوں نے فرنسیسی جزیروں پر قبضہ کر لیا۔ جو ویسٹ انڈیز میں واقع تھے۔

امریکی جنگ آزادی یا امریکی انقلاب (88-1775): انگریزوں نے جب شمالی امریکی ریاستوں کو مسخر کرنے کے لئے فوجیں بھیجیں تو مزاحمت کے نتیجے میں امریکہ انگریزوں کے تسلط سے مکمل طور پر آزاد ہو گیا اور امریکی آئین وجود میں آیا۔ فوری وجہ یہ تھی کہ بادشاہ نے اسمبلیوں کی اجازت تو دے دی تھی، جہاں قراردادیں پیش ہوتیں اور مطالبات منظور ہوتے لیکن ان میں امریکی نمائندگان کو بیٹھنے کی اجازت نہیں تھی۔ جب کہ ٹیکس پارلیمنٹ کی منظوری سے لگائے جاتے تھے۔

فرانسیسی انقلاب: (1789ء) فرانسیسی معاشرتی نظام نے فرانسیسی لوگوں کو بہت اذیت دی۔ یہ نظام معاشرتی ناہمواری اور عدم مساوات کا مظہر تھا ۔شرفاء کی جانب سے کسانوں پر بے شمار ٹیکس عائد کر دیئے گئے۔ شرفاء متوسط طبقے کے مقابلہ میں جو تعلیم یافتہ تھے، ٹیکس سے آزاد تھے۔ غریب احتجاج کرنے سے بھی قاصر تھے۔ انقلاب فرانس کو بہت سے دانشوروں اور لکھاریوں کی تحریروں سے تقویت ملی، جن میں والٹیر اور روسو کے نام قابل ذکر ہیں۔ یہ متوسط طبقے سے تعلق رکھتے تھے اور اپنے نظریات کو منظر عام پر لانے سے نہیں گھبراتے تھے۔ انہوں نے یہ محسوس کیا کہ اب مزید حالات برداشت سے باہر ہیں۔ مشہور دانشور روسو نے کہا: ''انسان اس دنیا میں آزاد پیدا ہوا لیکن پھر بھی زنجیروں میں جکڑا ہوا''۔ انقلاب امریکہ نے بھی انقلاب فرانس کو تقویت دی۔ آخر کار لوگوں نے روایتی غلامی سے نجات حاصل کر لی۔ انقلاب فرانس کا مقبول نعرہ ''آزادی، مساوات اور بھائی چارہ'' تھا۔

نام نہاد شرفاء کو گرفتار کر لیا گیا۔ انہیں سخت سزائیں سنائی گئیں بعض کو موت کی سزا بھی سنائی گئی۔ پرانا نظام حکومت تباہ ہو گیا اور سیاست کو نئے سرے سے منظم کیا گیا۔ نیا معاشی نظام ملک میں رائج کیا گیا۔

جنگ کریمین: (56-1854) اس جنگ میں ترکی، برطانیہ، فرانس، وغیرہ اتحادی تھے۔ جنہوں نے روس کے خلاف متحد ہو کر جنگ لڑی۔ یہ تنازع کے حق میں وجود میں آیا کہ تمام عیسائی سلطان کی حکومت کے خلاف احتجاج کریں۔ کریمیا میں نیوی کے اڈے پر، جو کہ سیباسٹوپول کے نام سے مشہور تھا۔ حملہ کیا جو اس جنگ کا اہم واقعہ ہے۔ اس مہم کی مشہور بات

اتحادیوں کی انکرمان اور بالاکلاوا پر فتح تھی۔

جنگ آزادی: (1857ء) انگریز اسے غدر کا نام دیتے ہیں۔ یہ بڑے پیمانے پر سول نافرمانی تھی، جس میں بعد میں فوج نے بھی بھرپور حصہ لیا۔ لوگوں نے بہادر شاہ ظفر (آخری مغل بادشاہ) کے حق میں انگریز حکومت کے خلاف تحریک چلائی۔ نانا صاحب اور جھانسی کی رانی اہم لیڈر تھے لیکن اس تحریک کو بڑی بے دردی سے کچل دیا گیا۔

امریکی سول وار: (1860-65ء) یہ شمالی فیڈرل ریاستوں اور جنوبی ریاستوں کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔ جنوبی ریاستیں اسے علاقے الگ کروانا چاہتی تھیں، لیکن شمالی ریاستیں اکٹھا رہنا چاہتی تھیں، شمالی ریاستیں جیت گئیں۔ کے نتیجے میں غلامی ممنوع قرار دی گئی اور بڑے پیمانے پر معاشی ترقی ہوئی۔

مشہور جاپانی جنگیں: (1894-95) کوریا کے مسئلہ پر لڑی گئی۔ یہ جنگ جاپان نے جیتی۔ جس کے نتیجے میں فارموسا جاپان کے حصہ میں آیا۔ II دوسر جنگ 33-1931ء میں لڑی گئی۔ یہ جنگ جاپانی مفادات جو مانچوریا سے منسلک تھے، کے لئے لڑی گئی۔ چنانچہ مانچوریا میں نئی ریاستیں وجود میں آئی۔ جس کا نام مانچوکو رکھا گیا۔ جاپان نے پوری قوت کے ساتھ اچانک حملہ کیا۔ پہلے حملے میں جاپان کو کامیابی حاصل ہوئی لیکن بعد میں جنگ لمبی ہونے کی وجہ سے اس کے فوجوں کو گوریلا جنگ لڑنا پڑی اور دریاؤں میں سیلاب آنے کی وجہ سے اس کا بہت نقصان ہوا۔ روسی فوجوں نے جاپان سے اعلان جنگ کے بعد مانچو کو پر حملہ کیا۔ یہ حملہ 8 اگست 1945ء کو کیا گیا اور بہت سارے علاقے پر قبضہ کرلیا۔ جس کے نتیجے میں پورٹس ڈیم کا اعلان قبول کر کے جاپان کو ہتھیار ڈالنے پڑے۔

روسی، جاپانی لڑائی: (1904-5ء) روس کے پورٹ آرتھر پر غاصبانہ قبضے سے شروع ہوئی۔ جاپان روس کا کوریا اور ماچوریا سے انخلاء چاہتا تھا۔ امریکی مداخلت سے یہ جنگ 1905ء میں ختم ہوئی۔ جاپان نے اپنی بہت ساری شرائط منوالیں۔

جنگ بلقان: (1912-13ء) یہ جنگ بلغاریہ اور سربیا کی طرف سے ترکی کے یورپی علاقے پر قبضے کے لئے لڑی گئی۔ انہوں نے ترکی کا وہ تمام علاقہ جو یورپ میں آتا تھا سوائے قسطنطنیہ کے فتح کرلیا۔ بعد میں ترکی نے ایڈیرنوپل سمیت بلغاریہ سے ایک حصہ آزاد کروالیا۔ یہ جنگ، جنگ عظیم اول کی ایک وجہ گنی جاتی ہے کیونکہ اس نے سربیا کی آسٹریا او رہنگری کے علاقے پر قبضے کی خواہش کو ابھار، جس سے قدرتی طور پر عدم اعتماد کی فضا پیدا ہوئی۔

جنگ عظیم اول: (1914-18) یہ دنیا کی بڑی قوموں میں پہلا معرکہ تھا جس میں جرمنی، آسٹریا، ترکی اور بلغاریہ اکٹھے تھے۔ یہ پہلا موقع تھا جس میں بڑی طاقتیں جنگ میں ملوث ہوئیں۔ اس جنگ کی فوری وجہ ایک سرب کی طرف سے 21 جون 1916ء کو آرک ڈیوک فرانسس فرڈیننڈ کی پھانسی تھی، جو کہ آسٹریا کے تخت شاہی کا وارث تھا۔ اتحادیوں نے کمان کو شکست دی اور 11 نومبر 1918ء کو ایک معاہدے کی رو سے جنگ بندی عمل میں آئی۔

سپین کی خانہ جنگی: 1936ء میں شروع ہوئی۔ یہ جنگ جنرل فرینکو نے سپین کی ری پبلکن حکومت کے خلاف شروع کی اور اسے شکست دے کر کامیابی حاصل کی۔

جنگ عظیم دوئم: (1939-45ء) جرمنی ہٹلر کی قیادت میں دوبارہ ابھرا اور اپنے علاقوں کی واپسی کا مطالبہ کیا جو پہلی جنگ عظیم میں کھو گئے تھے۔ اس جنگ کی فوری وجہ یکم ستمبر 1939ء کو جرمنی کی پولینڈ پر چڑھائی تھی۔ اس لڑائی میں دو گروہ شریک ہوئے۔ پہلے گروہ میں جرمنی، اٹلی اور جاپان شامل تھے۔ جب کہ دوسرا گروہ برطانیہ، فرانس، بلجیئم اور امریکہ پر مشتمل تھا۔ بعد میں روس بھی میدان میں کود پڑا۔ ہٹلر نے پولینڈ، فرانس اور ہالینڈ پر قبضہ کرلیا اور لیبیا پر مضبوطی سے قدم جمالئے۔ بعد میں جرمنوں سے روس پر چڑھائی کردی۔ روسی قوت جھک گئی لیکن اسے توڑا نہ جاسکا۔ جرمن اتنے زیادہ محاذوں پر جنگ نہیں لڑ سکتے تھے۔ اس لئے اتحادیوں نے اٹلی پر قبضہ کرلیا۔ روسیوں نے وسیع پیمانے پر جرمنی کے خلاف جوابی کاروائی شروع کی۔ اتحادی فوجیں فرانس میں داخل ہوگئیں۔ جرمن فوجوں نے 7 مئی 1945ء کو غیر مشروط طور پر ہتھیار ڈال دیئے۔ روسیوں نے جرمنی کو دو حصے کردیئے۔ ہیروشیما اور ناگاساکی پر ایٹم بم گرانے سے کوریا اور مانچوریا کے سرحدی علاقے منقسم ہوگئے۔ جاپان نے 10 اگست 1945ء کو صلح کا سفید جھنڈا لہرادیا۔

جنگ میراتھن: (490 قبل مسیح) یہ فیصلہ کن لڑائی تھی جس میں یونانیوں نے ایرانیوں کو شکست دی۔ یہ معرکہ ایتھنز کے قریب ہوا۔

جنگ ایکٹیم: (31ء) آکٹیوین نے قلوپطرہ اور انتھونی کے بحری بیڑوں کو شکست دی۔

ہیسٹنگو کی لڑائی: (1066ء) ہیسٹنگو کے مقام پر ولیم آف نارمنڈی نے برطانیہ کے بادشاہ ہیلڈ کو شکست دی۔ جس کے نتیجہ میں برطانیہ نارمن کے کنٹرول میں چلا گیا۔

ترائن کی لڑائی: (1191ء) پرتھوی راج نے شہاب الدین غوری کو شکست

دی۔

تھانیسر کی لڑائی: (1192ء) اس لڑائی میں شہاب الدین غوری نے اپنی شکست کا بدلہ لیتے ہوئے پرتھوی راج کو شکست دی۔

پانی پت کی لڑائی: (1526ء) بابر نے اس لڑائی میں ابراہیم لودھی کو شکست دے کر مغل شہنشاہت کی بنیاد رکھی۔

جنگ پلاسی: (1757ء) کلائیو نے سراج الدولہ کو شکست دی جس سے بنگال میں مسلم حکومت ختم ہوئی اور برطانوی سامراج کی ابتداء ہوئی

نائل کی لڑائی (1798ء) برطانیہ کے امیر البحر نیلسن نے فرانسیسی بیڑے کو شکست دی۔ یہ دنیا کی عظیم بحری لڑائیوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

ٹریفالگر کی لڑائی: (1805ء) نیلسن نے دوبارہ فرانسیسیوں کو شکست دی۔

آسٹرلیٹز کی لڑائی: (1805ء) فرانس کے شہنشاہ نپولین نے پروشیا کے الیگزینڈر اول اور آسٹریا کے فرانسس دوئم کو شکست دی۔

لیپزگ کی لڑائی: (1813ء) نپولین نے انگریزوں اور اتحادوں سے شکست کھائی

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واٹرلو کی لڑائی: (1815ء) انگریزوں نے ڈیوک آف ویلنگٹن کی قیادت میں فرانسیسیوں کو شکست دی۔ نپولین کو یرغمال بنا کر سینٹ ہیلنا کے جزیرے میں بھیج دیا جہاں اس نے وفات پائی۔

نیورینو کی لڑائی: (1827ء) برطانیہ، روس اور فرانس کے اتحادی بیڑوں نے ترک بیڑے کو شکست دی دی۔ یونان کو آزادی حاصل ہوئی۔

پورٹ آرتھر اور ریلو کی لڑائی (5-1904ء) جاپان نے روس کو شکست دی یہ بہت عظیم معرکہ تھا۔

دُنیا کے سات عجائبات

1-اہرام مصر: مصر میں قاہرہ سے باہر جیزہ (GIZA) کے مقام پر 3 اہراموں کا گروپ خوفو، خافرہ اور مینکاؤرا دُنیا کے عجائبات میں پہلے نمبر پر ہیں۔

جیزہ میں سب سے بڑا ہرم خوفو (Khufu) یا چیوپس (Cheops) ان میں سب سے بڑا ہے۔ جو 13 ایکڑ پر پھیلا ہوا ہے۔ اس کی ابتداء میں بلندی 482 فٹ تھی جو ایک منزل گرنے سے اب اندازہ 450ء فٹ رہ گئی ہے۔ اس کی چوڑائی 755 مربع فٹ ہے اور اس کی تعمیر میں 2,300,000 پتھر کے بلاک استعمال کیے گئے۔ جن میں ہر پتھر کا وزن 2.5 ٹن ہے۔ جبکہ جسامت 40 مکعب فٹ ہے۔ ان کی تاریخ تکمیل اندازاً 2,680 قبل مسیح بیان کی جاتی ہے۔

اہرام مصر کی بنیاد چوکور ہے مگر ان کے پہلو تکونے ہیں۔ یہ تکونین اُوپر جا کر ایک نقطے پر مل جاتی ہیں۔ ہر فرعون مصر نے اپنی ممی کو ابد تک محفوظ رکھنے کے لیے علیحدہ ہرم تعمیر کروایا تھا۔ اصل مدفن ہرم سے بہت نیچے اس چٹان میں کھود کر بنایا جاتا تھا جس پر ہرم کی تعمیر کی جاتی تھی۔

2-بابل کے معلق باغات: بابل کے معلق باغات، عجائبات عالم میں دوسرے نمبر پر آتے ہیں۔ چھ صدی قبل مسیح میں بنوکدنضر (بخت نصر) (Neluch adnezzar) کے عہد میں بابل (عراق) میں کلدانی سلطنت کا احیاء ہوا تو اس نے یہ عظیم الشان باغات تعمیر کرائے۔ جس سبب بابل قدیم بابل اور نینوئی دونوں پر بازی لے گیا۔

یہ باغات حقیقتاً معلق نہ تھے۔ بلکہ ایسی جگہ لگائے گئے تھے جو درجہ بدرجہ بلند ہوتی ہوئی ساڑھے تین سو فٹ تک پہنچ گئی تھی۔ عین چوٹی پہ ایک بڑا حوض تھا جو پانی سے بھرا رہتا تھا۔ اسی حوض سے مختلف درجوں کے باغات کو پانی مہیا کیا جاتا تھا۔ ان درجوں کی تعمیر میں اس امر کا خیال رکھا گیا تھا کہ زمین ایسی ہو کہ نہ تو درختوں کی نشوونما میں کمی آئے نہ ہی پانی کی زائد مقدار نچلے درجوں میں جا کر دیگر باغات کو خراب کریں۔

بابل کے صفحہ ہستی سے مٹنے کے بعد یہ باغات بھی ختم ہو گئے جو دُنیا کے ساتھ عجائبات میں شمار ہوتے تھے۔

3-ڈائنا کا مندر: ڈائنا کا مندر، ایشیائے کوچک کی ایک قدیم سلطنت ''لیڈیا'' کے شہر افسس (Ephesus) (یا ایفی سس) میں واقع تھا۔ یہ علاقہ اب موجودہ ''ترکی'' (Türkey) میں شامل ہے۔ اس مندر کے اب صرف آثار کھنڈرات کی شکل میں موجود ہیں۔

ڈائنا کا یہ مندر قدیم دُنیا کے ساتھ عجائبات میں شمار ہوتے تھے۔ تاریخ میں کئی مرتبہ تعمیر ہوا کئی مرتبہ تباہ کیا گیا۔ یونانی شہنشاہ سکندر اعظم نے بھی اس کی ایک مرتبہ تعمیر کرائی تھی۔ اس کے طول کے ہر ضلع میں سنگ مرمر کے بنے 127 ستون نصب تھے۔ مندر کی عمارت 60 فٹ بلند تھی۔ 262ء میں گوتھ (Goths) نے ایک حملے میں یہ مندر تباہ برباد کر دیا۔

اس مندر میں ڈائنا دیوی (DIANA) کی مورتی بھی تھی۔ جو ممتا کے جذبات کے اظہار کا شاہکار تصور کی جاتی تھی اس دیوی کا یونانی میں نام (ARTEMIS) تھا۔

4-زیوس کا اولمپیا میں مجسمہ: لگ بھگ 500 سال قبل مسیح میں مشہور سنگ تراش فیڈیاس (Phidias) نے یونان کے ایک مقام اولمپیا (Olympia) میں یہ مجسمہ تعمیر کیا تھا۔ سنگ مرمر کا بنا یہ مجسمہ 40 فٹ بلند تھا اور اس پر سونے اور ہاتھی دانت سے انتہائی خوبصورت نقش

ونگار بنائے گئے تھے حالات کی گردش نے یہ مجسمہ اب ختم کر دیا ہے۔ ماسوائے سکوں (Coins) کے اور کسی قسم کے آثار باقی نہیں رہے۔

Zeaus زیوس (یا۔ زوس) یونانی دیو مالا میں سب سے بڑا دیوتا ہے۔ کرونس Cronus اور ری آ Rhea کا بیٹا اور اپنی بہن Hear کا خاوند۔ Titanomacly کی عظیم جنگ میں زوس نے کرونس کے خلاف کامیاب بغاوت کی اور پھر بھائیوں میں کائنات تقسیم ہوئی۔ زوس کو آسمان اور زمین ملی۔ پوسائیڈن (Posedion) کو سمندر ملا جبکہ ہیڈیز Hades کو عالم سفلی۔ زوس کا مطلب ہے آسمان، موسم کے دیوتا کی حیثیت سے اس کی صفات ریح اور برق تھیں۔ جن کے زور سے وہ اپنے اقتدار قائم رکھتا تھا۔ اور دیوتاؤں کے باپ تھا اور طاقت اور قانون کے علامت۔ چنانچہ وہ اخلاقی قوانین کا نفاذ کرتا تھا۔

5۔ **مسولیس کا تبرہ:** ملکہ Artemisia نے اپنے شوہر شاہ Mausolus کی یاد میں ایشائے کوچک کے ایک شہر Halicarnassus میں تعمیر کروایا۔ جو 353 قبل مسیح میں فوت ہو گیا تھا۔ اس مقبرہ کے کچھ حصے ''برٹش میوزیم'' میں محفوظ ہیں۔

6۔ **روڈز کا بت:** بندرگاہ روڈز میں سورج دیوتا Helios (اپالو) کا یہ مجسمہ 105 فٹ بلند تھا۔ یہ ایک خلیج پر نصب کیا گیا تھا۔ اس کی ایک ٹانگ خلیج کے ایک طرف اور دوسری، دوسری طرف ہوتی تھی۔ اس کے نیچے سے بحری جہاز گذرتے تھے۔ قدیم دُنیا کے عجائبات میں شمار ہوتا ہے۔ اس بت کو ایک یونانی سنگ تراش Chares نے 280 قبل مسیح میں 12 سال کی محنت کے بعد تعمیر کیا۔ قبل مسیح میں ایک زلزلہ سے تباہ ہو گیا۔

آٹھویں صدی مسیح میں اس بت کے ٹکڑے مسلمانوں کے ہاتھ فروخت کر دیئے گئے تھے۔

7۔ **اسکندریہ کا روشنی کا مینار:** 4 سو فٹ اُونچا یہ مینار تیسری صدی قبل مسیح میں Sostratus of Cnidus نے تعمیر کرایا تھا۔ 13 ویں صدی میں ایک زلزلے سے تباہ ہو گیا۔

دیگر عجائبات:

1۔ مسولس کا مقبرہ ترکی میں واقع ہے۔

2۔ پیسا کا جھکا ہوا مینار اٹلی میں واقع ہے۔

3۔ مسجد صوفیہ (استنبول) ترکی میں واقع ہے۔

4۔ دیوار چین۔ 3460 km، سولہ فٹ اونچی اور چھ سے سترہ فٹ چوڑی دیوار جو چین کے شمالی سرحد پر تعمیر کی گئی یہ تیسری صدی میں تعمیر ہوئی۔

5۔ سینٹ پیٹرز۔ 126 سال کی محنت کے بعد تعمیر ہونے والا دنیا کا سب سے بڑا گرجا

6۔ ناکلنگ کا پروکلین Proclain مینار چین میں واقع ہے۔

جدید عجائبات:

تاج محل: شاہ جہان نے اپنی بیوی ممتاز محل (ارجمند بانو بیگم) کی یاد میں تعمیر کرایا یہ 1630 تعمیر ہوا۔ یہ آگرہ میں ہے۔

ایکروپولیس کے عبادت خانے: یونان میں ایتھنز کے مقام پر یہ تعمیر شدہ عبادت خانے اپنی طرز کی وجہ سے مشہور ہیں۔

چار ہزار سال قبل فرعونوں نے حنوط شدہ لاشوں کے لئے ان مقابر کو تعمیر کیا تھا۔ ان میں عجیب بات یہ ہے کہ ان کے 250 کلومیٹر کے علاقہ میں پتھر موجود نہیں اور ان میں درجہ حرارت -4°C رہتا ہے۔

ریڈ اسکوائر: کریملن، روس کے صدر کا گھر جہاں روسی افواج پریڈ میں حصہ لیتی ہیں۔

ماچو پیچو: پیرو میں یہ شہر پہاڑ کی بلندی پر تعمیر ہے۔ یہ 1911 میں دریافت کیا گیا۔

پٹرا اردن: یہ شہر اردن کے صحرا میں اپنی تعمیر، پانی کی سپلائی اور ہیٹرا کے 4.2 میٹر بلند مقبرہ کی وجہ سے مشہور ہے۔

مجسمہ آزادی: فرانس نے یہ مجسمہ آزادی امریکہ کو تحفہ میں دیا۔ زمانہ حال میں یہ نیویارک میں نصب ہے۔

سٹون ہینج: تین ہزار قبل مسیح میں اسے تعمیر کیا گیا۔ یہاں لگنے والا پتھر 50 ٹن کا ہے۔ یہ انگلینڈ میں ہے۔

سڈنی اوپرا ہاؤس: سڈنی اوپرا ہاؤس 1973 میں مکمل ہوا۔ یہ طرز تعمیر کا اعلیٰ نمونہ ہے۔

ٹمبکٹو (مالی): اپنی خوبصورتی اور طرز تعمیر کی وجہ سے مشہور ہے۔

عیسیٰ کا مجسمہ: 38 میٹر بلند برازیل میں ریو ڈی جنیرو کے اوپر پانچ سال کے عرصہ میں تعمیر ہوا اور 12 اکتوبر 1931 کو مکمل ہوا۔

رومن کولوسیم: کھیل اور دیگر سرگرمیوں کے لئے تعمیر اٹلی کے شہر روم میں یہ قدیم سٹیڈیم ہزاروں سیاحوں کی توجہ کا مرکز رہتا ہے۔

(چلی) ایسٹر کے جزیرہ کے مجسمے: 1722 میں دریافت ہوئے 25 میٹر بلند یہ مجسمے تاریخ دانوں کو آج تک ورطہ حیرت میں رکھے ہوئے ہیں۔

ایفل ٹاور: لوہے کا یہ ٹاور فرانس میں پیرس میں واقع ہے۔ اپنی طرز تعمیر کی وجہ سے مشہور ہے۔

دیوار چین: ہزاروں میل لمبی یہ دیوار چین میں غیر ملکی حملہ آوروں سے بچنے

اقوام متحدہ

مقصد قیام:۔

پہلی جنگ عظیم کے اختتام پر لیگ آف نیشنز قائم ہوئی۔ اس ادارے نے اپنے قیام کے قریباً 25 سال کے دوران عالمی قیام امن کی کوششیں کیں مگر اس کے باوجود 1939ء میں دوسرے جنگ عظیم چھڑ گئی۔ دوسری جنگ عظیم کے دوران جب شدید لڑائی ہو رہی تھی اور جنگ میں شریک مختلف ممالک ایک دوسرے کو تباہ کر دینے کے ارادے سے بموں کی بارش کر رہے تھے تو دنیا کے چند بڑے سیاست دان ایک ایسے عالمی ادارے کی تشکیل کے بارے میں سوچنے لگے جو آنے والی نسلوں کو جنگ کے عذاب سے بچا سکے اور بنیادی انسانی حقوق پر کامل یقین رکھتے ہوئے ہر قوم کی بہتری کے لیے کوشش کرے۔ اس احساس اور سوچ کے نتیجے میں اقوام متحدہ کے قیام کا تصور بتدریج پروان چڑھا۔

جنرل سیکرٹری: بان کی مون (جنوبی کوریا) - کل ارکان 193

اقوام متحدہ کے مقاصد:۔

اقوام متحدہ کے قیام کے وقت اس کے مقاصد اور ان مقاصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے کچھ اصول وضوابط کیے گئے تا کہ اس کے قیام کا مقصد اور افادیت پوری دنیا پر صحیح طور پر واضح ہو جائے۔ اس غرض سے اقوام متحدہ کا چارٹر منظور کیا گیا جس میں درج ذیل اہم مقاصد بیان کیے گئے ہیں۔

1۔ بین الاقوامی امن وسلامتی قائم کرنا۔

2۔ دنیا سے غربت، جہالت اور بیماری دور کرنے کے لیے مل جل کر کام کرنا۔

3۔ ایک دوسرے کے حقوق اور آزادیوں کا احترام کرنا۔

4۔ قوموں کے مابین دوستانہ تعلقات استوار کرنا۔

5۔ اقوام متحدہ کے مقاصد کے حصول کے لیے مختلف قوموں کے اقدامات میں ہم آہنگی پیدا کرنے کے لیے مرکزی کردار ادا کرنا۔

ان مقاصد کے حصول کے لیے اقوام متحدہ کے تحت 6 بنیادی ادارے قائم کیے گئے۔ ان اداروں کے اخراجات پورے کرنے کے لیے رکن ممالک اپنی اپنی حیثیت کے مطابق مالی امداد فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ ان اداروں میں جنرل اسمبلی، سلامتی کونسل، اقتصادی اور معاشرتی کونسل، تولیتی کونسل، عالمی عدالت اور اقوام متحدہ کا سیکرٹریٹ شامل ہیں۔ ان اداروں کا مختصر سا تعارف ذیل میں درج ہے۔

1- جنرل اسمبلی:۔

چارٹر کے مطابق جنرل اسمبلی اقوام متحدہ کا سب سے بڑا ادارہ ہے۔ تمام رکن ممالک اس کے ممبر ہوتے ہیں۔ رکن ممالک جنرل اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں شریک ہو کر چھوٹے بڑے تمام مسائل اور امور پر بحث کر سکتے ہیں بشرطیکہ یہ مسائل اور امور اقوام متحدہ کے چارٹر کے مطابق اس کے دائرہ کار میں ہوں۔ عام مسائل سادہ اکثریت ان رپورٹوں پر بھی غور کرتی ہے جو تولیتی علاقوں کا نظم ونسق چلانے والے ممالک بھجواتے ہیں، نیز اپنے وفود تولیتی علاقوں میں بھیج کر صحیح حالات اور ضروری معلومات حاصل کرتی ہے تا کہ افراد یا اداروں کی طرف سے بھیجی جانے والی شکایات کا جائزہ لیا جا سکے۔ صدر دفتر نیویارک

2- عالمی عدالت:۔

عالمی عدالت میں ایسے تمام معاملات اور تنازعات زیر غور آ سکتے ہیں جن کا تعلق بین الاقوامی قانون یا اسکی معاہدے کی تشریح سے ہو۔ اقوام متحدہ

کے چارٹر کی کسی شق کی تشریح کا معاملہ بھی اس عدالت میں پیش کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ عدالت بین الاقوامی قانون اور اقوام متحدہ کے چارٹر سے متعلق مشاورتی رائے بھی دی سکتی ہے۔ اقوام متحدہ کے ہر ممبر ملک کا فرض ہے کہ عالمی عدالت کے فیصلوں کا احترام کرے۔ ججز کی تعداد 15 ہوتی ہے۔ **صدر دفتر ہیگ۔**

3۔ سیکرٹریٹ:۔

اقوام متحدہ کا سیکرٹریٹ امریکہ کے شہر نیویارک میں واقع ہے۔ اس کا کام انتظامی فرائض کی انجام دہی ہے۔ سیکرٹریٹ کا سربراہ سیکرٹری جنرل کہلاتا ہے۔ اسے سلامتی کونسل کی سفارش پر جنرل اسمبلی منتخب کرتی ہے اور سیکرٹریٹ کا دوسرا عملہ سیکرٹری جنرل خود مقرر کرتا ہے۔ سیکرٹری جنرل اقوام متحدہ کے رکن ممالک کے مسائل کی طرف خاص طور پر توجہ دیتا ہے اور ایسے معاملے یا تنازعے کی طرف سلامتی کونسل کی توجہ مبذول کرا سکتا ہے جس سے بین الاقوامی امن اور سلامتی کو خطرہ لاحق ہو سکتا ہے۔ رکن ممالک کے باہمی تنازعات کو گفت و شنید کے ذریعے حل کرانے کے لیے ذاتی دلچسپی لینا اور متنازعہ مسائل کو طے کرانا بھی اس کی ذمہ داریوں میں شامل ہے۔ اقوام متحدہ کے سیکرٹریٹ کو مختلف شعبوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ سیکرٹری جنرل ہر سال جنرل اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں اپنی رپورٹ پیش کرتا ہے جس میں اقوام متحدہ کی سال بھر کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ شامل ہوتا ہے۔ **صدر دفتر نیویارک۔**

4۔ سیکورٹی کونسل:

اس میں ممبرز کی تعداد 15 ہے۔ 5 مستقل امریکہ، روس، چین، برطانیہ، فرانس جبکہ 10 غیر مستقل ارکان 2 سال کے لئے منتخب کئے جاتے ہیں۔ اس کا صدر دفتر نیویارک ہے۔

ویٹو: سیکورٹی کونسل کے پانچ مستقل ارکان کے پاس ویٹو کا حق ہے۔

5۔ اکنامکس اینڈ سوشل کونسل:

اس کے 54 ممبرز ہیں اس کے مقاصد میں بنیادی حقوق اور آپس میں تعاون ہے۔ اس کا صدر دفتر نیویارک ہے۔

یواین (U.N) کی مخصوص ایجنسیاں

1۔ **انٹرنیشنل لیبر آرگنائزیشن (ILO):** انٹرنیشنل لیبر آرگنائزیشن 1919ء میں قائم ہوئی اور 1946ء میں یواین (U.N) کی پہلی مخصوص ایجنسی بن گئی۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

2۔ **انٹرنیشنل سول ایوی ایشن آرگنائزیشن (ICAO):** انٹرنیشنل سول ایوی ایشن آرگنائزیشن 1947ء میں قائم ہوئی اس کے ممبر 185 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Montral میں ہے۔

3۔ **فوڈ اینڈ اگری کلچرل آرگنائزیشن (FAO):** فوڈ اینڈ اگری کلچرل آرگنائزیشن 16 اکتوبر 1945ء کو کیوبا شہر میں ایک کانفرنس میں اس کی بنیاد پڑی۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Rome میں ہے۔

4۔ **یونیورسل پوسٹل یونین (U.P.U):** یونیورسل پوسٹل یونین 1875ء میں قائم ہوئی اس کے ممبر 190 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Berne میں ہے۔

5۔ **انٹرنیشنل فونٹری فنڈ (IMF):** یہ آرگنائزیشن 1945ء میں قائم ہوئی اس کے ممبر 184 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Washington میں ہے۔

6۔ **انٹرنیشنل بنک فار کنسٹرکشن اینڈ ڈویلپمنٹ دی ورلڈ بنک (IRBD):** جون 1946ء میں اس نے آپریشن شروع کیا۔ اس کے ممبر 184 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Washington میں ہے۔

7۔ **انٹرنیشنل ڈویلپمنٹ ایسوسی ایشن (IDA):** انٹرنیشنل ڈویلپمنٹ ایسوسی ایشن 1960ء میں قائم ہوئی۔ اور IBRD ادے منتظم شدہ ہے اور غریب ترقی پذیر ممالک کو رعایتی شرائط پر مدد فراہم کرتی ہے۔ IBRD کے افسران اور سٹاف IDA کے افسران اور سٹاف کے ساتھ ساتھ کام کرتے ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Washington میں ہے۔

8۔ انٹرنیشنل فنانس کارپوریشن (IFC): یہ کارپوریشن جولائی 1956ء میں قائم ہوئی اس کے ممبر 176 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Washington میں ہے۔

9۔ ورلڈ ٹریڈ آرگنائزیشن (WTO): یہ ورلڈ بنک اور IMF کے ساتھ دنیا کے معاشی نظام کو تیسرا ستون ہے۔ اس کا مقصد قوموں کے جھگڑوں کو نمٹانا اور ''فری ٹریڈ'' کے اصولوں کو وسیع کرنا ہے، جیسا کہ زراعت اور خدمات۔ اس کے ممبر 150 ممالک ہیں۔ یکم جنوری 1995ء کو یہ وجود میں آئی۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

10۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز ایجوکیشنل، سائنٹیفک اینڈ کلچرل آرگنائزیشن: یونائیٹڈ نیشنز ایجوکیشنل، سائنٹیفک اینڈ کلچرل آرگنائزیشن، نومبر 1946ء میں قائم ہوئی اس کے ممبر 190 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Paris میں ہے۔

11۔ ورلڈ ہیلتھ آرگنائزیشن (WHO): یہ آرگنائزیشن 7 اپریل 1948ء کو وجود میں آئی۔ اس کے ممبر 192 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

12۔ دی یونائیٹڈ نیشنز چلڈرنز ایمرجنسی فنڈ (UNICEF): دی یونائیٹڈ نیشنز چلڈرنز ایمرجنسی فنڈ، 1946ء میں قائم ہوئی۔ اس نے ابتدا میں بچوں کے لیے ''پوسٹ وار ریلیف'' بھیجا۔ اب یہ ترقی پذیر ممالک کی ماؤں اور بچوں کی زندگی کی خصوصیت کی بہتری کے لیے کام کرتی ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر New York میں ہے۔

13۔ انٹرنیشنل ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن یونین (ITU): یہ یونین 1947ء میں UNO کی مخصوص ایجنسی بنی۔ اس کے ممبر 190 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

14۔ انٹرنیشنل میری ٹائم کنسلٹنگ آرگنائزیشن (IMCO): یہ آرگنائزیشن، 1958ء میں قائم ہوئی۔ یہ ضابطہ قوانین سے تعاون کرنے کے لیے حکومتوں کو مشینری فراہم کرتی ہے اور بین الاقوامی جہاز رانی سے متاثرہ تکنیکی معاملات سے متعلق مشقوں کے لیے بھی مشینری فراہم کرتی ہے اس کے ممبر 157 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر London میں ہے۔

15۔ ورلڈ میٹریولوجیکل آرگنائزیشن (WMO): یہ آرگنائزیشن 1947ء کو قائم ہوئی۔ یہ موسم کی پیشن گوئی کرنے والی خدمات کو ترقی دیتی ہے۔ یہ بین الاقوامی اتحاد کے ذریعے عالمی موسم کے حالات کی کھوج لگانے میں اپنا حصہ شامل کرتی ہے۔ اس کے ممبر 181 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

16۔ انٹرنیشنل آٹومک انرجی ایجنسی (IAEA): یہ سوی لین نیوکلیئر پروگرام سے متعلق نیوکلیئر حفاظتی اور تصدیقی اقدامات کے اطلاق کے لیے بین الاقوامی دفتر نظارت کے طور پر بھی قام کرتی ہے۔ اس کے ممبر 137 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Vienna میں ہے۔

17۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ آرگنائزیشن (UNIDO): یہ آرگنائزیشن 1996ء کو قائم ہوئی۔ یہ لوگوں کے زندگی کے حالات کو بہتر بنانے اور عالمی خوشحالی کو ترقی دینے میں لوگوں کی مدد کرتی ہے۔ یہ قابل تائید صنعتی ترقی کے لیے موزوں حل پیش کرتی ہے۔ اس کے ممبر 171 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Vienna میں ہے۔

18۔ انٹرنیشنل فنڈ فار اگری کلچرل ڈویلپمنٹ (IEAD): یہ ادارہ نومبر 1977ء کو قائم ہوا۔ یہ ترقی پذیر ممالک میں غربا کے لیے بہتر غذا اور خوراک کی پیداوار کے ذرائع کو متحرک کرتا ہے۔ اس کے ممبر 163 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Rome میں ہے۔

19۔ ورلڈ انٹی لیکچول پراپرٹی آرگنائزیشن (WIPO):۔ یہ آرگنائزیشن، 1970ء میں UNO کا ممبر بنی اس کے ممبر 180 ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

20۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز ڈویلپمنٹ پروگرام (UNDP): یہ ترقی پذیر ممالک کے انسانی اور فطرتی ذرائع کو دولت کی پیداواری قابلیت کو بڑھانے میں مدد کرتی ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر New York میں ہے۔

21۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز انوائرنمنٹ پروگرام (UNEP): یہ انسانی ماحول سے متعلقہ معاملات میں بین الاقوامی تعاون کو ترقی دیتی ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس

کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Nairobi میں ہے۔

22۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز فنڈ فار پاپولیشن ایکٹویٹیز (UNFPA): یہ آبادی کی علم حرکیات، آبادی کا ڈیٹا اکٹھا کرنا، آبادی سے متعلقہ پالیسوں کا جائزہ لینا، خاندانی منصوبہ بندی اور اس سے متعلقہ دوسرے پروگراموں کا مطالعہ کرتی ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر New York میں ہے۔

23۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز ہائی کمشنر فار رفیوجیز (UNHCR): یہ مہاجرین کو بین الاقوامی حفاظت فراہم کرتی ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

24۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز کانفرنس آن ٹریڈ اینڈ ڈویلپمنٹ (UNCTAD): یہ UNO کے مقاصد دنیاوی امن اور حفاظت کی امداد کے لیے بین الاقوامی تجارت اور تحقیقی پراجیکٹ کو ترقی دیتی ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

25۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز انسٹی ٹیوٹ فار ٹریننگ اینڈ ریسرچ (UNITAR): یہ UNO کے مقاصد دنیاوی امن اور حفاظت کی امداد کے لیے بلند اہمت کے تربیتی اور تحقیقی پراجیکٹ فراہم کرتی ہے اور معاشی اور سماجی ترقی کو بھی بڑھاوا دیتی ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر New York میں ہے۔

26۔ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز ریلیف اینڈ ورک آف پیلسٹین رفیوجیز ان دی نورتھ ایسٹ (UNRWA): عرب اسرائیل کی جنگ میں باہر نکال دیئے جانے والے لوگوں کے لیے کھانا، صحت، تعلیم اور خدمات سے متعلقہ چیزیں فراہم کرتی ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر New York میں ہے۔

دیگر بین الاقوامی تنظیمیں

1۔ دی کومن ویلتھ: کومن ویلتھ کو ابتدائی طور پر برٹش کی قوموں کی دولت مشترکہ کہا جاتا تھا۔ یہ ایک 153 اقوام یا محکوم ممالک کی انجمن ہے جو کہ قدیم برطانوی سلطنت کے حصوں پر مشتمل عام تعلق کے ذریعے جڑی ہوئی ہے۔ برطانوی حکمران دولت مشترکہ کا علامتی سربراہ ہوتا ہے۔

2۔ نارتھ اٹلانٹک ٹرٹی آرگنائزیشن (NATO): NATO امریکہ، یوکے، پرتگال، ناروے، نیدرلینڈ، اٹلی، آئس لینڈ، فرانس، ڈنمارک، کینیڈا، بیلجیئم اور واشنگٹن کے درمیان ایک معاہدہ پر دستخط کے ذریعے وجود میں آئی۔ یہ 4 اپریل 1949ء کو وجود میں آئی۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Brussels (Belguim) میں ہے۔

3۔ یورپین اکنامک کمیونٹی (EEC): یہ یکم جنوری 1958ء کو قائم ہوئی۔ ان کا بنیادی مقصد تمام ممبران میں اشیاء خدمات اور مزدوری کا آزاد بہاؤ اور ''کسٹمز'' کو پورا کرنا ہے اس کے ممبران 25 ممالک ہیں۔ بیلجیئم، فرانس، اٹلی، نیدرلینڈ، برٹن، ڈین مارک، آئرلینڈ، گرپس، سویڈن، فن لینڈ، پرتگال، سپین، آسٹریلیا، اسٹوفیا، پولینڈ، ہنگری، چیک ری پبلک سائیبرس اور مالٹا ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Brussels (Belguim) میں ہے۔

4۔ دی عرب لیگ: یہ 22 مارچ 1945ء کو قائم ہوئی اس کا مقصد عرب خواہشات کو ترقی دینا اور ممبران کے تعلقات کو مضبوط کرنا ہے اس کے 21 ممبران ممالک ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Egypt میں ہے۔

5۔ افریقن یونین (AU): یہ (OAU) افریقن یونیٹی کے ممبر ریاستوں سے دو تہائی تنظیموں کے ذریعہ منظوری حاصل کر کے 26 مئی 2001ء کو وجود میں آئی۔ OAU نے 25 مئی 2001ء کو خود کو ختم کر کے افریقن یونین (AU) کو قائم ہونے کی اجازت دی۔ اس کا مقصد 53 افریقن ممبر ریاستوں کو سیاسی، سماجی اور معاشی طور پر متحد کرنا ہے۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Ethopia میں ہے۔

6۔ ایسوسی ایشن آف ساؤتھ ایسٹ ایشین نیشنز (ASEAN): یہ سنگاپور، ملیشیا، فلپینز، تھائی لینڈ، انڈونیشیا کے ملاپ سے 8 اگست 1967ء کو قائم ہوئی۔ اس کا مقصد معاشی، سماجی، ثقافتی، تکنیکی، سائنسی اور انتظامی شعبوں میں عام مفاد کے معاملات پر مستعد اتحاد کو ترقی دینا ہے۔ بعد میں برونائی، کمبوڈیا، ویٹ نام نے اس میں شرکت کی۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Jakarta (Indonesia) میں ہے۔

7۔ آرگنائزیشن آف پٹرولیم ایکسپورٹنگ کنٹریز (OPEC): یہ 14 دسمبر 1960ء کو وجود میں آئی۔ اس کا مقصد خام تیل کی قیمتوں اور پیداوار کو کنٹرول کرنا ہے۔ اس کے 11 ممبران ہیں۔ انڈونیشیا، ایران، عراق، کویت، لیبیا، نائجیریا، قطر، سعودی عرب اور UAE ہیں۔ ہیڈ کوارٹر

:اس کا ہیڈکوارٹ Vienna (Austria) میں ہے۔

8۔ **انٹرنیشنل کرمینل پولیس آرگنائزیشن (INTERPOL):** 1923ء میں تشکیل پائی۔ 1956ء میں دوبارہ دستور بند کی گئی۔ 181 ممبر ممالک پر مشتمل ہے اس کا مقصد سیاسی، فوجی، مذہبی اور نسلی معاملات کی سخت ممانعت کے ساتھ پولیس سربراہان میں زیادہ سے زیادہ تعاون کی یقین دہانی کرنا ہے۔ ہیڈکوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈکوارٹر Lyons (France) میں ہے۔

9۔ **نون الیائنڈ موومینٹ (NAM) غیروابستہ ممالک کی تحریک:** 1955ء میں تشکیل پائی اس کے ممبران 118 ہیں۔ اہل نظر ممبران 15 ہیں۔ یہ تحریک اس مفروضے پر مبنی ہے کہ طاقت عالمی امن کا باعث نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے اس کے ممبران نے کسی پاور بلاک میں شمولیت اختیار نہیں کی ہے۔ ہیڈکوارٹر: صدر حسنی مبارک ''کوآرڈی نیٹنگ بیورو'' نیویارک شہر میں ہے۔

10۔ **ساؤتھ ایشین ایسوسی ایشن فار ریجنل کوآپریشن (SAARC):** یہ 1985ء میں سات ممالک کے حکمران سے تشکیل پائی۔ SAARC کے موجودہ آٹھ ممبران ہیں۔ افغانستان، مل ڈیوز، نیپال، بھوٹان، سری لنکا، پاکستان، بنگلہ دیش، اور انڈیا جن کے نام ہیں۔ اس کا مقصد جنوبی ایشیا ء کے لوگوں کی بھلائی کی ترقی کا کام کرنا ہے۔ معاشی پیداوار کو بڑھانا، علاقی کی سماجی اور ثقافتی ترقی کو بڑھانا اور اجتماعی خوداعتمادی کو ترقی دینا وغیرہ۔ ہیڈکوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈکوارٹر Kathmandu (Nepal) میں ہے۔

11۔ **ایشین ڈویلپمنٹ بنک:** یہ ایک بین الاقوامی مالی ادارہ ہے جو 1966ء میں قائم ہوا۔ اس کا مقصد ترقی پزید ممالک کی ترقی کے منصوبوں میں مدد کرنا ہے۔ اس کے 44 علاقائی اور 17 غیر علاقائی ممبران ہیں۔

12۔ **یورپین فری ٹریڈ ایسوسی ایشن (EFTA):** یہ 3 مئی 1960ء کو تشکیل پائی۔ اس کا مقصد ممبران کے درمیان محصول درآمد فرائض اور مقداری پابندیاں کا صنعتی اشیاء پر بتدریج گھٹاؤ ہے۔ اس کے ممبر ممالک آئس لینڈ، ناروے اور سوئزر لینڈ ہیں، دو ممبران UK اور ڈنمارک نے EFTA کو چھوڑ دیا تھا۔

13۔ **انٹرنیشنل کمیٹی آف دی ریڈ کراس (ICRC):** 1863ء میں قائم ہوئی۔ اس کا مقصد جنگ کا شکار لوگوں کی دیکھ بھال کرنا اور جنگ کے وقت کی مشقوں کے لیے مختلف جلوسوں کو لاگو کرنا ہے۔ ICRC، لیگ آف ریڈ کراس سوسائٹیز سے مل کر انٹرنیشنل ریڈ کراس تشکیل دیتی ہے اس کے 179 ممبران ہیں۔ ہیڈکوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈکوارٹر Geneva میں ہے۔

14۔ **ساؤتھ ایسٹ ایشیا ٹریٹی آرگنائزیشن (SEATO):** یہ فروری 1955ء کو وجود میں آئی اور 30 جون 1977ء کو ختم ہوگئی۔

15۔ **کولمبو پلان:** یہ 1950ء میں قائم ہوا۔ ہیڈکوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈکوارٹر Colombo میں ہے۔

16۔ **آرگنائزیشن آف سی اسلامک کانفرنس (OIC):** یہ مئی 1971ء کو قائم ہوئی اور دسمبر 1970ء کو پاکستان میں، مسلمان ریاستوں کے سربراہان نے سرکاری ملاقاتیں رکھیں اور تب یہ 1971ء کو وجود میں آئی۔ مسجد الاقصیٰ کو جلایا جانا اس آرگنائزیشن کی تشکیل کی وجہ بنا۔ اس کے 57 ممبر ہیں۔ ہیڈکوارٹر: اس کا ہیڈکوارٹر Jeddah سعودی عربیہ میں ہے۔

بین الاقوامی تنظیمیں اور اُن کے ہیڈ کوارٹر

WORLD ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS

Name of Agency	Abbr.	Date of Establishment	Headquarters
International Labour Organization	ILO	1919	Geneva
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA	1957	Vienna
United nations Organization	UNO	Oct. 24, 1945	New York
League of Nations (Oldest Organization)	LN	Jan.10, 1920	Geneva
Commonwealth of Nations		1931	London
European Union	EU	1957	Brussels
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	SAARC	December 8, 1985	Kathmandu
South-East Asian Nations	ASEAN	Aug. 9, 1967	Jakarta
Economic Cooperation Organization	ECO	1985	Tehran
Shanghai Cooperation Organization (Shanghai Five)	SCO	April 1996	Shanghai
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	OPEC	November 14, 1960	Vienna
Colombo Plan	CP	1950	Colombo
Organization of the Islamic Conference	OIC	September 1969	Jeddah
Amnesty International	AI	1960	London
Transparency International	TI	May 1993	Berlin
Red Cross (estb.by Jean Henri Durant)	RC	1864	Geneva
World Trade Organization	WTO	January 1, 1995	Geneva
Asian Development Bank	ADB	22 Aug. 1966	Manila
Arab League	AL	March 22, 1945	Cairo
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)		1949	Brussels
International Criminal Police Organization	INTERPOL	1923	Lyon, France
Common wealth of independent states	CIS	Dec. 8, 1991	Minsk
Organization of African Unity	OAU	1963	Addis Ababa
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	1945	Rome
United nations Education, (Science and Caltural Organization)	UNESCO	1946	Paris
World Health Organization	WHO	1948	Geneva
International Bank for Reconstruction	IBRD	1945	Washington
World Meteorological Organization	WMO	1950	Geneva
Inter-government Maritime Consultative Organization	IMCO	1958	London
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	1946	New York
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (from 1995 it is known as WTO)	GATT	1948	Geneva
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP		New York
United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	1972	Nairobi
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	1950	Geneva

United Nations Industrial Development Organization	UNIDO	1967	Vienna
International Association Development	IDA	1960	Washington
International Finance Corporation	IFC	1955	Washington
International Monetary Fund	IMF	1945	Washington
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO	1947	Montreal
Universal Postal Union	UPU	1947	Berne
International Telecomr unication Union	ITU	1947	Geneva
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	1977	Rome
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD	1964	Geneva
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	UNITAR	1965	New York
United Nations Relief and Work for Palestine Refugees in the North East	UNRWA	1949	New York
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	UNFPA	1967	New York

ایجادات اوران کے موجد

نام ایجاد	موجد	سن ایجاد
آبدوز۔ٹارپیڈو	ولسن	1775ء
انجن (کوئلہ والا)	اوٹو	1876ء
ایئر کنڈیشنگ	کیریئر	1911ء
ایڈنگ مشین	پاسکل	1642ء
ایئر بریک	ویسٹنگ ہاؤس	1868ء
ایکس رے	رونجن	1595ء
الیکٹرک استری	ایم ڈبلیو رسلی	1882
الیکٹرک بلب	تھامس ایڈیشن	1879
ارتقاء کا نظریہ	چارلس ڈارون	1958
بائیسکل	میکملن	1839ء
بم	نیٹ	1916ء
بیٹری (برقی)	وولٹا	1800ء
بندوق	تھارنٹن	1811ء
بیرومیٹر	ٹوری سیلی	1641ء
پرنٹنگ پریس	جان گٹن برگ	1475ء
پرنٹنگ پریس	ولیم کیکسٹن	1476ء
پنکھا (برقی)	وہیلر	1882ء
ٹینک	سوئنٹین	1914ء
جیٹ انجن	فرانک وائٹل	1937ء

پستول	سیموئل کوالٹ	1835ء
پنڈولم	گلیلیو	1583ء
پین (بال پوائنٹ)	لاؤڈ	1888ء
پن (سٹیل)	ہیری سن	1780ء
تھرمامیٹر	گلیلیو	1593ء
ٹائر (ربڑ)	ڈنلپ	1888ء
ٹائر (دوہری ٹیوب)	تھامسن	1845ء
ٹائپ رائٹر	شولز۔سول۔گلڈن	1867ء
ٹرانسفارمر (اے سی)	سٹینلے	1885ء
ٹربائن (گیس)	بورڈین	1849ء
ٹربائن (ہائیڈرالک)	فرانسس	1849ء
ٹرانزسٹر	شاکلے، برٹین، برڈین	1947ء
ٹیپ ریکارڈ (برقی)	پالسن	1899ء
ٹیلی ٹائپ	مورکرم، کلین شمڈ	1928ء
ٹیلی فون	بیل	1876ء
ٹیلیفون (آٹومیٹک)	سٹروگر	1891ء
ٹیلی فون (وائرلیس)	کولنز	1899ء
ٹیلی فون ریڈیو	پال مین قینڈن	1900ء
ٹیلی ویژن	جان ایل ہابیرڈ	1926ء
ٹیلی گراف (مقناطیسی)	مورس	1837ء
ریکارڈ (گراموفون)	برلیز	1887ء
ریلوے	جارج سٹیفن سن	1825ء
جائروسکوپ	فوکالٹ	1852ء
جیٹ انجن	اوہائن	1939ء
چیچک کا ٹیکہ	ڈاکٹر جینر	1796ء
ڈائنامائیٹ	الفریڈ نوبل	1886ء
ڈائمو	شوٹر	1831ء

ڈیزل انجن	ڈیزل	1895ء
ریڈار	رابرٹ واٹسن	1940ء
ریڈیو ٹیلی گرافی	روتھر فورڈ	1895ء
ریڈیو ٹیلی گرافی	مارکونی	1901ء
ریڈیو ٹرانسسٹر	الیگزانڈرسن	1914ء
سٹیم انجن	نیوکومن	1705ء
ریلوے انجن برقی	ویل	1851ء
ریفریجریٹر	ہیری سن جیمز	1851ء
راکٹ انجن	گوڈارڈ	1926ء
ربر (ولکنائز)	گڈائیر	1841ء
ربر	ماسنتوش	1819ء
سٹین لیس سٹیل	بریئرلی	1916ء
سینما مشین	ایڈیسن	1893ء
سیلولائیڈ	پارکس، الیگزینڈر	1865ء
سینٹ	لیسپوڈین جوزف	1824ء
سرکٹ بریکر	ہلیئرڈ	1925ء
سرچ لائٹ	سپیرے	1915ء
سوڈا	لی بلانک	1791ء
سیفٹی لیمپ	ہمفری ڈیوی	1816ء
سیفٹی پن	ولیم ہنٹ	1849ء
سیفٹی ریزر	جیلٹ	1895ء
سلائی مشین	ہود	1846ء
کار (پٹرول)	ڈیملر	1889ء
سٹیم ٹربائن	پارسنز	1884ء
سٹیتھوسکوپ	لائنگ	1819ء
سٹیل (فولاد)	بسمر	1856ء
شارپنر	شارپنل	1784ء

فلم	وارنر برادرز	1926ء
فونٹین پن	واٹرمین	1884ء
فوٹوگراف	ایڈیسن	1877ء
فوٹو (کلر)	لپ مین۔ آئیوس	1892ء
فوٹوفلم (سیلولائیڈ)	ریش بوس	1893ء
فوٹوفلم شفاف	ایسٹ مین، گڈون	1884ء
فوٹوگرافی	ٹیپس سینئر	1816ء
فوٹوگرافی کا کاغذ	ٹالبوٹ	1835ء
فونوفون	بیل	1880ء
فوٹوگرافک	پٹ مین	1887ء
کار (سٹیم)	کگناٹ	1770ء
کار کا پٹرول	کارل بینز	1885ء
کارڈیوگراف (برقی)	انتھوون	1903ء
کارڈ ٹائم ریکارڈر	کوپر	1894ء
کرونومیٹر	ہیریسن	1761ء
کنڈنسر مائیکروفون	وینٹ	1716ء
کپاس اونٹنے کی مشین		1793ء
کمپیوٹر	چارلس بے بیج	1834ء
کلاک (پنڈولم)	ہیوجن	1657ء
کوڈک فلم	ایسٹ مین	1888ء
کیتھوڈرے ٹیوب	کروکس	1878ء
کیلکولیٹنگ مشین	بابیج	1833ء
گن پاؤڈر	بیکن روجر	1245ء
گیس برنر	بنسن	1855ء
گیس ڈسچارج ٹیوب	[illegible]	1922ء
گیس انجن	اوٹو	1876ء
گیس لائٹنگ	مرڈوش	1792ء

گیسولین	مجلے	1922ء
گیسولین	برٹن	1913ء
گلاس (شیشہ)	بنی ڈکٹس	1909ء
گراموفون	بیل	1885ء
گرموفون	برلیز	1887ء
لاؤڈ سپیکر	رائس کیلگ	1924ء
لتھوگرافی	سینی فلیڈ رایلوائس	1799ء
لوم (پاور)	کارٹرائٹ	1785ء
لینوٹائپ	مرگنتھالر	1884ء
لیمپ (بلب)	اڈیسن	1879ء
مشین گن	کیٹلنگ	1861ء
پاچش	جان واکر	1827ء
مائیکروسکوپ	جینسن	1590ء
مائیکروسکوپ (برقی)	ٹول، رسکا	1931ء
مائیکروفون	گراہم بیل	1877ء
مائیکرومیٹر	ولیم گیسکوآئن	1632ء
مقناطیس (برقی)	ہنری	1828ء
مونوٹائپ	لانسٹن	1887ء
موٹر (اے سی)	ٹیسلا	1892ء
موٹر (ڈی سی)	دیون پونٹ	1837ء
موٹر روڈری	اوسی ناسک	1907ء
موٹر سائیکل	ڈیملر	1885ء
وائرلیس ٹیلی گرافی	مارکونی	1895ء
وائرلیس لہریں	میکس ویل کلارک	1864ء
ویلڈنگ (برقی)	تھامسن	1877ء
ویلڈنگ ٹیوب	پرلینس	1930ء
ویکیوم کلینر	سپینگلر	1907ء

ہارویسٹر تھریشر	لین	1818ء
ہائیڈرومیٹر	بام	1768ء
ہائیڈروجن	کیونڈش	1911ء
ہوائی جہاز	لینگلے	1896ء
ہیلی کاپٹر	سکورسکی	1939ء
ہوائی جہاز (موٹر والا)	آرویل وولبر رائیٹ	1903ء

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