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ESSAY WRITING

TIPS for Writing Essay

→**For writing essay**, the very first step for the candidate is must be to read and understand the question carefully, once you understand the question it will be easy for you to move forward.

→**Pick topic wisely**: sit down, narrow your focus and choose an interesting topic depending on the type of essay and purpose so you can create a top essay.

→**Create an outline**: Before you begin your writing, create your essay outline. Jot your topic in the middle of your page, draw lines branching from the topic and write main ideas at the end of each line. From the main ideas at the end of the lines draw more lines and include your thoughts.

Another option is to use a simple outline. Write your topic at the top of your page, separate your essay into introduction, body, and conclusion. For a five paragraph essay, have an introduction, at least three main ideas, and a conclusion. Leave spaces under each idea to enable you to list smaller ideas supporting the main idea. The ‘skeleton’ will enable you to write a more organized essay.

→**Sample Outline**:

Introduction paragraph

- First sentence
- statement

Body paragraph

- Information on the subject
- Research on the topic
- Relevant data if any

Conclusion paragraph

- Restate your statement
- Support arguments
- write a call to action

Write your essay: Create a statement

You already have a topic and the paper outline it is time to start the writing. Begin by creating a statement which must tell your reader the purpose of your essay. Read through your outline to help you create an appropriate thesis. Your statement must state the topic and the main argument of your essay. The single statement must carry the overall response to the problem. Put your statement in your first paragraph then make sure you refer to it several times within the essay then restate it in your conclusion.

Write the introductory paragraph

After creating a statement and the body of the essay write an introductory paragraph. Make your introduction fascinating to capture the attention of your readers. Begin with a ‘hook’; you can use a story, dialogue, shocking revelation, a quote or a topic summary. Make sure that your ‘hook’ ties with the statement.

Write the body paragraphs

This is the part of the essay that you are supposed to explain, describe or argue the topic. The main ideas you wrote down on your outline becomes separate paragraphs. Each paragraph carries the main idea. The paragraph begins with an introductory sentence which carries the main idea. Supporting ideas follow suit in sentence format backed with relevant information and examples.

Write the concluding paragraph

This part must be given much importance as the introduction part. The conclusion gives you a chance, to sum up, your ideas and close up the topic. Make it short; write three to five sentences. Do not introduce any new ideas at the conclusion; summarize your prior arguments. You have the chance to restate your statement and once again support your stance.

Edit your first draft

Before you consider your first draft a finished essay, do the editing and proofreading.

Checks the general structure of your essay and make sure the correct format is used. Ensure that the strongest points appear first and at the last paragraph within the body of the essay, the others can be fixed in the middle of the body paragraph.

Read and reread your paper to ensure the sentences are sensible and paragraphs flow into each other smoothly. Check the grammar, spelling, and punctuation make necessary corrections. Delete any irrelevant sections; improve expressions by changing the vocabulary. Ensure you meet the word count.

1. Information Technology:

Information Technology is a developing technology that aims at obtaining the maximum information with minimum of resources, labor or time. According to the dictionary, Information Technology is “the study or use of electronic equipment especially computers, for storing, analyzing and distribution of information of all kinds, including words, numbers and pictures.

Ever since the appearance of Man on the earth, information has been the major cause of his progress and development. But information alone is not enough. Information has to be processed, put to use by logic and reason before it becomes useful knowledge.

The technological progress during the past sixty years has brought about an explosion in knowledge. Today we have super computers imitating the human brain and even beating it in various fields like fast data processing, huge memory storage and quick retrieval capacity.

Information Technology, as expected, has brought about a sea change in the functioning of this world. It has proved to be a great boon to industrial productivity. Internet makes all the information available regarding product design, product quality, latest technologies, market survey, financial conditions and the like at any given point of time on a continuous basis at any place in the world. Systems like Supply Chain Management (SCM) and Enterprises Resources Planning (ERP) and coming up fast to provide mutual help and information to producers, buyers, distributors, and consumers all over the world. Documents transfer has now become a very fast and quick affair.

Similarly, E-governance is bringing in well-informed, quick decisions and transparency in administration. No missing files, no red tape, no delay, better records, quick service and no dishonesty or fooling — this will soon become the order of the day.

2. Corruption:

Corruption is a slow poison which kills the constitution, the society and the economy of developing nations. In other words, corruption is one of the biggest challenges faced in the contemporary world which clearly shows the difference between good and bad government. The factors that driving corruption and the effects of corruption can vary widely. Sometimes mishandling of policy, may lead to catastrophic situation, where it harms the various sectors of the developing countries.

Corruption is found almost everywhere and on everything, starting from paying bribes to civil servants for his favor of work to the leading politicians and bureaucrats use the public power to their personal end. Corruption attacks the morality of the justice that damages the society. Corruption includes bribes, trading insider, electoral fraud, embezzlement, patronage, conflicts of interest etc.

The evidence from the developing world tells us there are only few countable developing countries that have low corruption levels. Most of the developing countries have are very close relationship between corruption and investment and growth.

Political corruption mainly takes places in high level of political system, usually decision-makers. They do this while implementing any law or order by the name of common people these corruptions takes place. Both political and bureaucratic corruption have distinction in their needs and implementing it. Political corruption takes place at top management but bureaucratic corruption takes at lower levels of state.

It is the responsibility of every individual to work jointly with the government institutions to make Pakistan a corruption-free country. Corruption will not prevail in the society until deserving peoples are given their rights.

3. Global Warming

Global warming is not a prediction. It is happening right now. It is a current increase in temperature of the Earth's atmosphere, water, and surface. Human activities produce greenhouse gases that accumulate in the atmosphere and cause problems our planet faces today. Global warming can do more than just melt polar ice and change weather patterns throughout the world.

It can change our maps, displace people from tropical islands and cities, and cause famine. There is no debate within the scientific community. The scientific evidence of the global warming is clear. The consequences of this global problem will only intensify if we do not confront the realities of climate change. Mankind should achieve some meaningful solutions in order to address the threat of global warming. We should stop deforestations, reduce carbon emissions, and fight misinformation. People should be prepared for the inevitable consequences of the global warming. It is our today's reality and we should be responsible for doing so much harm to our planet Earth.

The effects of global warming on plants and animals are expected to be widespread and profound. Many organisms are migrating from the equator toward poles in order to find more comfortable conditions for their existence. However, a lot of animals go extinct as they are not able to compete in new climate regime. Global warming can cause the disappearance of up to one-third of

Earth's animals and one-half of plants by 2080.

People should cut power consumption in order to reduce the effects of global warming. We should buy less polluting cars, get more efficient refrigeration, and reduce water heating requirements. We should also fly less or not at all. Such measures will definitely influence modern society a lot. However, it is important for every person to do something to prolong life on earth.

4. Social Media

Social media plays a big role in our lives today. We have the access to any kind of information at just a button push away. Anything that is so vastly expanded has both positives and negatives related to it. The power of social media is very high and has its effects on each individual. It is difficult to imagine our lives with social media today and we do pay a price for excessive use.

Social media allows the social growth of the society and also helps many businesses. It provides tools like social media marketing that can reach a millions of potential clients. We can easily access information and get news through social media. Social media is a great tool for creating awareness about any social cause. Employers can reach out to potential job seekers. It can help many an individual to have social growth and interaction with the world without having any hitch. Many people use social media to make themselves heard to the higher authorities. It can also help you meet like-minded people.

Many psychiatrists believe that social media is a single most factor causing depression and anxiety in people. It is also a cause of poor mental growth in children. Increased use of social media can lead to poor sleeping

patterns. There are many other negative effects like cyber bullying, body image issues etc. as well. There is an increased 'Fear of Missing out' (FOMO) at an all-time high in youth because of social media.

One must carefully weigh the positives and the negatives before engaging excessively in social media. If used in the correct way social media can be a boon for mankind.

5. Poverty

Poverty is lack of basic human needs like health, education, clean water, nutrition etc. It is a condition in which one income is not sufficient enough to fulfill his basic needs. It is curse and something like nobody would want to own. In Pakistan it is not a yesterday born issue, it is eating up Pakistan and now it has spread out its circle to a larger radius now. Historically it began just with independence because of lack of proper resources at that time. In 1980 there was a slight decline in its level but the level again risen up after 1990 and till now it is rising with fluctuation of time. Currently about 35% of Pakistan population lives below the line of poverty. Mostly people of rural areas live below the line of poverty and two third of our population live in rural areas. Scenario is also not different in urban areas where 40% population of urban area live below the line of poverty. Currently poverty is the cause behind many critical problems in Pakistan on one hand but it is also outcome of many other problems.

Other things related to poverty are our bad morality, sense of responsibility and social bonding. Pakistan moral culture is getting worse day by day, people in Pakistan are not sincere for eradication of poverty. People here don't feel bad about being corrupt, they don't feel bad when public property is

destroyed or when someone is a threat to country's economy. Social bonding is weak in Pakistan they really don't care for others problems and issues, all they care about is their own selves they are not honest. They don't help poor and they don't pay taxes so people themselves are also responsible for rising poverty level.

6. Knowledge is Power

Knowledge is power which we can say that it is almost everything because it has ability to make a physically weak person a most strong person of the world. It gives everything in the life like money, power, name, fame, success and position. Knowledge gives a person ability to understand, analyze, make better decisions and evolve most intelligent thoughts. It gives us feeling of well-being and helps to improve the lives of us and people in our surroundings.

A more knowledgeable person in the society becomes more valuable and respected. A knowledgeable person gets more fame very easily and people want to work with him. Knowledge is the way to more doors and opportunities in the life. Knowledge provides actual freedom in the life and opens all the doors of success. Knowledge provides power to speak through our mind which really helps people to understand who you truly are.

Knowledge is very important tool to get positive changes in the society and country. Knowledge helps us to absorb things from the genius people which have potential to improve the quality of life. Knowledge is the only precious thing which nobody can take away from us; it remains with us forever and increases if we distribute it among the needy people. It gives new and revolutionary ideas which help to alter the way of viewing the

world. So, we can say that knowledge is pillar to the success and happiness.

7. Unemployment in Pakistan

To most, the word unemployed means remain without work. Unemployment basically is define as "The condition of having no job or being out of work or proportion of people which are able to work actively searching jobs but they are unable to find it."

According to current situation in Pakistan more than 30 lack people are unemployed and unemployment ratio is more than 12%.

The unemployment issue of Pakistan is increasing more in rural areas where almost 70% of the Population is living. Their livelihoods depend on rural economy. They have lack of basic necessities such as primary health care, education, job opportunities, social services and some other issues due to unemployment increasing day by day. . The biggest reason of unemployment in Pakistan is concerned with the backwardness of agriculture sector. Agriculture sector is the largest sector of Pakistan economy it contributes 20.9% to GDP and 44% people directly or indirectly get jobs opportunities from this sector. The first thing to reduce unemployment in Pakistan is to introduce revolutionary changes in country's educations system. The prevalent system is producing only the people who are not highly skilled as per the requirements of the job market.

The age of retirement should be reduced to a maximum of 55 years. In addition, the culture of ad hoc appointments and extensions in tenure or in contract should also be eliminated. Solving the energy crisis must be the top priority of the government. It is the only panacea if we want to attract foreign

investment in the country. If foreign investors come to Pakistan, then job opportunities to our youth will be easily available. There should be peace across the country so foreigners may not hesitate from investing in Pakistan. Jobs should be given purely on merit.

8. Co-Education

Co-education means the education of boys and girls together. In our country there is co-education in some college and schools, in most colleges and school there is separate education for boys as well as for girls.

Co-education has remained controversial issue in our country. Some people are in favor of this system and want to introduce it in all schools and colleges. They say that this system is very useful. They give many arguments in its favor. Their main argument is that in poor and backward country like Pakistan it is impossible to maintain separate institutions. Therefore co-education should be opened to girls also. The supporters of co-education also say that in progressive society men and women should come closer co-education would provide an opportunity to the young men and women to understand each other. This would be very helpful for them in future life. It would also be good for the progress of the country raise the standard of education. Because it will promote competition among boys and girls.

If co-education is inevitable one would agree to it. But it is not a necessary evil. And there is no reason that we should patronize everything with foreign name. If it is necessary we should adopt it only at elementary level while at secondary level and higher secondary level there should be separate system of education. By adopting this system at secondary and higher

secondary level we will only be able to promote vulgar-ness in our society.

9. Patriotism

Patriotism is love of the person for one's own country. It is the feeling that is present in us by birth. We love the land in which we are born and continue to love it no matter where we go.

Patriotism is a forever feeling that lasts throughout the life. It gives great force to the man to serve his country. It is the love that bound us to our land and whenever there is any adverse condition, it is the will that makes us stand together and provides us hope. Every person knows that country is the identity. In the world, people know us for where we live.

Patriotism is the good will for the place we called homeland. Arm forces' personnel, government servants, private employers and every citizen of the country work hard day and night to build their nation; patriotism is a fuel that powers them all.

To be free in the land is the great blessing and we all must enjoy our freedom by being true to our country, by being patriotic.

It is our duty to love the land of our birth. It is also our duty not to hate other nations. We must try to cultivate a healthy type of patriotism and to devote ourselves whole heartedly to the uplift and prosperity of our own country. We must not have the perverted notion of patriotism that believes in the dictum: "My country, right or wrong." Most of the crimes against humanity have been committed by people having this type of fanatic patriotism. Patriotism must go hand in hand with internationalism. One should never forget one's duty towards humanity in general. Such patriotism as encourages

narrow, parochial fanaticism is a bad type of patriotism which has no place in a fastly progressing civilization of today.

10. Good Governance

As a vehicle is useless without the fuel likewise a country cannot be run in the absence of good governance. Good governance is a real drive behind a country's development. It protects the human rights, delivers the justice, maintains law and order and provides equal opportunities to the masses. It delivers the fruits of progress and development to all and sundry. It is required at all levels of society and state. In today's globalized world good governance helps to meet the challenges of the world. It makes the system of the state effective and efficient. People of the country enjoy equal rights under good governance. Minorities live freely and exercise their religion. No one considers himself above law. Everyone, no matter how influential he is, is accountable before law. Corruption is unheard of in a

country where good governance prevails. Not only government officials but also common citizens are aware of their duties and play their role sincerely. In such cooperative environment, economy boosts and investment increases leading to the prosperity of the country. In this way good governance helps to reap the fruits of globalization.

Accountability which is the key note of good governance is lacking in our country. No one in our country seems to consider himself accountable to law. Everyone whatever illegal he does, thinks it as his right. It is a sort of deluge which is engulfing our country and giving rise to many problems.

When all is said it can be concluded that the crisis, which is at the root of all other crises, is that of good governance. Problems like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, corruption, energy crisis, water and food shortage are weakening our country at its roots.

APPLICATIONS

(1)

To,

The {Receiver Name/Designation}
{Department}
{Address/Location}

Subject: Application for Sick Leave

R/Sir/Madam,

I beg to state that, I would not be able to join the office today because I am under the weather and have symptoms of viral infection. I went to the doctor yesterday and he prescribed {days} of rest.

I have also attached the doctor's note to this email.

I will be thankful to you.

Dated:
{Date}

Yours Sincerely,
{Your Name}

(2)

To,

The {Receiver Name/Designation}
{Department}
{Address/Location}

Subject: Application for One Day Leave

R/Sir/Madam,

I beg to state that, I am {...Name...} want to request you that, I have some urgent piece of work at home so that I am not be able to join the office today, Kindly grant me one day leave.

I will be thankful to you.

Dated:
{Date}

Yours Sincerely,
{Your Name}

(3)

To,

The {Receiver Name/Designation}
{Department}
{Address/Location}

Subject: Application for three days' leave

R/Sir/Madam,

I beg to state that, I {...Name}, want to request that, on coming month of August 2019, my brother wedding has been decided for that I need three days leave, kindly grant me leaves for three days.

I will be thankful to you.

Dated:
{Date}

Yours Sincerely,
{Your Name}

(4)

To,

The {Receiver Name/Designation}
{Department}
{Address/Location}

Subject: Application for Study Leave

R/Sir/Madam,

I beg to state that, I am {...Name....} working here for more than ten years, and in spare time I tried to applied for PHD at various universities and finally I am selected in one of applied universities, so that I need 3 years study leave, kindly grant me study leave so that I can continue my study.

I will be thankful to you.

Dated:
{Date}

Yours Sincerely,
{Your Name}

(5)

To,

The {Receiver Name/Designation}
{Department}
{Address/Location}

Subject: Application for Marriage Leave

R/Sir/Madam,

I beg to state that, I am {...Name...} working here since three years, and my family has decided my wedding on coming month, so that I need 20 days leave, kindly grant me marriage leaves.

I will be thankful to you.

Dated:
{Date}

Yours Sincerely,
{Your Name}

PARAGRAPHS

1. The Arabs possessed a remarkable memory and were an eloquent people. Their eloquence and memory found expression in their poetry. Every year a fair was held for poetical competitions at 40 Ukaz. It is narrated that Hammad said to Caliph Walid bin Yazid: "I can recite to you, for each letter of the alphabet, one hundred long poems, without taking into account short pieces, and all of that composed exclusively by poets before the promulgation of Islam." It is no small wonder that Allah Almighty chose the Arabic language for His final dispensation and the preservation of His word.

اہل عرب غیر معمولی حافظہ اور شیریں گفتار لوگ تھے۔ ان کی خوش الحانی اور حافظے کی ایک جھلک ان کی شاعری میں ملتی تھی ہر سال عکاظ کے مقام پر شاعری کے مقابلوں کا ایک میلہ منعقد کیا جاتا تھا۔ یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ حماد نے خلیفہ ولید بن یزید سے کہا: "میں آپ کو ہر حرفِ تہجی پر، چھوٹے قطعہات کو شامل کیے بغیر، ایک سو طویل نظمیں سناسکتا ہوں اور وہ تمام، اسلام کی آمد سے قبل، خاص طور پر شعراء نے تحریر کی تھیں"۔ یہ کوئی معمولی معجزہ نہیں ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنے کلام کی حتمی اشاعت اور اس کی حفاظت کے لیے عربی زبان کا انتخاب فرمایا۔

2. The period of waiting had come to a close. His heart was overflowing with profound compassion for humanity. He had a pressing urge to eradicate wrong beliefs, social evils, cruelty and injustice. The moment had arrived when he was to be bestowed with prophet-hood. One day, when he was in the cave of Hira, Hazrat Jabril (بیلع السلام) came and conveyed to him the following message of Allah Almighty...

انتظار کا عرصہ اختتام پذیر ہو گیا۔ آپ ﷺ کا دل انسانی ہمدردی سے سرشار تھا۔ آپ ﷺ میں غلط عقائد، سماجی برائیوں، ظلم اور ناانصافی کا قلع قمع کرنے کی شدید خواہش تھی۔ وہ لمحہ آپ کا تھا جب آپ ﷺ غارِ حرا میں موجود تھے۔ حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام تشریف لائے اور آپ ﷺ کو اللہ تعالیٰ کا یہ پیغام پہنچایا۔

3. Since this belief was threatening their dominance in the society, the pagan Arabs started to mount pressure on the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and his followers. They wanted them to renounce their cause and take to idol-worshipping. On one occasion, they sent a delegation to the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) kind and caring uncle, Abu Talib. They told him to restrain the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) from preaching Allah Almighty's message, or face their enmity. Finding himself in a dilemma, he sent for his nephew, and explained to him the situation.

چونکہ یہ عقیدہ معاشرے میں ان کی اقتدار کے لیے ایک خطرہ تھا، لہذا کفار عرب نے پاک پیغمبر ﷺ اور آپ ﷺ کے ساتھیوں پر دباؤ ڈالنا شروع کر دیا۔ وہ کفار ان سے چاہتے تھے کہ وہ (پاک پیغمبر) اپنے مقصد سے دست بردار ہو جائیں اور بت پرستی اختیار کر لیں۔ ایک موقع پر انہوں نے پاک پیغمبر ﷺ کے مہربان اور شفیق چچا ابو طالب کے پاس ایک وفد بھیجا۔ انہوں نے آپ سے کہا کہ وہ پاک پیغمبر ﷺ کو اللہ تعالیٰ کے پیغام کی تبلیغ کرنے سے باز کریں یا ان کی دشمنی کا سامنا کریں۔ خود کو تذبذب میں پا کر آپ نے اپنے بھتیجے کو بلایا اور ان کے سامنے صورت حال کی وضاحت کی۔

4. Patriotism means love for the motherland or devotion to one's country. A patriot loves his country and is willing to sacrifice when the need arises. The word patriot comes from the Latin word 'patriota' which means countryman. It is considered a commendable quality.

حب الوطنی سے مراد وطن سے محبت یا وطن سے وفاداری ہے۔ ایک محب وطن اپنے وطن سے محبت کرتا ہے اور جب ضرورت پڑے تو قربانی دینے کے لیے تیار ہوتا ہے۔ لفظ "پیٹری اوٹ" لاطینی زبان کے لفظ "پیٹری اوٹا" سے ماخوذ ہے جس سے مراد "دیہاتی" ہے۔ یہ ایک قابل تعریف خوبی ہے۔

5. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a nation builder and a great patriot. He wanted to protect the values, culture, and traditions of the Muslims of the subcontinent. He gave the Muslims a sense of identity by securing a separate homeland for them. He said: "We must develop a sense of patriotism which galvanizes us all into one united and strong nation."

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح قوم کے معمار اور عظیم محب وطن تھے۔ وہ برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کی اقدار، تمدن اور روایات کی حفاظت کرنا چاہتے تھے۔ آپ نے مسلمانوں کے لیے علیحدہ وطن حاصل کر کے انہیں شناخت کا احساس دیا۔ آپ نے فرمایا: "ہمیں حب الوطنی کا احساس پیدا کرنا چاہیے جو ہمیں ایک متحد اور مضبوط قوم بناتا ہے۔"

6. The spirit of patriotism makes us stay alert in the wake of foreign invasion. In the history of Pakistan there are many instances when people laid their lives for the defence of the country. In the wars of 1965, 1971 and the Kargil War, many brave soldiers gave their lives in an attempt to protect the homeland. Captain Muhammad Sarwar, Major Tufail Muhammad, Major Azia Bhatti, Pilot officer Rashid Minhas, Major Muhammad Akram, Major Shabbir Shaheed, Captain Karnal Sher Khan and Havaldar Lalak Jan – all embraced martyrdom while fighting bravely for their motherland.

حب الوطنی کا جذبہ بیرونی حملے کی صورت میں ہمیں چونکار کھتا ہے۔ پاکستان کی تاریخ میں بہت سی مثالیں ہیں جب لوگوں نے وطن کے دفاع کے لیے اپنی جانیں پیش کیں۔ 1965ء، 1971ء اور کارگل کی جنگوں میں بہادر سپاہیوں نے مادر وطن کی حفاظت کی کوشش میں اپنی جانیں قربان کیں۔ کیپٹن محمد سرور، میجر طفیل محمد، میجر عزیز بھٹی، ہوا باز آفیسر راشد منہاس، میجر محمد اکرم، میجر شبیر شہید، کیپٹن کرنل شیر خان اور حوالدار لالک جان سب نے مادر وطن کی خاطر بہادری سے لڑتے ہوئے جام شہادت نوش کیا۔

7. Media helps people to share knowledge of the world. Their feelings and opinions are expressed through it. Media attracts the attention of a very large audience. Have you noticed that the first thing we do soon after entering the house is to switch on the television?

میڈیا لوگوں تک دنیا کا علم پہنچانے میں مدد کرتا ہے۔ اس کے ذریعے ان کے جذبات اور آراء کا اظہار کیا جاتا ہے۔ میڈیا بہت زیادہ سامعین کی توجہ مبذول کراتا ہے۔ کیا آپ نے غور کیا کہ ہم اپنے گھر میں داخل ہونے کے بعد سے پہلے ٹیلی ویژن کا سوچ آن کرتے ہیں؟

8. There are two means of communication, electronics media and print media. The media includes film, radio, television, internet, books, magazines and newspapers. It provides us information as well as entertainment.

دو ذرائع ابلاغ الیکٹرانک میڈیا اور پرنٹ میڈیا ہیں۔ میڈیا میں فلم، ریڈیو، ٹیلی ویژن، انٹرنیٹ، کتابیں، رسالے اور اخبارات شامل ہیں۔ یہ ہمیں معلومات کے ساتھ ساتھ تفریح بھی فراہم کرتا ہے۔

9. The preparation of this journey was made at the house of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (ابن ابی بکر) rendered useful services in this regard. She prepared food for this journey. She tied the food on the camel back with her own belt as nothing else could be found. For this service, she was given the title of Zaat-un-Nataqin by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W).

اس سفر کی تیاری حضرت ابو بکر صدیق (رضی اللہ عنہ) کے گھر پر کی گئی۔ حضرت اسماء (رضی اللہ عنہا) نے اس سلسلہ میں مفید خدمات انجام دیں۔ انہوں نے سفر کے لیے کھانا تیار کیا۔ جب کچھ نہ ملا تو اپنے دوپٹے سے اسے اونٹ کی کمر پر باندھا۔ ان خدمات کے بدلے میں آپ پیغمبر ﷺ کی طرف سے انہیں ذات النطاقین کے خطاب سے نوازا گیا۔

10. This response shows the wisdom and courage of Hazrat Asma (ریض اہل اہنع). (She didn't make a statement that would give him a clue. She simply posed a counter question that infuriated Abu Jehl. 42 He slapped Hazrat Asma's (ریض اہل اہنع) face so hard that her ear-ring fell off but she remained steadfast and did not reveal the secret.

یہ جواب حضرت اسماء (رضی اللہ عنہا) کی ذہانت اور بہمت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ انہوں نے کوئی ایسا بیان نہ دیا جس سے اُسے (ابو جہل) کوئی اشارہ / سراغ ملے۔ آپ (رضی اللہ عنہا) نے بڑی سادگی سے سوال کے جواب میں سوال اٹھایا جس سے ابو جہل کو غصہ آگیا۔ اس نے حضرت اسماء (رضی اللہ عنہا) کے چہرہ مبارک پر اتنی زور سے تھپڑ رسید کیا کہ آپ (رضی اللہ عنہا) کی بالی ٹوٹ کر زمین پر جا گری۔ لیکن وہ ابو جہل کے اس غصے کے سامنے بھی اپنے موقف پر ثابت قدم رہیں اور راز کو فاش نہ کیا۔

11. "We are a nation," he affirmed three years before the birth of Pakistan, "with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, custom and calendar, history and tradition, aptitude and ambitions – in short, we have our own distinctive outlook no life."

"ہم ایک قوم ہیں،" انہوں نے پاکستان بننے سے تین سال پہلے زور دے کر کہا، "اپنی مخصوص ثقافت اور تہذیب، زبان اور ادب و فن اور تعمیرات، ناموں اور طریق تسمیہ، اقدار اور تناسب، قانونی اور اخلاقی ضابطوں، رواج اور تقویم، تاریخ اور روایت، رجحان اور عزائم ہر لحاظ سے ہم ایک قوم ہیں غرضیکہ ہمارا زندگی کا اپنا مخصوص نقطہ نظر ہے۔"

12. Quaid was a man of strong faith and belief. He firmly believed that the new emerging state of Pakistan based on Islamic principles would reform the society as a whole. In his Eid message, September 1945, Quaid-e-Azam said, "Islam is a complete code regulating the whole Muslim society, every department of life collectively and individually."

قائد پختہ مذہب اور مستحکم عقیدہ کے حامل انسان تھے۔ انہیں کامل یقین تھا کہ اسلامی اصولوں کی بنیاد پر قائم ہونے والی نئی ریاست پاکستان، مجموعی طور پر معاشرتی اصلاح لائے گی۔ ستمبر 1945ء میں اپنے عید کے پیغام میں قائد اعظم نے کہا، "اسلام ایک مکمل ضابطہ حیات ہے جو پورے اسلامی معاشرے، زندگی کے ہر شعبہ پر اجتماعی اور انفرادی طور پر حکمرانی کر رہا ہے۔"

13. The Sultan Ahmad Mosque is one of the most impressive monuments in the world. It is also known as Blue Mosque because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior. Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey and the capital of Ottoman Empire from 1453 to 1923, it has become the most popular tourist attraction.

سلطان احمد مسجد دنیا کی انتہائی متاثر کن یادگاروں میں سے ایک ہے۔ یہ نیلی مسجد کے طور پر بھی جانی جاتی ہے کیونکہ اس کا اندرونی حصہ نیلی ٹائلوں سے سجایا ہوا ہے۔ ترکی کے سب سے بڑے شہر اور 1453ء سے 1923ء تک عثمانی سلطنت کا دار الخلافہ رہنے والے شہر استنبول میں واقع ہونے کی وجہ سے یہ سب سے مقبول سیاحتی کشش بن چکی ہے۔

14. It was the beginning of my profession as a nurse. I worked in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of neurology ward. As a young professional, I wished to save the world. It was excited to see patients making quick recoveries from devastating accidents, yet I was pained to nurse those who were struck with acute neurological disorder.

یہ بطور نرس میرے پیشے کا آغاز تھا۔ میں نیورولوجی وارڈ کے انتہائی نگہداشت کے یونٹ میں کام کرتی تھی۔ ایک نوجوان پیشہ ور کے طور پر میں ساری دنیا کو بچانا چاہتی تھی۔ میں المناک حادثات سے فوری صحت یاب ہونے والے مریضوں کو دیکھ کر پر جوش ہو جاتی تھی لیکن مجھے ان لوگوں کی نگہداشت کر کے بہت تکلیف ہوتی تھی جو شدید اعصابی بگاڑ کے شکار ہوتے تھے۔

15. One day, standing at the bedside of a young bus-accident victim I wondered if she could make the same recovery as others. Hira had received severe head and spinal injuries as she was hit by a speeding bus while crossing a busy road. I took her lifeless arms in my hands and tried to do several exercised on her but in vain.

ایک دن ایک بس حادثے کی شکار نوجوان لڑکی کے بستر کے ساتھ کھڑی میں سوچ رہی تھی کہ کیا وہ بھی دوسروں کی طرح صحت یابی حاصل کرے گی۔ حرا کو سرارور یڑھ کی ہڈی میں شدید چوٹیں آئیں کیونکہ وہ ایک مصروف سڑک کو پار کرتے ہوئے ایک تیز رفتار بس سے ٹکرائی تھی۔ میں نے اس کے بے جان بازوؤں کو اپنے ہاتھوں میں لیا اور کئی مشقیں کرنے کی کوشش کی لیکن بے سود۔

16. I went to the senior nurse and told her that I wanted to help this patient and work with her more closely. The senior nurse looked at me with utter surprise and remarked that she had ordered from the doctor in-charge to shift her to the general ward. The doctors thought that she was a hopeless case and the bed must be spared for other patients. I was shocked to hear this.

میں سینئر نرس کے پاس گئی۔ اور اسے بتایا کہ میں اس مریض کی مدد کرنا چاہتی ہوں اور اس کے ساتھ مزید قربت سے کام کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ سینئر نرس نے مکمل حیرت سے میری طرف دیکھا اور کہا کہ اُسے انچارج ڈاکٹر کے طرف سے اس مریض کو عام مریضوں کے وارڈ میں منتقل کرنے کے احکامات ملے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹروں کے خیال میں وہ ایک ناقابل علاج کیس تھا اور بستر کو دوسرے مریضوں کے لیے خالی کروالینا چاہیے۔ مجھے یہ سن کر بہت دکھ ہوا۔

17. Drug addiction is a common problem all over the world today. There are many forms of drug addiction, but the most dangerous of all is the absolute dependence on it. Long-term use of drugs causes permanent mental and physical sickness. The more dangerous a substance is used the more risky it becomes. Its continuous use causes total dependence on the drug. Some kinds of drugs that cause disturbance of mind and body are heroin, marijuana, tobacco, valium, cocaine and alcohol.

نشہ کی عادت پوری دنیا کا ایک عام مسئلہ ہے۔ نشہ کی عادت کی کئی اقسام ہیں لیکن سب سے زیادہ خطرناک اس پر مکمل انحصار ہے، منشیات کا متواتر استعمال مستقل ذہنی اور جسمانی بیماری کا باعث بنتا ہے۔ جتنا زیادہ نقصان دہ مواد استعمال کیا جاتا ہے وہ اتنا ہی مہلک ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا متواتر استعمال ادویات پر مکمل انحصار کا باعث بنتا ہے۔ ادویات جو دماغی اور جسمانی خرابی کا باعث بنتی ہیں ان کی کچھ اقسام ہیروین، بھنگ، تمباکو، ولیم، کوکین اور شراب ہیں۔

18. Drug addiction is caused by environmental factors. A few important environmental factors that may cause drug addiction are bad peer influence and troubled domestic background. When young people remain in bad company and do experiments in the name of adventure, they may fall a prey to addiction. The people who are dissatisfied and discontented with their lives may also resort to drug addiction in order to seek an escape from responsibilities of life.

ماحولیاتی عوامل نشے کی عادت کا سبب بنتے ہیں۔ چند ایک ماحولیاتی عوامل جو کہ نشہ کی عادت کا سبب بن سکتے ہیں وہ بڑے دوستوں کی صحبت اور پریشان کن گھریلو پس منظر ہیں۔ جب نوجوان بچے بری صحبت میں رہتے ہیں اور مہم جوئی کے نام پر تجربات کرتے ہیں تو منشیات کا شکار ہو سکتے ہیں۔ وہ لوگ اپنی زندگیوں سے غیر مطمئن اور بے چین ہوتے ہیں اور زندگی کی ذمہ داریوں سے فرار حاصل کرنے کے لیے منشیات میں سکون تلاش کر سکتے ہیں۔

19. Rehabilitation centers are the best places for the control and recovery process. These centers look after them. Complete medical support and guidance is provided to these people in these centers. Drug abusers, therefore, must be taken to proper and certified rehabilitation centers where proper treatment and cure is available for them.

بحالی مراکز اس مسئلے پر قابو پانے اور صحت یابی کے عمل کے لیے بہترین جگہیں ہیں۔ یہ مراکز ان کی نگرانی کرتے ہیں۔ ان مراکز میں ان لوگوں کو مکمل طبی امداد اور راہنمائی فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ لہذا منشیات کے عادی لوگوں کو مناسب اور تصدیق شدہ بحالی مراکز میں لے جانا ہیجے جہاں ان کے لیے مناسب علاج و معالجہ کی سہولت دستیاب ہو۔

20. Noise pollution is one of the biggest sources of discomfort, stress and nuisance in Pakistan. In urban areas and big cities, noise pollution has reached dangerous levels. For instance, a survey by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency claims that the level of noise in Lahore has reached 91 decibels whereas a maximum of 75 decibels is acceptable. This means that the mental and physical health of so many people is already at stake.

شور کی آلودگی پاکستان میں بے آرامی، ذہنی تناؤ اور اذیت دینے والے بڑے ذرائع میں سے ایک ہے۔ شہری علاقوں اور بڑے شہروں میں شور کی آلودگی خطرناک حدوں تک پہنچ چکی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر پنجاب ماحولیاتی تحفظ ایجنسی کے ایک سروے کا دعویٰ ہے کہ لاہور میں شور کی سطح 91 ڈیسی بیل تک پہنچ چکی ہے جبکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ 75 ڈیسی بیل قابل قبول ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ بہت سارے لوگوں کی ذہنی اور جسمانی صحت پہلے ہی خطرے میں ہے۔

21. The main sources of noise pollution in Pakistan are transportation, construction sites, careless use of electronic appliances and loud speech patterns. Noise coming from different modes of transport i.e. vehicles, airplanes, trains, ships, proves to be highly stressful for human communities. With the population growth and development in urban areas, the vehicular traffic has also multiplied.

پاکستان میں شور کی آلودگی کے اہم ذرائع میں ذرائع نقل و حرکت، تعمیراتی مقامات، برقی آلات کا بے جا استعمال اور موسیقی کے آلات ہیں۔ مختلف ذرائع نقل و حرکت یعنی گاڑیوں، ہوائی جہازوں، ریل گاڑیوں اور بحری جہازوں سے آنے والا شور انسانی بستیوں کے لیے انتہائی ذہنی دباؤ کا باعث ہوتا ہے۔ آبادی میں اضافے کے ساتھ اور شہری علاقوں میں پھیلاؤ کی وجہ سے گاڑیوں کی ٹریفک بہت بڑھ چکی ہے۔

22. Another source of noise pollution in urban areas is the work on construction sites. Construction work in urban areas is usually slow and time-consuming. The transport and equipment used at construction sites, its grilling and piercing sound is a big source of noise pollution. It not only disturbs the general public but also effects construction workers by causing mental fatigue.

شہری علاقوں میں شور کی آلودگی کا ایک اور ذریعہ تعمیراتی مقامات پر کام ہے۔ شہری علاقوں میں عام طور پر تعمیراتی کام سست ہوتا ہے اور اس کے لیے وقت درکار ہوتا ہے۔ ان تعمیراتی مقامات پر ذرائع نقل و حرکت اور سامان اور اس کے جلانے اور چیرنے کی آوازیں شور کی آلودگی کا ایک بڑا ذریعہ ہیں۔ یہ نہ صرف لوگوں کو تنگ کرتا ہے بلکہ ذہن تھکاؤت پیدا کر کے تعمیراتی کارکنوں پر بھی اثر انداز ہوتا ہے۔

23. Noise pollution is a serious issue and needs more attention at local and state level. People must develop more awareness about the dangerous impact of noise on human health. It is, therefore, a need to acquire more civic sense and responsible attitude to avoid the unnecessary use of this irritant in the environment. Only then our country would be a much quiter and much more peaceful place to live in.

شور کی آلودگی ایک گھمبیر مسئلہ ہے اور مقامی اور ریاستی سطح پر اسے مزید توجہ کی ضرورت ہے۔ انسانی صحت پر شور کے مضر اثرات سے متعلق لوگوں کو اپنی آگاہی میں بہتری لانی چاہیے۔ لہذا ماحول میں اس اشتعال انگیز شے کے غیر ضروری استعمال سے اجتناب کرنے کے لیے مزید شہری شعور اور ذمہ دارانہ رویہ اجاگر کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ صرف اسی صورت میں ہمارا ملک زندگی گزارنے کے لیے زیادہ پرسکون اور زیادہ پرسکون ہوگا۔

24. Sometimes, I have thought that it would be an excellent rule to live each day as if we should die tomorrow. Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life. We should live each day with gentleness, vigor and keenness of appreciation which is often lost when time stretches before us in the constant panorama of more days and months and years to come.

بعض اوقات میں نے سوچا ہے کہ زندگی گزارنے کا یہ ایک بہترین اصول ہو گا کہ ہر دن اس طرح گزارا جائے جیسے کہ کل ہم مر جائیں گے۔ اس طرح کا رویہ زندگی کی اقدار پر شدید زور ڈالے گا۔ ہمیں ہر دن شائستگی، مستعدی اور امید کے ساتھ گزارنا چاہیے جو کہ اکثر زائل ہو جاتا ہے جب وقت آنے والے دنوں، مہینوں اور سالوں کے مسلسل منظر کی صورت میں ہمارے سامنے پھیل جاتا ہے۔

25. On the first day, I should want to see the people whose kindness, gentleness and companionship have made my life worth living.

پہلے دن مجھے ان لوگوں سے ملنا چاہیے جن کی رحمہلی، شرافت اور دوستی نے میری زندگی کو جینے کے قابل بنایا ہے۔

26. The next day – the second day of sight – I should arise with the dawn and see the thrilling miracle by which night is transformed into day. I should behold with awe the magnificent panorama of life with which the sun awakens the sleeping earth.

اگر لے روز۔ بصارت کے دوسرے دن۔ مجھے طلوع صبح کے ساتھ جاگنا چاہیے اور پر جوش معجزہ دیکھنا چاہیے جو کہ رات کو دن میں تبدیل کر دیتا ہے۔ مجھے زندگی کا وہ شاندار منظر جس سے سورج سوئی ہوئی زمین کو جگاتا ہے خوف کے احساس کے ساتھ دیکھنا چاہیے۔

27. The Blue Mosque has six minarets. Four minarets stand one each at the four corners of the mosque. Each of these pencil shaped minarets has three balconies, while the two others at the end of the forecourt have only two balconies.

نیلی مسجد کے چھ مینار ہیں۔ چار مینار ایک ایک کر کے مسجد کے چاروں کونوں پر کھڑے ہیں۔ ان تینوں پنسل نما میناروں میں سے ہر ایک مینار کی میں تین، تین بالا خانے بنے ہیں جبکہ سامنے کے کھلے حصہ کے آخر پر واقع میناروں میں سے ہر ایک میں صرف دو، دو بالا خانے ہیں۔

28. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616, during the rule of Ahmad I. As was the custom, this mosque like other mosques of the time, comprises a tomb of the founder, a madrassah and a hospice.

اسے 1609ء اور 1616ء کے درمیان احمد اول کے دور حکومت میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔ رواج کے مطابق، اپنے زمانے کی دوسری مساجد کی طرح یہ مسجد اپنے بانی کے ایک مقبرے، ایک مدرسے اور ایک سرائے پر مشتمل ہے۔

29. The ideology of Pakistan was based on the fundamental principle that the Muslims are an independent nation. Any attempt to get them merge their national and political identity will be strongly resisted.

پاکستان کے نظریہ کی بنیاد اس بنیادی اصول پر تھی کہ مسلمان آزاد قوم ہیں۔ ان کی قومی اور سیاسی شناخت کو ضم کرنے کی کسی بھی کوشش کے خلاف پُر زور مزاحمت کی جائے گی۔

30. Today the Quaid's Pakistan is facing numerous challenges. We have forgotten how much struggle Muslims had made under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. We can overcome our present difficulties by following the Quaid's golden motto, "Faith, Unity and Discipline". We can make our nation strong by remembering his advice to the youth, "It is now up to you to work, work and work; and we are bound to succeed."

آج قائد کا پاکستان بے شمار مشکلات کا سامنا کر رہا ہے۔ ہم بھول گئے ہیں کہ قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح کی بھرپور قیادت میں مسلمانوں نے کس قدر جدوجہد کی۔ قائد کے سنہری اصول "یقین، اتحاد اور تنظیم" پر عمل کر کے ہم اپنی بہت سی موجودہ مشکلات پر قابو پاسکتے ہیں۔ ہم نوجوانوں کو قائد کی نصیحت "یہ اب آپ پر منحصر ہے کہ آپ کام کریں، کام کریں، کام کریں اور آپ یقیناً کامیاب ہوں گے۔" یاد دلا کر اپنی قوم کو مضبوط بنا سکتے ہیں۔

31. During the perilous journey, it was very difficult for anyone to supply food to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). (It was so delicate that slightest mistake could have endangered the life of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). (This grand task was nicely undertaken by Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا), (the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ عنہ), (Every night, with the pack of food, she would quietly venture towards the rugged mountain in which lay the cave

of Thawr. She took care of the minute detail in accomplishing the task. How difficult it must have been for her to traverse the rocky path at night, with the constant fear of being detected!

اس پر خطر سفر کے دوران کسی کے بھی پیغمبر (ﷺ) کو خوراک بہم پہنچانا بہت مشکل تھا۔ یہ اتنی نازک صورت حال تھی کہ جس میں نہایت چھوٹی سی غلطی رسول پاک ﷺ کی زندگی کو خطرے میں ڈال سکتی تھی۔ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق (رضی اللہ عنہ) کی بیٹی، حضرت اسماء (رضی اللہ عنہا) نے اس عظیم کام کو عمدگی سے اپنے ذمے لیا۔ وہ ہر رات خوراک کا پیکٹ لے کر چپکے سے ان سنگلاخ (ناہموار) پہاڑوں کی جانب جن کے دامن میں غار ثور واقع تھا، جانے کا خطرہ مول لیتی تھیں۔ اس کٹھن کام کو انجام دیتے ہوئے انہوں نے معمولی سے معمولی بات کا بھی دھیان رکھا۔ تعاقب کیے جانے کے مستقل خوف کی فضاء میں ان کے لیے رات کے وقت سنگلاخ (پتھر لیلے) راستوں پر چلنا کس قدر مشکل رہا ہوگا!

32. In the fifth and sixth centuries, making stood on the verge of chaos. It seemed that the civilization which had taken four thousand years to grow had started crumbling. At this point in time, Allah Almighty raised a prophet from among themselves who was to lift the humanity from their ignorance into the light of faith.

پونچیس اور چھٹی صدی عیسوی میں انسانیت تباہی کے دہانے پر کھڑی تھی۔ یوں دکھائی دیتا تھا کہ وہ تہذیب جس کو پروان چڑھنے میں چار ہزار سال لگے تھے، اب ریزہ ریزہ ہونا شروع ہو گئی تھی۔ عین اسی وقت، اللہ قادر مطلق نے ان میں اس ہی ایک پیغمبر مبعوث فرمایا جس نے انسانیت کو جہالت سے نکال کر ایمان کی روشنی سے منور کرنا تھا۔

COMPREHENSION OF A PASSAGE

Paragraph No. 1

One day a wolf felt very hungry. He wandered here and there in search of food but he could not find anything to eat. At last he saw a flock of sheep grazing in a pasture. He wanted to eat one they were guarded by a hound. The shepherd's son was also tending the flock vigilantly. The wolf found himself helpless. At last he hit upon a plan. He hid himself in the skin of a sheep and safely went into the flock. The hound could not find out the wolf in disguise. He killed a sheep and ate it without being caught. In this way he ate up many sheep and their number began to fall every day. The shepherd was greatly worried but could not find out the thief.

Questions

Q. 1 Why did the wolf wander about?

Ans. The wolf wandered about in search of food.

Q. 2 Did he find anything to eat?

Ans. No, he did not find anything to eat.

Q. 3 Why was the wolf helpless?

Ans. The wolf was helpless as the flock was guarded by a hound.

Q. 4 How did he get into the flock?

Ans. He put on the skin of a sheep and went into the flock unchecked.

Q. 5 Why was the shepherd worried?

Ans. The shepherd was worried as the number of sheep began to fall every day.

Q. 6 Did he find out the thief?

Ans. No, he did not find out the thief.

Paragraph No. 2

On a hot summer day a fox felt very thirsty. He went about in search of water but could find water nowhere. At last he reached a well. He peeped into it. Unfortunately, he slipped and fell into the well. A goat happened to pass by the well and looked into it. She said to fox, "What are you doing here uncle?" The cunning fox replied, "Dear niece, I am enjoying a swim down here. It is very pleasant. Come down and enjoy yourself too." The goat was also thirsty, she jumped into the well.

Questions

Q. 1 What happened to the thirsty fox?

Ans. The thirsty fox slipped and fell into the well.

Q. 2 Who passed by the well just then?

Ans. A goat passed by the well just then.

Q. 3 What did the goat do?

Ans. The goat looked into the well.

Q. 4 What did he goat say to the fox?

Ans. The goat said to the fox, "What are you doing here uncle?"

Q. 5 What did the fox say in reply?

Ans. The fox said in reply, "I am enjoying a swim as it is very pleasant down here".

Q. 6 Why did the goat jump into the well?

Ans. The goat jumped into the well as she was taken in by the cunning fox.

Paragraph No. 3

Once a stag was drinking at a stream. He happened to see his reflection in the water. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns, but when he saw his thin legs he felt sad as he thought they were ugly. Suddenly he saw a pack of hounds at a distance. He ran as fast as his legs could help him. Soon he left the hounds far behind. He had to pass through a thick forest of bushes. His horns were caught up in a bush. He tried hard to pull his horns out of it but all in vain. By now the hounds had come up. They fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

Questions

Q. 1 What was the stag doing?

Ans. The stag was drinking water.

Q. 2 What did he see in the water?

Ans. He saw his reflection.

Q. 3 Why was he pleased?

Ans. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns.

Q. 4 What made him sad?

Ans. His thin legs made him sad.

Q. 5 Why did he run?

Ans. He ran for his life.

Q. 6 How did his legs help him?

Ans. His legs helped him to run fast.

Paragraph No. 4

King Robert Bruce ruled over Scotland. He had been defeated many times by the English. He ran for his life and hid himself in a cave. He had lost all hopes to win. As he lay there, thinking if he should give up his struggle or not, he saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb in the ceiling of the cave. It fell down again and again but did not give up its efforts. At last, the little insect reached its home in its ninth attempt. This gave courage to King Bruce. He made up his mind to fight and this time he won the battle.

Questions

Q.1 By whom had Robert Bruce been defeated many times?

Ans. He had been defeated by the English army many times.

Q. 2 Where did he hide himself?

Ans. He hid himself in the cave.

Q. 3 What did he see in the cave?

Ans. He saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb up in the ceiling of the cave.

Q. 4 After how many attempts did the spider succeed?

Ans. The spider succeeded after making nine attempts.

Q. 5 What lesson did King Robert Bruce learn from the spider?

Ans. King Bruce learnt the lesson, "Try, try again till you succeed"

Paragraph No. 5

For three years the master and all his relatives lived in this valley. Many of the Muslims too joined them. All supplies to the valley were cut off. The Makkans saw it that no food or drink reached the Banu Hashim. The poor Banu Hashim had to live on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes. The condition of children was particularly pitiable. At last some kindhearted Makkans took pity on the Banu Hashim. They tore to pieces the agreement hanging in the Kaaba. The hunger stricken Banu Hashim were thus able to come back to their homes.

Questions

Q. 1 Who lived for three years in the valley?

Ans. The master and all his relatives lived in the valley.

Q. 2 Who joined the master and his relatives?

Ans. Many of the Muslims joined them.

Q. 3 What did the Makkans do?

Ans. The Makkans cut off the supplies of food and drink to the Banu Hashim.

Q. 4 How did the Banu Hashim live?

Ans. They lived on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes.

Q. 5 What was the condition of the children?

Ans. The condition of the children was pitiable.

Q. 6 Who took pity on the Banu Hashim?

Ans. Some kind hearted Makkan leaders took pity on them.

Paragraph No. 6

We see a kind of milk in tins. It is powdered milk. All the water in this milk has evaporated. When fresh milk stays in a dish for a little time, the thick part of the milk comes to the top. It is the cream of the milk. From this cream, people make butter. If milk with the cream on it is made into powder, it is called Full Cream Milk Powder. When something floating is taken off the top of a liquid we say it is skimmed. When the cream is skimmed from the milk, the thin milk that stays is called 'Skimmed Milk'. Skim milk is a good milk but it has no fat in it. It is not good for very young babies.

Questions

Q. 1 Is the milk in tins powdered or liquid?

Ans. The milk in the tins is powdered.

Q. 2 What becomes of the water in the milk?

Ans. The water in the milk evaporates.

Q. 3 What comes to the top of the fresh milk when it stays a little in a dish?

Ans. The thick part of the milk comes to the top.

Q. 4 What does the thick part of the milk has in it?

Ans. The thick part of the milk has fat in it.

Q. 5 What is cream?

Ans. Cream is the fat of the milk which comes to the top of it.

Q. 6 What do people make from cream?

Ans. People make butter from cream.

Paragraph No. 7

Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) was extremely kind-hearted and just to the people. His army had strict orders not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians. "They are the real strength of society", he said, "They should always be treated with kindness and respect". This was something new for the conquered people, who felt very happy now. The Iranian and Byzantine officers were very hard on them. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed's treatment won their hearts so much that they began to hate their cruel old masters.

Questions

Q.1 How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) treat the people?

Ans. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) was kind and just to them.

Q. 2 What were the orders given to the army?

Ans. He had ordered his army not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians.

Q. 3 What did he say about the farmers and civilians?

Ans. He said, "They are the real strength of society. They should be treated with kindness and respect."

Q. 4 How had their former masters treated them?

Ans. Their former masters had been hard on them.

Q. 5 How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) win the hearts of the conquered people?

Ans. He won their hearts with kindness.

Q. 6 Why did the people hate their old masters?

Ans. The people hated their old masters for their unkind treatment.

Paragraph No. 8

The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity. We have harnessed and introduced it into the service of man. The electric telegraph bears our message to and brings us news from all quarters of the world. Submarine cable does its own work all right. Who is not familiar with the electric bell? Who has not used telephone? Who is not enjoying electric light? Electric motors, wireless telegraphy, electric railways, electric modes of communications and destruction all attest to the great power of electricity. Electricity has developed modern industry and has created many industries. It has enabled man to conquer land, the sea, and the air.

Questions

Q. 1 Why do we call the present age the age of electricity?

Ans. We call the present age the age of electricity as a lot of things are done with the help of electricity.

Q. 2 Which age has yielded place to the age of electricity?

Ans. The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity.

Q. 3 How do we send and receive messages?

Ans. We use telegraph, telephone and wireless to send and receive messages.

Q. 4 State some important uses of electricity?

Ans. Railways, factories and mills work with the help of electricity.

Q. 5 What do you think is the future of electricity?

Ans. Electricity promises a bright future.

Paragraph No. 9

A man is known by the company he keeps. A good student should avoid the company of those who keep playing all the time. Many students miss their classes and seldom do their homework because fellow students do the same. There are hardworking students also who work while others play. They know when to study and when to play. They play when it is time to play. They enjoy the games of their choice because they know that playing games is essential for health. A sick student is not so quick in learning his lesson as a healthy one.

Questions

Q. 1 What kind of company should a good student keep?

Ans. A good student should keep good company.

Q. 2 Why do some students miss their classes?

Ans. Some students miss their classes because some other fellow students do the same.

Q. 3 Why do good students enjoy good health?

Ans. Good students enjoy good health because they work and play at proper time.

Q. 4 Why are games necessary for students?

Ans. Games are necessary for students because games keep them healthy and active.

Q. 5 Where does the success of a student lie?

Ans. The success of a student lies in following a timetable of work and play.

Paragraph No. 10

Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind. In olden days a man's world consisted of his own village and one or two neighbouring villages. It was difficult for him to know what was going on in other parts of the country. But today the press assisted by rapid means of communications brings us news from the farthest corners of the globe. The press is also responsible for educating public opinion. The laws of a nation are really shaped by its press. In fact, the public receives guidance from the newspapers. Thus their power in modern times is really great.

Questions

Q. 1 What good do the newspapers do to us?

Ans. Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind.

Q. 2 Why in olden days man could not know what was going on in far off places?

Ans. Due to lack of means of communication and newspapers.

Q. 3 What is the responsibility of the press today?

Ans. Today the press is responsible for educating public opinion.

Q. 4 How are the laws of a country shaped nowadays?

Ans. Newspapers play a great part in shaping the laws of a country.

Q. 5 How are newspapers a source of public guidance?

Ans. Newspapers are a source of public guidance because newspapers bring the public full information relating to all aspects of the society.

Q. 6 What is your opinion about the power of the press?

Ans. Press has great power. It educates public opinion and shapes the laws of a country.

Paragraph No. 11

Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called "throwing". The thrower is a very skillful workman. But there is another method of shaping articles out of clay, -- "moulding". A plaster mould is made and the clay is pressed into it. This is a quicker and less difficult way and must be used to make things like handles; but all the most beautiful pottery is thrown. When a piece of pottery is taken off the wheel, it is put aside to dry, after which a design may be painted on it with special colours that will stand great heat; it is then ready to be fired. This is done in a large oven, or kiln. The pieces of pottery are placed in earthenware tubes called "Saggers" so that the flames cannot touch the potter.

Questions

Q. 1 What is throwing?

Ans. Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called 'throwing'.

Q. 2 What is the other method of shaping articles?

Ans. The other method of shaping articles is 'moulding'.

Q. 3 What are the advantages of moulding?

Ans. Moulding is a quick and easy method of making things like handles.

Q. 4 How does the potter make designs on the pieces of pottery?

Ans. The potter paints designs on the pieces of pottery with special colours.

Q. 5 How is pottery baked in fire?

Ans. The pottery is baked in a large oven or kiln.

Paragraph No. 12

The Sultan sent agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts, and bring them back to Cordova. His men were constantly searching the booksellers' shops at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes for his library. When the book was not to be bought at any price, he would have it copied; and sometimes even hear of a book which was only in the author's brain, and send him a handsome present, and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova. By such means he gathered no fewer than four hundred thousand books and this at a time when printing was unknown, and every copy had to be painfully copied, in the fine clear hand of the professional copyist.

Questions

Q. 1 Why did Sultan send his agents to all parts of the East?

Ans. Sultan sent his agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts.

Q. 2 Where and what for they searched the book seller's shops?

Ans. They were searching the book seller's shop at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes.

Q. 3 What would he do when any book was not to be bought at any price?

Ans. He would have got it copied when any book was be bought at any price.

Q. 4 What would he do when the author had not yet written the book?

Ans. He would have sent a handsome present and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova.

Q. 5 How many books had he gathered?

Ans. He had gathered four hundred thousand books.

Q. 6 Why was it difficult to collect so many books in those days?

Ans. It was difficult to bring forth books in those days because printing was unknown then.

Paragraph No. 13

Musa was in chief command, and the gates were in his charge. They had been barred when the Christians came in view; but Musa threw them open. "Our bodies", he said, "will bar the gates". The young men were kindled by such words, and when he told them, "We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without a home or a country", they were ready to die with him. With such a leader, the Moorish cavaliers performed feats of bravery in the plain which divided the camp from the city.

Questions

Q. 1 Who was the chief commander and what was in his charge?

Ans. Musa was the chief commander and incharge of gates.

Q. 2 When were the gates barred?

Ans. The gates were barred when the Christians came in view.

Q. 3 Who threw them open?

Ans. Musa threw them open.

Q. 4 What did Musa say?

Ans. Musa said, "Our bodies will bar the gates. We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without home or country"

Q. 5 What effect had his words on the young men?

Ans. On hearing his words, the young men were ready to die with him

Q. 6 What divided the city from the camp?

Ans. The plain divided the city from the camp.

Paragraph No. 14

Early rising is a good habit as it gives us early start of our day's work. We gain time while the late risers are asleep. The early risers have another advantage also and that is they enjoy good and sound health. Those who are out of bed early have plenty of time to do work carefully, steadily and completely. They do not have to put off anything to the next day. The early risers is always happy, fresh and smart. He enjoys his work while those who get up late find their duty dull and dry and do it unwillingly. Early rising is therefore, a key to success in life.

Questions

Q. 1 What kind of habit early rising is?

Ans. Early rising is a good habit.

Q. 2 Why can an early riser do more work than the late riser?

Ans. An early riser takes an early start of his day's work. So he can do more work than the late riser.

Q. 3 Why does an early riser enjoy good health?

Ans. An early riser enjoys good health because he is always happy, fresh and smart.

Q. 4 Why does a late riser find his work dull and dry?

Ans. A late riser finds his work dull and dry because he does his work unwillingly.

Q. 5 What is the key to success in life?

Ans. Early rising is the key to success in life.

Paragraph No. 15

Some ants are social insects. It means that they live in societies, cooperate with one another and do only the work assigned to them. They do out in search of food in orderly fashion, marching in lines and columns like soldiers. Different groups of social ants have different jobs to do. They manage their affairs through division of labour. Some ants guard and protect their community. They fight the other insects who attack them or raid their colony. They are called soldier ants. Another group gathers food for the whole community. The social ants have now learnt this division of labour. They have inherited it.

Questions

Q. 1 What do we mean by social insects?

Ans. Social insects means insects that live in societies, cooperate with one another and do only the work assigned to them.

Q. 2 Why are some ants called social insects?

Ans. Some ants are called social insects because they live in societies.

Q. 3 How do the ants cooperate with one another?

Ans. The ants cooperate with one another by doing only the work assigned to them.

Q. 4 What principle do they follow while doing their work?

Ans. Division of labour is the principle they follow while working.

Q. 5 Why are the members of a certain group called soldier ants?

Ans. The members of certain groups are called soldier ants because they fight with the other insects who attack them.

Q. 6 How have the ants learnt the principle of division of labour?

Ans. They have inherited the principle of division of labour.

Paragraph No. 16

Iqbal is not only the greatest poet of our age, but also one of the greatest poets of all times. There are not many poets who wrote as many great poems as he did. He did not write poetry for poetry's sake. He was in fact much more than a mere poet. He was a learned man. He was a great scholar and philosopher. He was a political leader of great importance. But more than anything he was a Muslim who had a great love for God and His Prophet (peace be upon him). He wrote poetry to express the great and everlasting truths of philosophy, history and Islam. He wrote poetry to awaken the Muslims of the whole world from the deep sleep and asked them to unite.

Questions

Q. 1 Why is Iqbal considered to be one of the greatest poets of all time?

Ans. Iqbal is considered to be one of the greatest poets of all times because he wrote so many great poems for the good of human beings.

Q. 2 Did he write poetry for poetry's sake?

Ans. No, he did not write poetry for poetry's sake.

Q. 3 How can you say that Iqbal was much more than a mere poet?

Ans. Iqbal was a learned man, a great scholar, a great philosopher and a great political leader. So we can say that he was much more than a mere poet.

Q. 4 What kind of a Muslim was Iqbal?

Ans. Iqbal was much devoted to God and His Prophet (peace be upon him). He wished to free the Muslims from ignorance.

Q. 5 With what aim did he write poetry?

Ans. He wrote poetry with the aim of awakening the Muslims of the world from deep sleep.

Q. 6 What was Iqbal's call to the Muslims of the whole world?

Ans. He asked the Muslim world to unite.

Paragraph No. 17

One day a girl found a coin. It rolled away before her broom when she was sweeping the yard, and fell with a clatter against the wall. She ran and picked it up. Someone had dropped it while crossing the yard and perhaps had not even troubled to look for it. It was worth little. But it seemed a whole fortune to her, who never had anything of her own before. She rubbed it clean on the sleeve of her blue cotton jacket and put it into her pocket.

Questions

Q. 1 What did the girl find?

Ans. The girl found a coin.

Q. 2 When did she find it?

Ans. She found it when she was sweeping the yard.

Q. 3 How had the coin been there?

Ans. Someone had dropped the coin there.

Q. 4 What was the worth of the coin?

Ans. The coin was worth little.

Q. 5 Why was it a whole fortune for her?

Ans. It was a whole fortune for her because she had never anything of her own before.

Q. 6 How did she clean it?

Ans. She cleaned it by rubbing it on the sleeve of her jacket.

Q. 7 What did she do after cleaning it?

Ans. She put it into her pocket after cleaning it.

Paragraph No. 18

There was once a man whose doctor gave him medicine which was quite black. His servant who was illiterate made a mistake and poured out a dose of ink in place of the drug. He gave it to his master who drank it. After the patient had taken the dose of ink, the servant somehow realized his mistake. He ran back to his master and said, "Sir, I have given you a dose of ink instead of the medicine as both were equally black. What should be done now?" The master replied softly, "Now give me a piece of blotting paper to swallow".

Questions

Q. 1 What was the colour of the medicine?

Ans. The colour of the medicine was black.

Q. 2 What did the servant give to his master?

Ans. The servant gave a dose of ink to his master.

Q. 3 When did the servant come to know of his mistake?

Ans. After the patient had taken the dose of ink, the servant came to know of his mistake.

Q. 4 What did the servant do?

Ans. The servant told his master that he had given him the dose of ink instead of medicine.

Q. 5 What did the master say to his servant?

Ans. The master said to him, "Now give me piece of blotting paper to swallow."

Paragraph No. 19

There lived a monkey in a forest. One day he was going about in search of food as he was very hungry. At last he entered the house of a farmer. There was no body in the house. The monkey found a hard vessel with a narrow opening. He put his hand into it. It had grains in it. He took a handful of these and tried to pull his hand out but he could not do so with his closed fist. After some time the owner of the house came up. His dog was also with him. The dog fell upon the monkey and tore him to pieces. Thus the monkey met his fate due to his greed.

Questions

Q. 1 Where did the monkey live?

Ans. The monkey lived in a forest.

Q. 2 Why did he enter the house of a farmer?

Ans. He entered the house of a farmer in search of food.

Q. 3 What did he find there?

Ans. He found a hard vessel with a narrow opening there.

Q. 4 What was in the vessel?

Ans. There were grains in the vessel.

Q. 5 What did the monkey do?

Ans. The monkey put his hand into the vessel.

Q. 6 Why could he not pull his hand out of the vessel?

Ans. He could not pull his hand out of the vessel with closed fist.

Q. 7 How did the monkey meet his fate?

Ans. The dog of the farmer fell upon the monkey and tore him into pieces.

Paragraph No. 20

A tailor ran a shop in a bazaar. An elephant used to go to the river through that bazaar. The tailor gave him a bun every day. One day the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant. The elephant became angry but went away. On return he filled his trunk with muddy water. On reaching the shop of the tailor, he put his trunk into it and squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor. All the fine and new dresses of his customers were spoiled. He was very sorry for annoying the elephant but it was no use crying over spilt milk.

Questions

Q. 1 Where did the elephant go every day?

Ans. The elephant went to a river every day.

Q. 2 What did the tailor give him?

Ans. The tailor gave him a bun every day.

Q. 3 What mistake did the tailor make one day?

Ans. One day, the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant.

Q. 4 What do the elephant do after drinking water?

Ans. The elephant filled his trunk with muddy water after drinking water.

Q. 5 How did the elephant punish the tailor for his mistake?

Ans. The elephant reached the shop of the tailor, put his trunk into it and squirted dirty water into the shop.

Q. 6 What is the moral of the story?

Ans. The moral is "There is no use of crying over spilt milk".

ENGLISH**GRAMMATICAL CORRECTIONS****1. Choose the correct form of verb**

1. They always _____ back home late.

- A. comes
- B. come**
- C. has come
- D. came

2. He _____ in the sun for one hour.

- A. has stood
- B. is standing
- C. has been standing**
- D. will stand

3. They _____ their breakfast after they had washed.

- A. took**
- B. taken
- C. had taken
- D. will take

4. I hope it _____ raining by evening.

- A. will stop
- B. will have stopped**
- C. stops
- D. stopped

5. She _____ her lesson in French in the morning.

- A. do
- B. did**
- C. done
- D. is doing

6. He _____ to school every day.

- A. goes**
- B. went
- C. gone
- D. going

7. The baby _____ for milk now.

- A. cries
- B. is crying**
- C. cried
- D. will cry

8. The fire _____ at night.

- A. burns
- B. will burn
- C. burnt**
- D. is burning

9. They _____ all night.

- A. travels
- B. are travelling
- C. traveled
- D. will travel**

10. The bus _____ before we stepped out.

- A. will stop
- B. had stopped**
- C. has stopped
- D. stops

11. The earth _____ around the sun.

- A. revolves**
- B. is revolving
- C. will revolve
- D. revolved

12. She _____ French for over the years.
- A. learns
B. is learning
C. has been learning
D. will be learning
13. He _____ before the party began.
- A. left
B. will left
C. was left
D. had left
14. The farmer _____ the crop before it rains.
- A. will harvest
B. will have harvested
C. has harvested
D. is harvesting
15. Shahida _____ a sad song today.
- A. is singing**
B. will sing
C. sings
D. sang
16. She _____ her cat very much.
- A. loves**
B. is loved
C. loved
D. was loved
17. I have not _____ you since Monday.
- A. sees
B. seeing
C. saw
D. seen
18. The sun had not _____ before we were ready to leave.
- A. rise
B. rose
C. risen
D. rising
19. They _____ their work by tomorrow.
- A. completes
B. are completed
C. will complete
D. completed
20. He will have _____ twenty minutes ago.
- A. leave
B. leaving
C. leaves
D. left
21. Ali _____ me tomorrow.
- A. help
B. is helping
C. will help
D. has helped
22. She _____ since morning.
- A. is sleeping
B. has been sleeping
C. will be sleeping
D. was sleeping
23. He _____ a letter two days ago.
- A. receives
B. will receive
C. received
D. was receiving

24. He had already _____ the letter.
A. posts
B. posted
C. posting
D. been posting
25. I shall be _____ the paper then.
A. read
B. reading
C. red
D. reads
26. The sun _____ in the West.
A. set
B. sets
C. sat
D. sits
27. I have already _____ three cups of coffee.
A. takes
B. took
C. taken
D. taking
28. She did not _____ my letter.
A. replies
B. reply
C. replied
D. replying
29. I have not _____ you since Monday.
A. see
B. saw
C. seen
D. seas
30. The light _____ out when we were having dinner.
A. go
B. went
C. goes
D. is going
31. My brother has not _____ to me for ten years.
A. been writing
B. writes
C. wrote
D. written
32. He went home after he _____ his work.
A. finish
B. finishes
C. finishing
D. had finished
33. I _____ for you at the usual time.
A. wait
B. shall wait
C. was waiting
D. am waiting
34. They _____ hockey at that time.
A. plays
B. play
C. are playing
D. will be playing
35. These mangoes _____ the market by April.
A. reach
B. reaches
C. reached
D. will reach
36. They _____ tea every morning.
A. take
B. takes
C. took
D. are taking

37. He has not _____ to me since March.

- A. speak
- B. spoken
- C. been speaking**
- D. spoke

38. I _____ this motor bike only a month ago.

- A. buys
- B. bought**
- C. are buying
- D. was buying

39. I had never _____ snow before I went to Murree.

- A. see
- B. sees
- C. saw
- D. seen**

40. She _____ hard for the competition.

- A. work
- B. worked**
- C. works
- D. has work

2. Choose the correct meanings of the underlined words.

1. Arabia is a land of unparalleled charm and beauty.

- A. Unmatched**
- B. Unexceptional
- C. Unimpressive
- D. Unimportant

2. Its starry sky has excited the imagination of poets and travelers.

- A. Poetry
- B. Language
- C. Creativity**
- D. Beauty

3. The Arabs possessed remarkable memory and were an eloquent people.

- A. Common
- B. Extraordinary**
- C. Final
- D. Contest

4. The word "eloquence" means:

- A. Passive
- B. Fluent**
- C. Quiet

D. Active

5. In the fifth and sixth centuries, mankind stood on the verge of chaos.

- A. Usual
- B. Standard
- C. Ocean
- D. Edge**

6. The word "crumble" means:

- A. Expand
- B. Get better
- C. Break into pieces**
- D. Grow

7. In the cave of Hira, Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) used to spend days and weeks in remembrance of Allah Almighty.

- A. Meditation**
- B. Isolation
- C. Civilization
- D. Determination

8. His heart was overflowing with profound compassion for humanity.

- A. Hatred
- B. Sympathy**
- C. Trouble
- D. Anger

9. He had pressing urge to eradicate wrong beliefs, social evils, cruelty and injustice.

- A. Plant
- B. Fix
- C. Establish
- D. Eliminate**

10. The flow of the Divine message which continued for the next twenty – three years had begun.

- A. Witness
- B. Course**
- C. Ethical
- D. Bliss

11. The word “proclaim” means:

- A. Refrain
- B. Deny
- C. Listen
- D. Declare**

12. They wanted them to renounce their cause and take to idol-worshipping.

- A. Abandon**
- B. Outcome
- C. Effect
- D. Allow

13. The word “theology” means:

- A. Terrorism
- B. Confusion
- C. Religious beliefs**
- D. Chaos

14. Such a thorough transformation of man and society owes to the Holy Prophets (S.A.W) deep faith in Allah Almighty.

- A. Dare
- B. Force
- C. Holy
- D. Complete**

15. “his morals and character are an embodiment of the Holy Quran.”

- A. Living example**
- B. Isolation
- C. Proselytizing
- D. Defend

16. Patriotism means love for the motherland or devotion to one’s country.

- A. Affection**
- B. Neglect
- C. Blame
- D. Enmity

17. The word “willing” means:

- A. Ready**
- B. Necessity
- C. Needy
- D. Unhappy

18. The word “commendable” means:

- A. Poor
- B. Admirable**
- C. Rude
- D. Guilty

19. Patriotism gives people the strength and courage to safeguard the interest of the country and nation.

- A. Forget
- B. Destroy
- C. Protect**
- D. Ignore

20. The word “integrity” means:

- A. **Uprightness**
- B. Thirsty
- C. Treachery
- D. Confuse

21. The word “supreme” means:

- A. Democratic
- B. Weak
- C. **Greatest**
- D. Complaint

22. He wanted to protect the values, culture and traditions of the Muslims of subcontinent.

- A. **Civilization**
- B. Ignorance
- C. Rule
- D. Sacrifice

23. The spirit of patriotism makes us stay alert in the wake of foreign invasion.

- A. Support
- B. **Attack**

- C. Protection
- D. Loss

24. In the history of Pakistan there are many instances when people laid their lives for the defense of the country.

- A. Traditions
- B. Customs
- C. Habits
- D. **Examples**

24. Many brave soldiers gave their lives in an attempt to protect the homeland.

- A. Fertile land
- B. Barren land
- C. Land
- D. **Motherland**

25. Great patriots embraced martyrdom while fighting bravely for their homeland.

- A. Expressed
- B. Spoke
- C. Needed
- D. **Accepted**

3. Choose the word with correct spellings

1.

- A. Treckless
- B. Tracless
- C. Trakless
- D. **Trackless**

2.

- A. Travelerrrs
- B. Trawelers

- C. Travellers
- D. **Trawlers**

3.

- A. Promalgation
- B. Promugetion
- C. Pramulgation
- D. **Promulgation**

4.
A. Priservation
B. Preservation
C. Prezervation
D. Preservasion
5.
A. Inclaination
B. Inclination
C. Inclenation
D. Inclinasion
6.
A. Initialy
B. Anitially
C. Initially
D. Anetially
7.
A. Applicasion
B. Aplication
C. Eplication
D. Application
8.
A. Experienc
B. Experiens
C. Expereince
D. Experience
9.
A. Anxiously
B. Enxiously
C. Anxeously
D. Anxiously
10.
A. Politly
B. Politely
C. Poletely
D. Politeley
11.
A. Totorial
B. Tuturial
C. Toturial
D. Tutorial
12.
A. Knowleedge
B. Nowledge
C. Knowlege
D. Knowledge
13.
A. Companion
B. Campanion
C. Componian
D. Companian
14.
A. Amigration
B. Amigretion
C. Emigration
D. Amigreition
15.
A. Curageous
B. Courageous
C. Courgeous
D. Curageus
16.
A. Arrangement
B. Arangment
C. Arrengament
D. Arrangement
17.
A. Country
B. Cuntry
C. Contry
D. Countary

18. A. Enimey
B. Enemey
C. Enemy
D. Anemy
19. **A. Leadership**
B. Ledership
C. Leadarship
D. Ledarship
20. A. Daivert
B. Divart
C. Diveirt
D. Divert
21. **A. Construction**
B. Constraction
C. Cunstrection
D. Cunstraction
22. A. Atraction
B. Attrection
C. Attraction
D. Atrection
23. A. Munuments
B. Monoments
C. Monumants
D. Monuments
24. A. Embelish
B. Embellish
C. Ambelish
D. Emebellish
25. A. Profesion
B. Profassion
C. Prafesion
D. Profession

Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonyms

Chose the Word most similar in meaning to Capitalized Ones.

1. Synonym of ARROGANT is _____?

- A. Conceited**
B. Humble
C. Progressive
D. Noble

2. Synonym of ALERT is _____?

- A. Intelligent

- B. Energetic
C. Observant
D. Watchful

3. Synonym of EMBEZZLE is _____?

- A. Remunerate
B. Clear
C. Balance
D. Misappropriate

4. Synonym of BRIEF is _____?

- A. Small
- B. Short**
- C. Little
- D. Limited

5. Synonym of VITUPERATE is _____?

- A. Abuse**
- A. B, Appreciate
- B. Copy
- C. Encourage

6. Synonym of INCREDULOUS is _____?

- A. Dishonest
- B. Honest
- C. Reliable
- D. Unreliable**

7. Synonym of ENIGMA is _____?

- A. Question
- B. Puzzle**
- C. Answer
- D. Content

8. Synonym of CIRCUITOUS is _____?

- A. Direct
- B. Strong
- C. Cyclic**
- D. Weak

9. Synonym of EMACIATED is _____?

- A. very fat
- B. very thin**
- C. very small
- D. very heavy

10. Synonym of LETHARGY is _____?

- A. Serenity
- B. Laxity**
- C. Active
- D. Bold

11. Synonym of DELEGATE is _____?

- A. Representative**
- B. Officer
- C. Member
- D. Servant

12. Synonym of PRECARIOUS is _____?

- A. Safe
- B. Brittle
- C. Perilous
- D. Unsafe**

13. Synonym of PREVARICATE is _____?

- A. Truth
- B. Early
- C. Lie**
- D. Delay

14. Synonym of EXUDE is _____?

- A. Ooze**
- B. Overflow
- C. Wither
- D. Evaporate

15. Synonym of ZEALOT is _____?

- A. Fanatic**
- B. Apathy
- C. Liberal
- D. Impious

16. Synonym of ZEST is _____?

- A. Passive
- B. Enthusiasm**
- C. Disgust
- D. Various

17. Synonym of YEARN is _____?

- A. Require**
- B. Extra
- C. Unwanted
- D. Muted

18. Synonym of YELL is _____?

- A. Shackle
- B. Hitch
- C. Whisper
- D. Shout**

19. Synonym of YOKE is _____?

- A. Detach
- B. Harness**
- C. Release
- D. Liberate

20. Synonym of VALOUR is _____?

- A. Stable
- B. Coward

C. Heroism

D. Fear

21. Synonym of VAGRANT is _____?

- A. Roving**
- B. Stable
- C. Honoured
- D. Stubborn

22. Synonym of WARY is _____?

- A. Heedless
- B. Negligent
- C. Prudent**
- D. Reckless

23. Synonym of WANE _____?

- A. Employ
- B. Decline**
- C. Rise
- D. Revive

24. Synonym of WIELD _____?

- A. Abstain
- B. Avoid
- C. Forgo
- D. Excert**

Antonyms

Select the word which is the exact OPPOSITE of the given words. An antonym is a word that is the opposite meaning of another. It comes from the Greek words 'anti' for opposite and 'onym' for name.

1. Antonym of EXPAND is _____?

- A. Congest
- B. Conclude
- C. Convert
- D. Condense**

2. Antonym of ARTIFICIAL is _____?

- A. Red
- B. Solid
- C. Truthful
- D. Natural**

3. Antonym of ENORMOUS is _____?

- A. Fragile
- B. Weak
- C. Tiny**
- D. Soft

4. Antonym of RECONDITE is _____?

- A. Hermetic
- B. Manifest**
- C. Pedantic
- D. Occult

5. Antonym of GUMPTION is _____?

- A. Apathy**
- B. Nerve
- C. Initiative
- D. Sagacity

6. Antonym of PIQUE is _____?

- A. Hurt
- B. Irk
- C. Joy**
- D. Huff

7. Antonym of SARTORIAL is _____?

- A. Homespun**
- B. Cheerful
- C. Inelegant
- D. Sincere

8. Antonym of DOCILE is _____?

- A. Pliable
- B. Pliant
- C. Quiet
- D. Unyielding**

9. Antonym of DEXTEROUS is _____?

- A. Inexpert**
- B. Acute
- C. Active
- D. Able

10. Antonym of CURTAIL is _____?

- A. Cramp
- B. Prolong**
- C. Chop
- D. Clip

11. Antonym of DEVIANT is _____?

- A. Bent
- B. Devious
- C. Regular**
- D. Atypical

12. Antonym of DUCTILE is _____?

- A. Docile
- B. Pliable
- C. Stiff**
- D. Supple

13. Antonym of FRIVOLOUS is _____?

- A. Trivial
- B. Silly
- C. Petty**
- D. Wise

14. Antonym of WEAN is _____?

- A. Attach**
- B. Detach
- C. Discourage
- D. Halt

15. Antonym of PRODIGAL is _____?

- A. Spendthrift
- B. Squandering
- C. Thrifty**
- D. Wanton

16. Antonym of NEBULOUS is _____?

- A. Misty
- B. Apparent**
- C. Murky
- D. Shadowy

17. Antonym of MITE is _____?

- A. Bit
- B. Bug
- C. Insect
- D. Whole**

18. Antonym of TACIT is _____?

- A. Punish

B. Dictated

- C. Grand
- D. Small

19. Antonym of DOLEFUL is _____?

- A. Vivacious**
- B. Witty
- C. Empty
- D. Full

20. Antonym of PARSIMONY is _____?

- A. Verbosity
- B. Generosity**
- C. Clan
- D. Tenderness

21. Antonym of FALLACIOUS is _____?

- A. Credit
- B. Clean
- C. Truthful**
- D. Dishonest

22. Antonym of FOREMOST is _____?

- A. Unimportant**
- B. Hindmost
- C. Disposed
- D. Mature

23. Antonym of QUIESCENT is _____?

- A. Asleep
- B. Active**
- C. Deactivated
- D. Fallow

24. Antonym of PHILISTINE is
_____?

- A. Smutty
- B. Uncultured
- C. Uncultured
- D. Cultured**

25. Antonym of NIGGARDLY is
_____?

- A. Generous**
- B. Chintzy
- C. Closefisted
- D. Skimpy

26. Antonym of GARBLED is
_____?

- A. Slant
- B. Unscramble**
- C. Obscure
- D. Pervert

27. Antonym of SENILE is
_____?

- A. Doting
- B. Anile
- C. Alert**
- D. Ancient

28. Antonym of INORDINATE is
_____?

- A. Dizzying
- B. Wasteful
- C. Wanton
- D. Moderate**

29. Antonym of LUCID is _____?

- A. Evident
- B. Obvious
- C. Explicit
- D. Vague**

30. Antonym of INGEST is
_____?

- A. Disgorge**
- B. Disrupt
- C. Absorb
- D. Devour

General Knowledge

- The United Nations was founded on _____.
A. March 24, 1945
B. October 24, 1945
C. March 24, 1949
D. October 24, 1950
- Which country from the following is NOT the member of UNO?
A. Vatican City
B. Afghanistan
C. North Korea
D. Vietnam
- The International Court of Justice is located in _____.
A. New York
B. Washington
C. Geneva
D. The Hague
- The Great Wall of China is about _____ KM long.
A. 18,196
B. 19,196
C. 20,196
D. 21,196
- The oldest university in the world is
A. Cambridge University
B. Oxford University
C. University of Bologna
D. University of Warwick
- There are _____ non-permanent members of the security council.
A. 5
B. 7
C. 10
D. 15
- The currency of Indonesia is _____.
A. Rupiah
B. Dinar
C. rangit
D. riyal
- The D-8 is an organization of eight _____ countries.
A. developed
B. developing
C. Asian
D. African
- The European Union's working capital is in _____.
A. London
B. Lisbon
C. Austria
D. Brussels
- The headquarter of NATO is located in _____.
A. New York
B. Paris
C. Geneva
D. Brussels
- The motto of UNO is _____.
A. It's your world!
B. Life for All!
C. Peace!
D. Love and Peace!
- The world's highest mountain is in _____.
A. China
B. Pakistan
C. Nepal
D. India

13. The headquarter of Red Cross is in _____.
- A. New York
 - B. Washington
 - C. Geneva**
 - D. The Hague
14. World Trade Organization was established in _____.
- A. 1980
 - B. 1985
 - C. 1990
 - D. 1995**
15. The North Atlantic treaty (NATO) was signed in _____.
- A. 1945
 - B. 1947
 - C. 1949**
 - D. 1951
16. Which country, on the map of world, appears as "Long Shoe"?
- A. Portugal
 - B. Italy**
 - C. Greece
 - D. Hungary
17. Which from the following countries is NOT a member of D-8?
- A. India**
 - B. Pakistan
 - C. Nigeria
 - D. Turkey
18. The largest ocean of the world is _____.
- A. Atlantic
 - B. Pacific**
 - C. Indian
 - D. None of these
19. Which from the following countries does NOT yield veto-power?
- A. United States
 - B. United Kingdom
 - C. Canada**
 - D. France
20. OIC changed its name from Organization of the Islamic Conference to Organization of Islamic Cooperation in _____.
- A. 1991
 - B. 1999
 - C. 2001
 - D. 2011**
21. The most powerful organ of United Nations is _____.
- A. General Assembly
 - B. Security Council**
 - C. Secretariat
 - D. International Court of Justice
22. The headquarter of Green Peace International is located in _____.
- A. Amsterdam**
 - B. Geneva
 - C. Lisbon
 - D. Austria
23. 3rd May is observed Internationally as _____.
- A. Labour Day
 - B. Environment Day
 - C. Earth Day
 - D. Press Freedom Day**

24. The Capital of Canada is _____.
- A. Tirane
 - B. Ottawa**
 - C. Athens
 - D. Luxembourg
25. Suez Canal is between _____.
- A. Arabian Sea and Red Sea
 - B. Red Sea and North Sea
 - C. Mediterranean Sea and North Sea
 - D. Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea**
26. The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is located in _____.
- A. Islamabad, Pakistan
 - B. New Delhi, India
 - C. Kathmandu, Nepal**
 - D. Colombo, Sri Lanka
27. Which from the following countries is NOT a member of European Union?
- A. Norway**
 - B. Ireland
 - C. Malta
 - D. Estonia
28. The currency of Israel is _____.
- A. Euro
 - B. Shekel**
 - C. Forint
 - D. Krone
29. Which country (by electorate) is the world's largest democracy?
- A. United States
 - B. United Kingdom
 - C. China
 - D. India**
30. The permanent Secretariat of OIC is located in _____.
- A. Makkah
 - B. Madina
 - C. Jeddah**
 - D. Riyadh
31. The highest part of the Earth is _____.
- A. Mount Everest**
 - B. K2
 - C. Norway
 - D. North Pole
32. The lowest part of the Earth is _____.
- A. Dead Sea**
 - B. Mariana Trench
 - C. South Africa
 - D. South Pole
33. The deepest part of the Earth is _____.
- A. Dead Sea
 - B. Mariana Trench**
 - C. South Africa
 - D. South Pole
34. The headquarter of Amnesty International is in _____.
- A. Amsterdam
 - B. Geneva
 - C. London**
 - D. Berlin
35. The headquarter of Transparency International is in _____.
- A. Amsterdam
 - B. Geneva
 - C. London
 - D. Berlin**

36. The largest Island of the World is _____.
- A. Iceland
 - B. Greenland**
 - C. England
 - D. Sri Lanka
37. 22nd April is observed Internationally as _____.
- A. Labour Day
 - B. Environment Day
 - C. Earth Day**
 - D. Press Freedom Day
38. Yellow Sea lies between _____.
- A. America and Canada
 - B. England and France
 - C. China and Korea**
 - D. Norway and Sweden
39. The smallest Sea of the World is _____.
- A. Dead Sea
 - B. Red Sea
 - C. Baltic Sea**
 - D. Arabian Sea
40. World's famous bridge "Golden Gate Bridge" is in _____.
- A. San Francisco**
 - B. New Delhi
 - C. France
 - D. Sydney
41. Which country is called "Land of thousand islands"?
- A. Malaysia
 - B. Indonesia**
 - C. Ireland
 - D. Finland
42. Indonesia is an archipelago comprising approximately _____ islands.
- A. 10,000
 - B. 12,500
 - C. 15,000
 - D. 17,500**
43. Which country is called the "Land of Golden Fibre"?
- A. United States
 - B. South Korea
 - C. Bangladesh**
 - D. India
44. Which country is called the "Land of thousand Lakes"?
- A. Indonesia
 - B. Finland**
 - C. Iceland
 - D. Scotland
45. Vienna is the capital of _____.
- A. Austria**
 - B. Switzerland
 - C. Cyprus
 - D. Denmark
46. The capital of Czech Republic is?
- A. Nicosia
 - B. Dublin
 - C. Bern
 - D. Prague**
47. AFP is the news agency of _____.
- A. Germany
 - B. France**
 - C. Syria
 - D. Yemen

48. ANTARA is the news agency of _____.
- A. **Indonesia**
 - B. Syria
 - C. Yemen
 - D. Jordan
49. Emirates is an airline of _____.
- A. Saudi Arabia
 - B. Qatar
 - C. **UAE**
 - D. Malaysia
50. Qantas is an airline of _____.
- A. Saudi Arabia
 - B. **Australia**
 - C. UAE
 - D. Malaysia
51. The Temple of Heaven, a religious building, is located in _____.
- A. Edinburgh
 - B. Rome
 - C. **Beijing**
 - D. Shanghai
52. The mine, Super Pit, is Australia's largest _____ mine.
- A. **gold**
 - B. silver
 - C. copper
 - D. coal
53. What was the nationality of Alfred Nobel?
- A. American
 - B. British
 - C. German
 - D. **Swedish**
54. The first Nobel Prize was awarded in _____.
- A. 1895
 - B. **1901**
 - C. 1907
 - D. 1913
55. The Nobel Prize has been awarded in _____ fields.
- A. 5
 - B. **6**
 - C. 7
 - D. 8
56. The Li River is located in _____.
- A. **China**
 - B. Japan
 - C. South Korea
 - D. North Korea
57. SANA is the news agency of _____.
- A. Saudi Arabia
 - B. UAE
 - C. **Syria**
 - D. Yemen
58. Saba is the news agency of _____.
- A. Indonesia
 - B. Syria
 - C. **Yemen**
 - D. Jordan
59. KLM is an airline of _____.
- A. Australia
 - B. Germany
 - C. **Netherlands**
 - D. Austria

60. Etihad Airways is an airline of _____.

- A. **United Arab Emirates**
- B. Qatar
- C. Russia
- D. Canada

61. The Earth surface is divided in _____ Continents.

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. **7**
- D. 8

62. The Largest Continent (by Area) of the World is _____.

- A. **Asia**
- B. Europe
- C. Africa
- D. North America

63. The second Largest Continent (by Area) of the World is _____.

- A. Asia
- B. Europe
- C. **Africa**
- D. North America

64. The Smallest Continent (by Area) of the World is _____.

- A. Antarctica
- B. **Australia**
- C. Africa
- D. Europe

65. The Earth's Oceanic water is divided in _____ oceans.

- A. **5**
- B. 6
- C. 7

D. 8

66. The Earth's Largest ocean is _____.

- A. Atlantic
- B. Arctic
- C. Indian
- D. **Pacific**

67. The Earth's second Largest ocean is _____.

- A. **Atlantic**
- B. Arctic
- C. Indian
- D. Pacific

68. The Earth's Smallest ocean is _____.

- A. Atlantic
- B. **Arctic**
- C. Indian
- D. Pacific

69. The world's Largest Salt water Lake is?

- A. **Caspian Sea**
- B. Lake Superior
- C. Lake Victoria
- D. Great Bear Lake

70. The hottest desert of the world is?

- A. **Sahara Desert**
- B. Arabian Desert
- C. Cholistan Desert
- D. Arctic Desert

71. The first Secretary General of United Nations was?

- A. Dag Hammarskjold
- B. Kurt Walheion
- C. U Thant
- D. **Trygve Lie**

72. World War I was began in?
A. 1912
B. 1914
C. 1916
D. 1918
73. World War I was ended in?
A. 1912
B. 1914
C. 1916
D. 1918
74. World War II was began in?
A. 1935
B. 1937
C. 1939
D. 1941
75. World War II was ended in?
A. 1939
B. 1941
C. 1943
D. 1945
76. The world's deadliest conflict was?
A. World War I
B. World War II
C. Mongol Conquests
D. Taiping Rebellion
77. The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima on?
A. 3 August 1945
B. 6 August 1945
C. 9 August 1945
D. 12 August 1945
78. What was the name of Atomic Bomb that dropped on the city of Hiroshima?
A. Little Boy
B. Fat Boy
C. Little Man
- D. Fat Man
79. The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki on?
A. 3 August 1945
B. 6 August 1945
C. 9 August 1945
D. 12 August 1945
80. What was the name of Atomic Bomb that dropped on the city of Nagasaki?
A. Little Boy
B. Fat Boy
C. Little Man
D. Fat Man
81. NATO is a/an _____ alliance.
A. military
B. economic
C. regional
D. cultural
82. The oldest news agency in the world is?
A. AFP
B. WAFA
C. BBC
D. CNN
83. The Suez Canal is in _____ .
A. Nigeria
B. Libya
C. Egypt
D. Palestine
84. The Delaware river is in _____ .
A. United States
B. Canada
C. China
D. United Kingdom

85. The main structural work of the Eiffel Tower was completed in?
- A. 1883
 - B. 1885
 - C. 1887
 - D. 1889**
86. The height of Eiffel Tower is _____ feet.
- A. 1063**
 - B. 1067
 - C. 1073
 - D. 1077
87. Reuters is the news agency of _____ .
- A. United States
 - B. United Kingdom**
 - C. France
 - D. Germany
88. WAFA is the news agency of _____ .
- A. Palestine**
 - B. Iraq
 - C. Qatar
 - D. Egypt
89. The capital of Saudi Arabia is?
- A. Makkah
 - B. Madina
 - C. Taif
 - D. Riyadh**
90. The currency of Qatar is?
- A. Dollar
 - B. Dinar
 - C. Dirham
 - D. Riyal**
91. Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was founded on _____ .
- A. September 25, 1966
 - B. September 25, 1967
 - C. September 25, 1968
 - D. September 25, 1969**
92. The OIC was founded in _____ .
- A. Saudi Arabia
 - B. Iraq
 - C. Qatar
 - D. Morocco**
93. The 6th organ, "Trusteeship Council" of the United Nations suspended operation on November 01, 1994, with the independence of _____.
- A. Chad
 - B. Sudan
 - C. Palau**
 - D. Tunisia
94. The United Nations has _____ principal organs.
- A. 4
 - B. 5**
 - C. 6
 - D. 7
95. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded on _____ .
- A. 27 December 1944
 - B. 27 December 1945**
 - C. 27 December 1946
 - D. 27 December 1947
96. The social networking site "Twitter" was launched on _____ .
- A. July 15, 2003
 - B. July 15, 2004
 - C. July 15, 2005
 - D. July 15, 2006**

97. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was formed in?

- A. **1958**
- B. 1960
- C. 1962
- D.
- E. 1964

98. 8th March is observed internationally as?

- A. **Women's Day**
- B. World Water Day
- C. World Health Day
- D. Human Rights Day

99. 22 March is observed internationally as?

- A. Women's Day
- B. **World Water Day**
- C. World Health Day
- D. Human Rights Day

100. 7th April is observed internationally as?

- A. Women's Day
- B. World Water Day
- C. **World Health Day**
- D. Human Rights Day

101. The deepest point in the world is

- A. Dead Sea
- B. South Pole
- C. **Mariana Trench**
- D. Sinai Peninsula

102. The Mariana Trench is in the _____ Ocean.

- A. Atlantic
- B. Arctic
- C. Antarctic
- D. **Pacific**

103. The depth of the Mariana Trench is _____ meters.

- A. 10,011
- B. 10,411
- C. 10,611
- D. **10,911**

104. Panama (a country) connects the two continents

- A. Asia and Europe
- B. Asia and Africa
- C. **South America and North America**
- D. Asia and Australia

105. Turkey connects the two continents

- A. **Asia and Europe**
- B. Asia and Africa
- C. South America and North America
- D. Asia and Australia

106. Egypt connects the two continents

- A. Asia and Europe
- B. **Asia and Africa**
- C. South America and North America
- D. Asia and Australia

107. The Panama Canal in Panama is a man-made 77 km waterway that connects

- A. **Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean**
- B. Atlantic Ocean and Arctic
- C. Arctic Ocean and Antarctic Ocean
- D. Pacific Ocean and Arctic Ocean

108. The Engadin Valley is located in

- A. **Switzerland**
- B. Portugal
- C. Turkey
- D. Egypt

109. The Pico Island is located in

- A. Switzerland
- B. Portugal**
- C. Turkey
- D. Egypt

110. Sultan Ahmed Mosque in Istanbul is popularly known as the

- A. Green Mosque
- B. Blue Mosque**
- C. Red Mosque
- D. Yellow Mosque

111. The Great Pyramid of Giza, the oldest of the ancient 7 wonders of the world, is located in

- A. Egypt**
- B. Portugal
- C. Switzerland
- D. Turkey

112. Lake Lucerne that has complicated shape with several sharp bends and four arms is located in

- A. Egypt
- B. Portugal
- C. Switzerland**
- D. Turkey

113. Which city is also called The City of 1,000 Minarets?

- A. Istanbul
- B. Cairo**
- C. Makkah
- D. Islamabad

114. The South Pole of the Earth is located in

- A. Norway

- B. Antarctica**
- C. Arctic Ocean
- D. Pacific Ocean

115. The North Pole of the Earth is located in

- A. Norway
- B. Antarctica
- C. Arctic Ocean**
- D. Pacific Ocean

116. Which statement is true about South and North Poles of the Earth?

- A. South Pole is warmer than the North Pole
- B. North Pole is warmer than the South Pole**
- C. Both poles have equal temperature
- D. Both poles lie in the Ocean

117. The Sinai Peninsula is located in

- A. Egypt**
- B. Portugal
- C. Switzerland
- D. Turkey

118. Augusta Raurica, a Roman archaeological site, was a/an

- A. theater
- B. open-air theater
- C. museum
- D. open-air museum**

119. Augusta Raurica is located in

- A. Egypt
- B. Portugal
- C. Switzerland**
- D. Turkey

120. The Pena Palace, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in

- A. Egypt
- B. Portugal**
- C. Switzerland
- D. Turkey

121. The bridge in Istanbul, Turkey that connects Asia and Europe is called

- A. Golden Gate Bridge
- B. Akashi Kaikyo Bridge
- C. Bosphorus Bridge**
- D. Royal Gorge Bridge

122. Alexandria is a city in

- A. Turkey
- B. Egypt**
- C. Jordan
- D. Greece

123. About _____% of Antarctica is covered by ice.

- A. 97
- B. 98**
- C. 99
- D. 100

124. Ross Island in the Ross Sea is located near

- A. Greenland
- B. Norway
- C. continent of Antarctica**
- D. continent of Australia

125. The first European to reach India by sea was

- A. Christopher Columbus
- B. Marco Polo
- C. John Cabot
- D. Vasco da Gama**

126. Vasco da Gama was a/an _____ explorer.

- A. British
- B. French
- C. German
- D. Portuguese**

127. The World Wide Web was invented by

- A. Tim Berners-Lee**
- B. Bob Kahn
- C. Steve Jobs
- D. Bill Gates

128. The birthplace of the World Wide Web was

- A. NASA
- B. Pentagon
- C. CERN**
- D. Microsoft

129. The headquarter of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, called CERN, is located in

- A. Belgium
- B. Switzerland**
- C. Germany
- D. England

130. The book "Emile" or "On Education" was written by

- A. Rousseau**
- B. Socrates
- C. Plato
- D. Aristotle

131. The world's longest land border between the two countries is the border between

- A. **US and Canada**
- B. US and Mexico
- C. India and Pakistan
- D. South Korea and North Korea

132. The world's largest island is

- A. **Greenland**
- B. Finland
- C. Indonesia
- D. United Kingdom

133. Which country is the largest archipelagic country in the world?

- A. Greenland
- B. Finland
- C. **Indonesia**
- D. United Kingdom

134. Indonesia is a country with around _____ islands.

- A. 10,000
- B. 11,000
- C. 12,000
- D. **13,000**

135. The most dispersed country in the world is

- A. **Maldives**
- B. Indonesia
- C. Malaysia
- D. Philippines

136. The Maldives is spread over _____ km².

- A. 60,000
- B. 70,000
- C. 80,000
- D. **90,000**

137. Maldives, a country in Asia, is consist of around _____ islands.

- A. 1100
- B. 1152
- C. **1192**
- D. 1212

138. Which country is also called the "Land of the Midnight Sun"?

- A. Japan
- B. **Norway**
- C. Netherlands
- D. South Africa

139. Which country is also called "Rainbow Nation"?

- A. Japan
- B. Norway
- C. Netherlands
- D. **South Africa**

140. "Netherlands" literally means

- A. ideal location
- B. **lower countries**
- C. mouth of land
- D. land of sun set

141. Which country contains the most volcanoes in the world?

- A. **Indonesia**
- B. Maldives
- C. South Africa
- D. Mexico

142. Which country is the lowest in the world?

- A. Indonesia
- B. **Maldives**
- C. South Africa
- D. Netherlands

143. Which country recognizes the highest number of official languages?

- A. Indonesia
- B. Maldives
- C. South Africa**
- D. Mexico

144. The constitution of South Africa recognizes _____ official languages.

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11**

145. Which country is completely surrounded by South Africa?

- A. Gabon
- B. Laos
- C. Lesotho**
- D. Niue

146. The Komodo dragons are found in

- A. Indonesia**
- B. Maldives
- C. South Africa
- D. Egypt

147. Jeju Island, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in

- A. Indonesia
- B. Egypt
- C. South Africa
- D. South Korea**

148. Borobudur, a UNESCO World Heritage Site is located in

- A. Indonesia**
- B. Egypt
- C. South Africa
- D. South Korea

149. The Orange River flows in

- A. Indonesia
- B. Egypt
- C. South Africa**
- D. Mexico

150. The Chapultepec Castle is located in

- A. Indonesia
- B. Egypt
- C. South Africa
- D. Mexico**

Everyday Science

- Which is the outermost planet in the solar system?
A. Mercury
B. Pluto
C. Neptune
D. Uranus
- Severe deficiency of Vitamin D results in _____.
A. Scurvy
B. Rickets
C. Night blindness
D. Osteomalacia
- Milk contains water
A. 70%
B. 75%
C. 80%
D. 90%
- The SI unit of charge is _____?
A. Ampere
B. Coulomb
C. Ohm
D. Volt
- Very High Frequency (VHF) have _____ wavelengths?
A. Shorter
B. Shortest
C. Longer
D. Longest
- Long-sight defect could be corrected by using _____ lens?
A. Concave
B. Convex
C. Diverging
D. None of these
- Deficiency of Vitamin-A results in _____?
A. Night blindness
B. Rickets
C. Scurvy
D. Hair fall
- For a fixed mass of gas at constant temperature, if we decrease volume, the pressure will _____?
A. Also decrease
B. Increase
C. Remains constant
D. None of these
- The lifespan of Red Blood Cells is _____ days?
A. 60
B. 120
C. 180
D. 240
- The density of water is _____?
A. 1 g/cm³
B. 1.5 g/cm³
C. 2 g/cm³
D. None of these
- Radioactivity was discovered by _____?
A. Kelvin
B. Thomson
C. Rutherford
D. Bacquerel
- A device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy is called _____?
A. Motor
B. Generator
C. Moving-coil meter
D. Battery

13. The Sun is a _____?
A. Star
B. Planet
C. Asteroid
D. Meteor
14. The gas used in a refrigerator to cool water is _____?
A. Nitrogen
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Methane
D. Ammonia
15. The average adult has a blood volume of about _____ liters.
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7
16. The most abundant element in the universe is _____.
A. Oxygen
B. Hydrogen
C. Carbon Dioxide
D. Silicon
17. The most abundant element in the Earth's crust is _____?
A. Oxygen
B. Hydrogen
C. Carbon Dioxide
D. Silicon
18. Each day human body breathe in _____ liters of air.
A. 5,000 to 10,000
B. 10,000 to 15,000
C. 15,000 to 20,000
D. 20,000 to 25,000
19. Deficiency of Vitamin-D results in _____?
A. Night blindness
B. Rickets
C. Scurvy
- D. Hair fall
20. The SI unit of "pressure" is _____.
A. Pascal
B. Joule
C. Tesla
D. Henry
21. The most densest substance on the Earth is _____.
A. Platinum
B. Copper
C. Steel
D. Osmium
22. A camera uses a _____ to form an image.
A. Convex lens
B. Concave lens
C. Condenser lens
D. None of these
23. Which from the following is NOT a conductor?
A. Aluminium
B. Silicon
C. Graphite
D. All are conductors
24. CNG stands for?
A. Converted Natural Gas
B. Conduced Natural Gas
C. Conducted Natural Gas
D. Compressed Natural Gas
25. Which from the following is true for "Sound"?
A. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum
B. Sound cannot travel through gases
C. Sound cannot travel through liquids
D. Sound cannot travel through solids

26. When white light is passed through a prism, it splits into _____ colours.
A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 8
27. 1 nanometer = ?
A. 10^{-3} meter
B. 10^{-6} meter
C. 10^{-9} meter
D. 10^{-12} meter
28. Instrument used for measuring very high temperature is _____?
A. Pyroscope
B. Pyrometer
C. Seismograph
D. Xylometer
29. Sound waves are _____ waves.
A. Transverse
B. Electromagnetic
C. Longitudinal
D. None of these
30. The lifespan of White Blood Cells is _____ day(s)?
A. 1-5 days
B. 3-7 days
C. 4-8 days
D. 5-21 days
31. The fluid part of blood is known as _____?
A. Plasma
B. Platelets
C. Blood cells
D. None of these
32. During winter in cold countries, the _____ is mixed to melt the ice on the icy roads.
A. Salt
B. Chlorine
- C. Carbon dioxide
D. Water
33. In a very low temperature which from the following will freeze at last?
A. River water
B. Canal water
C. Sea water
D. Water in a lake
34. The nearest planet to the Earth is _____?
A. Venus
B. Mercury
C. Mars
D. Moon
35. The planet that moves round the Sun at the highest speed is?
A. Jupiter
B. Venus
C. Mars
D. Mercury
36. In general, Comets have _____ orbits
A. Elliptical
B. Highly elliptical
C. Circular
D. Parabolic
37. GPS is an abbreviation for?
A. Global Poles System
B. Global PolySiliconium Store
C. Global Positioning System
D. Global Position Structure
38. Oxidation is a chemical reaction involving the _____?
A. Gain of Electrons
B. Loss of Electrons
C. Gain of Protons
D. Loss of Protons

39. At night, Plants intake _____ and release _____?

- A. **Oxygen – Carbon dioxide**
- B. Carbon dioxide – Oxygen
- C. Oxygen – Carbon monoxide
- D. Carbon monoxide – Oxygen

40. Urine is produced in _____?

- A. **Kidneys**
- B. Lungs
- C. Large intestine
- D. Liver

41. Blood is cleaned by _____?

- A. Lungs
- B. Liver
- C. Heart
- D. **Kidneys**

42. The position of an element in the Periodic Table is determined by its _____ number?

- A. Electron
- B. **Proton**
- C. Neutron
- D. Positron

43. The salinity of sea water is determined by the amount of common salt (Sodium Chloride) in _____ of sea water.

- A. 1 gram
- B. 10 grams
- C. **1 kg**
- D. 10 kg

44. The planet which is easily visible from the Earth is?

- A. Mercury
- B. **Venus**
- C. Mars
- D. Jupiter

45. The Great Spot is on the planet _____?

- A. Saturn
- B. Venus
- C. Mars

D. Jupiter

46. 1 light year = ?

- A. 9.5×10^6 km
- B. 9.5×10^9 km
- C. **9.5×10^{12} km**
- D. 9.5×10^{18} km

47. The bodyguard of the Earth is _____ that save the Earth from many Comets and Asteroids.

- A. Mars
- B. Saturn
- C. Uranus
- D. **Jupiter**

48. The planets visible to us without using a telescope are _____?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. **5**
- D. 6

49. According to Big Bang Theory, the Universe began about _____ billion years ago.

- A. **10 – 20**
- B. 20 – 30
- C. 30 – 40
- D. 40 – 50

50. Biosensor is used to measure?

- A. **Blood glucose level**
- B. The body's pH value
- C. Amount of hemoglobin
- D. Salinity in Urine

51. Einstein's famous equation which states that mass and energy are interchangeable is?

- A. **$E = mc^2$**
- B. $E = cm^2$
- C. $M = ec^2$
- D. $M = ce^2$

52. The SI unit of electric current is?
A. Coloumb
B. Ampere
C. Volt
D. Watt
53. The principal constituent of the atmosphere of the Earth is?
A. Oxygen
B. Carbon
C. Hydrogen
D. Nitrogen
54. What is Dry Ice?
A. Solid Oxygen
B. Solid Carbon Dioxide
C. Solid Hydrogen
D. Solid Nitrogen
55. What are the primary colors?
A. White, Black, Blue
B. Red, Yellow, Blue
C. Red, Orange, Blue
D. Red, Green, Blue
56. Digestion of food is completed in the _____?
A. Small intestine
B. Large intestine
C. Stomach
D. Liver
57. Carrot is good source of Vitamin _____?
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin B
C. Vitamin C
D. Vitamin D
58. For proper formation of teeth, _____ is essential?
A. Iodine
B. Copper
C. Fluorine
D. Iron
59. Deficiency of _____ causes loss of appetite and poor growth?
A. Zinc
B. Iodine
C. Copper
D. Iron
60. Meteorology is the study of?
A. Seasons
B. Atmosphere
C. Air and Sounds
D. Winds and Clouds
61. The Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere, by volume, is _____?
A. 0.039%
B. 3.9%
C. 13%
D. 30%
62. Diamond is an allotropic form of _____?
A. Carbon
B. Hydrogen
C. Nitrogen
D. Silicon
63. The SI unit of Heat is _____?
A. Watt
B. Volt
C. Joule
D. Newton
64. The good sources of Vitamin-A are?
A. Green leafy vegetables
B. Seeds
C. Fresh vegetables and fruits
D. Sea foods
65. The good sources of Vitamin-B Complex are?
A. Green leafy vegetables
B. Seeds
C. Fresh vegetables and fruits
D. Sea foods

66. The good sources of Vitamin-C are _____?
A. Green leafy vegetables
B. Seeds
C. Fresh vegetables and fruits
D. Sea foods
67. The good sources of iodine are _____?
A. Green leafy vegetables
B. Seeds
C. Fresh vegetables and fruits
D. Sea foods
68. The gas, commonly known as “laughing gas”, is
A. Carbon Dioxide
B. Sulfur Dioxide
C. Nitrous Oxide
D. Sodium Oxide
69. The source of oxygen in photosynthesis is
A. Water
B. Salts
C. Minerals
D. Glucose
70. The instrument used to measure wind speed is?
A. Anemometer
B. Barometer
C. Hydrometer
D. Hygrometer
71. The natural fats and oils are composed of _____?
A. Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen
B. Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen
C. Carbon, Oxygen and Nitrogen
D. Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen
72. The energy value of food is measured in _____?
A. Joule
B. Calories
C. Tesla
D. Proteins
73. Wind energy is the _____ energy.
A. Potential
B. Transverse
C. Kinetic
D. Mechanical
74. Who is considered the founder of meteorology?
A. Aristotle
B. Plato
C. Einstein
D. Newton
75. Water covers _____ of the Earth’s surface?
A. 60%
B. 65%
C. 70%
D. 75%
76. In general, wind speed of 105–137 caused _____?
A. Minor or no damage
B. Considerable damage
C. Severe damage
D. Extreme damage
77. Acid rain is mainly caused by emissions of _____ in the atmosphere?
A. Sulfur Dioxide and Potassium Nitrate
B. Sulfur and Charcoal
C. Nitrogen Oxide and Potassium Nitrate
D. Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxide
78. About 50% of the Earth’s crust, including the waters on the Earth and atmosphere, is?
A. Oxygen
B. Carbon Dioxide
C. Silicon
D. Clay
79. The fourth state of matter is?
A. Water
B. Salts
C. Vapours
D. Plasma

80. The device used to convert Alternate Current into Direct Current is called?
A. Anemometer
B. Battery
C. Galvanometer
D. Rectifier
81. In night, when photosynthesis is stopped, plants _____?
A. take in Carbon Dioxide
B. take in Oxygen
C. give off Carbon Dioxide
D. give off Oxygen
82. _____ are called the powerhouses of the cell?
A. Mitochondria
B. Vesicles
C. Lungs
D. Liver
83. One of the countries through which equator passes is _____?
A. Kenya
B. Malaysia
C. Malta
D. Pakistan
84. Copper can be converted into gold by ?
A. Artificial radioactivity
B. Heating
C. Electroplating
D. Chemical reaction
85. The three elements needed for healthy growth of plants are _____?
A. N, P, K
B. N, C, P
C. N, K,
D. N, S, P
86. Clocks, which moves with the velocities comparable with the velocity of light, run ?
A. Fast
B. Slow
C. Equal to the velocity of light
D. With zero velocity
87. Max Planck received the noble prize in Physics in 1918 for his discovery of ?
A. Electron
B. Energy quanta
C. Photon
D. Positron
88. Bronze medal is made up of metals ?
A. Copper, Nickel
B. Copper, Tin
C. Copper, Silver
D. Copper, Zinc
89. Addison's disease is caused by the excessive secretion of ?
A. Antidiuretic Hormone
B. Luteinising Hormone
C. Melanophore stimulating Hormone
D. Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone
90. Humming bird belongs to a category called ?
A. Ectotherm
B. Endotherm
C. Exotherm
D. Heterotherm
91. Radioactive isotope of Uranium used in Nuclear Bomb is ?
A. $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$
B. $^{234}_{92}\text{U}$
C. $^{233}_{92}\text{U}$
D. $^{238}_{92}\text{U}$
92. Human population growth is greatest in developing countries because ?
A. the birth rate is high in developing countries
B. the death rate is high in developing countries.
C. much of the population has already reached the child bearing age.
D. most of the world's population lives in industrialized countries.

93. Which woody raw material is used for the manufacture of paper pulp?
A. Cotton
B. Poplar
C. Bagasse
D. Rice straw
94. Rectified spirit contains alcohol about ?
A. 80%
B. 95%
C. 70%
D. 85%
95. Which of the following elements is not present abundantly in earth's crust ?
A. Silicon
B. Radium
C. Aluminum
D. Carbon
96. The famous book; Al – Qanun was written by the Muslim scientist ?
A. Jabar bin Hayyan
B. Zakariya Al – Razi
C. Abu Ali Sina
D. Abdul Qasim Majreeti
97. Basic metals can be converted into gold by ?
A. Heating
B. Beating
C. Artificial nuclear radioactivity
D. Chemical reaction
98. A light year is a unit of ?
A. Time
B. Energy
C. Length
D. Mass
99. One of the main function of the earth's ozone layer is to ?
A. Prevent global warming
B. Filter out ultraviolet rays
C. Absorb pollution
D. All of the above
100. Person with following blood group are considered to be universal recipient ?
A. A+
B. B+
C. AB+
D. O+
E. None of these
101. Study of life in outer space is known as ?
A. Endobiology
B. Exobiology
C. Enterobiology
D. Neobiology
E. Micro biology
102. The name of the common mineral salt present in sweat is ?
A. Calcium Oxalate
B. Potassium Sulphate
C. Sodium Chloride
D. Iron Sulphate
E. None of these
103. Sensitive layer of the eye is?
A. Choriods
B. Sclerotic
C. Retina
D. Cornea
E. None of these
104. Laughing gas has chemical composition of following two elements ?
A. Nitrogen + Hydrogen
B. Nitrogen + Carbon
C. Nitrogen + Oxygen
D. Oxygen + Carbon
E. None of these

105. Dr. Abdus Salam of Pakistan was one of the contributors of the unification of _____?

- A. Electromagnetic force and gravitational force
- B. Electromagnetic force and weak nuclear force**
- C. Gravitational force and weak nuclear force
- D. Weak nuclear force and strong nuclear force
- E. None of these

106. Which triplet in DNA codes for valine ?

- A. CTT
- B. AGU
- C. CAT
- D. AAT
- E. None of these**

107. What is the chance of diabetic baby born to parents both heterogeneous normal ?

- A. Zero
- B. $\frac{1}{4}$**
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{3}{4}$
- E. None of these

108. Which of the following is not a part of Darwinism?

- A. Over production**
- B. Natural selection
- C. Inheritance for acquired characters
- D. Competition for survival
- E. None of these

109. Role of biotechnology in the production of food based on _____?

- A. Decomposition
- B. Respiration
- C. Digestion
- D. Fermentation**
- E. None of these

110. Which form of drug abuse involves most risk of infection with the HIV (AIDS) virus ?

- A. Cigarette smoking
- B. Using alcohol
- C. Injection of heroine**
- D. Taking too much aspirin
- E. None of these

111. Founder of modern astronomy was _____?

- A. Archimedes
- B. William Gilbert
- C. Nicolas Copernicus**
- D. Michael Faraday
- E. None of these

112. The instrument which measures very high temperature is _____?

- A. Manometer
- B. Thermostat
- C. Chronometer
- D. Pyrometer**
- E. None of these

113. The science which deals with study of manners and customs of people is ?

- A. Ethnology**
- B. Morphology
- C. Ethics
- D. Genetics
- E. None of these

114. Chemical used to kill rats and mice are ?

- A. Insecticides
- B. Rodenticides**
- C. Fungicides
- D. Herbicides
- E. None of these

115. Dry ice is _____?

- A. Methane hydrate
- B. Liquid Nitrogen
- C. Solid Carbon dioxide**
- D. Frozen Water
- E. None of these

116. Chemical name of vinegar is _____?

- A. Sodium Nitrate
- B. Dilute acetic acid**
- C. Chloride of lime
- D. Calcium
- E. None of these

117. Deficiency of following vitamin decreases hemoglobin production ?

- A. Biotin
- B. Thiamine
- C. Niacin
- D. Pyridoxine**
- E. None of these

118. Hygrometer is used for measuring the _____?

- A. Speed of sound
- B. Density of milk
- C. Humidity of air**
- D. Specific gravity of liquids
- E. None of these

119. Bronze is an alloy of _____?

- A. Copper and Zinc
- B. Tin and Zinc
- C. Copper and Tin**
- D. Iron and Zinc
- E. None of these

120. Which of the following is most elastic ?

- A. Steel**
- B. Rubber
- C. Glass
- D. Sponge
- E. None of these

121. Orbital period of the planet Mercury around the sun is _____?

- A. 88 days**
- B. 365 days
- C. 2 years
- D. 98 days
- E. None of these

122. The most splendid and the most magnificent constellation on the sky is?

- A. Orion**
- B. Columbia
- C. Canis Major
- D. Taurus
- E. None of these

123. Eugenics is the study of _____?

- A. Altering human beings by changing their genetic components**
- B. People of European region
- C. Different races of mankind
- D. Genetic of plants
- E. None of these

124. The position of earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing northern summer is called _____?

- A. Aphelion**
- B. Perihelion
- C. Perigee
- D. Apogee
- E. None of these

125. Diamond is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of a single element _____?

- A. Carbon**
- B. Gold
- C. Silver
- D. Platinum
- E. None of these

126. Which of the following layers make radio transmission possible?

- A. Troposphere
- B. Ionosphere**
- C. Mesosphere
- D. Stratosphere
- E. None of these

127. Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun?

- A. Size of the earth in relation to that of moon
- B. Orbit of moon around earth
- C. Direction of rotation of earth around sun
- D. Area of the sun covered by the moon**
- E. None of these

128. Television signals are converted into light signals by _____?

- A. Optical fiber
- B. Transistor
- C. Decoder
- D. Photo diode**
- E. None of these

129. Where do most of Asteroids lie?

- A. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter**
- B. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Venus
- C. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Jupiter and Venus
- D. Everywhere in the sky
- E. None of these

130. The number of spark plugs needed in a diesel engine is _____?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 0**
- D. 4
- E. None of these

131. The half life of a radioactive element is 8-days. How long it take to reduce it from 10 mg to 5 mg?

- A. 4 days
- B. 12 days
- C. 16 days
- D. 8 days**
- E. None of these

132. The term 'Blue Shift' is used to indicate?

- A. Doppler effect in which an object appears bluer when it is moving towards the observer or observer is moving towards the object.**
- B. Turning a star from white to blue
- C. In future sun would become blue
- D. Black hole was blue at its start
- E. None of these

133. Kilowatt-hour is a unit of _____?

- A. Power
- B. Electric Current
- C. Energy**
- D. Time
- E. None of these

134. Fuel used in a Fast Breeder Reactor is _____?

- A. Uranium Oxide
- B. Uranium Plutonium carbide
- C. Uranium Plutonium Oxide**
- D. Uranium thorium Oxide
- E. None of these

135. Monsoon is caused by _____?

- A. Seasonal reversal of winds**
- B. Revolution of earth
- C. Movement of clouds
- D. Rise in temperature
- E. Rain forests

136. Which of the following atmospheric layers help in radio communication?

- A. Exosphere
- B. Ionosphere**
- C. Troposphere
- D. Stratosphere
- E. Ozone layer

137. A moderator is used in nuclear reactor in order to ?

- A. Accelerate the neutrons
- B. Slow down the speed of the neutrons**
- C. Increase the number of elections
- D. Decrease the number of electrons
- E. None of these

138. Sedimentary rocks are_____?

- A. Porous**
- B. Hard
- C. Rough
- D. Brittle
- E. Volcanic

139. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

- A. Manganese
- B. Magnesium
- C. Gypsum**
- D. Bauxite
- E. None of these

140. Ozone layer prevents _____ radiation from entering the atmosphere?

- A. Infra-red
- B. Ultraviolet**
- C. X-rays
- D. Gamma rays
- E. None of these

141. The phenomenon of Aurora Borealis, the display of red and green lights in northern hemisphere is due to radiations from_____ ?

- A. Ionosphere**
- B. Troposphere
- C. Mesosphere

- D. Stratosphere
- E. None of these

142. Yeast is used in making bread because it produces_____?

- A. Carbon dioxide**
- B. Sugar
- C. Bacteria
- D. Oxygen
- E. None of these

143. Oasis is associated with_____?

- A. Glaciers
- B. Desert**
- C. Islands
- D. Volcanoes
- E. Fertile land

144. Quartz crystal in quartz watches work on the principle called?

- A. Photoelectric effect
- B. Stark effect
- C. Thermionic effect
- D. Piezo-electric effect**
- E. None of these

145. The fruits without seed, like banana, are called_____?

- A. Seedless fruits
- B. Parthenogenesis fruits
- C. Parthenocarpic fruits**
- D. placental fruits
- E. Organic fruits

146. Animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is called_____?

- A. Parasite
- B. Scavenger
- C. Predator**
- D. Mammal
- E. None of these

147. In a railway track, two rails are joined end to end with a gap tin between them because?

- A. Steel can be saved
- B. Accidents due to contraction in winter can be avoided
- C. Air gaps are necessary for bearing the weight of running train
- D. Accidents due to expansion in summer can be avoided**
- E. All of these

148. Name the famous book of Ibn-Sina in which he discussed human physiology and medicine ?

- A. Al-Qanun**
- B. Al-Masudi
- C. New Renaissance
- D. Tadhkira
- E. None of these

149. Water is heated in a kettle. The inside water is heated by convection. A person sitting near the fire receives heat by _____?

- A. Conduction
- B. Convection
- C. Radiation**
- D. Reflection
- E. None of these

150. In winter an iron pipe feel colder than a wooden window . This is because wood is _____?

- A. Conductor
- B. Non-Conductor**
- C. Semi- Conductor
- D. Not a solid while iron is a solid
- E. None of these

PAKISTAN STUDIES

1. War of Independence was fought in:
- A. 1850
 - B. 1854
 - C. 1857**
 - D. 1858
2. After the downfall of Muslim in 1857, the British consolidated their control over:
- A. Bengal
 - B. Punjab
 - C. Sindh
 - D. Sub-continent**
3. Sir Syed Ahmed was born in:
- A. Lahore
 - B. Delhi**
 - C. Madras
 - D. Peshawar
4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on:
- A. Oct 10, 1818
 - B. Oct 17, 1817**
 - C. Oct 20, 1815
 - D. Oct 10, 1810
5. In which city Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1859 established a school:
- A. Delhi
 - B. Muradabad**
 - C. Lucknow
 - D. Lahore
6. Who Founded the Muhammad Literary Society 1863 at Calcutta:
- A. Altaf Hussain Hali
 - B. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
 - C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
 - D. Nazir Ahmed
7. Muhammad Anglo Oriental School at Aligarh was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in:
- A. 1873
 - B. 1875**
 - C. 1877
 - D. 1879
8. Indian National Congress was established by A.W. Hume in:
- A. 1880
 - B. 1885**
 - C. 1888
 - D. 1892
9. The 1st movement Launch against the British in India was:
- A. Khilafat Movement
 - B. Swedeshi Movement**
 - C. Non-cooperation Movement
 - D. Quit India Movement
10. Who was the viceroy at the time of partition of Bengal:
- A. Lord Canning
 - B. Lord Wavell
 - C. Lord Minto
 - D. Lord Curzon**
11. In which year The province of Eastern Bengal and Assam were reconstituted so as to form two province of manageable size:
- A. 1901
 - B. 1903
 - C. 1905**
 - D. 1907

12. The Swadeshi Movement was a reaction of Hindus against:

- A. Foundation of Muslim League
- B. Congress
- C. Partition of Bengal**
- D. Establishment of University for Muslims

13. Muslim Leader met the Lord Minto at Shimla on October 1, 1906 for:

- A. Separate Electorate**
- B. Freedom of India
- C. Partition of Bengal
- D. Foundation of Muslim League

14. Al-Hilal weekly was started by:

- A. Abul Kalam Azad**
- B. Nehru
- C. Gandhi
- D. Iqbal

15. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by:

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhi**
- C. Dadabhai Naoroji
- D. Quaid-e-Azam

16. Who is the 1st President of Pakistan Muslim League:

- A. Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
- B. Saleem-ul-Mulk
- C. Sir Agha Khan**
- D. Waqar-ul-Mulk

17. Shimla Deputation (October 1906) Consisted of.....Muslim Leader:

- A. 18
- B. 24
- C. 32**
- D. 35

18. In which of the following cities All India Muslim League was found:

- A. Karachi

- B. Lahore
- C. Dhaka**
- D. Allahabad

19. What is the age of Quaid-e-Azam When joined All Indian Muslim League

- A. 27 year
- B. 30 year
- C. 33 year
- D. 37 year**

20. Why the role of Shimla Deputation of 1906 is very important in the history of Pakistan Movement:

- A. Separate Electorate was demanded for the 1st time**
- B. Indian independence was demanded
- C. Joint electorate was demanded
- D. None of these

21. Quaid-e-Azam started his law practice in:

- A. 1900**
- B. 1901
- C. 1903
- D. 1911

22. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on.....in Karachi:

- A. 25 - December, 1876**
- B. 25 - December, 1877
- C. 9 - September, 1876
- D. 9 - September, 1877

23. Mother name of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

- A. Emibai Jinnah
- B. Mithibai Jinnah**
- C. Dina Wadia
- D. Fatima Jinnah

24. In 1858 A.D, the person who was appointed the first British viceroy in India was:

- A. Lord Canning
- B. Lord Mayo
- C. Lord Rippon
- D. Lord Curzon

25. In which year British East India Company occupied Punjab:

- A. 1857
- B. 1849
- C. 1847
- D. 1846

26. At The Time of Partition Pakistan Has Numbers of Factories:

- A. 24
- B. 34
- C. 44
- D. 54

27. Shimla Deputation was led by:

- A. Waqar-ul-Mulk
- B. Sir Agha Khan
- C. Ch. Rehmat Ali
- D. Liaqat Ali

28. Which of the following cities, Maulana M.A Johar started his English newspaper Commrade in 1911:

- A. Delhi
- B. Calcutta
- C. Bombay
- D. Karachi

29. Kanpur mosque tragedy took place in:

- A. 1911
- B. 1912
- C. 1913
- D. None of the above

30. For how many years the British ruled over India:

- A. 90 year
- B. 100 year
- C. 101 year
- D. 85 year

31. Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was:

- A. Sindhi
- B. Punjabi
- C. Gujrati
- D. Urdu

32. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from membership of Congress in:

- A. 1922
- B. 1920
- C. 1916
- D. 1913

33. In which of the following year Sindh was separated from Bombay:

- A. 1934
- B. 1935
- C. 1936
- D. 1937

34. Al-Hilal newspaper was issued by:

- A. Maulana Shoukat Ali
- B. Maulana Abul Kalam
- C. Maulana Muhammad Ali
- D. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

35. The title of the governor general was changed to viceroy in the year:

- A. 1840
- B. 1858
- C. 1864
- D. 1871

36. In Nehru report, was suggested as National Language:

- A. Urdu
- B. Hindi
- C. English
- D. Persian

37. Who is the National Poet of Pakistan:
- A. Khushal khan khattak
 - B. Allama Muhammad Iqbal**
 - C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - D. Faiz Ahmed Faiz
38. National animal of Pakistan:
- A. Goat
 - B. Chukor
 - C. Markhor**
 - D. Camel
39. National bird of Pakistan:
- A. Chukor**
 - B. Pigeon
 - C. Parrot
 - D. Markhor
40. National Language of Pakistan:
- A. Sindhi
 - B. Punjabi
 - C. English
 - D. Urdu**
41. National Day of Pakistan:
- A. 23 March**
 - B. 14 August
 - C. 6 September
 - D. 1 May
42. What is Pakistan National game:
- A. Cricket
 - B. Kabati
 - C. Hockey**
 - D. Football
43. National Tree of Pakistan is:
- A. Neem Tree
 - B. Deodar**
 - C. Peepul
 - D. Sheesham
44. What is the National Juice of Pakistan:
- A. Limo Pani
 - B. Mango Juice
 - C. Apple Juice
 - D. Sugarcane Juice**
45. What is the National Flower of Pakistan:
- A. Ross
 - B. Chambeli**
 - C. Suraj Mukhi
 - D. Cauliflower
46. National Vegetable of Pakistan:
- A. Baingan
 - B. Lady Finger**
 - C. Bitter Melon
 - D. Cauliflower
47. The National Anthem of Pakistan is written by:
- A. Hafiz Jalandhri**
 - B. Allama Iqbal
 - C. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
 - D. Liaqat Ali Khan
48. Duration of National anthem of Pakistan is:
- A. One Minute
 - B. One Minute Ten Second
 - C. One Minute Twenty Second**
 - D. One Minute Thirty Second
49. Pakistan National anthem was broadcasted was the 1st time on Radio Pakistan on.....:
- A. 6 March 1954
 - B. 13 August 1954**
 - C. 14 August 1954
 - D. 16 September 1954
50. The music of Pakistan National anthem was composed by:
- A. Hafeez Jalandhari
 - B. Sami-ul-Haq
 - C. Ahmed G. Chagla**
 - D. None of these

51. How many line in National anthem of Pakistan:
- A. 12 Line
 - B. 15 Line**
 - C. 18 Line
 - D. 21 Line
52. How many stanzas in National anthem of Pakistan:
- A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Five**
 - D. Six
53. National Emblem of the Pakistan:
- A. Crescent & Star**
 - B. Crescent
 - C. Lion
 - D. Markhor
54. The National River of Pakistan Is:
- A. Sutlej
 - B. Kabul
 - C. Jhelum
 - D. Indus**
55. The National Masjid of Pakistan:
- A. Shah Faisal Masjid**
 - B. Badshahi Masjid
 - C. Jamia Masjid
 - D. Shah Jahan Masjid
56. The National Dress of Pakistan Is:
- A. Lungi Qameez
 - B. Shalwar Qameez**
 - C. Dress Pant
 - D. Three Piece Dress
57. The National Colors of Pakistan:
- A. White
 - B. Green
 - C. Black
 - D. Both A & B**
58. The National Airline of Pakistan:
- A. PIA**
 - B. Air Blue
 - C. Hajvery Airline
 - D. None of these
59. The National Motto of Pakistan:
- A. Unity
 - B. Faith
 - C. Discipline
 - D. All of the above**
60. The National Mountain of Pakistan:
- A. Nanga Parbat
 - B. K-2**
 - C. Kilimanjaro
 - D. Cherrapunji
61. Who Is the Father of Nation:
- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
 - B. Iskander Mirza
 - C. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
 - D. Muhammad Ali Bogra
62. Who Is the Mother of Nation:
- A. Mithibai Jinnah
 - B. Benazir Bhutto
 - C. Begum Rana Liaquat
 - D. Fatima Jinnah**
63. Where is the National Museum of Pakistan located:
- A. Lahore
 - B. Karachi**
 - C. Hyderabad
 - D. Peshawar
64. National Saint of Pakistan is:
- A. Lal Shahbaz Qalandar
 - B. Abdullah Shah Ghazi
 - C. Moinuddin Chistid
 - D. Fariduddin Ganj Shakar**

65. Which city known as Shaheeno ka Shehar:
- A. **Sargodha**
 - B. Abbottabad
 - C. Mardan
 - D. Muzaffarabad
66. Which known as "City of Saints":
- A. **Multan**
 - B. Lahore
 - C. Swat
 - D. Peshawar
67. Which city is known as "City of Flowers":
- A. Islamabad
 - B. Rawalpindi
 - C. **Peshawar**
 - D. Sibi
68. Which city is known as "City of Lights":
- A. Sukkur
 - B. **Karachi**
 - C. Peshawar
 - D. Multan
69. Which is known as "City of Perfume":
- A. Islamabad
 - B. Peshawar
 - C. **Hyderabad**
 - D. Multan
70. What is the old name of Sukkur:
- A. Khan Ghar
 - B. Shal kot
 - C. **Bukkur**
 - D. Khan pur
71. What is the old name of Gujranwala:
- A. Khan ghar
 - B. Shalkot
 - C. Gujjar kot
 - D. **Khan Pur**
72. What is the old name of Jacobabad:
- A. **Khan Gahr**
 - B. Neroon kot
 - C. Bukkur
 - D. Khan pur
73. Which city known as Switzerland of Pakistan:
- A. Faisalabad
 - B. Quetta
 - C. **Swat**
 - D. Peshawar
74. Oldest city of Pakistan
- A. Faisalabad
 - B. **Multan**
 - C. Dadu
 - D. Sukkur
75. Which city is called the "Gateway of Pakistan"
- A. Peshawar
 - B. **Karachi**
 - C. Multan
 - D. Sialkot
76. Which city of Pakistan is famous for sports:
- A. **Sialkot**
 - B. Karachi
 - C. Islamabad
 - D. Faisalabad
77. Which city known as "City of Mango":
- A. Multan
 - B. Rajanpur
 - C. Mardan
 - D. **Mirpur Khas**
78. Which city famous for "Handicraft":
- A. Mirpur Khas
 - B. **Hala**
 - C. Sukkur
 - D. Khairpur

79. Which city known as "City of Greeneries":

- A. Swat
- B. Peshawar
- C. Bahawalpur
- D. Islamabad**

80. City of College:

- A. Karachi
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Jamshoro
- D. Lahore**

81. Heart of Punjab:

- A. Lahore**
- B. Sialkot
- C. Bahawalpur
- D. Faisalabad

82. Which city Known as "Manchester of Pakistan":

- A. Karachi
- B. Faisalabad**
- C. Islamabad
- D. Lahore

83. Which city known as "City of Sufi's":

- A. Bahawalpur
- B. Khuzdar
- C. Multan**
- D. Sibi

84. Which city known as "City of Valley":

- A. Swat
- B. Peshawar**
- C. D.I Khan
- D. D.G. Khan

85. Which city known as "Brasilia of Pakistan":

- A. Islamabad**
- B. Faisalabad
- C. D.I Khan
- D. Peshawar

86. Which city of Pakistan once known as "City of Maple Trees":

- A. Lahore
- B. Abbottabad**
- C. Hyderabad
- D. Multan

87. Which city is called "Heart of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa":

- A. Mardan
- B. Swat
- C. Peshawar**
- D. Topi

88. What is the old name of Bin Qasim (Sea port):

- A. Dahir Kot
- B. Debal
- C. Pepri**
- D. Neroon

89. Which city is known as "City of Textile":

- A. Lahore
- B. Karachi
- C. Faisalabad**
- D. Multan

90. Which one of these is the old name of Lahore city:

- A. Gandhara
- B. Mahmood Pur**
- C. Raj Shahi
- D. None of the above

91. K-2.....is second highest peak in the world:

- A. 28,251 ft**
- B. 27,250 ft
- C. 30,000 ft
- D. 30.250 ft

92. K-2 is situated in:
- A. Himalayas Range
 - B. Hindu Kush Range
 - C. Karakoram Range**
 - D. None of these
93. Which mountain range is known as the "Third Pole":
- A. Himalayas Range
 - B. Hindu Kush Range
 - C. Karakoram Range**
 - D. None of these
94. K-2.....is second highest peak in the world:
- A. 7611 meter
 - B. 8611 meter**
 - C. 9611 meter
 - D. 10611 meter
95. K-2 is also known as:
- A. Godwin Austin**
 - B. Killer mountain
 - C. Barura
 - D. Lady Finger
96. Daspang is another name of:
- A. Naga Parbat
 - B. K-2**
 - C. Pamaposhi
 - D. None of these
97. The Hindu Kush range extends westward into.....:
- A. China
 - B. India
 - C. Afghanistan**
 - D. Iran
98. Nanga Parbat is the.....highest peak of Himalayan range in Pakistan:
- A. 1st
 - B. 2nd**
 - C. 3rd
- D. 4th
99. Name of range which separates China from Pakistan:
- A. Himalayas
 - B. Pamir
 - C. Hindu Kush
 - D. Karakoram**
100. Highest Point of Hindu Kush Range:
- A. Mount Everest
 - B. Trich Mir**
 - C. K-2
 - D. Nanga Parba
101. Salt Mine, Khewra is located in district:
- A. Gujrat
 - B. DI Khan
 - C. DG Khan
 - D. Jhelum**
102. Which mountain peak is called killer mountain peak:
- A. Nanga parbat**
 - B. Rakaposhi
 - C. Mount Everest
 - D. None of the above
103. Karakoram range includes which of the following glaciers:
- A. Biafo
 - B. Hispa
 - C. Siachen
 - D. All of the above**
104. The longest glacier of Pakistan is:
- A. Biafo
 - B. Hispa
 - C. Siachen**
 - D. None of the above

105. Which is second highest peak of Pakistan:

- A. Terch Mir
- B. Nanaga Perbat**
- C. Nanda Devi
- D. K-2

106. Name the highest glacier of Pakistan is:

- A. Baltoro
- B. Butura
- C. C, Hispar
- D. Siachen**

107. Where is Mount Godwin Austen:

- A. Pakistan**
- B. Nepal
- C. Australia
- D. China

108. Lake Saiful-ul-maluk lied in the:

- A. Hindukash Range
- B. Himalyan Range
- C. Pothwar Plateu
- D. Karakoram Range**

109. After creation of Pakistan, first Newspaper was:

- A. Imroze**
- B. Mashraq
- C. Watan
- D. None of the above

110. From which of the following country, Pakistan purchased Gwadar Port in Sep 09-1958:

- A. Iran
- B. Oman**
- C. Bahrain
- D. Dubai

111. Headquarter of Pakistan Navy is situated in:

- A. Rawalpindi
- B. Lahore

C. Islamabad
D. Karachi

112. After 1947, first Radio station was Established in:

- A. Lahore
- B. Rawalpindi
- C. Islamabad
- D. Karachi**

113. The first country which recognized Pakistan after its creation is:

- A. Egypt
- B. Afghanistan
- C. Saudi Arabia
- D. Iran**

114. When Pakistan became the member of UNO:

- A. 1948
- B. 1947**
- C. 1946
- D. 1945

115. The state bank inaugurated in:

- A. July 1950
- B. July 1949
- C. July 1948**
- D. July 1947

116. Dr. Abdus Salam was born in which city of Pakistan:

- A. Khushab
- B. Jhang**
- C. Multan
- D. D.I khan

117. China Pakistan Economics Corridor (CPEC) total length:

- A. 2896 KM
- B. 7200 KM
- C. 2442 km**
- D. 4400 km

118. Name the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan:

- A. Muslim Commercial Bank
- B. United Bank Ltd
- C. Al-Falah Bank
- D. Habib Bank Ltd**

119. NADRA was established in:

- A. 1999
- B. 2000**
- C. 2001
- D. 2003

120. NAB was established in:

- A. 1999**
- B. 2000
- C. 2001
- D. 2003

121. Pakistan Awami Tahreek is the founder of:

- A. Peer Muhammad Afzal Qadri
- B. Imran Khan
- C. Mohammad Tahirl Qadri**
- D. None of the above

122. How many times Nawaz Sahrif elected as a Prime minister:

- A. Only one time
- B. Two time
- C. Three time**
- D. Four time

123. Name the Highest Military award in Pakistan:

- A. Tamka-e-Khadmat
- B. Nishan-e-Haider**
- C. Nishan-e-Pakistan
- D. None of the above

124. When Pakistan launched its first Currency note:

- A. 12 July 1948
- B. 11 July 1948**

- C. 10 July 1948
- D. 9 July 1948

125. Largest Fort of Pakistan:

- A. Jahangeer Fort
- B. Rohtas Fort
- C. Akbar Fort
- D. Rani Kot Fort**

126. Pakistan recognized people republic of China in:

- A. 1948
- B. 1949**
- C. 1950
- D. 1951

127. When Liaqat Ali Khan Assassinated:

- A. 16 October 1951**
- B. 17 October 1951
- C. 18 October 1951
- D. 19 October 1951

128. Liqueate Nehru Pact announced at Delhi in:

- A. April 1950**
- B. April 1951
- C. April 1952
- D. April 1953

129. When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan:

- A. 16th December 1971**
- B. 16th December 1972
- C. 30th December 1971
- D. 30th December 1972

130. Mr: Z.A Bhutto represented Pakistan in Shimla Agreement, who participated from India:

- A. Mr: Rajiv Gandhi
- B. Ms: Indra Gandhi**
- C. Mr: Narsimha Rao
- D. Lal Krishan Advani

131. What is the total area of Pakistan:
- A. 756709 Sq.km
 - B. 796096 Sq.km**
 - C. 896006 Sq.km
 - D. 897002 Sq.km
132. After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution:
- A. 9 years**
 - B. 11 years
 - C. 7 years
 - D. 5 years
133. What document was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process:
- A. Representative Act
 - B. Objective Resolution**
 - C. Pakistan Act
 - D. Independence Act
134. When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution:
- A. 12 May 1949
 - B. 12 April 1949
 - C. 12 March 1949**
 - D. None of the above
135. When Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly:
- A. October 1953**
 - B. September 1953
 - C. April 1953
 - D. January 1953
136. Who was Mohammad Ali Bogra:
- A. President
 - B. Chief Minister of Sindh
 - C. Chief Minister of Punjab
 - D. Prime Minister**
137. When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced:
- A. 14 August 1957
 - B. 23 March 1957
 - C. 23 March 1956**
 - D. 14 August 1956
138. The first railway line in Pakistan was laid between:
- A. Multan – Lahore
 - B. Karachi – Kotri**
 - C. Sibi – Quetta
 - D. Rawalpindi - Peshawar
139. Which of the following Nations have not signed CTBT:
- A. Peru & France
 - B. Pakistan & India**
 - C. Japan & Britain
 - D. Australia & Brazil
140. Pakistan consists of how many Physiographical Divisions:
- A. Seven
 - B. Six
 - C. Five**
 - D. Four
141. How many Seaports are operational in Pakistan:
- A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Four
 - D. Five**
142. Which is military alliance had Pakistan as its member:
- A. Warsaw pact
 - B. ANZUS
 - C. SEATO**
 - D. NATO
143. How many languages in spoken in Pakistan:
- A. 29
 - B. 28**
 - C. 27
 - D. 26

144. Kalabagh Dam is Planned to be Built on the River:
- A. Jhelum
 - B. Kabul
 - C. Indus**
 - D. None of the above
145. CAA deals with:
- A. Cantonments
 - B. Station
 - C. Airports**
 - D. Ports
146. Pakistan Railway factory is in:
- A. Rawalpindi
 - B. Lahore
 - C. Risalpur**
 - D. Karachi
147. Karachi remained Capital city of Pakistan from to
- A. 1947 to 1950
 - B. 1947 to 1959**
 - C. 1947 to 1952
 - D. 1947 to 1955
148. When Pakistan and Afghanistan did sign Transit Trade Agreement:
- A. 1955
 - B. 1961
 - C. 1962
 - D. 1965**
149. When did Benazir Bhutto was elected as a Prime Minister of Pakistan:
- A. 1987
 - B. 1988**
 - C. 1989
 - D. 1990
150. NGO stands for:
- A. non-governmental origin
 - B. non-governmental organization**
 - C. non-governmental object
 - D. None of the above
151. PESCO stands for:
- A. Peshawar Electricity Supply Company**
 - B. Power Electricity Supply Company
 - C. Pakistan Electricity Supply Company
 - D. None of the above
152. Old name of PIA:
- A. Air Pakistan
 - B. Kolachi Airways
 - C. Orient Airways**
 - D. Independence Airways
153. Operation against Osama bin laden:
- A. Operation Zero line
 - B. Operation Dawn Fall
 - C. Operation Dawn Fire
 - D. Operation Neptune Spear**
154. Recent military operation:
- A. Operation Zarb-e-Azb**
 - B. Operation Rah-e-Nijaat
 - C. Operation Rah-Haq
 - D. Operation Al-Mizan
155. British Pakistani who won award for fiction:
- A. Saba Imtiaz**
 - B. Kamila shamsie
 - C. Shabana Mehmood
 - D. None of the above
156. Liaquat Ali Khan was minister in interim Govt: formed in 1946:
- A. Health
 - B. Finance
 - C. Defense**
 - D. Commerce

157. Descending order of 5 civil awards of Pakistan:

- A. **Nishan – Hilal – Sitara – Tamgha**
- B. Nishan – Tamgha – Sitara – Hilal
- C. Nishan – Sitara – Hilal – Tamgha
- D. Tamgha – Hilal – Sitara – Nishan

158. Name the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan:

- A. Muslim Commercial Bank
- B. United Bank Ltd
- C. **Habib Bank Ltd**
- D. Al-Falah Bank

159. How many High Courts of Pakistan are there:

- A. Eight
- B. Seven
- C. **Five**
- D. Four

160. When Pakistan Introduced National Identity Cards (NIC):

- A. 1948
- B. 1956
- C. **1973**
- D. 1974

161. Full form of NADRA is:

- A. **National Database and Registration Authority**
- B. National Database and Regulatory Authority
- C. National Database Registration Authority
- D. National Administration Data Regulatory Authority

162. Karachi Nuclear Power Plant was built with the help of:

- A. Germany
- B. France

- C. China
- D. **Canada**

163. Which amendment in April 1974 of constitution marked the boundaries of Pakistan:

- A. **1st**
- B. 2nd
- C. 3rd
- D. 4th

164. First Pakistani woman to who reached the top of Mount Everest:

- A. Shiza Bilal
- B. Ayesha Ishaq
- C. **Samina baig**
- D. Saba Khan

165. Which amendment relates with Shariah Bill:

- A. 11th
- B. 10th
- C. **9th**
- D. 8th

166. Architecture of Faisal Mosque is:

- A. French
- B. American
- C. **Turkish**
- D. Saudi

167. Iran Pakistan gas pipeline is also called: pipeline:

- A. Unity Pipeline
- B. **Peace Pipeline**
- C. Future Pipeline
- D. Friendship Pipeline

168. Sui gas was found in:

- A. 1948
- B. 1949
- C. 1951
- D. **1952**

COMPUTER SCIENCE

1. From which menu you can insert Header and Footer?
- A. **Insert Menu**
 - B. View Menu
 - C. Format menu
 - D. Tools Menu
2. To get to the 'Symbol' dialog box, click on the _____ menu and choose 'Symbol'.
- A. **Insert**
 - B. Format
 - C. Tools
 - D. Table
3. _____ option from clipboard is used to move data from one place to another in a document.
- A. Copy & Paste
 - B. **Cut & Paste**
 - C. Bold
 - D. Justify
4. _____ is an option in Font Group.
- A. **Strikethrough**
 - B. Find
 - C. Replace
 - D. Change Styles
5. Name the button in the picture?
- A. Font Color
 - B. Fill Color
 - C. Page Color
 - D. **Highlighter tool**
6. Shortcut for document views toolbar is situated in _____ bar.
- A. Task bar
 - B. **Status bar**
 - C. Tool bar
 - D. Title bar
7. Bullets and Numbering is in _____ tab.
- A. **Home tab**
 - B. Insert tab
 - C. Page layout tab
 - D. View tab
8. To open a existing document, click on the _____ and then select Open.
- A. **MS Office button**
 - B. Quick Access Toolbar
 - C. Document Views
 - D. Ribbon
9. Cut, Copy and Paste is in _____ Group in the Home tab.
- A. Font
 - B. Page Setup
 - C. **Clipboard**
 - D. Editing

10. _____ is used to covert from upper case to lower case and vice versa.
- A. **Toggle case**
 - B. Sentence case
 - C. Lower case
 - D. Upper case
11. Pressing F8 key for three times selects.
- A. A word
 - B. **A sentence**
 - C. A paragraph
 - D. Entire document
12. What is the shortcut key you can press to create a copyright symbol?
- A. **Alt + Ctrl + C**
 - B. Alt + C
 - C. Ctrl + C
 - D. Ctrl + Shift + C
13. What is the smallest and largest font size available in Font Size tool on formatting toolbar?
- A. **8 and 72**
 - B. 8 and 64
 - C. 12 and 72
 - D. None of above
14. Which of the following is graphics solution for Word Processors?
- A. **Clipart**
 - B. WordArt
 - C. Drop Cap
 - D. All of above
15. The keystrokes Ctrl + I is used to.
- A. Increase font size
 - B. Inserts a line break
 - C. Indicate the text should be bold
 - D. **Applies italic format to selected text**
16. A character that is raised and smaller above the baseline is known as.
- A. Outlined
 - B. Raised
 - C. **Superscript**
 - D. Subscript
17. Thesaurus tool in MS Word is used for.
- A. Spelling suggestions
 - B. Grammar options
 - C. **Synonyms and Antonyms words**
 - D. All of above
18. Why Drop Caps are used in document?
- A. To drop all the capital letters
 - B. To automatically begin each paragraph with capital letter
 - C. **To begin a paragraph with a large dropped initial capital letter**
 - D. None of above
19. A bookmark is an item or location in document that you identify as a name for future reference. Which of the following task is accomplished by using bookmarks?
- A. To add anchors in web page
 - B. To mark the ending of a paragraph of document
 - C. **To quickly jump to specific location in document**
 - D. To add hyperlinks in webpage

20. Which of the following is not valid version of MS Office?
- A. Office XP
 - B. Office Vista**
 - C. Office 2007
 - D. None of above
21. You cannot close MS Word application by.
- A. Choosing File menu then Exit submenu
 - B. Press Alt+F4
 - C. Click X button on title bar
 - D. From File menu choose Close submenu**
22. The key F12 opens a:
- A. Save As dialog box**
 - B. Open dialog box
 - C. Save dialog box
 - D. Close dialog box
23. What is the short cut key too pen the Open dialog box?
- A. F12
 - B. Shift F12
 - C. Alt + F12
 - D. Ctrl + F12**
24. A feature of MS Word that saves the document automatically after certain interval is available on:
- A. Save tab on Options dialog box**
 - B. Save As dialog box
 - C. Both of above
 - D. None of above
25. Which of the following is not available on the Ruler of MS Word screen?
- A. Tab stop box
 - B. Left Indent
 - C. Right Indent
 - D. Center Indent**
 - E. All of them are available on ruler
26. Which file starts MS Word?
- A. Winword.exe**
 - B. Word.exe
 - C. Msword.exe
 - D. Word2003.exe
27. If you want to keep track of different editions of a document which features will you use?
- A. Editions
 - B. Versions**
 - C. Track Change
 - D. All of above
28. Background color or effects applied on a document is not visible in:
- A. Web layout view
 - B. Print Layout view
 - C. Reading View
 - D. Print Preview**
29. What is a portion of a document in which you set certain page formatting options?
- A. Page
 - B. Document
 - C. Section**
 - D. Page Setup
30. Borders can be applied to:
- A. Cells
 - B. Paragraph
 - C. Text

D. All of above

31. Which of the following is not a type of page margin?

- A. Left
- B. Right
- C. Center**
- D. Top

32. What is the default left margin in Word 2003 document?

- A. 1"
- B. 1.25"**
- C. 1.5"
- D. 2"

33. Portrait and Landscape are:

- A. Page Orientation**
- B. Paper Size
- C. Page Layout
- D. All of above

34. If you need to change the typeface of a document, which menu will you choose?

- A. Edit
- B. View
- C. Format**
- D. Tools

35. Which of the following is not a font style?

- A. Bold
- B. Italics
- C. Regular
- D. Superscript**

36. What happens when you click on Insert >> Picture >> Clip Art:

- A. It inserts a clipart picture into document
- B. It lets you choose clipart to insert into document
- C. It opens Clip Art taskbar**
- D. None of above

37. Which option is not available in Insert Table Auto fit behavior?

- A. Fixed Column Width
- B. AutoFit to Contents
- C. Auto fit to Window
- D. Auto fit to Column**

38. To auto fit the width of column:

- A. Double click the right border of column**
- B. Double click the left border of column
- C. Double click the column header
- D. All of above

39. Which of the following statement is false?

- A. You can set different header footer for even and odd pages
- B. You can set different page number formats for different sections
- C. You can set different header footer for first page of a section
- D. You can set different header and footer for last page of a section**

40. Where can you change the vertical alignment?

- A. Formatting toolbar
- B. Paragraph dialog box
- C. Page Setup dialog box**
- D. Standard toolbar

41. AutoCorrect was originally designed to replace _____ words as you type.
- A. Short, repetitive
 - B. Grammatically incorrect
 - C. Misspelled**
 - D. None of the above
42. Which of the following is the second step in creating a macro?
- A. Start recording
 - B. Using your mouse or keyboard, perform the task you want to automate
 - C. Assign a keyboard shortcut to the macro**
 - D. Give the macro a name
43. In Word, the mailing list is known as the _____:
- A. Data sheet
 - B. Source
 - C. Data source**
 - D. Sheet
44. Which of the following is not one of the three 'Mail Merge Helper' steps?
- A. Merge the two files
 - B. Create the main document
 - C. Set the mailing list parameters**
 - D. Create the data source
45. Which of the following button will allow you to add, delete, or change records in your Data Source?
- A. 'Data Source' button
 - B. 'Edit' button
 - C. 'Edit Data Source' button**
 - D. 'Data editing' button
46. It is possible to _____ a data source before performing a merge.
- A. Create
 - B. Modify
 - C. Sort
 - D. all of the above**
47. Comments can be added to cells using _____:
- A. Edit -> Comments
 - B. Insert -> Comment**
 - C. File -> Comments
 - D. View -> Comments
48. Which of the following is not a valid Zoom percentage in Excel?
- A. 10
 - B. 100
 - C. 300
 - D. 500**
49. The spelling tool is placed on _____ toolbar:
- A. Standard**
 - B. Formatting
 - C. Drawing
 - D. Reviewing
50. Which of the following is not a valid data type in Excel?
- A. Number
 - B. Character**
 - C. Label
 - D. Date/Time

51. Comments put in cells are called _____:

- A. Smart Tip
- B. Cell Tip**
- C. Web Tip
- D. Soft Tip

52. Which menu option can be used to split windows into two?

- A. Format -> Window
- B. View -> Window-> Split
- C. Window -> Split**
- D. View -> Split

53. You can activate a cell by:

- A. Pressing the Tab key
- B. Clicking the cell
- C. Pressing an arrow key
- D. All of above**

54. When you use the fill effects in the format data series dialog box, you can not:

- A. rotate text on the chart**
- B. select a fore ground color
- C. select a pattern
- D. select a background color

55. To insert three columns between columns D and E you would:

- A. Select column D
- B. Select column E**
- C. Select columns E, F and G
- D. Select columns D, E, and F.

56. Hyperlinks cannot be:

- A. Special shapes like stars and banners

- B. Drawing objects like rectangles ovals
- C. Pictures
- D. All can be hyperlinks**

57. You can add an image to a template by clicking the Insert Picture from File button on

The _____ Toolbar.

- A. Standard
- B. Formatting
- C. Drawing
- D. Picture**

58. To drag a selected range of data to another worksheet in the same workbook, use the:

- A. Tab key
- B. Alt key
- C. Shift key
- D. Ctrl key**

59. When you print preview a worksheet:

- A. the entire worksheet is displayed
- B. the selected range is displayed
- C. the active portion of the worksheet is displayed
- D. a, b and c**

60. You can open the Sort dialog box by choosing Sort from the _____ menu:

- A. View
- B. Format
- C. Tools
- D. Data**

61. When working in the page break preview, you can:

- A. view exactly where each page break occurs
B. add or remove page breaks
C. change the print area
D. all of above
62. Which of the following is not a valid Zoom percentage in Excel?
A. 10
B. 100
C. 300
D. 500
63. The spelling tool is placed on _____ toolbar:
A. Standard
B. Formatting
C. Drawing
D. Reviewing
64. Formatting a cell in Currency, you can specify:
A. Decimal Places
B. Currency Symbol
C. Both of above
D. None of above
64. Formatting a cell in Number format you can't set:
A. Decimal Places
B. Use 1000 separator
C. Negative numbers
D. Currency Symbol
65. What is entered by the function =today():
A. The date value for the day according to system clock
B. The time value according to system clock
C. Today's date as Text format
D. All of above
66. Which function will you use to enter current time in a worksheet cell?
A. =today()
B. =now()
C. =time()
D. =current Time()
67. Merge cells option can be applied from:
A. Format Cells dialog box Alignment Tab
B. Formatting toolbar
C. Both of above
D. None of above
68. Which of the following format you can decide to apply or not in AutoFormat dialog box?
A. Number format
B. Border format
C. Font format
D. All of above
69. How can you remove borders applied in cells?
A. Choose None on Border tab of Format cells
B. Open the list on Border tool in Formatting toolbar then choose first tool (no border)
C. border)
D. Both of above
E. None of above

70. You can set Page Border in Excel from:

- A. From Border tab in Format Cells dialog box
- B. From Border tool in Formatting toolbar
- C. From Line Style tool in Drawing toolbar
- D. You can not set page border in Excel**

71. You can check the conditions against _____ when applying conditional formatting:

- A. Cell value
- B. Formula
- C. Both of above**
- D. None of above

72. When a range is selected, how can you activate the previous cell?

- A. Press the Alt key
- B. Press Tab
- C. Press Enter
- D. None of above**

73. Each excel file is a workbook that contains different sheets. Which of the following can not be a sheet in workbook?

- A. work sheet
- B. chart sheet
- C. module sheet
- D. data sheet**

74. Which of the following Excel screen components can NOT be turned on or off?

- A. Formula Bar
- B. Status Bar
- C. Tool Bar
- D. None of above**

75. Which of the following option is not available in Paste Special dialog box?

- A. Add
- B. Subtract
- C. Divide
- D. SQRT**

76. Which of the cell pointer indicates that you can fill series?

- A. Doctor's symbol (Big Plus)
- B. small thin plus icon
- C. Mouse Pointer with anchor at the tip**
- D. None of above

77. Which of the following is an absolute cell reference?

- A. !A!1
- B. \$A\$1**
- C. #a#1
- D. A1

78. Which symbol must all formula begin with?

- A. =**
- B. +
- C. (
- D. @

79. Which of the following formulas is not entered correctly?

- A. =10+50
- B. =B7*B1
- C. =B7+14
- D. 10+50**

80. Which of the following formulas will Excel Not be able to calculate?

- A. =SUM(Sales)-A3
B. =SUM(A1:A5)*.5
C. =SUM(A1:A5)/(10-10)
D. =SUM(A1:A5)-10
81. 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
82. The auto calculate feature:
- A. Can only add values in a range of cells
B. **Provides a quick way to view the result of an arithmetic operation on a range of cells**
C. Automatically creates formulas and adds them to a worksheet
D. A and C
83. Excel uniquely identifies cells within a worksheet with a cell name:
- A. Cell names
B. Column numbers and row letters
C. **Column letters and row numbers**
D. Cell locator coordinates
84. To drag a selected range of data to another worksheet in the same workbook, use the:
- A. Tab key
B. Alt key
C. Shift key
D. **Ctrl key**
85. Hyperlinks can be:
- A. Text
- B. Drawing objects
C. Pictures
D. **All of above**
86. To activate the previous cell in a pre-selected range, press:
- A. The Alt key
B. The Tab key
C. The Enter key
D. **None of the above**
87. Which button do you click to add up a series of numbers?
- A. **The auto sum button**
B. The Formula button
C. The quick total button
D. The total button
88. When the formula bar is active, you can see:
- A. The edit formula button
B. The cancel button
C. The enter button
D. **All of the above**
89. In a worksheet you can select:
- A. The entire worksheet
B. **Rows**
C. Columns
D. All of the above
90. Which area in an excel window allows entering values and formulas:
- A. Title bar
B. Menu bar
C. **Formula bar**
D. Standard toolbar

91. To edit in an embedded excel worksheet object in a word document:
- A. **Use the excel menu bar and toolbars inside the word application**
 - B. Edit the hyperlink
 - C. Edit the data in a excel source application
 - D. Use the word menu bar and toolbars
92. To create a formula, you can use:
- A. Values but not cell references
 - B. Cell references but not values
 - C. Values or cell references although not both at the same time
 - D. **Value and cell references**
93. Status indicators are located on the:
- A. Vertical scroll bar
 - B. Horizontal scroll bar
 - C. **Formula bar**
 - D. Standard toolbar
94. An excel workbook is a collection of:
- A. Workbooks
 - B. Worksheets
 - C. Charts
 - D. **Worksheets and charts**
95. Excel files have a default extension of:
- A. **Xls**
 - B. Xlw
 - C. Wk1
 - D. 123
96. Except for the _____ function, a formula with a logical function shows the word “TRUE” or “FALSE” as a result:
- A. **IF**
 - B. AND
 - C. OR
 - D. NOT
97. Macros are “run” or executed from the _____ menu.
- A. Insert
 - B. Format
 - C. **Tools**
 - D. Data
98. You can open the consolidate dialog box by choosing Consolidate from the _____ menu.
- A. Insert
 - B. Format
 - C. Tools
 - D. **Data**
99. How are data organized in a spreadsheet?
- A. Lines and spaces
 - B. Layers and planes
 - C. **Rows and columns**
 - D. Height and width
100. Gridlines:
- A. May be turned off for display but turned on for printing
 - B. May be turned on or off for printing
 - C. The be turned off for display and printing
 - D. **a, b and c**

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Top 35 important International Organizations and their headquarters

UNO – United Nations Organization

- Established on 24 October 1945
- Headquarters: New York City, USA
- Membership: 193 member states, 2 observer states
- Secretary General – Antonio Guterres
- Deputy Secretary General – Amina J. Mohammed

WTO – World Trade Organization

- Founded: 1 January 1995
- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Director General: Roberto Azevedo
- Membership – 164 member states

WHO – World Health Organization

- Established on 7 April 1948
- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- Director General – Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
- World Health Day – 7 April

World Economic Forum (WEF)

- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- Head – Klaus Schwab
- Founded on – 1971

WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO Also called OMPI)

- Formation – July 14, 1967
- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- Director General – Francis Gurry

ILO – International Labour Organization

- Established in 1919
- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- Director General – Guy Ryder
- Membership – 195 member states

United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)

- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- Head – Mukhisa Kituyi
- Founded on – 1964

WMO – World Meteorological Organization

- Formed in 1950
- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- Secretary-General: Petteri Taalas
- President – David Grimes
- World Meteorological Day – 23 March

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- Head – Peter Maurer
- Founded on – 1863

IMF – International Monetary Fund

- Established on 27 December 1945
- Headquarters – Washington, USA
- Managing Director – Christine Lagarde
- Membership – 189 countries
- Fund – Special drawing rights (SDR)

WBG – World Bank Group

- Formation – 27 December 1945
- Headquarters – Washington, USA
- President – Dr. Jim Yong Kim
- Membership – 189 states (188 UN countries and Kosovo)

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

- Headquarters – New York, US
- Head – Anthony Lake
- Founded on – December 1946

United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)

- Headquarters – New York, US
- Head – Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin
- Founded on – 1969

ADB – Asian Development Bank

- Motto: Fighting poverty in Asia and the Pacific
- Established on 19 December 1966
- Headquarters – Manila, Philippines

- President – Takehiko Nakao
- Membership – 67 countries

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Headquarters – Beijing, China

- Head – Jin Lique
- Founded on – 4 October 2014

New Development Bank (BRICS Development Bank)

- Headquarters – Shanghai, China
- Head – K. V. Kamath
- Founded on – July 2015

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Founded: 16 November 1945
- Headquarters: Paris, France
- Director General: Irina Bokova
- Membership – 195 member states

Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD)

- Headquarters – Paris, France
- Head – Jose Angel Gurría
- Founded on – 30 September 1961

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

- Headquarters – Brussels, Belgium
- Head – Jens Stoltenberg
- Founded on – 4 April 1949

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

- Headquarters – Singapore
- Head – Dr. Alan Bollard
- Founded on – 1989

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

- Formation – 14 December 1950
- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- Head – Filippo Grandi

IMO – International Maritime Organization

- Formation – 1959
- Headquarters – London, United Kingdom
- Secretary General – Kitack Lim

Amnesty International

- Headquarters – London, UK
- Head – Salil Shetty
- Founded on – July 1961

Commonwealth of Nations

- Headquarters – London, UK
- Head – Queen Elizabeth II
- Founded on – 28 April 1949

IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency

- Established on July 29, 1957
- Headquarters – Vienna, Austria
- Director General – Yukiya Amano
- Membership – 168 member states

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

- Headquarters – Vienna, Austria
- Head – Li Yong
- Founded on – 1966

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

- Headquarters – Vienna, Austria
- Head – Mohammed Barkindo
- Founded on – 1961-62

World Tourism Organization

- Formation – 1975
- Headquarters – Madrid, Spain
- Secretaries General – Taleb Rifai
- World Tourism Day – 27 September

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

- Headquarters – Lausanne, Switzerland
- Head – Thomas Bach
- Founded on – 23 June 1894

International Cricket Council (ICC)

- Headquarters – Dubai, UAE
- Head – David Richardson (CEO)
- Founded on – 15 June 1909

The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

- Headquarters – Zurich, Switzerland
- Head – Gianni Infantino
- Founded on – 21 May 1904

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization

- Established in 16 October 1945
- Headquarters: Rome, Italy
- Director General: Jose Graziano da Silva
- Membership – 194 Member Nations, 2 associate members & the European Union
- World Food Day – 16 October

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- Headquarters – The Hague, The Netherland
- Head – Ronny Abraham
- Founded on -1945

National Assembly, Senate, Provincial Assemblies

- Asad Qaiser sworn as _____
Speaker of National Assembly on
15-08-2018: 21st
- Who is the current Speaker of Sindh
Assembly? **Agha Siraj Durrani**

- Who is the current Speaker of Kpk
Assembly? **Mushtaq Ahmed Ghani**
- Who is the current Speaker of Punjab
Assembly? **Ch Pervez Elahi**
- Who is the current Speaker of
Balochistan Assembly? **Abdul
Quddus Bizenjo**

- Who is the current Deputy Speaker of National Assembly? **Qasim Suri**
- Who is the current Deputy Speaker of Sindh Assembly? **Rehana Leghari**
- Who is the current Deputy Speaker of Kpk Assembly? **Mehmood Jan**
- Who is the current Deputy Speaker of Punjab Assembly? **Dost Mazari**
- Who is the current Deputy Speaker of Balochistan Assembly? **Sardar Babar Musa khel**
- Who is the current Chief Minister of Punjab? **Sardar Usman Buzdar**
- Who is the current Chief Minister of Sindh? **Syed Murad Ali Shah**
- Who is the current Chief Minister of Kpk? **Mehmood Khan**
- Who is the current Chief Minister of Balochistan? **Jam Kamal**
- Who is the current Governor of Sindh Province? **Imran Ismail**
- Who is the current Governor of Punjab Province? **Chaudry Sarwar**
- Who is the current Governor of KPK Province? **Shah Farman**
- Who is the current Governor of Balochistan Province?
- Current National Assembly of Pakistan is _____? **15th National Assembly**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to MMA by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Balochistan Assembly? **3**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to BNP by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Balochistan Assembly? **3**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to BAP by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Balochistan Assembly? **5**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to ANP by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the KPK Assembly? **2**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to MMA by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the KPK Assembly? **3**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PTI by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the KPK Assembly? **18**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to GDA by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Sindh Assembly? **5**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to MQM by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Sindh Assembly? **5**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PPP by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Sindh Assembly? **22**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PTI by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Sindh Assembly? **7**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PMLQ by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Punjab Assembly? **2**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PMLN by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Punjab Assembly? **34**

- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PTI by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the Punjab Assembly? **37**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to MMA by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the National Assembly? **3**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PMLN by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the National Assembly? **18**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PPP by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the National Assembly? **11**
- How many reserved seats has been allotted to PTI by the Election Commission of Pakistan for the National Assembly? **33**
- Who is the first Sheedi in Sindh to become member of Provincial Assembly? **Tanzeela Qambrani**
- Who is the Author of “Foundation of Pakistan”? **Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada**
- Who wrote “Evolution of Pakistan”? **Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada**
- Who wrote “The Making of Pakistan”? **K.K. Aziz**
- Who wrote “Now or Never”? **Chaudry Rehmat Ali**
- Who wrote “A Freedom of Cultural Zone for India”? **Dr. Abdul Latif**
- Who wrote “A Path Way to Pakistan”? **Chaudry Khaliq-uz-Zaman**
- Who wrote “Pakistan Naguzir Tha”? **Syed Hasan Riaz**
- Who wrote “Father and Daughter”? **Begum Shah Nawaz**
- Who wrote “transfer of Power in India”? **V.P. Menon**

BOOKS

- Who was the writer of “Toward Pakistan”? **Waheed-uz-Zaman**
- Who was the writer of “Emergence of Pakistan”? **Chaudry Muhammad Ali**
- Who wrote the “Struggle for Pakistan”? **I.H. Qureshi**
- Who wrote “India Wins Freedom”? **Abul Kalam Azad**
- Who wrote “Verdict on India”? **B. Nicholson**
- Who published “Tehzib”? **Abdul Haleem Shahar**

Biggest, Smallest, Tallest, Largest

- The largest country by Area is Russia.
- The largest bird is Ostrich.
- The tallest animal on land is Giraffe.
- The biggest Cinema House is Roxy in New York.
- The largest Desert is Sahara.
- The largest continent is Asia.
- The smallest continent is Australia.
- The largest country by population is China.
- The fastest bird is Peregrine Falcon.
- The smallest bird is Bee Humming bird.
- The tallest building of the world is Burj Khalifa.

- The tallest residential building is in 432, Park Avenue, New York (USA).
- The highest city of the world is Wen Zhuan, (Tibet, China).
- The largest city in population is Tokyo.
- The biggest of the world by area is Mount Isa, Queensland (Australia)
- The largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia)
- The largest dam in the world is Grand Coulee-Concrete Dam.
- The largest Delta of the world is Sunder Bans.
- The largest island in the world is Greenland.
- The largest Artificial Lake of the world is Lake Volta (Ghana).
- The deepest lake of the world is Lake Baikal, Siberia (Russia).
- The largest fresh water lake of the world is Caspian Sea.
- The longest epic in the world is Mahabharata.
- The longest day in Northern Hemisphere is 21 June.
- The shortest day in Northern Hemisphere is 22 December.
- The highest mountain peak of the world is Mount Everest (Nepal).
- The highest mountain range of the world is Himalayas.
- The longest mountain range of the world is Andes (South America).
- The highest Plateau of the world is Tibet Plateau.
- The biggest museum of the world is British Museum (London).
- The tallest minaret in the world is great Hassan Mosque, Casablanca, Morocco.
- The biggest Ocean is the Pacific Ocean.
- The deepest ocean is the Pacific Ocean.
- The largest palace in the world is Imperial Palace (Gugong), Beijing.
- The largest park of the world is National Park, Greenland.
- The largest Peninsula in the world is Arabian Peninsula.
- The coldest place or region in the world is Vostoc (Antarctica).
- The driest place in the world is Atacama Desert (South America).
- The largest Planet in the Solar System is Jupiter.
- The brightest and hottest planet is Venus.
- The farthest planet to the Sun is Neptune.
- The nearest planet to the Sun is Mercury.
- The brightest star is Sirius (also called Dog Star).
- The longest railway platform in the world is in Gorakhpur, India (1366 km).
- The largest platform of the world is Grand Central Terminal, New York (USA).
- The longest railway in the world is Trans-Siberian Railway.
- The busiest port of the world is Rotterdam port (The Netherlands).
- The longest river o the world is the Nile (6690 km).
- The longest River dam is Hirakud Dam, Odisha (India).

Fathers of Different Fields

- Father of Biology is Aristotle.
- Father of Physics is Albert Einstein.
- Father of Chemistry is Jabir Bin Hayan.
- Father of Statistics is Ronald Fisher.
- Father of Zoology is Aristotle.
- Father of History is Herodotus.
- Father of Microbiology is Louis Pasteur.
- Father of Botany is Theophrastus.
- Father of Algebra is Diophantus.
- Father of Blood groups is Landsteiner.
- Father of Electricity is Benjamin Franklin.
- Father of Trigonometry is Hipparchus.
- Father of geometry is Euclid.
- Father of Modern Chemistry is Antoine Lavoisier.
- Father of Robotics is Nikola Tesla/Al Jazari.
- Father of Electronics is Ray Tomlinson.
- Father of Internet is Vinton Cerf.
- Father of Economics is Adam Smith.
- Father of Video Games is Thomas T. Goldsmith, Jr.
- Father of Architecture is Imhotep.
- Father of Genetics is Gregor Johann Mendel.
- Father of Nanotechnology is Richard Smalley.
- Father of C Language is Dennis Ritchie.
- Father of World Wide Web is Tim Berners-Lee.
- Father of Search engine is Alan Emtage.
- Father of Periodic Table is Dmitri Mendeleev.
- Father of Taxonomy is Carolus Linnaeus.
- Father of Surgery (early) is Sushruta.
- Father of Mathematics is Archimedes.
- Father of Medicine is Hippocrates.
- Father of Homeopathy is Samuel Hahnemann.
- Father of Law is Cicer.

ISLAMIAT

PROPHET MUHAMMAD(PBUH)

- Holy Prophet was born in 571 A.D 22nd April (Day__ Monday).
- Father's name, Hazrat Abdullah.
- Mother's Name, Hazrat Amna.
- Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf.
- Maternal Grandmother, Batarah.
- Real name of Abdu Mutalib was Shaba.
- Grandmother name, Fatima.
- 10 is the number of Uncles and 6 aunts.
- Prophet journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at 12 years.
- At 25 Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.
- Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted first in Men.
- Hazrat Ali accepted first in Children.
- Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.
- Holy prophet had 4 daughters and 3 sons.
- At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahi.
- In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to madina.
- Hazrat Haleema was the foster mother of Holy Prophet.
- Besides Hazrat Haleema (RA) Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Umme-e-Aemon is also my mother.
- Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW)-- Hazrat Halema (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA) and Hazrat Khola (RA)
- How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died? Six years
- Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.
- Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.
- 35 was the age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.
- Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept Islam.
- Wife of Abu Lahab used to spread throne in the way of prophet in 4th year of prophethood.
- Home of Hazrat Arqam (RA) used as the centre of secret preaching by the holy prophet.
- In 7th Nabvi boycott of Banu Hashim began.
- Hazrat Adam met with Holy Prophet on the first heaven.
- Hazrat Isa and Hazrat Yahya on 2nd.
- Hazrat Yaqub on 3rd.
- Hazrat Idrees on 4th.
- Hazrat Harron on 5th.
- Hazrat Musa on 6th.
- Hazrat Ibraheem on 7th.
- Al-Kaswa is the name of Camel on which prophet traveled.

- Prophet purchased mosque land at Medina from two orphans (Sehl and Sohail).
- Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had 57 Articles.
- Transfer of Qibla was ordered in 2nd A.H (18 month).
- 27 total no of Ghazwas.
- First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan (Abwa), fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.
- Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H. 313 Muslims fought in battle.
- No of Hadith Collected by Abu Huraira (RA) 5374.
- Prophet hazrat Noah (AS) known as Shaikh al Anbiya
- Aby Ubaiduh Bin Jiirrah was entitled Ameen-ul Ummat.
- Hazrat Umar proposed Azan for the first time.
- The dome over the sacred Grave of the holy prophet is known as Gumbad-e-Khizra.
- Baitul Mamur is a place where seventy thousand angles were circumambulation during the Holy Ascension.
- Baitul Mamoor is on 7th Heaven.
- 4 kings accepted Islam when holy prophet sent them letters.
- Mosque of Zarar was demolished by prophet.
- Hazrat Ali Conquered the fort of Qamus.
- Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy Prophet.
- Prophet recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah .
- Hashim was grand father of prophet & brother of Muttalib.
- The name Muhamammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi Aminah.
- Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in the 7th month of the 5th year of the mission i.e 615 A.d. The total number of migrated people was 15 (11 men and 4 women).
- Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 A.D.
- Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18 females.
- After Amina's death, Ummay Aimen looked after Prophet.
- After Harb-e-Fajjar, Prophet took part in Halaf-ul-Fazul.
- Prophet made second business trip to Syria in 24th year of elephant.
- Friend of Khadija Nafeesa carried message of Nikah.
- Surname of Haleema Sadia was Ummay Kabtah.
- Surname of Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.
- Da'ia of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.
- Abdul Mutalib died in 579 A.D.
- Masaira a slave of Khadija accompanied Prophet to Syria.
- First forster mother was Sobia who was mother of Hamza.

- For six years Haleema took care of Prophet.
- For two years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.
- After 7 days the Aqeeqa ceremony of Prophet was held.
- Prophet belonged to Banu Hashim clan of Quraish tribe.
- Among uncles Abbas & Hamza embraced Islam.
- Amina was buried at Abwa b/w Makkah & Madina.
- Six months before the Prophet's birth his father died.
- Prophet had no brother and no sister.
- Foster father of Prophet was Haris.
- At the age of 15, Herb-e-Fajjar took place.
- Herb-e-Fajjar means war fought in the prohibited months.
- First father-in-law of Prophet was Khawalid.
- Aamina belonged to Bani Zohra tribe.
- Umar and Hamza accepted Islam in 615 A.d (5th Nabvi).
- Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in 7th Nabvi.
- Shi'b means valley.
- Social boycott continued for 3 years.
- A group of Madina met Prophet in 11th Nabvi.
- Accord of Uqba took place in 13th Nabvi.
- On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took place.
- 10th Nabvi was called Aam-ul-Hazan (year of grief).
- Name of the camel on which Prophet was riding in migration was Qaswa.
- Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.
- Abu-al-Hikm is the title of Abu Jehl.
- Persons included in Bait-e-Uqba Oola 12 and in Bait-e-Uqba Sani 75.
- Cave of Hira is 3 miles from Makkah.
- Hijra took place in 13th Nabvi.
- Medina is 338 Km from Makkah. (210 miles)
- Makkah conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra.
- Prophet performed Hajj in 10th Hija.
- Prophet was buried in the hujra of Ayesha.
- Prophet was born in 1st Year of Elephant.
- Ambassadors sent to Arab & other countries in 7th Hijra.
- King of Iran tore away the message of Prophet.
- King of Byzantine in 7th Hijra was Hercules.
- After 6 years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.
- After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.
- Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.
- First Azan was called out in 1 A.H.
- Bahira Syrian Christian saint recognized prophet as last prophet.

- Harb-i-Fajjar was a war fought b/w Quraish and Bani Hawazin Prophet was of 15 years and participated in it.
- Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.
- Tribe of Taif was Saqaif.
- Prophet with Zaid bin Haris went Taif & stayed for 10 days.
- Bibi Amna suckled Prophet for 3 days.
- After 18 month at Madina of change of Qibla occurred.
- Old name of Zu Qiblatain is Banu Saleem.
- Cave of Hira is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.
- At Masjid Al Khaif (Mina) almost 70 prophets are buried.
- Month of migration was Rabiul Awal
- Qiblah now-a-days is called Khana-e-Kaba.
- Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jum'aa for first time in 1st Hijra
- Year of Deputation is 9th Hijrah.
- Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2nd Hijra.
- Jihad was allowed in 2nd Hijrah.
- Ashaab-e-Sufah: Muhajirs who stayed near Masjid-e-Nabvi.
- Hurrirah means a cat.
- Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijrah.
- Jewish tribe of Banu Nuzair expelled from Madina in 4th H.
- Companions of Prophet at Hudabiya were 1400.
- Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest.
- 1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last Hajj.
- Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha's house.
- Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.
- Quba is 3 miles away from Madina.
- In sixth year of Hijrah, Prophet intended for Umrah.
- Prophet stayed in Ayyub Ansari's house for 7 months.
- Prophet performed Umrah in 7th A.H.
- Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.
- Year 570 known as year of Elephant or Aam al Fil.
- Hazrat Khadija and Hazrat Abu Talib died in 619.
- First place from where Prophet openly started his preaching Jabl Faran or Mount Safa.
- Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam upto 3 Nabvi. (i.e for 3 years)
- Prophet preached openly in 4th Nabvi.
- 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.
- During Hijrat Saraqa bin Sajjal spied.

- In Miraj Jibrael called Aazan in Baitul Muqadas.
- Prophet led all the prophets in a prayer in miraj at al-Aqsa
- Fatima died after 6 Months (age=31,11 A.H) Prophet.
- Youngest daughter Fatima.
- Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7 A.H
- Seal of Prophet was made of Silver.
- What was written on the Holy Prophet (SAW) seal? Allah Rasool Muhammad
- Prophet performed 1(in10 A.H) Hajj and 4(in7 A.H) umras.
- Change of Qibla occurred on 15 Shaban,2 A.H(Monday)(during Zuhr)
- Construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started Rabiulawal, 1 A.H.
- Namaz-e-Juma became Farz in Medina.
- First man to embrace Islam on the eve of Fatah-e-Makka was Abu Sufyan.
- First to migrate to Madina (first muhajir) Abu Salam.
- Last to migrate to Madina was Abbas.
- First non-arab to embrace Islam Farwah bin Umro
- Facsimile of the Prophet Mus'ab bin Umair.
- Kalsoom bin al_Hadam gave land for Quba mosque
- The title of ammenul ummat is of Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah.(conquerer of Damascus)
- The day when Prophet delivered his last Khutab was Juma.
- Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered 360.
- The largest idol named Habal.
- Bilal called first aazan of Fajr prayer.
- The Hadith, which is transmitted with continuity and enjoys such abundance of narrators that their statement becomes authentic, is called Matwatar.
- The grave of the Prophet was prepared by Hazrat Abu Talha
- Qasim was first of the Holy Prophet's children to be born.
- The first Namaz-e-Janazah performed by Rasoolullah was that of Asad bin Zaraara (radi Allahu anhu).
- The first Namaaz to be made Fardh was Tahajjud Namaaz, which was later made Nafil.
- At Masjid-e-Nabvi first Muslim University was established.
- Holy prophet labored in the formation of Masjid-e-Quba.
- Masjid-e-Zarar was built by Hypocrites at Madina.
- 25 Doors are in Masjid –e-Haram, the most important door of Kaaba is Babul Salam.
- The flag colour of the Holy Prophet was white and yellow at the time of conquest of Makkah.
- Friday is known as Sayeed Ul Ayam.
- Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the 15th night of Shuban.

- 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.
- At Koh-e-Safa, Prophet addressed after conquest of Makkah.

UMMUL MOMINEEN

- Umat-ul-Momineen is called to Wives of Holy prophet.
- Zainab bint Khazeema is known as Ummal Masakeen.
- Abu Bakar gave the collection of Quran to Hazrat Hafsa.
- Khadija died on the tenth of Ramadan 10 Nabvi.
- Khadija was buried in Hujun above Makka
- In the Cottage of Hazrat Ayesha, prophet spent his last days.
- Khadija died at 65 years age.
- Last wife of Prophet Um Maimoona.
- Khadija belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad.
- First woman to lead an Islamic army Ayesha (Jange Jamal)
- Ayesha narrated maximum number of ahadith.
- The second wife named Sauda.
- Zainub bint Jaish (Surah Ahzab) was married to the Prophet though Allah's revelation or will.
- Daughter of Umer who married to Prophet was Hafsa.
- Hazrat Khadija was the first person to read Namaz amongst the Ummah of the Prophet.
- Umm-e-Salma was alive at Karbala tragedy. She was the last of the wives of Prophet to die.
- Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba was daughter of Abu Sufyan.
- Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba migrated to Abyssinia and Madina as well.
- Ummul Momineen Hazrat Safia was the progeny of Hazrat Haroon.
- Hazrat Maria Qibtiya gave birth to Hazrat Ibrahim, son of Prophet.
- Hazrat Khadija was buried at Jannat-e-Moalla in Macca.
- Najashi was the king through which Prophet married to Ummay Habiba.
- The Umm-ul-Momineen Javeria's actual name was Barraah.
- Hazrat Khadija received salutation from Allah.
- Third wife of Prophet was Hazrat Ayesha.
- Sauda said about Ayesha —My soul might be in her body
- Hazrat Khadija was the only Ummul Momineen who was not buried in Jannatul Baqi.
- Prophet not offerd funeral prayer of Khadija due to Allah's will.
- Ayesha is called Al-Tayyabeen.
- Hazrat Ruqia died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of Usman.
- After Ruqia's death Ummay Kalsoom married Usman.

- Qasim was born in 11 years before Prophethood.
- Hassan is known as Shabbar which means handsome.
- For 14 months Hasan remained Khalifa.
- Hasan is buried at Jannat-ul-Baq'ee.
- Eldest son of the Prophet Qasim.
- Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A'as.
- Hazrat Asad died first among the Sahabah.
- Hamza & Hussain are known as leader of Martyrs.
- Hazrat Usman Bin Talha was the Key holder of Kaaba.
- Hazrat Saad bin Ubi waqas conquered Persia firstly.
- Qabeela bin Qais is known as cup bearer of Zam Zam.
- Abbas was instrumental in bringing abu Sufiyan in Islam.
- Periods of Caliphs
- Abu Bakar 632-634
- Hazrat Umar 634-644
- Hazrat Usman 644-656
- Hazrat Ali 656-661
- Abu Bakar 2y 3m
- Hazrat Umar 10y 5m 21d.
- Hazrat Usman 12y.
- Hazrat Ali 4y 9m.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar was the merchant of cloth.
- Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was Abdullah (befor Islam- Abdul Kaba).
- Apostasy movement took place in the khilafat of Abu Bakar.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar died in 22nd of Jamadi-us-Sani 13 AH.
- Abu Lulu Feroz, the slave martyred Hazrat Umar Farooq.
- Hazrat Umar Farooq was martyred on 1st Muharram 24 A.H.
- Hazrat Umar introduced Hijra Calender.
- Hazrat Usman is known as Zul Noorain because he wedded with two daughters of Prophet: Rukya+Umme Qulsoom.
- Usman accepted Islam at the instigation of Abu Bakar.
- Asadullah & Haider-e-Karar were the epithets of Hazrat Ali.
- Ali married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.
- Hazrat Ali was born at Khane-e-Kaaba.
- Hazrat Ali was martyred on 21st Ramzan 40 A.H.
- In Ghazwa Uhad Hazrat Ali was awarded with Zulifqar.
- Hazrat Umer accepted islam in 616 A.D.
- Hazrat Umar established the office of Qazi.
- Hazrat Umar added As Salato Khairum Min Noum.
- Usman migrated to Habsha
- Hazrat Usman participated in all battles except Badr.

- In the reign of Usman, Muwawiah established naval fleet.
- Only sahabi without seeing Prophet Awais Karni.
- Umar levied zakat on horses.
- Ali lifted zakat on horses.
- Abu Bakr had knowledge of dreams.
- Usman added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.
- Atique is the title of Hazrat Abu Bakr.
- Hazrat Umar established Department of Police.
- Hazrat Umar formed a parliament, namely Majlis-e-Aam.
- Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman (RA).
- Hazrat Ali has the title the gateway to knowledge.
- Hazrat Ali is buried at Najaf.
- Amer bin Aas embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
- Khalid bin Waleed embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
- First Moazin of Islam, Hazrat Bilal.
- The home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari was the first place where the Prophet stayed in Madina Shareef.
- The first person sent to spread Islam under the instructions of the Prophet was Mus'ab bin Umair who was sent to Madinah.
- The first person to make Ijtihad was Abu Bakr Siddique
- Hazrat Abu Zirr Ghaffari is known as the first Dervish.
- Abdullah ibn Maz'oom: first person buried in Jannatul Baqi.
- Hazrat Umar was the first person to perform Janazah Salat in Jamaat with four Takbeers.
- First census of Islamic world in Umer's period.
- The first person to become murtad (out of the folds of Islam) was either Muqees bin Khubaaba or Ubaidullah bin Jahash.
- Salah-udin Ayubi conquered Bait ul Muqadas.
- Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried at Baghdad.
- Shah Jahan Mosque is at Thatta.
- Jibraeel will be first person questioned on Day of Qiyamat.
- From amongst the animals, the first animal to be brought back to life will be the Buraaq of Prophet Muhammad.
- The first Ibaadat on earth was Tauba (repentance).
- The first Mujaddid of Islam is Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz.
- First book of Hadith compiled was Muata by Imam Malik.
- Mosque of Prophet was damaged due to fire in the reign of Motasim Billah.
- Jamia mosque of Damascus was built by Walid bin Malik.
- Umm-us-Saheehain is Imam Malik: Mauta.
- Mohd: bin Ismael Bukhari comprised of 4,000 hadiths
- Bukhari Sharif & Muslim Sharif are called Sahihain.

- Imam Tirmazy was a student of Abu Dawood.
- Kitab-ul-Kharaj was written by Imam Abu Yousuf.
- Mahmood Ghaznavi called kidnapper of scholars.
- Mullana Nizam-ud-Din founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia.
- Baqee Billah revolted against Akbar's deen-e-Ilahi firstly.
- Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi was given the title of Mujadid alf Sani by Mullana Abdul Hakeem.
- Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr married to the daughter of Balban.

Al-Quran

- Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
- The word Quran means —read onel.
- 114 total number of Surah
- Surah means city of Refuge.
- 86 Makki Surah.
- 28 Madine Surah.
- 558 Rukus.
- 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.
- Al-Faitha is the preface of the holy Quran.
- Five verses were revealed in the first wahy.
- Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
- 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.
- 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran (total 27).
- Abdullah Ibn Abbas, the first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of
- In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
- Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
- 5 Surhas start with Qul.
- Hazrat Umar 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.
- 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.
- City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.
- Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.
- Suran Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.
- First revealed surah was Al Alaq, 96 in arrangement
- Complete revelation in 23 years.
- Subject of Holy Quran is human.
- Risalat means to convey message.
- 26 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.
- Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
- Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is Ayatul Kursi.
- 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.
- Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
- In Bani Israeel and Al-Najaf the event of Miraj is explained.
- Last revelation descended on 3rd Rabi-ul Awal and it was written by Abi- Bin Kab.
- Language of Divine Books.
- Taurat Hebrew
- Injil Siriac
- Zubur Siriac
- Holy Quran Arabic.
- Taurat was the first revealed book.
- Holy Quran was reveled in 22y 5m 14 days.
- There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.
- Abdullah Ibn Abbas is called as leader of commentators.
- Apollo 15 placed the copy of the Holy Quran on the moon.
- 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.
- Surah Alaq was revealed on 18th Ramzan.
- 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.
- Angles mentioned in Quran are 7.
- Meaning of Aayat is Sign.

- Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).
- Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran. Madni Surahs are generally longer.
- Madni Surahs consist of 1/3rd of Quran.
- Makki Surahs consist of 2/3rd of Quran.
- Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.
- First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.
- Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.
- 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 22nd and 23rd Para.
- Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.
- Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
- Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.
- 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 written in Prose & Poetry.
- 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 number of aayats describe Khatam-e-Nabuwat.
- Command against Juva & amputation of hands came 8th A.H

- Laws about orphanage revealed in 3 A.H.
- Laws about Zina revealed in 5 A.H.
- Laws about inheritance revealed in 3 A.H.
- In 4th A.H wine was prohibited.
- The order of Hijab for women revealed in 4th A.H.
- Ablution made obligatory in 5th A.H.
- In Surah Al-Nisa the commandment of Wuzu is present.
- Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.
- In 4 A.H Tayammum was granted.
- Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.
- During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was revealed.
- 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.
- Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)
- Paradise is mentioned in Quran for 150 times.
- Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell Mahmood.
- Doors of Hell are 7.
- 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.
- 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 Quran for 9 times.
- Iblees means —disappointed one.
- Al-Kausar relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah
- If a woman marries the second time, she will be in Jannah with the second husband. (Hadith)

- 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 is called Abdullah bin Abbas.
- In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
- 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.
- Jibrael is mentioned in Quran for three times.
- Old Testament is the Torait.
- New Testament is Injeel.
- Psalms is Zuboor.
- Gospal is Injeel.
- Prophet is called Farqaleet in Injeel.
- 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 Goat
- In Surah Waqiya the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.
- 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.
- Sahih Bukhari contains 7397 ahadis.

PROPHETS OF ISLAM

- Adam was created on Juma day.
- Adam landed in Sri Lanka on Adam's Peak Mountain.
- Adam is a word of Syriani language.
- Adam 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 Qaabil.
- Sheesh was youngest son of Adam.
- Age of Adam at Sheesh's birth was 130 years.
- Adam walked from India to Makkah and performed forty Hajj.
- Adam knew 100 000 languages. (Roohul Bayaan)
- Abul Basher is called to Hazrat Adam.
- Hazrat Adam built first mosque on earth.
- Height of Adam was 90 feet.
- Age of Adam at the time of his death 950 years.

- Hazrat Adam's grave is in Saudi Arabia.
- Second prophet is Sheesh.
- Sheesh passed away at the age of 912 years.
- Noah got prophethood at the age of 40
- Noah's ark was 400 x 100 yards area.
- Ark of Noah stopped at Judi Mountain (Turkey).
- Noah preached for 950 years.
- Nation of Noah worshipped 5 idols.
- Nation of Noah was exterminated through the flood.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat Nooh.
- Noah was sent to Iraq.
- 2242 years after Adam, Toofan-e-Noah occurred.
- About 80 people were with him in the boat.
- Duration of storm of Noah was for 6 months.
- Noah lived for 950 years.
- Nooh is called predecessor, Naji Ullah; Shaikh ul Ambiya.
- Abu ul Bashr Sani is title of Noah.
- After toofan-e-nooh , the city establish was Khasran
- Ibrahim was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud.
- Hazrat Ibraheem intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina.
- Ibrahim was born at Amer near Euphrate (Iraq)
- Ibraheem was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.
- First wife of Ibraheem was Saarah.
- Second wife of Ibraheem was Haajirah.
- Azaab of mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Ibrahim
- Abraham is called khalilullah, father of prophets and Idol Destroyer.
- Age of Abraham at the time of his death 175 years.
- Ibrahim is buried at Hebron in Jerusalem.
- Abraham invented comb.
- Hazrat Loot was contemporary of Hazarat Ibraheem
- Abraham remained in fire 40 days.
- Terah or Aazer was the father of Ibraheem.
- Grave of Lut is in Iraq.
- Luut died at Palestine and is buried at Hebron.
- Ibraheem was the uncle of Luut.
- Loot was maternal grandfather of Ayub.
- Luut resided at Ur near Mesopotamia.
- Ismaeel is called Abu-al-Arab.
- Mother of Ismaeel was Haajirah.
- Ishaq built boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsaa.
- Ishaq was sent to Jews.
- At Muqam-e-Ibraheem, there are imprints of Ibraheem.

- Ibrahim was first person to circumcise himself and his son.
- Hajra the wife of Ibrahim was daughter of Pharaoh of Egypt.
- Ibrahim was 86 years old when Ismael was born.
- Ibrahim was ordered to migrate along with family to valley of Batha meaning Makkah.
- Ibrahim was sent to Jordan after leaving Haajrah and Ismaeel
- Age of Ibraheem at the birth of Ishaq was 100 years and of Saarah was 90 years.
- First wife of Ibrahim resided at Palestine.
- Ibrahim intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina on 10th Zul Hajj.
- As a result of sacrifice of Ismael, Ibrahim was gifted a baby from Saarah named Ishaq.
- Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismaeel in the valley of Batha (Makkah).
- Hazrat Ismail discovered Hajar-e-Aswad.
- Zabeullah and Abu al Arab are called to Hazrat Ismaeel.
- Ismael divorced his wife being discourteous.
- Jibrael brought sacred stone to Ismael.
- Original colour of the sacred stone was white.
- Hazrat Idress was expert in astronomy.
- Uzair became alive after remaining dead for one hundred years.
- Hazrat Yaqub has the title of Israel
- 1 Lac 24 thousand- total number of prophets.
- Hazrat Idrees was the first who learnt to write.
- How many Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)? 30
- Prophet Yahya A.S was sent to people of Jordan.
- Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up 180 cities.
- Hazrat Dawood could mould iron easily with his hand.
- The event of ring is related to Hazrat Sulaiman.
- Hazrat Moosa(A.S) had impediment in his tongue
- Moosa was granted 9 miracles.
- Musa crossed the Red Sea.
- The prophet mentioned in Quran for most of times is Moosa.
- Ten commandments were revealed on Moosa.
- Moosa died on Abareem mountain.
- Grave of Musa is in Israel.
- Teacher of Moosa was Shoaib.
- Moosa was brought up by Aasia Bint Mozahim.
- Elder brother of Moosa was Haroon.
- Moosa had only one brother.
- In Toowa valley Moosa was granted prophethood.
- An Egyptian was killed by Moosa.
- Haroon was an eloquent speaker.

- Haroon is buried at Ohad.
- Haroon & Musa both were prophets and contemporaries.
- Hazrat Ayub was famous for his patience.
- The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Saleh
- 4 prophets were sent to Bani Israeel.
- 722 languages were understood by Hazrat Idrees.
- Hazrat Saleh invented Soap.
- Kalori: hill, from where Isa was lifted alive.
- Zikraiya was carpenter.
- Harzat Zikraiya was cut with the Saw.
- Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.
- Sulaiman & Dawood understood language of the birds.
- The tree of date palm grew on the earth for the first time.
- Prophets attached with the profession of weaving are Adam, Idrees & Shaeet.
- Hazrat younus was eaten by shark fish.
- Younus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK INI KUNTUM MINAZALIMIN in the belly of fish.
- Grave of Dawood is in Israel.
- Yahya's tomb is in Damascus.
- Bilal Habshi is buried in Damascus.
- Prophet with melodious voice Dawood.
- Alive prophets are Isa & Khizr.
- Zunoon (lord of fish) & Sahibul Hoot : Younus.
- The prophet whose people were last to suffer divine punishment Saleh.
- Suleiman died while standing with the support of a stick.
- Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.
- The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.
- Hazrat Essa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
- Besides Essa, Yahya also got prophet hood in childhood.
- Baitul Laham is the birth Place of Hazrat Essa (AS) is situated in Jerusalaem.
- Isa would cure the victims of leprosy.
- Zakria was contemporary of Isa.
- Isa was the cousin of Yahya.
- Romans kingdom was established in Palestine at Esa's birth.
- Romans were Atheists.
- Ruler of Palestine at the birth of Esa was Herod.
- Maryum grew up in the house of Zakaiyya.
- Besides Esa , Adam was also a fatherless prophet.
- Esa born at Bethlehem.
- Yahaya was the precursor of Eessa.
- Yahya is buried at Syria.
- Our prophet has the title Habibullah.
- Prophet Dawood has the title Najeeb Ullah.
- Prophet Jesus crist is called Rooh-ul-Ullah.

- Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah's message.
- Hazrat Musa was Kalimullah.
- Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by Idrees first of all.
- Aad was the nation of Hood.
- After seven day's continuous rain and storm the nation of Hood destroyed.
- Nation of Samood was preached by Salih.
- Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to Samood.
- 3 Sahifay were revealed to Ibrahim.
- Israel was the son of Ishaq.
- Israel was 147 years old when Ishaq died
- Mountains would break by the miracle of Yaqoob.
- Musa married the daughter of Shoaib.
- Due to Zakria's prayer Yahya was born.
- Yousuf remained in jail for 10 years.
- Yousuf and Yaqoob met each other after 40 years.
- Yousuf was the son of Yaqoob.
- Yousuf's family was called the Israeelites.
- Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.
- Yousuf was sold as a slave in Egypt.
- Yousuf had 12 brothers.
- Yousuf was famous for his beauty & knew facts of dreams.
- Mother of Yousuf was Rachel.
- Yaqoob lost his eye-sight in memory of Yousuf.
- Nation of Shoaib committed embezzlement in trusts.
- Shoaib called Speaker of the Prophets.(Khateeb ul ambiya)
- Shoaib got blinded for weeping over destruction of his nation.
- Ilyas prayed for nation it rained after a period of 312 years.
- Uzair reassembled all copies of Taurait.
- Taloot was the father-in-law of Dawood.
- Dawood was good player of flute.
- Fountain of Copper flowed from Sulayman.
- Woodpecker conveyed Sulayman's message to Saba queen.
- Yonus remained in fish for 40 days.
- King Herodus ordered the execution of Yahya.
- Politus on Roman governor's orders tried execution of Isa.
- Dawood is called as Najeeb Ullah.
- In quran ten commandments are named Awamir-i-Ashara.
- Teacher of Hakeem Lukman was Dawood.
- Prophets lifted alive Isa, Idrees & Ilyas.
- Idrees was directed to migrate by Allah to Egypt.
- Idrees was the first man to learn to write.
- Idrees was taken alive to Heavens at the age of 365 Y.

- Gnostics regarded Sheesh as a divine emanation.
- Gnostics means Sheesinas and inhabited Egypt.
- Idrees was sent to Gnostics.
- Idol worship was forbidden by Idress to people.
- Idress was special friend of one of the angels.
- Idrees remained in 4th heaven.
- Idreess died in the wings of the angel.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Noah.
- Sam, Ham & Riyyafas were the children of Noah.
- Bani Aad settled in Yemen.
- Shaddad was famous king of Bani Aad.
- Glorious palace near Adan built by Bani Aad was known as Garden of Iram.
- Shaddad kingdom was extended to Iraq.
- A violent storm was sent to Bani Aad.
- Grave of Hood is at Hazarmoat.
- Oman, Yemen & Hazarmoat are in Southern Arabia.
- In Rajab, Arabs visit the grave of Hood.
- Bani Samood lived in Wadi al-Qura & Wadi al-Hajr.
- Wadi al-Qura, Wadi al-Hajr are in Syria & Hijaz.
- Volcanic eruption was sent to Bani samood.
- Contemporary of Ibrahim was Lut.
- Hood was the uncle of Ibraheem.
- A dreadful earthquake was sent to people of Luut.
- Native area of Ibraheem was Mesopotamia.
- Surname of Terah was Aazar.
- Father of Yaaqoob and Esau was Ishaq.
- Father-in-law of Ayyoob was Yaqoob.
- Ishaq is buried in Palestine.
- Age of Ishaq when he was blessed with twins was 60 Y.
- Yunus was the twin brother of Yaaqoob.
- Prophet bestowed with kingship of Allah: Dawood.
- Dawood was a soldier of Talut.
- Dawood lived in Bait-ul-Lahm.
- Talut was also known as Saul.
- Dawood is buried at Jerusalem.
- Youngest son of Dawood was Sulaymaan.
- Mother of Sulayman was Saba.
- Sulayman ascended the throne of Joodia.
- Sulaymaan was a great lover of horses.
- The ruler of Yemen in the time of Sulayman was Saba.
- Hud Hud informed Sulyman about the kingdom of Yemen.
- Saba means Bilqees.
- Whose kingdom came under a famine in the times of Ilyas: King of Ahab.
- Ilyas's nation worshipped idol namd Lal.
- Ilyas disappeared mysteriously.

- Successor of Ilyas was Al-ya-sah.
- Cousin of Al-ya-Say who was prophet was Ilyas.
- Uzair remained died for 100 years.
- For 18 years Ayyoob suffered from skin disease.
- Real name of Zull Kifl is Isaih and Kharqil bin Thauri.
- Yunus died in Nineveh.
- Father of Yahya was Zakariyya.
- Trustee of Hekal was Zakiriyya.
- Zakariya hid himself in the cover of the tree and was cut into two pieces by Jews.
- Maryum lived at Nazareth before Esa's birth.
- Maryum migrated to Egypt after Esa's birth.
- Number of Hawarin of Moosa was 12.
- Jews and Romans were worried about Esa's influence.
- Dawood's real name was Abar.
- Ahsan ul Qasas is the life history of hazrat Yousif.
- Nebuchadnezzar was ruler of Babylon, he founded Hanging garden which is one of the wonders of the world.
- Qaidar was one of the sons of Ismail who stayed at Hijaz.
- Idrees used the first pen.
- Four Ambiyah are still physically alive they are Esa and Idrees in the skies and Khidr and Ilyas are on the earth.

BATTLES OF ISLAM

- First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
- 624 Battle of Badr.2hij
- 625 Battle of Uhad. 3hij
- 626 Battle of Rajih.4hij
- 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab).5hij
- 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.6hij
- 629, Battle of Muthah, Preaching of Islam to various kings.7hij
- 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.8hij
- 631, Battle of Tabuk. 9hij
- 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida.10hij
- 680, Tragedy of Karballah.61hij
- Badr is a village.
- Battle of Bard was fought on 17th Ramzan.
- Battle of Uhd was fought on 5th Shawal.
- Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.
- Uhd is a hill.
- Yom-ul Furaqn is called to Yom ul Badar.
- Fath Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
- Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim 313 Kufar 1000
- After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for 3 days there.
- Badr was fought for 3 times.
- Martyr of Badr Muslims 14 Kufar 70
- Leader of the Kufar in this battle was Abu Jahl.

- Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhud 70
- In Uhud quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan.
- In Uhud number of Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000.
- Ahzab means Allies.
- Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of 3000 companions in 2 weeks.
- Muslim strength 1600.
- Khyber was captured in 20 days.
- During Ghazwa Bani Nuzair wine was prohibited.
- The battle of Khandaq is also known as battle of Ahzab.
- Conquest of Makkah was taken place on 20 Ramadan.
- Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
- Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
- In Uhud battle Muslim women participated firstly.
- Battle of Mautta was the first non Arab War.
- 3000 was the number of Muslims at the battle of Ditch.
- 10,000 at the conquest of Makkah.
- 30,000 at the time of Tabuk.
- Last Ghazwa- Tabuk.
- For 20 days Prophet stayed at Tabuk.
- Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.
- Prophet was the commander in the expedition of Tabuk.
- First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta 8. A.H.
- The person killed by the Holy Prophet was Ubay Bin Kalf.
- In Battle of Uhud, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.
- Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in battle Moata.
- Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of Badr by Maaz (add)
- In Hudabiya Suhail bin Amru represented Quraysh.
- Battle of Hunain fought b/w Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.
- Battle of Tabuk was against the Roman Emperor Heraclius.
- The first Shaheed (Martyr) was Ameer bin Yaasir
- First female martyr: Summayya (mother of Ameer bin Yaasir)
- The first person to be martyred in the Battle of Badr was the freed slave of Hazrat Umar : Muhaj'jah
- Khalid bin Walid was removed from the service in the reign of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). He was removed in 17 A.H.
- Battle of chains was fought b/w Persians and the Muslims.
- Umar bin Abdul Aziz is considered as the 5th Khalifa.
- Abdul Malik was the poet ruler of Ummaya.

- Karbala took place on 10th Muharram 61 A.H/ 680 A.D
- Salahuddin Ayubi was of Abbasid dynasty.
- Halaku Khan came to power after Abbasids.
- Al Qanun was written by Ibn-i-Sina.
- Ibn Khuldun is called founder of sociology.
- Tahafut-al-Falasifah was written by Al-Khazali.
- Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in 1258 A.D.
- Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by Ibn Sina.
- prophet stayed at Makkah for 53 years & in Medina 10 years
- Mubha: an act which brings neither blessings nor punishment.
- Naval Commander of Islam, Abu Qays under Hazrat Usman
- Battle of Camel was fought b/w Ali and Hazrat Aysha.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in 8th A.H.
- Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.
- During the caliphate of Umar (RA) Iran was conquered.
- Abu Hurairah has reported largest number of Ahadith.
- Masjid Al Aqsa is the first Mosque ever built on the earth.
- Sindh was conquered during the reign of Walid 1.
- Kharajit is the earliest sect of Islam.
- Battle of Yermuk was fought in 634 A.D.
- Khyber conquest made in 7th Hijr (628 A.D)
- The Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet Pbh missed four prayers was Ghazwa Khandaq.
- First woman martyr Samiya by Abu Jahl.
- First man martyr Haris bin Abi Hala.
- Jihad means to strive hard.
- Jihad made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
- The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of Muharam.
- Ghazwa Badr is named as Furqan.
- Ohad is located near Madina.
- Ohad is 3 miles from Madina.
- Abdullah bin Ubai accompanied with 300 men.
- 50 archers were posted to protect the pass in Ohad mountain.
- Ummay Hakeem was grand daughter of Abu Jehl.
- Banu Nuzair tribe settled in Khyber after expelled from Madina.
- Prophet dug a trench along the border of Syria.
- 3000 men dug the ditch.
- In battle of Ahzab a piercing blast of cold wind blew.
- Khyber is located near Madina at 200 km distance.

- The centre of Jewish population in Arabia was Khyber.
- Against Khyber muslim army was 1600 men strong.
- Khyber was captured in 20 days.
- Khyber is located near the border of Syria.
- Moata was situated in Syria.
- Army of 3000 men was sent to Moata under Zaid bin Haris.
- After the death of Zaid bin Haris Hazrat Jaafiar was made the army leader at Moata.
- Under Khalid's leadership, battle of Moata was won.
- Battle of Moata took place in 8 Hijra.
- Tribe of Khuza joined Muslims after Treaty of Hudaibia.
- Battle of Hunain fought in 8 Hijra.
- Muslim army for Hunain was 14 thousand.
- Siege of Taif was laid in 9 A.H.
- Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.
- In 9 A.H there was famine in Hijaz.
- In 9 A.H there was scarcity of water in Madina.
- In Quran Tabook expedition is called expedition of straitness.
- Conquest of Makkah is called Aam-ul-Fatah.
- Ghazwa-e-Tabook was fought in 9 A.H.
- Hazrat Abbas was made prisoner of war in Badr.
- Abu Jehl was killed by Ma-ooz and Ma-aaz.
- The leader of teer-andaz at Jabale-e-Yahnene in the battle of Ohad was Abdullah bin Jabeer.
- Comander of infidels in Ohad was Abu Sufyan.
- Battle of Tabook came to an end without any result.
- 2 weeks were spent to dig the ditch.
- In a battle of Trench Hazrat Safia killed a jew.
- Qamoos temple was conquered by Ali during Khyber war.
- For battle of Tabook, Abu Bakr donated all his belongings.
- In the battle of Ditch, the wrestler named Umara bin Abad-e-Wad was killed by Ali.
- In Hunain Muslims were in majority than to their enemy:
- Hazrat Jaafar was martyred in Moata war.
- In Tabook ghazwa muslims returned without a fight.
- Gazwa Widdan was fought in the month of Zil-Hajj 1 A.H.
- In Hunain battle Prophet was left alone.
- The participants of Battle of Badar were bestowed with highest reward by Allah.
- In Badr martyrs were Muhajirs=6 & Ansars=8.
- In the battle of Taaif, catapult was used first time by Muslims.
- Against the Syrian tribe the battle of Al-Ghaba was waged.
- First Sariya Ubaidah bin Haris was fought at Rabakh in 1 A.H.

- Last Sariya Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas was fought at Syria in 11 A.H.

ISLAM

- Istalam is kissing of Hajr Aswad.
- Islam has 2 major sects.
- There are 5 fundamentals of Islam.
- 2 types of faith.
- 5 Articles of faith.
- Tehlil means the recitation of Kalima.
- Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.
- First institution of Islam is Suffah.
- Haq Mahar in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.
- Ijma means ageing upon any subject.
- Qayas means reasoning by analogy.
- There are four schools of thought of Islamic Law.
- Janatul Baki is situated in Madina.
- Masjid-e-Hanif is located in Mina.
- JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in MECCA.
- Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.
- Lyla-tul-Barrah means the Night of Forgiveness.
- Karam-un-Katibin means Illustrious writers.
- Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.

- 1st Kalima=Tayyab, 2nd =Shahadat, 3rd =Tamjeed, 4th =Tauheed, 5th =Astaghfar, 6th =Rad-e Kufar

- Qiblah means anything in front.
- Saabi is one who changes his religion.
- Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means last tree of the Eternity.
- Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.
- First collection of Ahadith is Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.
- Saying of Prophet are called Wahi Ghair Matlooh.
- In iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are 7 in number.
- The most exalted angels are four.
- Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibra'eel.
- Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.
- Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.
- Another name of surah Ali-Isra is bani Israel.

NAMAZ

- 48 total numbers of Rakats are in Farz prayer.
- Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for Moon Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Kasoof is offered for Solar Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered for Rain.
- Holy Prophet offered Jumma Prayer in 1. A.H.

- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with backside of hands upward.
- Holy prophet offered first Eid Prayer in 2. A.H.
- Eid Namaz is Wajib.
- Madurak is the person who starts prayer with Immam.
- Musbaq is the person who comes after one rakat.
- Fajar and Isha were essential in the early period of Islam.
- Tahajud mean abandon sleep.
- Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.
- Jasla is short pause between two sajdas.
- Qaumaa is standing straight during Rukus.
- A person who performs prayer alone is Munfarid.
- Farz in wuzu=4, Sunats=14.
- Farz in Ghusual=3, Sunats=5
- Types of Sunnah prayer are of two types. Syed Mohsin Raza Rizvi Whatsapp No. 00971-509706253
- In Fajr, Maghrib & witr no chage in farz rakaat in case of Qasr.
- Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in Eid-ul-Uzha.
- Jumma prayer is Farz salat.
- Conditions of Salat are Seven.
- takbeer-e-Tehreema are to be said in the salat: one.
- Jasla is wajib.
- To sit straight in Salat is called Qa'ada.

- Qa'ada is farz.
- Two persons are required for a Jamat prayer.
- Salat Juma became Farz in Madina.
- Five salat made compulsory in 10th Nabvi.

ZAKAT

- Zakat means to purify.
- Zakat was made obligatory in 2. A.H.
- 7-1/2 is the nasab of gold and 52-1/2 tolas for silver.
- Injunction of utilization of zakat is in Surah-al Tauba.
- Number of heads for distribution of zakat are 8.
- Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran 32 times.
- 5 Camels, 40 goats, 3 cows and buffaloes is nisab for zakat.
- 1/10 is the nisab of irrigated produce.
- Zakat is treasure of Islam; it is the saying of holy prophet.
- Usher means 1/10.
- Khums means 1/5.
- Word Zakat occurs in Quran for 82 times.
- In 2nd A.H the rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina.
- Kharaj is spoils of war.
- Fay is income from town lands.
- Zakat on produce of mines is 1/5th.

- Ushr on artificially irrigated land is 1/20th.
- Al-Gharmain means debtors.
- There are two types of zakat.

FASTING

- Fast means to stop.
- Fasting made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
- Fasting is commanded in al-Bakarah.
- Feed 60 people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty continuous fasts..
- Bab-ul-Riayn is the door for fast observing people.
- Tarawih means to rest.
- Battle of Badr was fought in very first of Ramzan on 17th.
- Umar arranged the Namaz-e-Tarawih.
- Month of Ramzan is known as Sayeed us Shahoor.
- Five days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year.
- Wajib means ordained.
- 1st Ashra of Ramzan=Ashra-e-Rehmat.
- 2nd Ashra=Ashra-e-Maghfirat. • 3rd Ashra=Ashra-e-Nijat.

HAJJ

- Hajj means to intend.
- Hajj made compulsory in 9 A.H.
- First Hajj offered in 9 A.H.
- Hajj ordained in Surah Bakr.

- The holy prophet performed only 1 Hajj in 10th A.H.
- There are 3 types of Hajj.
- One tawaf of Kaaba is known as Shoot.
- Tawaf begins from Shoot.
- Number of Jamarat is 3.
- Mosque located in Mina is Kheef.
- At Meekat, Hujjaj assume the state of Ihram.
- Kalima Tauheed is recited during Hajj.
- At Mina the ritual of offering sacrifice is performed
- Jamart-throwing of pebbles, it is performed on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Zul Hajj.
- Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on 9th Zil Hajj.
- Yome-Afra is called to Hajj day.
- Name of the place where the pilgrims go from Arafat: Muzdalifa.
- First structure of Kaaba was built by Adam.
- Ibrahim & Ismail rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago.
- Yum-e-Nahar is called to the Day of Sacrifice.
- Yum e Arafat is 9th Zul Hajj.
- One khutba is recited during Hajj.
- Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- Holy prophet sacrificed 63 camels during hajj.

- Adam and Hazrat Hawa performed the first ever Hajj.
- Running b/w Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee.
- Most important step of Hajj after assuming Ahram is Wuquf.
- Waqoof-e-Arfah is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj
- With the performance of Rami on the 10th Zil-Hajj, the most of the bindings of Hajj on the pilgrim are released.
- Three upright stones are called Jamarat.
- After Waquf the most important step is Tawaf.
- In Hajj there are three obligations (Farz).
- Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to 11th Zil-Hajj.
- Hujjaj stay at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at Muzdalfah, it is called Wuquf.
- Who said that Hajj is greatest of all worships: Imam Malik.
- How many undesirable acts of Ihraam are there: six.
- How many permitted acts of Ihraam are there: Four.
- Prohibitions and restrictions of Ihram are 8.
- The first and the foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is Ihram.
- The first and inner most circle around Ka'ba is Masjid-e-Haram.
- The second circle around Kaba is Makkah Mukaramah.
- The third circle around Kaba is Haram.
- Who firstly fixed boundaries of Haram, the third circle around Kaaba: Adam.
- The fourth circle around Kaba is Mowaqeat.
- The place where no one can advance without putting on Ihram is Mowaqeat.
- Two thousand years before the creation of Adam, Kaba was constructed.
- Angels built Kaba firstly in the universe.
- During the Noah's time Kaaba disappeared due to flood.
- The gate which is the best for the pilgrims to enter in Kaba is Bab-e-Salam.
- Hajr-e-Aswad means black stone.
- Actual color of Hajr-e-Aswad was white.
- The small piece of land b/w Rukn-e-Islam and Rukn-e-Yamani is called Hateem.
- The place where offering prayer is just like offering prayer inside Kaba is Hateem.
- There are five types of Tawaf.
- Hajji go to Al-Multazim after completing the seven rounds.
- Al-Multazim means the place of holding.
- The portion of the wall of Kaba which is b/w its door and Hajr-e-Aswad is called Al-Multazim.
- Sayee is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa.
- After performing Say'ee Hujjaj go to Mina.
- Muzdalfa is a plain.

- Muzdalfa is located b/w Mina & Arafat.
- Muzdalfa is located six miles from Makkah.
- From Mina Muzdalfa is three miles away.
- Muzdalfa is called Sacred Monument in Quran.
- At Muzdalfa Maghrib & Isha prayers are offered together.
- Pebbles are collected from Muzdalfa.
- Jamarat which is nearest to Makkah is called Jamarat-ul-Uqba.
- Smallest Jamarat is Jamarat-al-Sughra.
- Rami is held at Mina.
- Talbiah is stopped after Rami.
- Afrad, Qar‘ran and Tamatae are the types of Hajj.
- Dhulhulaifah is the Meeqat for the people of Pakistan.
- Dhulhulaifah is a point six mile from Madina.

Jobs Test Preparation

PAST PAPERS

Jobs Test Preparation

Paper One (GD-11)**English**

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. ABSORD

- A. Soak
- B. Scarce
- C. Exude
- D. collect

2. ASSEMBLE

- A. adjust
- B. scatter
- C. derange
- D. demolish

3. Nervous

- A. agitated
- B. accurate
- C. calm
- D. composed

Choose the word most similar in meaning to the capitalized ones.

4. Excess:

- A. approach
- B. surplus
- C. access
- D. plain

5. Mute:

- A. refuse
- B. silent
- C. lenient
- D. cautions

Complete the sentences by choosing the most appropriate option, from the given lettered choices (A to D/E) below each.

6. His thirst _____ knowledge left him no leisure for anything else.

- A. in
- B. with
- C. for
- D. over

7. The electrical field produced by a single wire is not very strong, so to increase it, _____ into a coil.

- A. The wire is wound
- B. The wire wound
- C. To wind the wire
- D. By winding the wire.

8. He sings very _____.

- A. heavily
- B. badly
- C. rude
- D. quietly

9. I'm sorry _____ getting angry _____ you yesterday

- A. about off
- B. for .. in
- C. for ... with
- D. in ... on

10. Let's go! I'm _____.

- A. Feed up with waiting
- B. Fed off by waiting
- C. Fedding up wait
- D. Fed off waiting

11. 'Where is Rabia?' _____ to bed'
- A. She is gone
 - B. She has gone
 - C. She goes
 - D. She have gone
12. _____ that women before, but I can't remember where.
- A. I see
 - B. I seen
 - C. I have saw
 - D. I have seen
 - E. I have seeing
13. What time _____ go to the dentist tomorrow?
- A. You must
 - B. You must to
 - C. Have you to
 - D. Do you have to
14. I like the people here _____ very friendly.
- A. She is
 - B. They are
 - C. They is
 - D. It is
 - E. He is
15. I bought these shoes _____
- A. A few days ago
 - B. A few days before
 - C. A few days off
 - D. A few day ago

Questions 16-21 are based on the following passage.

A mother is a person with magnetic charm and is the uncrowned queen of a house who rules her subjects with majesty and power, untainted by politics. To childish imagination she is the epitome of strength and embodiment of courage. She cherishes the fondest hopes and wildest dreams for her children. Her unselfish and limitless love and generous undertaking, mould, nourish and sustain life's complex path from infancy to adolescence. She toils from morn to night and never complains of tiredness. She lavishes her tender care on her children, comforting and shielding them in all difficulties. At the time of sickness she spends many an anxious hour by their bedside by keeping her watchful eyes ever alert, no matter how much laden with sleep they may be.

16. How does a mother rule her subjects?
- A. With love and care
 - B. By spending many an anxious hour
 - C. By keeping her watchful eyes ever alert
 - D. With majesty and power, untainted by politics.
17. What do you understand by the word "Untainted" as used in the above passage?
- A. Untiring
 - B. silent
 - C. lenient
 - D. cautions

18. Select from answer choices a suitable antonym of the word “lavish” used in this passage.
- A. lacking
 - B. boundless
 - C. excessive
 - D. limitless
19. What do you understand by the word “Epitome” as used in to the passage?
- A. A source
 - B. A typical example
 - C. An expression
 - D. A creator
20. Even when laden with sleep, what does a mother do when a children is sick?
- A. Comforting and shielding him or her
 - B. Spends many an anxious hours by the bed side by keeping her watchful eyes ever alert
 - C. Giving her limitless love and affection
 - D. Toils from morn to night.
21. Select from answer choices a suitable synonym of “sustain”
- A. encourage
 - B. keep going
 - C. complete
 - D. bear

Questions 22-26 are based on the following passage.

When I was 11 years old, my only brother, who had just graduated from the college, came home to die. A young man of great talent and promise, he was the pride of my father’s heart.

I recall going into the large darkened prior and finding the casket, mirrors, and pictures all draped in white, and my father seated, pale and immovable. As he took no notice of me, after standing a long while, I climber upon his knee, when he mechanical put his arm about me, and, with my head resting against his beating heart, we both sat in silence, he thinking of the wreck of all his hope in the loss of a dear son, and I wondering what could be said or done to fill the void in his breast. At length he heaved a deep sigh and said “Oh, my daughter, I wish you were a boy!”

Throwing my arms about his neck, I replied: “I will try to be a brother was.”

All that day and far into the night I pondered the problem of boyhood. I thought that the chief thing to be done in order to equal boys was to be learned and courageous. So I decided to study Greek and learn to manage a horse. I learned to leap a fence and ditch on horseback.

I began to study Latin, Greek, and mathematics with a class of boys in the academy, many of whom were older than I. For three years one boy kept his place at the head of the class, and I always stood next. Two prizes were offered in Greek. I strove for one and took the second. One thought alone filled my mind. “Now, “said I, “my father will be satisfied with me.”

I rushed breathless into his office, laid down the New Greek Testament, which was my prize, on his table and exclaimed: "There, got it!" He took up the book, asked me some questions about the class, and, evidently pleased, handed it back to me. Then he kissed me on the forehead and exclaimed with a sigh, "Ah, you should have been a boy!"

22. The best title for this passage is:

- A. Women of the 19th Century
- B. The struggle for Success
- C. The Prize
- D. You should have been a boy

23. The tone of this passage is best stated as

- A. Humorous
- B. Furious
- C. sorrowful
- D. indignant

24. The best meaning of the word "void" is

- A. emptiness
- B. vessel
- C. blood
- D. feeling

25. We can infer that the speaker of this passage will

- A. become angry, depressed, and withdrawn
- B. go to Greece to study its culture
- C. not go to the College
- D. Continue to struggle to be seen as equal to men

26. Which word best describes the father's feelings toward his daughter?

- A. warm
- B. scornful
- C. reproachful
- D. irritated

Questions 27-30 are based on the following passage.

Courses with the numbers 800 or above are open only to graduate students. Certain courses, generally those devoted to introductory material, are numbered 400 for undergraduate students and 600 for graduate students. Courses designed for students seeking a professional degree carry a 500 number for undergraduate students and a 700 number for graduate students.

A full-time graduate student is expected to take courses which total ten to sixteen credit hours. Students holding assistantships are expected to enroll for proportionately fewer hours. A part-time graduate student must register for a minimum of five credit hours.

27. Where would this passage most likely be found?
- A. In an undergraduate catalog
 - B. In a graduate catalog
 - C. In a undergraduate course
 - D. In a graduate course
28. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To inform
 - B. To persuade
 - C. To criticize
 - D. To apologize
29. Which classification of students would be eligible to enroll in mechanical engineering 850?
- A. A graduate student
 - B. A part-time student
 - C. A full-time student
 - D. An undergraduate student
30. If an undergraduate student uses the number 520 to register for an accounting course, what number would a graduate student probably use to register for the same course?
- A. Accounting 520
 - B. Accounting 620
 - C. Accounting 720
 - D. Accounting 820

IT

31. What is shortcut key of decreasing the text size?
- A. Ctrl +]
 - B. Ctrl + [
 - C. Ctrl + R
 - D. Ctrl + D
 - E. Ctrl + %
32. The columns in MS Excel consist of:
- A. Characters
 - B. Numbers
 - C. Symbols
 - D. Names
 - E. Alphabets
33. What is a Macro in MS Excel?
- A. It is a set of instructions
 - B. It deletes merge cells
 - C. It is a type of chart
 - D. It is a statistical function
 - E. None of the above
34. The extension of power point file is:
- A. .doc
 - B. .ppt
 - C. .ptp
 - D. .xls
 - E. .point

35. A data arranged in intelligible form is called:

- A. Program
- B. Software
- C. Information
- D. Alphanumeric data

36. The term “band” means”

- A. Speed at which data travels at communication lines
- B. Capacity of memory
- C. Time required searching an element
- D. Instructions execution time

37. The device which provides display to users, is”

- A. CPU
- B. Printer
- C. Memory Unit
- D. Monitor

38. Operating System is _____ software.

- A. Application
- B. System
- C. Firmware
- D. Package

39. Computer program consists of:

- A. Instructions
- B. Data
- C. Low level language
- D. Codes
- E. Both A and B

40. What is the function of “Save as” in Microsoft office?

- A. It only saves the data
- B. It saves the data without showing the file name
- C. It asks the file name and stores data in the desired location
- D. It only specifies the location of the file
- E. It stores one file in various locations.

Pakistan Studies

41. In 1930, Allama Iqbal presented two-nations theory in:

- A. Delhi
- B. Allahabad
- C. Dhaka
- D. Lahore

42. Name the first president of Pakistan:

- A. Liaqat Ali khan
- B. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- C. Mohammad Ali Bogra
- D. Iskandar Mirza

43. Pakistan got its first constitution in:

- A. 1973
- B. 1956
- C. 1962
- D. 1949

44. When did Sir Syed establish Anglo-Oriental college?

- A. 1873
- B. 1875
- C. 1877
- D. 1879

45. In 1927 Jinnah called a conference of all Muslim leaders. The conference resulted in several demands known as _____

- A. Lucknow Pact
- B. Nehru Report
- C. Fourteen points
- D. Delhi proposals
- E. Round table conference

46. The conflict over water was especially related to which of the following?

- A. Bari-Doab Canal
- B. Chenab
- C. Turbela canal
- D. Hunza spill way
- E. Jhelum

47. Who was the 3rd Governor General of Pakistan?

- A. Sikander Mirza
- B. Liaquat Ali Khan
- C. Khuwaja Nizamuddin
- D. Ghulam Muhammad

48. Which is the most populated city of Sindh?

- A. Karachi
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Larkana
- D. Sukkur
- E. Sibi

49. Pakistan received only _____ industrial units out of 921 units in united India.

- A. 32
- B. 34
- C. 36
- D. 38
- E. 40

50. In mountainous areas of Pakistan, people make their living through agriculture and:

- A. Poultry farming
- B. Fisheries
- C. Mining
- D. Tourism

Islamiat

51. The Tasbeeh of Subhana Rabi-al-Azeem is recited in:

- A. Sajda
- B. Rakuh
- C. Qa'ada
- D. All of the above

52. Who was the First Caliph of Islamic State?

- A. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
- B. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
- C. Hazrat Umar (R.A)
- D. Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)

53. The longest Surah in the Holy Quran is:

- A. Surah Al Falq
- B. Surah Al Nass
- C. Surah Al Imran
- D. Surah Al Baqra

54. On which place, first Wahi was descended

- A. Sore Cave
- B. Hira Cave
- C. Khana-e-Ka'aba
- D. None of the above

55. In which surah Bismillah has occurred twice?

- A. Namal
- B. Al Tauba
- C. Al Nas
- D. Al Noor

Mathematics

56. What is smallest integer divisible by both 25 and 30?

- A. 60
- B. 150
- C. 120
- D. 125
- E. 190

57. A prize of Rs. 240 is divided between two persons. If one person receives Rs. 180, then what is the difference between the amounts received by the two persons?

- A. Rs. 30
- B. Rs. 60
- C. Rs. 120
- D. Rs. 210
- E. Rs. 420

58. Find the radius of a circle whose circumference is 308 m?

- A. 49 m
- B. 51 m
- C. 90 m
- D. 35 m
- E. 40 m

59. Simplify: $(2x - 3) - [(4x + 7) - (5x - 2)]$

- A. $3x - 12$
- B. $-3x - 12$
- C. $2x + 12$
- D. $-2x + 12$
- E. x

60. A man spent $\frac{3}{5}$ of his savings and was still left with Rs 2,000.

What were his initial savings?

- A. Rs. 4000
- B. Rs. 5000
- C. Rs. 6000
- D. Rs. 7000

61. The chemical Formula of Gold is:

- A. Al
- B. Gd
- C. Au
- D. W

62. Durand line which divides the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan is as long as:

- A. 2282 – km
- B. 2272 – km
- C. 2262 – km
- D. 2252 - km

63. Which of the following country was hit by Mother of all Bombs (MOAB) in April 2017?

- A. Iraq
- B. Syria
- C. Afghanistan
- D. North Korea

64. People of Turkey voted for _____ in referendum in April, 2017.

- A. Presidential form of Government
- B. Parliamentary form of Government
- C. Dictatorship
- D. Technocrat Government

65. The person who inhale smoke of cigarette indirectly is known as:

- A. Lazy Smoker
- B. Inactive smoker
- C. Inert Smoker
- D. Passive Smoker

66. When moon seems to be getting big that moon is called:

- A. Quarter moon
- B. Waning moon
- C. Full moon
- D. Waxing moon

67. All those reactions which release heat are called:

- A. Endothermic reaction
- B. Exothermic reaction
- C. Condensation reaction
- D. Oxidation reaction

68. When meteors enter in earth it burns with light due to _____.

- A. Earth has more temperature
- B. Air present between space and earth
- C. Friction produce by rapid motion
- D. Friction produce between meteors and earth

69. Which one of the following actions is involuntary?

- A. Walking
- B. Talking
- C. Running
- D. Pumping of blood

70. _____ is the path through which electric current passes.

- A. Electric Change

- B. Electric route
- C. Electric circuit
- D. Electric arc

71. _____ is the smallest particle of matter.

- A. Molecule
- B. Atom
- C. Compound
- D. Free radical

Translation

People scare from the name of exams, but I used to laugh on their scares. At the end what is exam? Two conditions are there: Either "Fail or Pass". If did not qualify this year then better luck next year. I used to say my friends and classmates as exams days coming near their mind become unconscious. And that there was no tension of exam before nor does not care after exams, collection of candidate's variety of circumstances and various imaginations. These are the things from our heart will not be fulfill, it seems, all the time exams should run, but condition for study and remember syllabus should remove

ESSAY

"The powers and the responsibility of youth."

(250-300 words)

Youth are the main assets and weapon for any developing nation. They are the main horse of chariot in building the nation and in strengthening the pillars of the state. Youth are the role model for their nations. They play constructive and organized characters in bringing revolutions.

Youth can be perceived as a bridge which connect and tie up the relationships among the nations and countries. Youth share majority of their representations in every forum; be it major events; conferences; Olympics; games and ideas related to cultural exchange program; that alleviate tensions, hostilities, h

Hatred and misconceptions among different countries. In short, they are the best mediators and game changer as well.

In the current scenario, the politics provides the best platform to the youth in awaking the

Nations from slumber. The youth are highly influenced towards politics and their role highly significant in the formation of the government because the majority of the vote casters belong to youth level. Without their struggles, any country will turn into anarchy state. However, they can be very rhetoric and anti-government if they found status quo getting involved in corruption,

mismanagement and lacking seriousness. The wave of "Arab Spring" changed the history and long lasting autocracy has gone with the wind. The ending was impossible without the demonstration of youth. Due to their efforts, the conventional ruling system resulted into modern form of government - Democracy. This blessing could be achieved only with the voices of youth who stand together.

Youth can be the heroic figure of any country. The power and the responsibility of youth are beyond the imagination of any ruling government. Youth can make or break any fragments and anyone's future because youth are much stronger than military power and nuclear power.

Jobs Test Preparation

Paper Two (OM-11)

1. Drinking of hard water causes:
- A. Stomach disease
 - B. Cardiac disease
 - C. Brain disease
 - D. Liver disease
2. Weight of hydrogen is:
- A. 1 gm
 - B. 2 gm
 - C. 3 gm
 - D. 4 gm
3. A car is taking a turn on a level road. It may be turned because of the:
- A. Reaction of the ground
 - B. Frictional force
 - C. Weight
 - D. Lack of centripetal force
4. The diamond is used to cut glass or in making
- A. Three dimensional structure
 - B. Un reactivity of glass
 - C. Hardness
 - D. Shine
5. A particle that has no charge, no mass and can charged particle is called
- A. Electron
 - B. Positron
 - C. Proton
 - D. Photon
6. Like Poles _____ each other.
- A. Attract
 - B. Repel
 - C. Attraction then repel
 - D. Repel then attract
7. Plants that have covered seeds are classified as:
- A. Gymnosperms
 - B. Angiosperms
- C. Horsetails
- D. Ground pines
8. The density of water is:
- A. Same at all temperatures
 - B. Maximum at 4 C
 - C. Minimum at 4 C
 - D. Maximum at 0 C
9. A pond of water appears less deep than it really is.
- This is because of the phenomenon of:
- A. Refraction
 - B. Reflection
 - C. Diffraction
 - D. Induction
10. In a dark room a red flag illuminated with blue light, will appear:
- A. Red
 - B. Magenta
 - C. Blue
 - D. Black
11. The gas commonly used in the manufacture of fizzy aerated drinks of:
- A. Carbon monoxide
 - B. Carbon dioxide
 - C. Sulphur dioxide
 - D. Nitrogen oxide
12. Out of the plants given below, the one with lowest food value is:
- A. Soyabean
 - B. Banana
 - C. Rice
 - D. Wheat

13. A small and a large rain drops are falling though air:

- A. The small drop will evaporate
- B. The large drop moves faster
- C. The small drop moves faster
- D. Both move with the same speed

14. The rock salt is the major source of:

- A. Potassium
- B. Sodium
- C. Lithium
- D. Cesium

15. Gelatin is added to ice-cream to:

- A. Fasten Freezing
- B. Avoid crystal information
- C. Give flavor
- D. Give taste

Antonyms

16. Plenty

- A. Scarcity
- B. Less
- C. Supply
- D. Offer

17. Anxiety:

- A. concern
- B. Apprehension
- C. Composure
- D. Foreboding

18. Paradox

- A. Accepted opinion
- B. Axiom
- C. Contradiction
- D. Enigma

19. Havoc

- A. Festival
- B. disease
- C. ruin
- D. sea battle

20. The same symptoms that occur _____ occur with cocaine.

- A. Amphetamines can
- B. With amphetamines can
- C. So amphetamines
- D. With amphetamines they

21. The results of the current experiment appear to be more consistent than _____ the results of any previous tests.

- A. Them
- B. Were
- C. They were
- D. Were they

22. The population of the earth is increasing at a tremendous rate _____ out of control.

- A. They have become
- B. Are soon going to be
- C. Soon will be
- D. Why it will be

23. A camel _____ 30 gallons of water in ten minutes.

- A. Can drink
- B. It can drink
- C. A large drink of
- D. With a drink of

24. Only for a short period of time _____ run at top speed

- A. Cheetah
- B. Do cheetah
- C. That a cheetah can
- D. can

25. _____ variety of flowers in the show, from simple carnations to the most exquisite roses.

- A. A wide
- B. There were a wide
- C. Was there
- D. Many

26. In MS-Excel ____ symbol is used for Auto sum.

- A. *
- B. £
- C. Ω
- D. €

27. ____ is very suitable for numerical as well as graphical presentation.

- A. MS Excel
- B. MS Access
- C. MS Power Point
- D. MS Word

28. ____ is used for particularly for documentation.

- A. MS Excel
- B. MS Access
- C. MS Power Point
- D. MS Word

29. In MS Word, ____ is used for

- A. Alignment text right
- B. Alignment text left
- C. Justify
- D. Center

30. The option of mail merge is used in

- A. MS Excel
- B. MS Access
- C. MS Power Point
- D. MS Word

31. Which one is used for presentation of document?

- A. MS Excel
- B. MS Power Point
- C. MS Word
- D. All

32. In MS Power Point F5 is used

- A. To save the file
- B. To import file
- C. For slide show
- D. For print preview

33. Which of the following is an absolute cell reference

- A. !A!1
- B. \$A\$!
- C. A1

34. The slide in Power Point that is used to introduce the tone for the presentation is called

- A. Table slide
- B. Graph slide
- C. Bullet slide
- D. Title slide

35. The short cut for past command

- A. Ctrl + V
- B. Ctrl + X
- C. Alt + X
- D. Shift + alt + x

36. Misspelled word can be correct by ____

- A. Green
- B. Red
- C. blue
- D. Yellow

Pakistan Study

37. Muslim League was established in

- A. 1905
- B. 1906
- C. 1907
- D. 1908

38. Quaid Presented his historical fourteen points in

- A. 1928
- B. 1929
- C. 1930
- D. 1931

39. In which constitution of Pakistan was declared republic
A. 1935
B. 1956
C. 1973
D. 1962
40. Which kind of system of government was introduced in 1973 constitution?
A. Presidential
B. Parliamentary
C. Basic democracy
41. The Sui city is famous for _____
A. Natural gas
B. Coal gas
C. Copper
D. Sulphur
42. Sir Syed was convinced that Hindus can never be friend of Muslim when
A. Congress was formed
B. Govt declared Nagri script as official
C. Govt declared Hindi as official language
D. None
43. When the partition of Bengal was demolished
A. 1912
B. 1913
C. 1910
D. 1911
44. Who led the Shimla deputation
A. Sir agha khan
B. M.A Johar
C. N Waqarul Mulk
D. N.Saleem Ullah
45. who ordered to open fire at Jallianwala Bagh gathering
A. Viceroy Dyer
B. General James
C. Governor general Dyer
D. General Dyer
46. Who called off non-cooperation movement
A. M.A Jinnah
B. Gandhi
C. MA Johar
D. Shoukat Ali
47. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) belonged to ___ tribe of Quraish
A. Bani Tamem
B. Banu Ummya
C. Banu Asad
D. Banu Hashim
48. The basic duty of Hazrat Jibrael (A.S) is
A. To bring rain
B. Provide food
C. Take the message of Allah to prophets
D. Take the message of Allah to people
49. Identify the person upon whom zakat may be bestowed
A. Debtors
B. Travels
C. Miskeens who have no property
D. All of them
50. Who was the commander of the non-Muslim in battle of Badr
A. Abu Safyan
B. Abu Jahl
C. Khalid bin Waleed
D. Utbah
51. Bait-Rezwana was made to take the revenge of
A. Hazrat Hamzah
B. Hazrat Usman
C. Hazrat Ali
D. Hazrat Umar

Translation

In the fifth and Sixth centuries, mankind stood on the verge of chaos. It seemed that the civilization which had taken four thousand years to grow had started crumbling. At this point in time, Allah Almighty raised a prophet from among themselves who was to lift the humanity from their ignorance into the light of faith.

ESSAY

Write Essay on Social Media (250-300) words

Social Media

Social media plays a big role in our lives today. We have the access to any kind of information at just a button push away. Anything that is so vastly expanded has both positives and negatives related to it. The power of social media is very high and has its effects on each individual. It is difficult to imagine our lives with social media today and we do pay a price for excessive use.

Social media allows the social growth of the society and also helps many businesses. It provides tools like social media marketing that can reach a millions of potential clients. We can easily access information and get news through social media. Social media is a great tool for creating awareness about any social cause. Employers can reach out to potential job seekers. It can help many an individuals to have social growth and interaction with the world without having any hitch. Many people use social media to make themselves heard to the higher authorities. It can also help you meet like-minded people.

Many psychiatrists believe that social media is a single most factor causing depression and anxiety in people. It is also a cause of poor mental growth in children. Increased use of social media can lead to poor sleeping patterns. There are many other negative effects like cyber bullying, body image issues etc. as well. There is an increased 'Fear of Missing out' (FOMO) at an all-time high in youth because of social media.

One must carefully weigh the positives and the negatives before engaging excessively in social media. If used in the correct way social media can be a boon for mankind.

Paper Three (GD-07)

Find similar relationship (analogy) in pair of words given in the options as in:

1. ATOM: MICROSCOPE

- A. Tape: Microphone
- B. Planet: Telescope
- C. Submarine: Periscope
- D. Doctor: Stethoscope

2. DEARTH: GLUT

- A. Flood: Deluge
- B. Lack: Surplus
- C. Width: Girth
- D. Parcel: Postage

Complete the Proverb:

3. "Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy, wealthy and

- A. Smart
- B. Unwise
- C. Wise
- D. Divine

4. Complete the proverb: "The best things in life are:"

- A. Free
- B. Expensive
- C. Cheap
- D. Difficult to get

5. Elements are grouped together according to their atomic number in a table. What is this table called?

- A. Periodic Table
- B. Atomic Table
- C. Table of Elements
- D. Molecular Table

6. The main constituent of Biogas is:

- A. Methane
- B. Hydrogen

- C. Oxygen
- D. Carbon Dioxide

7. Deficiency of Iodine causes which of the following diseases?

- A. Dental Cavities
- B. Scurvy
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Goiter

8. Lock Jaw, i.e. difficulty in opening the mouth, is a symptom of:

- A. Cholera
- B. Plague
- C. Diphtheria
- D. Tetanus

9. Which of the following glands secretes tears in human body?

- A. Pituitary
- B. Thyroid
- C. Lachrymal
- D. None of these

10. Which of the following group of animals are called Herbivore?

- A. That feed on meat and plants
- B. That live in water
- C. That feed on plants and their products
- D. That feed on meat oil

11. The equation $E = mc^2$ is associated with:

- A. Albert Einstein
- B. Isaac Newton
- C. Michael Faraday
- D. Johannes Kepler

12. Who discovered X-rays?

- A. Priestly
- B. Roentgen
- C. Madame Curie
- D. Alexander Fleming

13. How many spark plugs are needed in a diesel engine?
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 6
 - D. None of these
14. Animals that capture and kill living animals for food are called:
- A. Scavengers
 - B. Parasites
 - C. Predators
 - D. Mammals
15. In the field of computers what is BASIC (Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code)?
- A. A programming language
 - B. A Software
 - C. Software coding
 - D. A basic course in computers
16. What is used in a computer to protect a network server from damage by those who log into it?
- A. Antivirus
 - B. Firewall
 - C. Gateway
 - D. Flow Control
17. PDF is a text format designed by Adobe. What does the abbreviation PDF stand for?
- A. Published document
 - B. Pure document format
 - C. Portable document format
 - D. Printable document format
18. In MS Word home key moves the cursor to the:
- A. Beginning of the document
 - B. Beginning of the paragraph
 - C. Beginning of the screen
 - D. Beginning of the line
19. In MS word “Ctrl + Page” is used to move the cursor:
- A. One paragraph down
 - B. One page down
 - C. One line down
 - D. One screen down
20. By defaults, on which page is the Header or the footer printed?
- A. On the first page
 - B. On the alternate page
 - C. On every page
 - D. None of these
21. With which view can you see how texts and graphics appear on the printed page?
- A. Normal
 - B. Print layout
 - C. outline
 - D. web layout
22. “Ctrl + C” is used to”
- A. Copy the selected text
 - B. Cut the selected text
 - C. Print the selected text
 - D. Paste the selected text
23. The software which contains rows and columns is called:
- A. Database
 - B. Drawing
 - C. Spreadsheet
 - D. Word Process
24. What is the keyboard shortcut for creating a chart from the selected cell range?
- A. F2
 - B. F4
 - C. F8
 - D. F11
25. In MS Excel if you accidentally erased a record on the sheet what command can be used to restore it immediately?
- A. Insert
 - B. Copy
 - C. Undo
 - D. Replace

26. Which one of the following bodies of the UN deals with refugee Issues?
A. UNHCR
B. OHCHR
C. UNESCO
D. UNITAR
27. Prime Minister recently visited Switzerland to attend the world economic forum. Name the capital of Switzerland?
A. Davos
B. Zurich
C. Geneva
D. Beme
28. Which of the following is not the official language of the UN?
A. Arabic
B. Chinese
C. Spanish
D. German
29. Which prominent African country has rejoined the African union (AU) after a period of almost 33 years?
A. Algeria
B. Congo
C. Morocco
D. Senegal
30. Which of the following African countries is not a member of OIC?
A. Angola
B. Mozambique
C. Gambia
D. Mauritania
31. Sir Ganga Ram, in whose name the Ganga ram hospital exists in Lahore, was by education a/an:
A. Doctor
B. Lawyer
C. Engineer
D. None of these
32. The character of James bond was created by which famous novelist?
A. Sir Arthur Conon Doyle
B. Harold Robbins
C. Ian Fleming
D. Charles dickens
33. Kahlil Gibran, was a famous essayist, poet and philosopher. To which country did he belong?
A. Egypt
B. Lebanon
C. Algeria
D. Jordan
34. The famous Muslim historian and thinker, Ibn Khuldoon was born in:
A. Syria
B. Egypt
C. Tunisia
D. Iraq
35. Manama is the capital of which Asian Country?
A. Laos
B. Cambodia
C. Bahrain
D. Kuwait
36. International Civil aviation organization (ICAO) has its headquarters in:
A. Vienna, Austria
B. Toronto, Canada
C. Montreal, Canada
D. Ottawa, Canada
37. A person is called ambidextrous when he:
A. Can do his work with left hand
B. Is able to use right and left hand equally well
C. Can hear from a long distance
D. None of these

38. Who is the current Chairman of the Special Committee of the parliament on Kashmir?
- A. Mushahid Hussain Syed
 - B. Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman
 - C. Syed Khurshid Shah
 - D. Muhammad Birjees Tahir
39. what does OIC stand for?
- A. Organization of Islamic Cooperation
 - B. Organization of Islamic Conference
 - C. Organization of Islamic collaboration
 - D. Organization of Islamic community
40. The Wakhan Corridor located to the north of Pakistan belongs to:
- A. Pakistan
 - B. Turkmenistan
 - C. Tajikistan
 - D. Afghanistan

PASSAGE

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 41 to 45.

“Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about Dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man’s superiority over them that we kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.”

41. It is clear from the passage that dolphins:
- A. Don’t want to be with us as much as we want to be with them.
 - B. Are proven to be less intelligent than once thought.
 - C. Have a reputation for being friendly to humans.
 - D. Are capable of learning a language and communicating with humans.
42. The fact that the writer of the passage thinks that we can kill dolphins more easily than they can kill us.
- A. Means that they are better adapted to their environment that we are.
 - B. Shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated form of communication.
 - C. Proves that dolphins are a more intelligent species of the sea.
 - D. Does not mean that we are superior to them.
43. One can infer from the passage that:
- A. Dolphins are more abundant in some areas of the world.
 - B. Communications is the most fascinating aspect of dolphins.
 - C. Dolphins have skills that no other living creatures have such as the ability to thinks.

D. Dolphins have some social traits that are similar to those of humans.

44. What is the synonym of “Complex”?

- A. Simple
- B. Complicated
- C. Discernible
- D. homogeneous

45. What is the antonym of “Remarkable”?

- A. Inconsequential
- B. Phenomenal
- C. Pre-eminent
- D. Talked about

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

46. Angel Falls are the highest waterfalls in the world. In which country are they located?

- A. Zambia
- B. USA
- C. Kenya
- D. Venezuela

47. Nelson Mandela remained the leader of the ANC, which is the ruling party of South Africa. What does ANC stands for?

- A. African Nationalist Congress
- B. Ankatha National Congress
- C. African Nationalist Community
- D. African National Congress

48. The fighter aircraft JF-17 Thunder is produced by Pakistan in the collaboration with:

- A. Turkey
- B. China
- C. France
- D. Malaysia

49. Mahmoud Abbas, who recently visited Pakistan, is the president of:

- A. United Arab Emirates
- B. The state of Palestine
- C. Bahrain

D. Maldives

50. Josip Broz Tito was one of the founding leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement. He was the president of:

- A. Serbia
- B. Russia
- C. Yugoslavia
- D. Czechoslovakia

51. After the membership of Egypt was suspended by the Arab League in 1979, the Arab league headquarter shifted to:

- A. Saudi Arabia
- B. Algeria
- C. Tunisia
- D. Morocco

52. Which one of the following leaders led the Taliban during their rise to power in Afghanistan?

- A. Osama bi laden
- B. Baitullah Mehsud
- C. Mullah Muhammad Omar
- D. Engineer Gulbudin Hekmatyar

53. How many sides does a 'prism' have?
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7
54. The father of former President Barrack Obama, belonged to:
A. Canada
B. Kenya
C. Indonesia
D. Ethiopia
55. The famous book on statecraft "the Prince" was written by"
A. Machiavelli
B. Plato
C. Winston Churchill
D. Lord Macaulay
56. Who was the first batsman to hit 6 sixes in an over in International Cricket?
A. Garfield Sobers
B. Yuvraj Singh
C. Shahid Afridi
D. Hercehelle Gibbs
57. Of the following, which bowler has the best bowling average (run conceded per wicket)?
A. Wasim Akram
B. Imran Khan
C. Waqar Younis
D. Shabbier Ahmad
58. What is the indirect form of: He said, "Good morning, can you help me."
A. He wished him good morning and asked whether he could help him.
B. He said good morning and asked him to help him.
C. He said good morning and asked whether he could be helped.
D. He exclaimed good morning and wished if he could help him.
59. What is the indirect form of: She said, "Goodbye friend."
A. She bade goodbye to her friend
B. She said goodbye to her friend
C. She told her friend good bye.
D. Goodbye friend was what she told him.
60. Following the establishment of the one unit, when was the Lahore high court redesigned as high court of west Pakistan?
A. 14 Oct 1955
B. 23 March 1955
C. 14 August 1955
D. None of these
61. who is the chief justice of the Lahore high court?
A. Justice Saqib Nisar
B. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah
C. Justice Ijaz-ul-Ahsan
D. Justice Shahid Hamid
62. What is the retirement age of a high court judge?
A. 57 years
B. 60 years
C. 62 years
D. 65 years
63. Which one of the following is least like the others?
A. Bottle
B. Funnel
C. Cup
D. Tub
64. If you rearrange the letter "RAPIS" you would get the name of a well-known:
A. Country
B. Animal
C. City
D. Ocean

65. When did Nawaz Sharif became the chief minister of Punjab?
A. 1984
B. 1985
C. 1986
D. 1987
66. Who was the first governor of West Pakistan?
A. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
B. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani
C. Ghulam Mustafa Khar
D. Malik Amir Muhammad Khan
67. Who became the prime minister of Pakistan in June 2004, after Zafarullah Khan Jamali?
A. Malik Meraj Khalid
B. Shaukat Aziz
C. Muhammad Mian Soomro
D. Chaudhary Shujaat Hussain
68. Which amendment of the 1973 Constitution enhanced the powers of the president substantially, including powers to dissolve the national assembly if conditions in the country did not permit functioning of the federal government?
A. 8th
B. 13th
C. 17th
D. 18th
69. Gomal Zam dam is located in:
A. Balochistan
B. Gilgit Baltistan
C. Sindh
D. Khyber Pakhtoonkha
70. M9 (Motorway) is between:
A. Pindi Bhattian to Faisalabad
B. Multan to Dera Ghazi Khan
C. Karachi to Hyderabad
D. Ratodero to Gwadar
71. Under the Indus Water Treaty the use of which rivers was allocated to Pakistan?
A. Indus, Jhelum, Sutlej
B. Jhelum, Chenab, Beas
C. Indus, Jhelum, Ravi
D. Indus, Jhelum, Chenab
72. Who was given the title of “Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity”?
A. Mohan Lal Karamchand Gandhi
B. Jawarharlal Nehru
C. Quaid-e-Azam
D. Sir Syed Ahemd khan
73. Which one of the following politicians has served as the deputy prime minister of Pakistan?
A. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
B. Zafarullah khan Jamali
C. Nurul Amin Khan
D. Chaudhary Pervez Elahi
74. The concept of the army acting in aid of the civil power, is provided for in which article of the 1973 constitution?
A. 245
B. 251
C. 257
D. 270
75. In which year did the infamous Jallianwala bag massacre take place?
A. 1915
B. 1919
C. 1923
D. 1927
76. Name the Director General of the Inter Services public relations (ISPR).
A. Lt. Gen Asim Bajwa
B. Maj. Gen Asif Ghafoor
C. Maj. Gen Suhail Khan
D. None of these

77. The facility of GSP plus, to give a boost to exports from Pakistan, has been given by:
A. The USA
B. WTO
C. EU
D. SAARC

78. Which city is known as the Manchester of Pakistan?
A. Lahore
B. Sahiwal
C. Gujranwala
D. Faisalabad

Translation:

The ideology of Pakistan was based on the fundamental principle that the Muslims are an independent nation. Any Attempt to get them merge their national and political identity will be strongly resisted.

ESSAY

Write Essay on Corruption 250-300 words

Corruption:

Corruption is a slow poison which kills the constitution, the society and the economy of developing nations. In other words corruption is one of the biggest challenges faced in the contemporary world which clearly shows the difference between good and bad government,. The factors that driving corruption and the effects of corruption can vary widely. Sometimes mishandling of policy, may lead to catastrophic situation, where it harms the various sectors of the developing countries.

Corruption is found almost everywhere and on everything, starting from paying bribes to civil servants for his favor of work to the leading politicians and bureaucrats use the public power to their personal end. Corruption attacks the morality of the justice that damages the society. Corruption includes bribes, trading insider, electoral fraud, embezzlement, patronage, conflicts of interest etc.

The evidence from the developing world tells us there are only few countable developing countries that have low corruption levels. Most of the developing countries have are very close relationship between corruption and investment and growth.

Political corruption mainly takes places in high level of political system, usually decision-makers. They do this while implementing any law or order by the name of common people these corruptions takes place. Both political and bureaucratic corruption have distinction in their needs and implementing it. Political corruption takes place at top management but bureaucratic corruption takes at lower levels of state.

It is the responsibility of every individuals to work jointly with the government institutions to make Pakistan a corruption-free country. Corruption will not prevail in the society until deserving peoples are given their rights.

Paper Four (OM-07)

Choose the appropriate preposition

1. Dr. Hoker is very good ____ children

- A. by
- B. of
- C. with
- D. from

2. He is capable _____ being an excellent student.

- A. of
- B. for
- C. to
- D. with

3. I'm not accustomed ____ being interrupted

- A. of
- B. for
- C. to
- D. with

4. I don't see why he is not unkind _____ his brother.

- A. of
- B. at
- C. with
- D. so

5. He was sick ____ hunger. He hadn't eaten anything for two days.

- A. by
- B. at
- C. with
- D. from

Choose the appropriate pronouns to complete the sentences.

6. When the little boy grabbed the lizard, _____ tail broke off in ____ hand

- A. It's/his
- B. Its/his

C. Its/he's

D. It's/one's

7. A baby learns by meaning of words as _____ are spoken by others and later uses _____ in sentences.

- A. Their/they
- B. They/them
- C. They/themselves
- D. It/them

In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect and mark your answer.

8. Tania said to her friend. "Can you lend me an umbrella?"

- A. Please give me an umbrella Tania requested her friend.
- B. Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella
- C. Will you lend me your umbrella? Tania asked her friend?
- D. Tania asked her friend to give her an umbrella.

9. My friend requested me to bring him a sandwich.

- A. He said, "My friend please bring me a sandwich.
- B. My friend said, "Will you bring me a sandwich.
- C. 'Please bring me a sandwich', said my friend.
- D. 'Please bring my friend a sandwich', said he

10. She said to me children, "you mustn't play with fire.

- A. She told the children they were not to play with fire.
- B. She told the children that they mustn't play with fire.
- C. She told the children not to play with fire.
- D. She told the children they are not to play with fire.

Choose the word which is closest in meaning to the word provided.

11. Revel

- A. To resist
- B. Enjoy
- C. Annoy
- D. Envy

12. Sumptuous

- A. Delititious
- B. Gorgeous
- C. Perilous
- D. Luxurious

13. REEL

- A. Whirl
- B. Fish
- C. Hit
- D. Mistake

14. Inscrutable

- A. Difficult
- B. Mysterious
- C. Inflexible
- D. Wary

15. Difficult

- A. Delirious
- B. Covered
- C. Dismay
- D. Confuse

Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite to the word provided

16. Malodorous

- A. Acrid
- B. Pungent
- C. Fragrant
- D. Delicious

17. Expound

- A. Besmirch
- B. Confuse
- C. Confine
- D. Condemn

18. Pique

- A. Value
- B. Gally
- C. smooth
- D. Soothe

19. Abate

- A. Free
- B. Augment
- C. Provoke
- D. Wane

20. Dearth

- A. Lack
- B. Poverty
- C. Abundance
- D. Foreign

21. When Choudhry Rehmat Ali issued the pamphlet "Now or Never" in 1933, where was he studying?

- A. Cambridge
- B. Oxford
- C. Aligarh
- D. Harvard

22. International Children's Day is observed on _____?
A. 20 February
B. 1st June
C. 1st March
D. 20 November
23. In which year was OIC founded?
A. 1970
B. 1975
C. 1980
D. 1960
24. Hockey was introduced in the Asian Games in?
A. 1958 in Tokyo
B. 1966 in Bangkok
C. 1962 in Jakarta
D. 1970 in Bangkok
25. OIC changed its name Organization of the Islamic Conference to Organization of Islamic Cooperation in
A. 1991
B. 1999
C. 2001
D. 2011
26. The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is located in
A. Islamabad, Pakistan
B. New Delhi, India
C. Kathmandu, Nepal
D. Colombo, Sri Lanka
27. Which country (by electorate) is the world's Largest democracy?
A. by
B. of
C. with
D. from
28. The headquarter of Transparency International is in
A. Amsterdam
B. Geneva
C. London
D. Berlin
29. The Great Wall of China is about _____ KM long.
A. 18,196
B. 19,196
C. 20,196
D. 21,196
30. Kansal International Airport on an artificial island is located in.
A. China
B. Japan
C. South Korea
D. North Korea
31. The Famous waterfall, Iguzau falls, is located on the border of
A. United states and Canada
B. Chile and Portugal
C. Argentina and Brazil
D. Paraguay and Uruguay
32. Qantas is an airline of _____
A. Saudi Arabia
B. Australia
C. UAE
D. Malaysia
33. The temple of Heaven, a religious building, is located in
A. Edinburgh
B. Rome
C. Beijing
D. Shanghai
34. The Nobel Prize has been awarded in _____ fields
A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 8

35. The second largest continent (by area) of the world is
A. Asia
B. Europe
C. Africa
D. North America
36. The North-South gas pipeline will transport LNG from
A. Karachi to Lahore
B. Lahore to Karachi
C. Gwadar to Karachi
D. Gwadar to Sukkur
37. Nandipur power plant is located in
A. Lahore
B. Sahiwal
C. Gujranwala
D. Bahawalpur
38. The first Shaheed female pilot of Pakistan air force is
A. Ayesha Farooq
B. Saba Khan
C. Mariam Mukhtiar
D. None of these
39. Dr. Abdul Salam won Nobel Prize for the year 1979 in the field of
A. Physics
B. Chemistry
C. Mathematics
D. Economics
40. The Jhumpir wind power plant is located in ____ District
A. Karachi
B. Badin
C. Thatta
D. Khuzdar
41. Who serves as the acting president in the absence of president?
A. Prime Minister
B. Speaker National Assembly
C. Chairman Senate
D. Foreign Rawalpindi
42. The Head office of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) is in ____?
A. Karachi
B. Lahore
C. Islamabad
D. Rawalpindi
43. Total Numbers of seats in national assembly of Pakistan are ____
A. 306
B. 326
C. 332
D. 342
44. The first president of All India Muslim League were ____
A. Sir Saleemullah
B. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
C. Sir Aga Khan
D. Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai
45. The largest source of electricity generation in Pakistan is ____
A. Thermal
B. Hydal
C. Wind
D. Solar
46. The first Pakistani woman to scale Mount Everest is ____
A. Saba Khan
B. Samina Baig
C. Ayesha Ishaq
D. Shiza Bilal
47. Pakistan national tree is ____
A. Neem
B. Peepul
C. Sheesham
D. Deodar

48. The objective resolution of Pakistan was passed on _____
- March 12, 1948
 - August 12, 1948
 - March 12, 1949
 - August 12, 1949
49. _____ allowed East India company to reside and build factories in Surat.
- Jahangir
 - Humayun
 - Akbar
 - Shah Jahan
50. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline was officially inaugurated on _____
- March 11, 2013
 - March 13, 2013
 - March 15, 2013
 - March 17, 2013
51. How many Foreign Personalization got Nishan-e-Pakistan?
- 22
 - 24
 - 26
 - None of these
52. Pakistan on 23rd, may 2019 successfully conducted a “training launch” of a ballistic missile _____ capable of carrying both nuclear and conventional warheads up to _____ kilometers.
- Shaheen I, 1,200 Kilometers
 - Shaheen II 1,500 Kilometers
 - Ghori II, 1,800 Kilometers
 - Al, Khalid, 1,300 kilometers
53. Which country stopped issuing visas for all categories to Pakistanis recently in May 2019?
- Bangladesh
 - UK
 - United States
 - India
54. Mohmand Dam Will irrigate _____ acres of Land?
- 19,100 acres
 - 18,100 acres
 - 15,100 acres
 - None of these
55. PM Khan has given nod to the youth development program named?
- Wazir-i-Azam Students Programme (WASP)
 - Wazir-i-Azam Kamyab Naujawan Programme (WAKNP)
 - PM Laptop scheme (PLS)
 - None
56. Which Pakistani doctor selected for “Rolex awards for enterprise 2019”?
- Rubina Khan
 - Sara Saeed
 - Maria Gul
 - Nazia Farhad
57. Name of the youngest Pakistani-origin teen who becomes councilor in UK?
- Hamid Zulfiqar
 - Hasnain Sarwar
 - Zahid Ashraf
 - Zafur khalid
58. As per world happiness report 2019, which is the worlds happiest country?
- Ireland
 - England
 - Canada
 - Finland
59. President Trump has effectively banned U.S companies from doing business with _____?
- Huawei
 - Samsung
 - Nokia
 - None of these

60. Which Country will host AFC Asian Cup 2023?

- A. China
- B. South Korea
- C. India
- D. Qatar

61. In Hajj, touching the black stone, is called

- A. Istilam
- B. Sayee
- C. Ramee
- D. Tawaf

62. The first migration of the Companies and relatives of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was to?

- A. Makkah
- B. Madina
- C. Ethiopia
- D. Baghdad

63. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is called with the name Ahmed_____ in Surah

- A. Ya-Seen
- B. Muhammad
- C. Saff
- D. Muzzammil

64. Muhammad is the messenger of Allah is stated in Surah

- A. Ya-Seen
- B. Muhammad
- C. Muzzamil
- D. Faith

65. Allah says, wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are mothers of believed is Surah _____

- A. Aal-e-Imran
- B. Ya-seen
- C. Muhammad
- D. Ahzaab

66. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent his messengers to the kings beyond Arabia

calling them to Islam. In order to authenticate the credentials of his messengers a ___ scale was made.

- A. Golden
- B. Silver
- C. Metallic
- D. Wooden

67. In the battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected _____ skillful archers to stay on a mountain (side).

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 50

68. What was the relation between Prophet Moosa (A.S) and Prophet Haroon (A.S)?

- A. Prophet Moosa (A.S) was father of Prophet Haroon (A.S)
- B. Prophet Haroon (A.S) was father of Prophet Moosa (A.S)
- C. Brothers
- D. Cousins

69. Baitul Mamoor is on ___ heaven.

- A. 3rd
- B. 4th
- C. 6th
- D. 7th

70. Mosque of _____ was demolished by prophet.

- A. Quba
- B. Harmain
- C. Nabavi
- D. Zarar

71. Hazrat _____ conquered the fort of Qamus.

- A. Ali
- B. Abu Bakar
- C. Umar
- D. Usman

72. Lady named _____ tried to poison the holy prophet.

- A. Ayesha
- B. Razia
- C. Zainab
- D. Fatima

73. Prophet recited _____ as the conquest of Makkah.

- A. Surah-al-Fatha
- B. Surah-al- Kausar
- C. Surah-al-Anfal
- D. Surah-Al-Ankaboot

74. Second migration to Habshah took place in?

- A. 613 A.D
- B. 614 A.D
- C. 615 A.D
- D. 616 A.D

75. Friend of Khadija, _____ Carried message of Nikah.

- A. Fatima

- B. Kulsoom
- C. Nafeesa
- D. Sobia

76. For _____ years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. Four

77. Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in _____ Nabvi.

- A. 4th
- B. 5th
- C. 6th
- D. 7th

78. Social boycott continued for _____ years

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five

ESSAY

Write Essay on Corruption 250-300 words

Importance of English

A language is tool by using that a person can be able to communicate his feelings to another person. So for the purpose of communication a language is necessary. The position which a language occupies in other countries is largely determined by the cultural, political, economic position of its implanters and their quality of civilization and advancement made by them in the field of science and technology.

The English language is an important language of the world it is the mother tongue of two advanced countries of the world America and Great Britain. It is being spoken by half of the population of the world at present. Now it has gained the status of international language. It has become lingua France of the people of the world. It is no longer the exclusive possession of English race. Now it is the language of international communication but English is practically a language of administration, science, literature and diplomacy. English possesses a rich vocabulary, variety of expression and rich literature and culture. William Shakespeare's dramas are compendium of

wisdom and knowledge. English helps us to understand and appreciate master minds not only of English but those of the other languages like Zola, Brzrc, Tolstoy, Cervence, Bores Pastemack, Goete, Maxum Gorky, Dante, Aristotle, Scorates and such others.

To sum up I can say that English is essential for we people. We may develop ourselves financially, politically, economically and socially through English language. Our development in the field of science and technology will be possible if we learnt to speak, read and write English language. To keep the wheels of our progress going to keep ourselves in touch with the best and latest of the present world we should continue studying this language.

Jobs Test Preparation