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NATIONAL TESTING SERVICE

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU Recruitment Test GUIDE

FOR:
OM, GD

Salient Features

- To the Point Study Material
- Guide to Achieve Higher Marks
- Complete Selection Procedure

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Information about Intelligence Bureau (IB)

HISTORY: The Intelligence Bureau originally part of the India's Intelligence Bureau which was established by the British Army's Major General Sir Charles MacGregor who, at that time, was Quartermaster General and head of the Intelligence Department for the Indian Army at Simla, in 1885. Prior to this appointment, Major General Sir MacGregor was sent to India by the Queen Victoria. The IB's objectives were to monitor Russian troops deployments in Afghanistan, fearing a Russian invasion of British India through the North-West during the late 19th century. In the aftermath of the partition of India by the British Crown, the IB was formed out of Pakistan's share of the India's Intelligence Bureau. Since, the IB is the oldest intelligence community; others being the Military Intelligence (MI) of Pakistan's military. The IB was initially Pakistan's only and main intelligence agency with the responsibility for strategic and foreign intelligence, as well as counter-espionage and domestic affairs. Its poor performance with the MI and unsatisfactory detailing of the war with India in 1947 was however considered less than exemplary. Due to the fact, IB was concerned with internal security matters, and was not set up for foreign intelligence collection. These considerations ultimately led to the creation of the ISI in 1948 as it quickly took the charge of gathering strategic and foreign intelligence at all levels of command. Appointment for IB's Director-General are made by the Prime Minister but the appointment has to be confirmed by the President. The IB is a civilian intelligence agency, and its DG have been appointed from the civil bureaucracy and the police; as well as retired military officials have also served as DG IB.

OPERATIONS: Since 1950s-1980s, the IB, along with the FIA, was running active operations to monitors politicians, political activists, suspected terrorists, and suspected foreign intelligence agents. The IB keeps tabs on political operatives from countries it considers hostile to Pakistan's interests. In 1990s, the IB gained international reputation when its agents, with the undercover FIA agents, had successfully infiltrated many of the terrorist organizations. In 1996, the IB was granted control of government censorship programs, controlling information dissemination via mail, wire, or electronic medium.ref name="Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"/> In 1990s, the IB remained actively involved to curb sectarianism and the fundamentalism in the country. Many of its operations were directed towards infiltration, conducting espionage, counterespionage, and providing key information on terrorist organizations to FIA. After the disastrous 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States, the IB played its role as a stakeholder of the government. IB's successful infiltration techniques has led to the capture and detainment of many of high profile terrorists and sectarian militants. Moreover it has been instrumental in efforts to break terrorist networks and organised crime rackets throughout the country especially Karachi through its sophisticated human and technical intelligence apparatus. The agency had also been blamed for its belligerent role in Operation Clean-up at Karachi in 1991-92 and 1994-96. The IB is considered to be a main tool of the government to pacify opposition elements and is sometimes viewed as a government toppling machine. One case under discussion in the Supreme Court of Pakistan is for the alleged involvement of the agency in destabilising the Punjab Government in 2008.

CONSTITUTIONALITY AND POWERS: The IB agents have no formal arrest powers, and its suspects are often apprehended and interrogated by the FIA agents at the request of the IB officials. The IB also passes on intelligence gained through infiltration

between other Pakistan's intelligence community, police, and other Law enforcement units. The Bureau also grants the necessary security clearances to Pakistani diplomats and judges before they take the oath. Powers granted by the government, the IB also intercepts and opens regular mails and letters on a daily basis.

LIST OF MARTYRED IB OFFICERS IN OPERATIONAL DUTIES

1. 1993 - Abdul Latif Baloch
2. 1994 - Kareem Chaudhry
3. 1994 - Afzal Rajpoot
4. 1995 - Haseem ud Din Rana
5. 1996 - Habibullah
6. 2000 - Akhtar zaidi Inspector
7. 2004 - Khubaz Khan, Inspector Bannu {KPK}
8. 2008 - Nisar Khan, Director
9. 2008 - Ibrahim
10. 2008 - Fazl ur Rehman
11. 2008 - Abdul kabir, Assistant Director
12. 2009 - Tanveer Raza, Inspector
13. 2010 - Abdullah Jan Tareen, Inspector
14. 2010 - Pervaiz Malik, Assistant Director
15. 2010 - Kashif khan
16. 2011 - Hassan Raza
17. 2011 - Alam Khan, Sub Inspector
18. 2011 - Abdul Razzaq, Inspector
19. 2011 - Siraj, Deputy Director
20. 2012 - Qamar Raza, Inspector
21. 2012 - Bashir Khan, Inspector
22. 2012 - Arshad Ghayas, Assistant Sub Inspector
23. 2013 - Muhammad Ali, Sub-Inspector
24. 2013 - Shakeel Ahmed Awan, Sub Inspector
25. 2013 - Khawaja Abdul Wahab, Sub Inspector Sargodha
26. 2014 - Manan Shah, Inspector
27. 2014 - Rana M.Saad
28. 2008 - Khaliq uz Zaman, Inspector Charsadda

LIST OF IB CHIEFS:

1. Maj.(R) Masood Shareef - 1996
2. Col (R) Iqbal Niazi, August 1998-October 1999
3. Maj Gen (R) Talat Munir, - October 2002
4. Col (R) Bashir Wali Mohmand, October 2002 - February 2004
5. Brig (R) Ijaz Shah, February 2004 - March 2008
6. Tariq Ahmed Lodhi, March 2008-August 2008
7. Shoaib Suddle, August 2008 - May 2009
8. Javed Noor, May 2009 - October 2011
9. Aftab Sultan, October 2011 - July 2012
10. Akhter Hussain Gorchani, July 2012 -March 2013
11. Abdullah Abdullah March 2013 - June 2013
12. Aftab Sultan, June 2013 -
13. Dr. Suleman Khan (28.08.2018)

FULLY SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

MCQs: 100

Time: 90 Minutes

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your allotted Roll No. in the top right corner of Question Paper and in the specified place of Answer Sheet.
2. Read Question Paper carefully and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.
3. Each question has four options. Fill only one box that you think is the correct answer.
4. Instructions for filling box have been given on the Answer Sheet. Read them before attempting.
5. Read the instructions for filling your ROLL NO. and marking your answer on the Answer Sheet before starting to answer.
6. Sign Answer Sheet in the box provided at the bottom corner.
7. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet, to the staff, at the end of the test.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. SAARC secretariat is located in:
 - (A) Kathmandu ✓
 - (B) Colombo
 - (C) Islamabad
 - (D) Dhaka
2. 'Khuda Kay Liye' is a
 - (A) Stage play
 - (B) Pakistani film ✓
 - (C) Urdu novel
 - (D) TV Programme
3. Sarajevo is a _____
 - (A) Desert
 - (B) River
 - (C) City ✓
 - (D) Mountain
4. Nelson Mandela was the President of _____
 - (A) Nigeria
 - (B) Zaire
 - (C) South Africa ✓
 - (D) Zimbabwe
5. The country Burma is now called _____
 - (A) Mandalay
 - (B) Pracheen
 - (C) Laos
 - (D) Myanmar ✓
6. The capital city of Russia is _____
 - (A) Vladivostok
 - (B) Kazan
 - (C) Moscow ✓
 - (D) St. Petersburg
7. Next Summer Olympics Games will be held in _____
 - (A) Rio de Janerio in 2016 ✓
 - (B) Melbourne in 2018
 - (C) Seoul in 2017
 - (D) Beijing in 2015
8. Sir Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of _____
 - (A) Norway
 - (B) Scotland
 - (C) Ireland
 - (D) United Kingdom ✓
9. The Second World War was fought between the years _____
 - (A) 1938 - 1942
 - (B) 1937-1942
 - (C) 1941 - 1946
 - (D) 1939-1945 ✓
10. European Union has _____
 - (A) 31 Member States
 - (B) 26 Member States
 - (C) 25 Member States
 - (D) 28 Member States ✓
11. ASEAN is a _____
 - (A) Sports Body
 - (B) Scientific Company
 - (C) TV Network
 - (D) Regional Association of Countries ✓
12. Tick the odd word out _____
 - (A) Cairo ✓

- (B) Paris
(C) Brussels
(D) London
13. Tick the odd word out _____
(A) Gold ✓
(B) Dirham
(C) Lira
(D) Euro
14. Allama Iqbal studied at these universities in Europe _____
(A) Cambridge, Heidelberg ✓
(B) Edinburgh, Leiden
(C) London, Hamburg
(D) Oxford, Paris
15. Which of the five rivers of Punjab is associated with Sohni Mahiwal legend?
(A) Ravi
(B) Chenab ✓
(C) Indus
(D) Jhelum
16. Manghopir is famous for its:
(A) Rice
(B) Blind dolphins
(C) Coal deposits
(D) Sulphur springs ✓
17. Onyx is a kind of _____
(A) Bird
(B) Apple
(C) Drink
(D) Marble ✓
18. Lakhra town is famous for its _____
(A) Copper Mines
(B) Crocodiles
(C) Blind Dolphins
(D) Coal ✓
19. KANUPP is a _____
(A) University
(B) Hydroelectric power plant
(C) Independent power plant
(D) Nuclear power plant ✓
20. Pakistan's most famous painter is _____
(A) Ghulam Rasool
(B) Saleem Raza
(C) Fazal Mahmood
(D) Sadeqain ✓

ENGLISH

- Give Synonyms of the following:
1. Assiduous:
(A) Deficient
(B) Hardworking ✓
(C) Defective
(D) Idle
2. Fuss:
(A) Joy
(B) Unnecessary excitement ✓
(C) Grief
(D) Effort
3. Placid:
(A) Calm ✓
(B) Horrid
(C) Obnoxious
(D) Repulsive
4. Naïve:
(A) Disingenuous
(B) Artful
(C) Adroit
(D) Simple ✓
5. Immaculate:
(A) Contaminated
(B) Infinite
(C) Flawless ✓
(D) Juvenile
- Give antonyms of the following:
6. Prosperity:
(A) Hardship ✓
(B) Confident
(C) Fighter
(D) Rich
7. Conscientious:
(A) Careful
(B) Carefree
(C) Strict
(D) Casual ✓
8. Scant:
(A) Abundant ✓
(B) Slender
(C) Weak
(D) Empty
9. Tender:
(A) Callous ✓
(B) Kind
(C) Pupil
(D) Teacher
10. Author of "Paradise Lost & Paradise Regained" was:
(A) Shelley

- (B) William Wordsworth
(C) John Milton ✓
(D) Maxim Gorki
- Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blanks.
11. The old man is blind _____ one eye.
(A) with
(B) in
(C) of ✓
(D) from
12. My brother is weak _____ mathematics.
(A) for
(B) in ✓
(C) with
(D) of
13. I am not concerned _____ his affairs.
(A) on
(B) at
(C) with ✓
(D) to
14. He has the reputation _____ being a good teacher.
(A) on
(B) about
(C) of
(D) for ✓
15. Only six hundred people live _____ this city.
(A) by
(B) with
(C) to
(D) in ✓
- Choose the correct SPELLINGS:
16. (A) absolutely ✓ (B) asoolutely
(C) absolutaly (D) absoluteely
17. (A) acceleraetien (B) acceleration ✓
(C) aceleretion (D) accelertein
18. (A) acceptance (B) acceptenca
(C) acceptance ✓ (D) aceptence
19. (A) faburary (B) February ✓
(C) fiburary (D) february
20. (A) handkerchief ✓ (B) hendkerchief
(C) handkarchjef (D) handkerchiaf
-

PAKISTAN STUDIES

1. Pakistan's most famous painter is _____
(A) Ghulam Rasool
(B) Saleem Raza
(C) Fazal Mahmood
(D) Sadeqain ✓
2. Which is the largest district of Pakistan?
(A) Rahim Yar Khan
(B) Bahawalpur ✓
(C) Dadu
(D) Awaran
3. The second highest mountain peak K2 is in _____
(A) China
(B) Bhutan
(C) Pakistan ✓
(D) Nepal
4. ENGRO is _____
(A) A Publishing House
(B) An Afghan Contractor
(C) A Film Producer
(D) A Pakistani Company ✓
5. Gandhara Civilization flourished in Pakistan during the rule of _____
(A) Hindu Rajas
(B) Buddhist Kings ✓
(C) Muslim Sultans
(D) Brahman Rulers
6. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(B) I.I. Chundrigar
(C) Liaqat Ali Khan ✓
(D) Ghulam Muhammad
7. Who was the first President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan?
(A) Iskandar Mirza ✓
(B) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(C) Ch. Muhammad Zafarullah
(D) Ayub Khan
8. The real name of Pakistani actor Santosh Kumar was:
(A) Syed Shabbir Raza
(B) Syed Adil Raza
(C) Syed Musa Raza ✓
(D) None of these
9. Pakistan Television was founded in _____

- (A) 1968
(B) 1964 ✓
(C) 1965
(D) 1960
10. The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on _____
(A) 20 January 1954
(B) 21 March 1956
(C) 23 March 1956 ✓
(D) 7 October 1958
11. President Ayub Khan wrote a book called _____
(A) Friends of Pakistan
(B) Pathway to Pakistan
(C) Friends Not Masters ✓
(D) Masters Not Friends
12. Pakistan's first national election on one-man-one-vote principle was held in _____
(A) 1956
(B) 1970 ✓
(C) 1976
(D) 1954
13. Pakistan's 1973 Constitution has been amended _____
(A) 20 times
(B) 21 times ✓
(C) 18 times
(D) 19 times
14. The oldest Mughal monument in Pakistan is _____
(A) Shalimar Gardens
(B) Wah Gardens ✓
(C) Grand Mosque Thatta
(D) Kamran's Baradari Lahore
15. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy was _____
(A) Top businessman
(B) Prominent writer
(C) Fast bowler
(D) Prime Minister of Pakistan ✓
16. Pakistan's first Olympic Hockey Gold Medal was won in _____
(A) 1976 Montreal
(B) 1964 Tokyo
(C) 1972 Munich
(D) 1960 Rome ✓
17. The Head Office of the State Bank of Pakistan is in _____
(A) Karachi ✓
(B) Islamabad

- (C) Lahore
(D) Rawalpindi
18. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan is _____
(A) Sartaj Aziz
(B) Tariq Fatemi
(C) Raza Rabbani
(D) None of these ✓
19. _____ is the largest province of Pakistan by area.
(A) Sindh
(B) Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
(C) Balochistan ✓
(D) Punjab
20. _____ is the highest mountain peak of Pakistan.
(A) K-2 ✓
(B) Rakaposhi
(C) Koh-e-Sufaid
(D) Nanga Parbat

ISLAMIC STUDIES

1. The system of Jalla was introduced by:
(A) Hazrat Ali Murtaza (R.A)
(B) Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A)
(C) Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) ✓
(D) Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A)
2. Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is buried in:
(A) Multan
(B) Pakpattan
(C) Sehwan Sharif ✓
(D) Kasur
3. The angels, who are in-charge of the graves and initial accountability?
(A) Hazrat Mekail
(B) Karaman Katabeen
(C) Hazrat Israfil
(D) Munkar and Nakeer ✓
4. How many 'Sahifay' were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)?
(A) 40
(B) 20
(C) 30 ✓
(D) 10
5. Who was the first Katib-e-Wahi?
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(B) Hazrat Sharjeel (RA) ✓
(C) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA)

- 14
- (D) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 6. Who was the first one to conquer Persia?
 (A) Hazrat Usma bin Zaid (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Abu Bakr bin Jarrah (RA)
 7. Who was the first Commander in Chief of the Islaic Army?
 (A) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutlib (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)
 (D) None of these
 8. Hazrat Zakariya (AS) was the contemporary of:
 (A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Younas (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Isa (AS) ✓
 (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
 9. Khateeb ul Anbia is a title of:
 (A) Hazrat Adam (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS) ✓
 (D) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
 10. A verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of:
 (A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Zaid (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 11. Masjid Zu-Qiblatain is situated in:
 (A) Baghdad
 (B) Macca
 (C) Tehran
 (D) Madina ✓
 12. Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice?
 (A) Al Namal ✓
 (B) Al Noor
 (C) Al Naas
 (D) Al Toba
 13. 'Fitrana' has been proclaimed in the year:
 (A) 4 Hijri
 (B) 5 Hijri
 (C) 2 Hijri
 (D) 6 Hijri ✓
 14. Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of:
 (A) Imam Ali
 (B) Imam Malik ✓
 (C) Imam Abu Hanifa (D) None
 15. Ameen ul Ummat is the title of:
 (A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Abu Ubaida bin al Jarrah (RA) ✓
 16. The original name of Imam Bukhan is:
 (A) Muhammad Bin Ismail ✓
 (B) Muhammad Bin Saleh
 (C) Muhammad Bin Tayyib
 (D) Muhammad Bin Nauman
 17. Makkah was conquered in:
 (A) 18 A.H
 (B) 10 A.H
 (C) 8 A.H ✓
 (D) 13 A.H
 18. Jami-e-Quran is taken for:
 (A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Usman (R.A) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 19. Pious Caliphate lasted for about:
 (A) 23 years
 (B) 20 years
 (C) 25 years
 (D) 30 years ✓
 20. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) appointed governor of Yemen for collection zakat. His name was:
 (A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Muaz Bin Jabal (RA) ✓
 ■■■
COMPUTER SCIENCE
 1. Which of the following is not necessary for a stand alone computer?
 (A) RAM (B) Hard Disk
 (C) Operating System
 (D) LAN Card ✓
 2. Which among the following is the odd one out?
 (A) RAM (B) ROM
 (C) Cache ✓ (D) Hard Disk
 3. What is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing

- of computer programs, often with criminal intent?
 (A) Virus (B) Plagiarism
 (C) Hacking✓ (D) Breach
4. Hard disk in a computer is a/an _?
 (A) Output Device (B) Processor
 (C) Software
 (D) Storage Device✓
5. A set of instructions that operates various parts of the Computer Hardware is called?
 (A) Hardware Manager
 (B) Device
 (C) Software✓ (D) URL
6. In which year, was the 1st widely - available web browser, Mosaic, released?
 (A) 1993✓ (B) 1995
 (C) 1996 (D) 1998
7. The smallest unit of data in a computer is:
 (A) Bit✓ (B) Kilobit
 (C) Terabyte (D) Byte
8. "Digital Computer" was invented by:
 (A) Howard Aiken✓
 (B) Vannevor Bush
 (C) John Harrison
 (D) M.R. Bissel
9. Which is the biggest company of the computer software in the world?
 (A) MSN (B) Google
 (C) Yahoo (D) Microsoft✓
10. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the:
 (A) Recycle Bin✓
 (B) My Computer
 (C) My Network Places
 (D) Internet Explorer
11. Software programme that controls a place of hardware is called:
 (A) Control Panel (B) Driver✓
 (C) Messenger (D) Browser
12. A programme used to view World Wide Web (WWW) pages, such as Google, Yahoo and Internet Explorer is called:
 (A) Messenger (B) Internet
 (C) Operating System
 (D) Browser✓

13. In computer system, word "BOOT" is used for:
 (A) To exit opened software
 (B) To start up a software
 (C) To shutdown system
 (D) To start a computer✓
14. Windows 2007 is a(an):
 (A) Application Software
 (B) Word Processor
 (C) Operating System✓
 (D) None of these
15. URL is an abbreviation of:
 (A) Uniform Resource Locator✓
 (B) Uniform Room Locator
 (C) Universal Resource Locator
 (D) Universal Room Locator

MATHEMATICS

1. Mr. and Mrs. Sajjad have seven daughters. Each daughter has one brother. What is the total number of persons in the family?
 (A) 14 (B) 10✓
 (C) 15 (D) 12
2. If five cars are parked bumper to bumper, how many bumpers are touching each other?
 (A) 4 (B) 5
 (C) 8✓ (D) 10
3. If Asif is standing in a queue in such a way that he is sixth in the queue from either side, then how many people are there in the queue?
 (A) 11✓ (B) 9
 (C) 12 (D) 14
4. Find the value of $\frac{53}{1000}$.
 (A) 0.53 (B) 5.3
 (C) 0.053✓ (D) 0.0053
5. If 25 toys cost 500, what would be the cost of 75 toys?
 (A) 2000 (B) 1500✓
 (C) 1200 (D) 1700
6. Find the missing numbers in the following number series:
 1 3 3 5 6 7 7 _____
 (A) 8 8 (B) 10 10
 (C) 9 9✓
 (D) None of these
7. Find the missing number in the

- series:
60 59 57 54 50 _____
8. A speed of 45 km per hour is the same as:
(A) 45 ✓ (B) 47
(C) 44 (D) 43
9. A rectangular room is 6m long, 5m wide and 4m high. What is the total volume of the room in cubic meters?
(A) 15 m/s (B) 12 m/s
(C) 12.5 m/s ✓ (D) 13 m/s
10. 367 is how much below 400?
(A) 31 (B) 33 ✓
(C) 35 (D) 32

CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Who became the first Pakistani woman bowler from the country in Women ODIs to take 100 wickets in One-Day International?
A. Sana Mir ✓
B. Anam Amin
C. Asmavia Iqbal
D. Bismah Maroof
2. Current Governor Sindh is _____
A. Murad Ali Shah
B. Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad
C. Justice(R) Saeed-uz-Zaman
D. Muhammad Zubair ✓
3. Name the Pakistan's surface-to-surface ballistic missile, which is capable of delivering multiple warheads using Multiple Independent Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) technology?
A. Shaheen-II
B. Ababeel ✓
C. Nasr
D. Ghauri
4. Multan Metro Bus Project inaugurated by PM Nawaz Sharif on 24th January-2017 completed with cost of 28.88 billion Rs. Its route length is:
A. 22.5 KM
B. 27 KM
C. 33.5 KM
5. Pakistan conducted a successful test of the "Ababeel" surface-to-surface ballistic missile on 24 January 2017, its range is _____
A. 450 KM
B. 750 KM
C. 2200 KM ✓
D. 1400 KM
6. After how many years, Pakistan's won first ODI on Australian soil in Jan 2017?
A. 12 Years ✓
B. 10 Years
C. 15 years
D. None of these
7. The late Justice(R) Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui Governor Sindh had served as the _____ Chief Justice of Pakistan.
A. 13th Chief Justice of Pakistan
B. 14th Chief Justice of Pakistan
C. 15th Chief Justice of Pakistan ✓
D. 16th Chief Justice of Pakistan
8. The shortest-serving Governor in Sindh's history is?
A. Murad Ali Shah
B. Dr. Ishratul Ebad
C. Justice(R) Saeed-uz-Zaman ✓
D. Khursheed Shah
9. Pakistan test fired its first submarine launched cruise missile Babur-III on 9 January 2017, has the range of _____
A. 450 kilometres ✓
B. 550 kilometres
C. 650 kilometres
D. 700 kilometres
10. Islamic military coalition formed to combat terrorism is the alliance of:
A. 34 nations B. 38 Nations
C. 41 Nations ✓ D. 40 Nations

English

Vocabulary Usage

ذخیرہ الفاظ کا استعمال

جس طرح اردو زبان کئی زبانوں کا مجموعہ ہے اسی طرح انگریزی بھی مختلف زبانوں کے ملاپ سے وجود میں آئی۔ اردو میں فارسی، ہندی، عربی اور انگریزی زبانوں کے الفاظ کی کثیر تعداد شامل ہے۔ چونکہ انگریزی کئی دیگر زبانوں کے الفاظ کا آمیزہ ہے اس لئے اس کے کوئی مردہ اصول نہیں ہیں جو کہ تمام انگریزی الفاظ کے جوں کی نمائندگی کریں۔ انگریزوں کی روایتی زندگی اور زبان کی اصل یا ابتدا کلاسیکل پر بنیاد کرتی ہے۔ پرانے وقتوں میں انگلستان کی ثقافتی زبان لاطینی یا یونانی ہوا کرتی تھی۔ لاطینی اور یونانی زبانیں بڑی منظم اور انتہائی ترقی یافتہ زبانیں ہیں۔ وہ ایک اعلیٰ معیار کی عکاسی کرتی ہیں۔ ان زبانوں نے ذخیرہ الفاظ اور گرامر پر گہرے اثرات مرتب کئے۔ اس کتاب میں ذخیرہ الفاظ پر عبور حاصل کرنے کیلئے الفاظ کی ایک فہرست دی گئی ہے۔ امتحان میں اکثر صرف Antonyms پر سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں لیکن اس کتاب میں Antonyms کیساتھ کیساتھ Synonyms کی بھی مشق کروائی گئی ہے تاکہ مترادف اور متضاد الفاظ پر یکساں مہارت حاصل کی جاسکے۔

Since English is a mixture of words from many languages, there is no set of rules that will cover the spelling of all English words. This is because a large part of English tradition life and language is based upon classical origins. Long ago Latin and Greek had been the language of civilisation in England. This Greco-Roman culture in school time table was thus grudgingly respected by the schoolboy. But the case for Latin and Greek are disciplined exact and fully developed languages. They reflect the culture of the highest merit which has enormously influenced vocabulary and grammar. To simplify the use of this very rich English language, examples are given of a large number of alternatives to practice the appropriate antonyms for which proper synonyms have to be chosen. After making this exhaustive practice, the student should do well to compare the correct answers given. With ample illustrations, the uses of vocabulary can be perfected by comparing the answers, given automatically without any external help.

Vocabulary کی بنیاد انسان کی بول چال، گفتگو اور بولنے پر ہوتی ہے۔ الفاظ آپ کے جذبات و احساسات اور خیالات و نظریات سننے والے کو منتقل کرتے

ہیں یا پڑھنے والے تک پہنچاتے ہیں۔ وسیع ذخیرہ الفاظ کامیابی کا دروازہ کھولتا ہے۔ چنانچہ مترادف اور متضاد الفاظ کے سوالات امتحانات کا ایک لازمی جزو ہوتے ہیں۔

Vocabulary lies at the root of human communication. Words transport your feelings and ideas to the receiver, both in the written and the spoken form. A rich vocabulary opens the door to success. Thus, a test of synonym's and antonym's forms a major part of all standard English syllabi and tests/examinations.

مترادف الفاظ: ایک جیسے یا نزدیک ترین معانی والے لفظ مترادف الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں لیکن ان کا مطالعہ کرنے سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اگرچہ ان کے معانی ایک جیسے ہوتے ہیں لیکن ان کے استعمال اور مقصد میں معمولی سا فرق ضرور ہوتا ہے، لہذا طالب علم کو ان میں معمولی فرق کو بھی سمجھنا چاہیے تاکہ وہ ان کا درست استعمال اور انتخاب جان سکے۔ پیار، محبت، انس، شفقت، عشق، دل لگی وغیرہ ایک ہی جیسے الفاظ ہیں لیکن ان کے استعمال میں معمولی سا فرق ضرور ملے گا۔ جیسے بہشت اور جنت، صبح اور سویرا، سیاہ اور کالا مترادف الفاظ ہیں۔

Synonyms (مترادف الفاظ):

A synonym is a word which has the same or nearly the same meaning which another word has.

that though the synonym are similar in meaning, there is always a shade of difference in their intention and application. Therefore, a student must understand the minute distinction between their meanings to be able to use them correctly. Let us look at some such words:

Examples 1. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the given word.

A. Fragile:

- (A) strong (B) grave (C) weak (D) showy

The answer is (C), *weak* as this is similar in meaning to *fragile*.

B. Esoteric:

- (A) fair (B) popular (C) alluring (D) private

The answer is (D), *private*. This is not exactly equivalent to *esoteric* but it is nearest in meaning among the alternatives.

The test can be given directly, as shown above, or even through a sentence.

2. The italicised word or phrase is followed by four words marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the one which is the nearest in meaning to the given word. He used to *regale* us with anecdotes.

- (A) flatter (B) bore (C) fix (D) entertain

The answer is (D), *entertain*. It is the nearest in meaning among the alternatives. He is believed to be a very *industrious* worker.

- (A) successful (B) sensible (C) punctual (D) diligent

The answer is (D), *diligent*, it is similar in meaning.

Clues or tips (عمده ترائیب):

1. When the test is made through a sentence, try to find the key word and then use the technique of elimination.

He had the *nerve* to suggest that I was cheating.

- (A) strength (B) capacity (C) audacity (D) courage

The key word here is *cheating* and the sense therefore is negative. Now *strength*, *capacity* and *courage* — all these have a positive nuance. Thus they have to be eliminated. *Audacity* is therefore the right answer.

Suppose we have been given this sentence:

He had the *nerve* to face the robbers all alone.

- (A) strength (B) capacity (C) audacity (D) courage

Here the key word is *face* and the sense is positive. Thus *courage* becomes the right choice.

The same word *nerve* has different nuances in different contexts. Thus one should try to locate the sense behind the italicised word.

2. If the test is made directly try, to use the same form of word and tense.

A. Wane:

- (A) decline (B) tired (C) dead (D) shine

Now *wane* is used here as a verb. *Tired* and *dead* are not in the verb form but in the adjective form and thus they can be eliminated. The correct answer is *decline* which is also a verb here.

B. Baptize:

(A) christen

(C) dehumanise

(B) holy

(D) something that had been ostracized

The word *baptize* is in the present tense, it is a verb and it is in the active voice. *Holy* is an adjective. Something *that had been ostracized* is in the past tense. Thus, both these alternatives are eliminated. The answer is *christen* as *dehumanise* is an antonym.

3. One of the frequent tricks used by the examiner is to include an antonym in choices given as answers for a synonym's question. Hence be careful whether you are looking for an antonym's or a synonym's.

A. Benediction:

(A) rise

(B) blessing

(C) curse

(D) prayer

The alternative (C), *curse*, is an antonym here. One should be alert in such a case.

متضاد الفاظ: متضاد الفاظ گرامر کی ایک ہی قسم (اسم، فعل، اسم صفت وغیرہ) سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں لیکن ان کے معنی الٹ یا متضاد ہوتے ہیں۔ انگریزی میں ایک قسم کے متضاد الفاظ کچھ الفاظ کے ساتھ ساتھ اور لاحقے اور لاحقے لگانے سے بنتے ہیں اور دوسری قسم کے متضاد الفاظ الگ الگ لفظ ہوتے ہیں جن کا الفاظ کے اصل یا ابتدا اور ترقی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً دن اور رات، اول اور آخر، جنت اور دوزخ وغیرہ متضاد الفاظ ہیں۔

Antonyms (متضاد الفاظ):

Antonyms are words of the same grammatical class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.) that have opposite meanings. Antonyms are of two kinds: (i) The *first kind* of antonyms are those that are formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes before or after some words. (ii) The *second kind* of antonyms are those words that have opposite meaning to the given words without having any etymological (an account of a word's origin and development) relationship with them.

Examples: A. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. Profane:

(A) beautiful

(B) sacred

(C) glorious

(D) insane

The answer is (B), *sacred*.

The test can be given directly as shown above or at times through a sentence.

- B. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word in italics in the given sentence.

1. He led an *ascetic* life but his wife had her _____ ways.

(A) self-indulgent

(B) austere

(C) artificial

(D) pompous

The answer is (A), *self-indulgent*.

2. There is something *repulsive* about the way he handles people.

(A) attractive

(B) smooth

(C) reflective

(D) distinctive

The answer is (A), *attractive*.

Clues or tips (عمدہ تراکیب):

- A. Note that the given word and the answer must belong to the same parts of speech.

Pragmatic:

(A) angry

(B) quixotic

(C) colourful

(D) pungent

Here the choice (C), *colourful*, is a noun while the word *pragmatic* is an adjective and thus this alternative may be rejected. The correct answer is (B), *quixotic*.

- B. Note that the given word and the answer must belong to the same tense form.

Perceived:
 (A) ignored (B) created (C) apprehend (D) conceive
 Here the alternatives *apprehend* and *conceive* are in the present tense and thus they can be rejected. *Ignored* gives an opposite meaning and it is also in the past tense as the word *perceived* is. Thus it is the correct answer.

C. **Make sure that the given word and the answer are in the same voice.**

Contraction:
 (A) reduction (B) something which is being expanded
 (C) increase (D) expansive

The word *contraction* is a noun in the active voice. The alternative *reduction* is similar in meaning. (B) is in the passive voice. *Expansive* is an adjective. Thus all these three alternatives are incorrect. The word *increase* is a noun and is in the active voice and matches with the given word *contraction*. This is, therefore, the correct answer.

D. **A favourite trick of the examiner is to mix a synonym in the alternatives to confuse the examinee.**

Venerate:
 (A) respect (B) condemn (C) inculcate
 (D) initiate (E) severe

The alternative (A) *respect*, is a synonym. One needs to be alert in such cases. The correct answer is (B) *condemn*.

EXERCISE

Instruction: Pick up the correct synonyms for each of the following words:

1. **Eradicate**
 (A) Dedicate (B) Eliminate (C) Complicate (D) Indicate
2. **Timid**
 (A) Veteran (B) Fearful (C) Cowardly (D) Plucky
3. **Error**
 (A) Ambiguity (B) Misgiving (C) Blunder (D) Misadventure
4. **Cautiously**
 (A) Secretly (B) Somewhat (C) Genuinely (D) Carefully
5. **Plush**
 (A) Luxurious (B) Delicious (C) Comforting (D) Tasty
6. **Decimate**
 (A) Disfigure (B) Destroy (C) Disseminate (D) Dissipate
7. **Rebate**
 (A) Discount (B) Gift (C) Commission (D) Interest
8. **Audacious**
 (A) Manifest (B) Venture (C) Obvious (D) Daring
9. **Myopic**
 (A) Astigmatic (B) Cross-eyed (C) Blind (D) Short-sighted
10. **Untie**
 (A) Undo (B) Unhinge (C) Unfold (D) Unchain
11. **Sagacity**

12. (A) Sanity (B) Uprightness (C) Morality (D) Wisdom
Salacity
13. (A) Depression (B) Bliss (C) Recession (D) Indecency
Emulate
14. (A) Likely to be late (B) Inspite to win (C) Tryingtodoaswell (D) Enable
Fragment
15. (A) Crumble (B) Scrap (C) Dissection (D) Cut
Secure
16. (A) Safe (B) Independent (C) Secret (D) Comfortable
Voracious
17. (A) Hungry (B) Wild (C) Quick (D) Angry
Inevitable
18. (A) Expected (B) Fixed (C) Unavoidable (D) Probable
Grand
19. (A) Great (B) Splendid (C) Noble (D) Aristocratic
Lapidary
20. (A) Dignified (B) Harmful (C) High-sounding (D) Abusive
Consolidate
21. (A) Unite (B) Conspire (C) Contrive (D) Connive
Rival
22. (A) Competitor (B) Partner (C) Enemy (D) Claimant
Impasse
23. (A) Difficulty (B) Confrontation (C) Stalemate (D) Impossibility
Rant
24. (A) Formalize (B) Praise inordinately (C) Treat with screen (D) Preach noisily
Terse
25. (A) Holy (B) Compact (C) Local (D) Shrewd
Hallowed
26. (A) Historical (B) Ancient (C) Decayed (D) Sacred
Mollify
27. (A) Sympathise (B) Avenge (C) Flatter (D) Appease
Coy
28. (A) Talented (B) Shy (C) Beautiful (D) Sweet
Extraneous
29. (A) Irrelevant (B) Nonsensical (C) Shallow (D) Superficial
Commensurate
30. (A) Proportionate (B) Measurable (C) Appropriate (D) Beginning
Impassioned
31. (A) Sympathetic (B) Irresponsible (C) Ardent (D) Impressive
Accentuated
32. (A) Sharpened (B) Mitigated (C) Projected (D) Exhibited
Sumptuous
33. (A) Meagre (B) Irritable (C) Lavish (D) Fancy
Stupid
34. (A) Insane (B) Incapable (C) Silly (D) Disobedient
Console

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|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 35. | (A) Pacify
Consequence | (B) Asslst | (C) Sympathise | (D) Spare |
| 36. | (A) Cause
Inexplicable | (B) Order | (C) Manner | (D) Result |
| 37. | (A) Unaccountable
Irk | (B) Confusing | (C) Unconnected | (D) Chaotic |
| 38. | (A) Urge
Industrious | (B) Annoy | (C) Bore | (D) Insult |
| 39. | (A) Clever
Wary | (B) Reserved | (C) Intelligent | (D) Hard working |
| 40. | (A) Quick
Allow | (B) Practical | (C) Cautious | (D) Accurate |
| 41. | (A) Permit
Mediocre | (B) Wish | (C) Accept | (D) Seek |
| 42. | (A) Stupid
Zany | (B) Average | (C) Mild | (D) Indifferent |
| 43. | (A) Thief
Diligent | (B) Clown | (C) Magician | (D) Pet |
| 44. | (A) Modest
Scintillating | (B) Energetic | (C) Industrious | (D) Intelligent |
| 45. | (A) Glittering
Emphasise | (B) Smouldering | (C) Warming | (D) Touching |
| 46. | (A) Stress
Sycophant | (B) Force | (C) Suggest | (D) Plead |
| 47. | (A) Flatterer
Vindicate | (B) Admirer | (C) Suppliant | (D) Follower |
| 48. | (A) Argue
Besieged | (B) Explain | (C) Judge | (D) Justify |
| 49. | (A) Troubled
Germane | (B) Destroyed | (C) Encircled | (D) Skirted |
| 50. | (A) Obstinate
Catalogue | (B) Smart | (C) Cruel | (D) Relevant |
| | (A) List | (B) Pamphlet | (C) Menu | (D) Intelligent |



Explanatory Answers

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|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | B | 2. | C | 3. | C | 4. | D | 5. | A |
| 6. | B | 7. | A | 8. | D | 9. | D | 10. | A |
| 11. | D | 12. | D | 13. | C | 14. | B | 15. | A |
| 16. | A | 17. | C | 18. | B | 19. | A | 20. | A |
| 21. | A | 22. | C | 23. | D | 24. | B | 25. | D |
| 26. | D | 27. | B | 28. | A | 29. | A | 30. | C |
| 31. | B | 32. | C | 33. | C | 34. | A | 35. | D |
| 36. | A | 37. | B | 38. | D | 39. | C | 40. | A |
| 41. | B | 42. | A | 43. | C | 44. | A | 45. | A |
| 46. | A | 47. | D | 48. | C | 49. | D | 50. | A |

ANTONYMS

(Exercise with Explanatory Answers)

Instruction: Choose one alternative which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **Flagitious**
(A) Vapid (B) Innocent (C) Frivolous (D) Ignorant
2. **Celibate**
(A) Extravagant (B) Prodigal (C) Profligate (D) Reprobate
3. **Insolent**
(A) Polite (B) Considerate (C) Agreeable (D) Coward
4. **Overwrought**
(A) Excited (B) Calm (C) Alert (D) Alive
5. **Ostentatious**
(A) Ignorant (B) Unpretentious (C) Awkward (D) Bankrupt
6. **Repel**
(A) Attend (B) Continue (C) Attract (D) Concentrate
7. **Sagacious**
(A) Foolish (B) False (C) Casual (D) Cunning
8. **Reward**
(A) Penalty (B) Retribution (C) Demotion (D) Forfeiture
9. **Brazen**
(A) Delicious (B) Helpful (C) Respectful (D) Innocent
10. **Dorsal**
(A) Peripheral (B) Central (C) Inactive (D) Ventral
11. **Tentative**
(A) Developed (B) Final (C) Immediate (D) Urgent
12. **Liability**
(A) Assets (B) Property (C) Treasure (D) Debt
13. **Arid**
(A) Humid (B) Agreeable (C) Plentiful (D) Productive
14. **Auspicious**
(A) Conspicuous (B) Condemnatory (C) Spicy (D) Unfavourable
15. **Glib**
(A) Dumb (B) Modest (C) Unwilling (D) Hesitant
16. **Magnanimous**
(A) Generous (B) Small (C) Selfish (D) Naïve
17. **Acquit**
(A) Punish (B) Indict (C) Confirm (D) Blame
18. **Confident**
(A) Reserved (B) Shy (C) Diffident (D) Timid
19. **Dim**
(A) Loud (B) Clear (C) Bright (D) Understandable

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|-----|--|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 20. | Accomplice
(A) Escort (B) Opponent | (C) Friend | (D) Accessory |
| 21. | Valuable
(A) Lowly (B) Worthless | (C) Inferior | (D) Invaluable |
| 22. | Inimical
(A) Neutral (B) Emotional | (C) Friendly | (D) Cheerful |
| 23. | Meagre
(A) Extravagant (B) Excessive | (C) Average | (D) Plentiful |
| 24. | Equanimity
(A) Dubiousness (B) Resentment | (C) Excitement | (D) Duplicity |
| 25. | Beguile
(A) Flatter (B) Smile | (C) Persuade | (D) Cheat |
| 26. | Destiny
(A) Self-dependence
(C) Vulnerability | (B) Flate
(D) Chance | |
| 27. | Agony
(A) Ecstasy (B) Fear | (C) Pleasure | (D) Bliss |
| 28. | Subservient
(A) Straight forward
(C) Aggressive | (B) Supercilious
(D) Dominant | |
| 29. | Forbid
(A) Celebrate (B) Permit | (C) Provoke | (D) Appreciate |
| 30. | Punctilious
(A) Careless (B) Curious | (C) Irregular | (D) Fussy |
| 31. | Mortal
(A) Immortal (B) Divine | (C) Eternal | (D) Spiritual |
| 32. | Terse
(A) Expressive (B) Descriptive | (C) Concise | (D) Detailed |
| 33. | Encourage
(A) Dampen (B) Disapprove | (C) Warn | (D) Discourage |
| 34. | Frugal
(A) Extravagant (B) Charitable | (C) Gaudy | (D) Generous |
| 35. | Criticise
(A) Flatter (B) Analyse | (C) Judge | (D) Appreciate |
| 36. | Chide
(A) Criticise (B) Flatter | (C) Praise | (D) Fear |
| 37. | Religious
(A) Secular (B) Sinful | (C) Atheistic | (D) Immoral |
| 38. | Friend
(A) Foe (B) Competitor | (C) Rival | (D) Acquaintance |
| 39. | Culpable
(A) Blameless (B) Defendable | (C) Irresponsible | (D) Careless |
| 40. | Hesitate | | |

41. (A) Certain (B) Reluctant (C) Proud (D) Confident
Vital
42. (A) Unimportant (B) Outer (C) Peripheral (D) Dead
Capacious
43. (A) Caring (B) Limited (C) Changeable (D) Foolish
Admonish
44. (A) Flatter (B) Approve (C) Commend (D) Tolerate
Leap
45. (A) Immerse (B) Fall (C) Plunge (D) Sink
Bizarre
46. (A) Gentle (B) Same (C) Soft (D) Usual
Advance
47. (A) Withhold (B) Defend (C) Retreat (D) Restrain
Allen
48. (A) Domiciled (B) Native (C) Resident (D) Natural
Bolsterous
49. (A) Good (B) Happy (C) Calm (D) Comfortable
Establish
50. (A) Corrode (B) Negate (C) Disrupt (D) Uproot
Defiance
- (A) Obedience (B) Anxiety (C) Dismay (D) Suspicion



Explanatory Answers

1. (b): **Flagitious:** Illegal, criminal. Opposite meaning: Innocent
2. (d): **Celibate:** Chaste, single life, pure. Opposite meaning: Reprobate, immoral
3. (a): **Insolent:** Insulting, rude. Opposite meaning: Polite
4. (b): **Overwrought:** Overexcited, agitated, hysterical. Opposite meaning: Calm
5. (b): **Ostentatious:** Showy, pretentious. Opposite meaning: Unpretentious
6. (c): **Repel:** Resist, drive back. Opposite meaning: Attract
7. (a): **Sagacious:** Wise. Opposite meaning: Foolish
8. (a): **Reward:** Prize. Opposite meaning: Penalty, punishment
9. (c): **Brazen:** Shameless, impudent. Opposite meaning: Respectful
10. (a): **Dorsal:** On back. Opposite meaning: Peripheral, outer
11. (b): **Tentative:** Experimental, probationary. Opposite meaning: Final
12. (a): **Liability:** State of being obliged, debt. Opposite meaning: Assets, advantage
13. (a): **Arid:** Dry. Opposite meaning: Humid, damp
14. (d): **Auspicious:** Favourable, fortunate. Opposite meaning: Unfavourable
15. (d): **Glib:** Smooth, fluent. Opposite meaning: Hesitant
16. (c): **Magnanimous:** Noble, generous. Opposite meaning: Selfish
17. (b): **Acquit:** Declare innocent in court. Opposite meaning: Indict, accuse

18. (c): **Confident**: Sure, certain. Opposite meaning: Diffident, insecure
19. (c): **Dim**: Indistinct, not bright. Opposite meaning: Bright
20. (b): **Accomplice**: Partner, conspirator. Opposite meaning: Opponent
21. (b): **Valuable**: Precious. Opposite meaning: Worthless
22. (c): **Inimical**: Unfriendly. Opposite meaning: Friendly
23. (d): **Meagre**: Very less, scanty. Opposite meaning: Plentiful
24. (c): **Equanimity**: Calmness, composure. Opposite meaning: Excitement
25. (c): **Beguile**: Charm, fascinate, deceive. Opposite meaning: Persuade
26. (a): **Destiny**: Fate. Opposite meaning: Self-dependence
27. (a): **Agony**: Pain. Opposite meaning: Ecstasy, joy
28. (d): **Subservient**: Submissive. Opposite meaning: Dominant
29. (b): **Forbid**: Prohibit, refuse to allow. Opposite meaning: Permit
30. (a): **Punctillious**: Conscientious, careful. Opposite meaning: Careless
31. (a): **Mortal**: Earthly, worldly, human. Opposite meaning: Immortal
32. (d): **Terse**: Expressed in few words, abrupt, short. Opposite meaning: Detailed
33. (d): **Encourage**: Give confidence, hearten, inspire with hope. Opposite meaning: Discourage
34. (a): **Frugal**: Economical. Opposite meaning: Extravagant, lavish
35. (d): **Criticise**: . Opposite meaning: Appreciate
36. (c): **Chide**: Scold, reprove. Opposite meaning: Praise
37. (a): **Religious**: Spiritual, sacred. Opposite meaning: Secular, non-religious
38. (a): **Friend**: Mate, companion. Opposite meaning: Foe, enemy
39. (a): **Culpable**: Blameworthy. Opposite meaning: Blameless
40. (a): **Hesitate**: Hold back, be uncertain. Opposite meaning: Certain
41. (a): **Vital**: Important. Opposite meaning: Unimportant
42. (b): **Capacious**: Roomy, large. Opposite meaning: Limited
43. (c): **Admonish**: Scold. Opposite meaning: Commend
44. (c): **Leap**: Jump. Opposite meaning: Plunge, dive
45. (d): **Bizarre**: Unusual, strange. Opposite meaning: Usual
46. (c): **Advance**: Go forward. Opposite meaning: Retreat, withdraw
47. (b): **Alien**: Unfamiliar, foreign. Opposite meaning: Native
48. (c): **Boisterous**: Noisy, wild. Opposite meaning: Calm
49. (d): **Establish**: Make secure, set up. Opposite meaning: Uproot, remove
50. (a): **Defiance**: Challenge, disobedience. Opposite meaning: Obedience

Sentence Completion

(فقرات کی تکمیل)

جملوں میں وہی مگنی خالی جگہوں کو پُر کرنا فقرات کی تکمیل کہلاتا ہے۔ سوالات کے اس حصے میں فقرات کو اپنے گئے الفاظ میں سے درست لفظ یا الفاظ منتخب کر کے فقرات کو مکمل کرنے کی صلاحیت کو پرکھا جاتا ہے۔ فقرات کی تکمیل اس طرح سے کی جائے کہ وہ ہر معنی میں جائیں اور اس کے علاوہ سادہ مگر انر اسلوب اور معنی و مفہوم کے لحاظ سے بھی درست ہوں۔ امتحانی پر یہ ہے کہ اس حصے کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے اظہر الفاظ اور گرائمر پر عبور کے ساتھ ساتھ اچھا فہم و ادراک بھی کافی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔

To fill in the blanks in the sentences is known as sentence completion. This section of the evaluation, test your ability to complete sentences with a proper word or words that retain the meaning of the sentences and are grammatically, structurally and stylistically correct. Good reading comprehension alongwith knowledge of grammar and vast vocabulary skills help to solve this section of the question paper.

Explanation (وضاحت):

اس قسم کے سوالات میں فقرات میں ایک یا دو خالی جگہیں دی جاتی ہیں۔ ہر خالی جگہ یہ ظاہر کرتی ہے کہ فقرے میں کوئی چیز چھوڑ دی گئی ہے (جس کے بغیر فقرہ نامکمل ہے)۔ فقرے کے نیچے چار یا پانچ ممکنہ جوابات دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ امیدواروں سے ایسے لفظ یا الفاظ کا انتخاب کرنے کے لیے کہا جاتا ہے جو کہ اگر خالی جگہ یا جگہوں پر لگا دیئے جائیں تو وہ بحیثیت مجموعی بہتر طور پر فقرے کو ہر معنی بنا دیتے ہیں۔ اس قسم کے سوالات میں مختلف انتخابات جیسا کہ (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) وغیرہ دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ امیدوار کو مناسب ترین ممکنہ جواب کو منتخب کرنے کے لیے کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس قسم کے سوالات طلبہ کی درج ذیل صلاحیتوں کو جانچنے کے لیے تیار کیے جاتے ہیں:

In such type of questions, one or two blanks are given in a sentence, each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Four or five lettered words or sets of words are given below the sentence. The candidate is asked to choose the word or set of words, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. Various choices i.e., (A) (B) (C) (D) are provided in these kinds of questions. The candidate is asked to complete the sentence by filling in the blanks with the most suitable choice. These questions are designed to determine the candidate's ability to recognize the following areas:

- ☆ Correct Sentence Structure (فقرے کی درست ساخت)
- ☆ Correct Choice of Vocabulary (الفاظ کا درست انتخاب)
- ☆ Applied Grammar (Rules) (عملی گرائمر کے اصول)

فقرات کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے درست گرائمر اور ذخیرہ الفاظ کا مکمل علم ہونا ضروری ہوتا ہے۔ اس ٹیسٹ میں الفاظ اور ان کے درست استعمال کو پرکھا جاتا ہے۔ یہ ٹیسٹ ذہانت اور مناسب وقت پر ذہانت کے درست استعمال کے بارے میں ایک اچھا تجربہ فراہم کرتا ہے۔ آپ کو بہترین لفظ یا الفاظ کے جوڑے کا استعمال کرنا چاہیے جو کہ فقرے کو ایک بحیثیت مجموعی مکمل کرے۔ عام طور پر ایک سے زیادہ ممکنہ جوابات درست معلوم ہوتے ہیں لیکن صرف ایک ہی جواب ایسا ہوتا ہے جو کہ فقرے کو ہر لحاظ سے درست کرتا ہے لہذا اس جواب کا انتخاب کریں جو کہ فقرے کو بہترین طور پر پُر کرے۔

The knowledge of correct grammar and vocabulary is required to complete the sentence. In this test, words and their correct use is judged. This test gives a good idea of the memory and

the power to apply it at an appropriate time. In sentence completion questions, you are given a sentence containing one or more blanks. A number of words or pair of words are suggested to fill the blank spaces. You must select the word or pair of words that will best complete the meaning of the sentence. In a typical sentence completion question, if any of the answer choices is inserted into the blank spaces, the resulting sentence will be technically correct, but it may not make sense. Usually, more than one choice makes sense, but only one completely carries out the full meaning of the sentence. There is only one best answer.

Kinds of Sentence Completion (نقرات کو مکمل کرنے کی اقسام):

نقرات کو مکمل کرنے کے سوالات کئی طریقوں سے پوچھے جاسکتے ہیں لیکن ان میں سے چند ایک اہم اقسام درج ذیل ہیں:

Sentence completion questions can be of many kinds but few important kinds are as under:

Type-I: Sentence Completion Using Vocabulary (ذخیرہ الفاظ کی صلاحیت پر کھنے کیلئے نقرات کی تکمیل):

(A) Selecting the Appropriate word from Five Alternatives Provided:

(دیئے گئے پانچ ممکنہ جوابات میں سے درست لفظ کا انتخاب کرنا)

Example (مثال):

My father keeps all his _____ papers in a lock and key.

- (A) useful (B) confidential (C) required (D) necessary (E) secret

Ans: (B)

My father keeps all his confidential papers in a lock and key.

(B) Selecting the Appropriate Word From Four Alternatives Provided:

(دیئے گئے چار ممکنہ جوابات میں سے بہترین درست جواب کو منتخب کرنا)

Example (مثال):

Ambition is one of those _____ which are never satisfied.

- (A) passions (B) fancies (C) needs (D) ideas

Ans: (A)

Ambition is one of those passions which are never satisfied.

(C) Selecting The Appropriate Pair Of Words To Fill In Two Blanks In A Sentence:

(نقرات میں دی گئی دو خالی جگہوں کیلئے بہترین اور مناسب الفاظ کے جوڑے کا انتخاب کرنا)

Example (مثال):

We must explore _____ sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been _____.

- (A) natural, exhausted (B) sufficient, increased
(C) alternate, depleted (D) guaranteed, over
(E) innovative, augmented

Ans: (A)

We must explore natural sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been exhausted.

Type-II: Sentence Completion Using Grammar

(گرامر کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے نقرات کو مکمل کرنا):

Example (مثال):

If they want to succeed, they _____ have to work very hard.

- (A) must (B) should (C) will (D) ought

Ans: (C)

If they want to succeed, they will have to work very hard.

Type-III: Sentence Completion Using Appropriate Filler: (مناسب لفظ یا الفاظ تلاش کر کے خالی جگہوں کو مکمل کرنا)**Example (مثال):**

Whichever way you approach the problem, _____.

- (A) it will not solve (B) it will not be solved
(C) no one will not solve it (D) it will not be solve

Ans: (B)

Whichever way you approach the problem, it will not be solved.

Illustration (مثالوں کے ساتھ وضاحت):

خالی جگہوں کو پُر کرنے کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل ہدایات پر عمل کریں:

Follow the following instructions to fill in the blanks:

- 1- سب سے پہلے دیئے گئے فقرے کو اچھی طرح پڑھیں اور سمجھیں۔ جب فقرہ ذہن نشین ہو جائے تو اس کے بعد ممکنہ جوابات کو پڑھنے سے پہلے آپ اپنے ذہن میں سوچیں کہ خالی جگہ پر کونسا لفظ مناسب ہوگا اور اس لفظ کے مترادف الفاظ کو بھی ذہن میں لائیں۔

First of all read and understand the given sentence. After reading the sentence and before looking at the answer choices, think of words you would insert and look for synonyms of that word.

Example (مثال):

Money _____ to a political campaign should be used for political purposes and nothing else.

مندرجہ بالا فقرہ پر غور کریں اور اندازہ لگائیں کہ اس فقرے میں دی گئی خالی جگہ میں کونسا لفظ مناسب رہے گا۔ ممکن ہے کہ آپ کے ذہن میں given یا denoted کے الفاظ آئیں۔ اب اس کے بعد آپ دیئے گئے ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کریں اور دیکھیں کہ denoted اور given کا مترادف لفظ کونسا ہے۔

Now study the above given sentence and think that how would you fill in the blank? Maybe with the word 'given' or 'denoted'? Now look at the answer choices and find a synonym for given or denoted.

- (A) submitted (B) contributed (C) ascribed (D) added (E) paid

مکنہ جوابات پر غور کرنے کے بعد معلوم ہوگا کہ (B) بہترین جواب ہے یعنی خالی جگہ میں لفظ contributed مناسب رہے گا۔ یہ given اور denoted کا قریب ترین مترادف لفظ ہے اور اگر اسے لگا کر فقرہ پڑھیں تو ایک اچھا بامعنی فقرہ بن جائے گا۔

Now, it is clear that from the given answers, the best choice is B *contributed*. It is the nearest synonym of given or denoted and makes good sense in the sentence.

Money contributed to a political campaign should be used for political purposes and nothing else.

- 2- ایسے الفاظ پر غور کریں جو کہ کوئی اشارہ (موازنہ یا مقابلہ کر کے جانچنا) دیتے ہوں یا اہمیت کے حامل ہوں۔ کچھ الفاظ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو کہ مختلف خیالات کو آپس میں جوڑتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ ایسا کریں گے تو آپ کو خالی جگہوں میں آنے والے الفاظ کے بارے میں آسانی سے آگاہی ہو جائے گی۔ یہ ترکیب زیادہ تر ایسی خالی جگہوں میں کام آتی ہے جن فقرات میں دو خالی جگہیں دی گئی ہوں یا ایک خالی جگہ دی گئی ہو لیکن وہ دو مختلف خیالات کو جوڑتی ہو۔

Signal words guide us to fill in the blanks. Look for signal words. Some signal words such as *however, although, on the other hand, but, instead, despite, regardless, rather than, and except* connect contrasting ideas.

Example (مثال):

This party explains how the Gilani family has been able to _____ its lavish lifestyle in the recent times, despite the fact that all its assets have been _____.

- (A) afford, attached (B) keep, removed
(C) keep up, destroyed (D) develop, liquidated
(E) maintain, saved

بہترین جواب (C) ہے۔ لفظ *despite* اس جانب اشارہ کرتا ہے کہ فقرے کا پہلا حصہ دوسرے حصے سے موازنہ ہے۔ *keep up* اور *destroyed* ایک دوسرے کے الٹ ہیں اور ان دو حصوں کا مقابلہ کر کے ہی فقرے کا اصل مفہوم واضح ہوتا ہے۔

The best choice is (C). Despite signals that the first half of the sentence contrasts with the second half. The fact that Gilani family is able to keep up its lavish lifestyle contrast with its destroyed assets.

This partly explains how the Gilani family has been able to *keep up* its lavist lifestyle in the recent times, despite the fact that all its assets have been *destroyed*.

کچھ اور الفاظ بھی ایسے ہوتے ہیں جن کے ذریعے فقرات کے دو حصوں کا آپس میں موازنہ کر کے درست ممکنہ جواب تلاش کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ایسے الفاظ عموماً ایک جیسے خیالات کو آپس میں جوڑتے ہیں یا کسی خالی جگہ میں آنے والے لفظ کی تعریف بیان کرتے ہیں۔

Few other signal words such as *in other words, besides, and, in addition, also, therefore, furthermore, and as often* connect similar ideas or lead to a definition of the missing word.

Example (مثال):

The tools found in the New Mexico excavation are _____ as a single implement might have several edges, each with a different use.

- (A) versatile (B) useful (C) unique
(D) ancient (E) primitive

مندرجہ بالا فقرے کے ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کرنے سے معلوم ہوگا کہ بہترین جواب (A) ہے۔

The best choice is D. The tools the sentence describes have several edges and several uses, and the missing adjective should fit these conditions. *Versatile* means capable of many things.

The tools found in the New Mexico excavation are versatile as a single implement might have several edges, each with a different use.

4 خالی جگہوں کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے مثبت اور منفی الفاظ کے درمیان بھی موازنہ کریں۔ *no* اور *not, never* جیسے الفاظ تلاش کریں۔

Watch for contrasts between positive and negative words. Look for words like *not, never* and *no*.

Example (مثال):

A virtuous person will not shout _____ in public, he or she will respect the _____ of other people.

اگر ہم مندرجہ بالا جملے پر غور کریں تو پہلی خالی جگہ ظاہر ہے کہ ایک منفی لفظ ہے کوئی ایسی چیز جس پر کسی اچھے انسان کو چلانا نہیں چاہیے جبکہ

دوسری خالی جگہ میں ایک مثبت لفظ آنا چاہیے کوئی ایسی چیز جس کا اچھا انسان احترام کرے۔ ممکنہ جوابات درج ذیل ہیں:

The first blank is obviously a negative word, something that a good person would not

shout, the second blank is a positive word, something that a good person would respect. Here are the choices:

- (A) blessings---cynicism (B) obscenities---feelings
(C) loudly---comfort (D) anywhere---presence
(E) insults---threat

بہترین جواب (B) ہے۔ (A) پازیزو (مثبت)۔ منفی (میکھو) ہے (C) نیوٹرل (غیر مہین یعنی نہ تو مثبت اور نہ ہی منفی)۔ پازیزو (D) نیوٹرل۔ نیوٹرل اور (E) میکھو۔ میکھو ہے۔ صرف ممکنہ جواب (B) میکھو۔ پازیزو الفاظ کا جوڑا ہے۔

The best choice is (B). Choice (A) is positive-negative, (C) is neutral-positive, (D) is neutral-neutral and (E) is negative-negative. Only choice (B) offers a negative-positive pair of words.

A virtuous person will not shout obscenities in public, he or she will respect the feelings of other people.

5- نفی (میکھو) الفاظ فقرے کی سمت تبدیل کر سکتے ہیں۔ بعض اوقات فقرے کی منطق کو اتنا مشکل بنا دیتے ہیں کہ اسے سمجھنا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔

Negative words can change the direction of the sentence, sometimes making the logic of the sentence more difficult to follow.

Example (مثال):

Saleem's choice of the quest to rescue Naureen is _____ not accidental, and he undertakes it with _____ and steadfastness.

- (A) considered---trepidation (B) circumstantial---valor
(C) intentional---reluctance (D) deliberate---courage.
(E) fortuitous---ardor

بہترین جواب (D) ہے۔ اسم صفت (ایڈجیکٹو) accidental کا متضاد ہونا چاہیے۔ بہتر مترادف الفاظ A, C اور D یعنی considered, international اور liberate ہیں۔ اس صورت حال میں B اور E درست نہیں آتے۔ دوسری خالی جگہ میں ایک اسم (ناؤن) کی ضرورت ہے جو کہ steadfastness یا معیاری یا خالص خوبی کو بیان کرے۔ انتخاب A میں trepidation کا مطلب (خوف) یا جلد بازی (hesitancy) ہے اور C میں reluctance کے معنی نارضا مندی (unwillingness) کے ہیں۔ D (Courage) کے علاوہ کوئی بھی دوسرا انتخاب معیار پر پورا نہیں اُترتا۔

The best choice is D. The adjective must be the opposite of accidental. The better choices are the synonyms of A, C and D—*considered*, *intentional* and *deliberate*. B and E do not fit this context. The second blank requires a noun that is like steadfastness or describes a sterling quality. Choice A *trepidation* means fear or hesitancy, and choice C *reluctance* means unwillingness. Neither will do, but D *courage* is what is needed.

Saleem's choice of the quest to rescue Naureen is deliberate not accidental, and he undertakes it with courage and steadfastness.

6- اگر کسی فقرے میں دو خالی جگہیں ہوں تو ایک وقت میں ایک خالی جگہ کو پُر کریں اور پھر اس کی روشنی میں دوسرے ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کریں۔ جب دو خالی جگہیں پُر کرنے کے بعد فقرہ ہا معنی بن جائے تو اس درست جواب کو منتخب کریں۔

In the sentence completion questions with two words missing should be attempted one word at a time.

Example (مثال):

The _____ predictions of greatly decreased revenues next year have frightened

lawmakers into _____ budget reductions.

- (A) encouraging---sizeable (B)
 (C) alarming---negligible
 (E) dire---drastic

convincing---minute
 (D) optimistic---huge

بہترین جواب (E) ہے۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اگر آپ پہلی خالی جگہ میں آنے والے لفظ کا جواب تلاش کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے تو یہ آپ کی راہنمائی کرے گا کہ آپ جوابات (A) اور (B) کو رد کر دیں۔ اگر کم ہوتے ہوئے فنڈز اور قانون دانوں کو خوفزدہ کرنے کی پیشین گوئیاں لے دوسری خالی جگہ کو پُر کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔ جیسا کہ قانون دان اس عمل کے باعث خوفزدہ ہو چکے ہیں تو آپ تصور کر سکتے ہیں کہ کمی (reduction) سخت یا شدید (drastic) ہوگی تاکہ C یعنی کہ نہ ہونے کے برابر (negligible)۔

The best choice is E. Notice that trying the first word will help you eliminate answer choices A, B and D. If the predictions are of decreasing funds and frightening to lawmakers, the first adjective must be either *alarming* C or *dire* E (fearful, dreadful). Now try the second choice to get the correct answer. Since the lawmakers have been scared into action, you can infer that the reductions are *drastic* E rather than *negligible* C.

The dire predictions of greatly decreased revenues next year have frightened lawmakers into drastic budget reductions.

7- دو خالی جگہوں والے فقرات میں بعض اوقات پہلی خالی جگہ پُر کر کے فقرہ مکمل کرنا آسان ہوتا ہے لیکن کئی دفعہ دوسری خالی جگہ کو پُر کر کے فقرہ مکمل کرنا زیادہ موثر ہوتا ہے۔

In a sentence of two fill in the blanks, sometimes it is more efficient to work from the second blank first.

Example (مثال):

Her parents were _____ when, despite losing the first three games, Sania _____ to win the set by a 6-3 score.

- (A) surprised---failed (B) relieved---came back
 (C) puzzled---refused (D) alarmed---attempted
 (E) delighted---was unable

مندرجہ بالا فقرے میں بہترین جواب (B) ہے۔ یہاں فقرے کے پہلے حصے میں کوئی اشارہ نہیں ملتا کہ کون سے پہلے الفاظ والدین کے رد عمل کو بیان کرتے ہیں۔ پانچ ممکنہ جوابات میں سے کوئی بھی ایک درست ہو سکتا ہے لیکن اگر آپ دوسری خالی جگہ کو مد نظر رکھ کر فقرے کو مکمل کرنے کی کوشش کریں تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ لفظ *despite* یہ چیز واضح کرتا ہے کہ ثانیہ یقیناً سیٹ جیت جائے گی۔ (B) درست جواب معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ اگرچہ (D) بھی ممکنہ جواب ہو سکتا ہے (B) اس لیے زیادہ بہتر ہے کہ وہ پہلے لفظ کے ساتھ زیادہ موثر جواب بنتا ہے جیسا کہ *relieved* کا لفظ *alarmed* سے بہتر ہے۔

The best answer is B. There are no clues here to tell you which of the first words describe the reaction of the parents. Any of the five might work. But if you deal with the second blank first, you can see that the word *despite* makes it clear that Sania must win the set. Choice B *came back* looks like the best choice, although D is possible. That B is better, confirmed by the first word, as *relieved* is better than *alarmed*.

Her parents were relieved when, despite losing the first three games, Sania came back to win the set by a 6-3 score.

8- اگر آپ کوئی بھی ایسا لفظ تلاش نہ کر سکیں جو کہ کوئی نہ کوئی اشارہ فراہم کرنا ہو یا آپ ممکنہ جوابات میں دیئے گئے الفاظ میں سے کچھ الفاظ

کے معنی نہ جانتے ہوں یا آپ الجھن کا شکار ہو جائیں تو جلدی سے ہر ممکن جواب کو پڑھیں اور دیکھیں کہ کونسا لفظ بہتر معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ بعض اوقات یہ آخری طریقہ آپ کو کم از کم کچھ جوابات روکنے میں مدد فراہم کرتا ہے تاکہ آپ ایک دانشمندانہ اندازہ لگا سکیں۔

If you don't spot any signal words or you don't know the meaning of some of the choices (or if you're just stumped), quickly read each answer choice and see which sounds best. Sometimes this last method will help you at least eliminate some of the choices so that you can take an educated guess.

Example (مثال):

The fertile and productive fields are located at the _____ of the Gila and the Arizona Rivers and are _____ by waters from both.

- (A) junction---desiccated (B) confluence---irrigated
(C) bank---drained (D) source---submerged
(E) end---inundated

بہترین جواب (B) ہے۔ پہلا لفظ شاید اس جگہ کے حوالے سے ہے جہاں دریا بند ہوتے ہیں جیسا کہ کھیتوں کو دونوں کے ذریعے پانی فراہم کیا جاتا ہے۔ (C) کے علاوہ چاروں میں سے کوئی بھی اسم (ناؤن) ممکن ہے (درست ہو سکتا ہے)۔ Confluence کے معنی اکٹھے بننے کے ہیں یعنی وہ جگہ جہاں دو پانی کے راستے (دریا) اکٹھے ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر Term کے تناظر میں دیکھیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس کا تعلق زرخیز زمینوں کو پانی دہینے سے ہے۔ چنانچہ desiccated (خشک ہو گیا) یا drained کو رد کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر کھیت پیداوار دینے والے ہیں تو irrigated (سیراب کرنا) پانی فراہم کرنا) زیادہ بہتر معلوم ہوتا ہے جبکہ inundated اور submerged درست دکھائی نہیں دیتے جن کے معنی تباہی پھیلانے والے سیلاب کے ہیں۔

The best choice is B. The first word probably refers to the place where the rivers are close, since both water the fields. Except for C, any of the four nouns is possible. Confluence means a flowing together, the place where two waterways come together. The past participle must refer to the watering of these fertile lands. So desiccated (dried up) or drained can be eliminated. If the fields are productive, irrigated (supplied with water) makes better sense than inundated or submerged, which suggest destructive flooding.

The fertile and productive fields are located at the confluence of the Gila and the Arizona Rivers and are irrigated by waters from both.

9- جب آپ خالی جگہ یا جگہوں میں آنے والے مناسب الفاظ منتخب کر لیں تو اب ان کو مناسب جگہ یا جگہوں پر لگا کر پورا فقرہ پڑھیں تاکہ آپ کو یقین ہو جائے کہ وہ فقرہ درست معنی دے رہا ہے۔ یہ طریقہ بعض اوقات آپ کو نظروں سے اوجھل ہو جانے والی سادہ غلطیوں کی جانب راغب کرے گا اور اگر کوئی کی رہ جائے تو آپ کو معلوم ہو جائے گا۔

Always read your answer into the sentence to make sure it makes sense. This will often help you avoid oversights or simple mistakes.

Example (مثال):

The most important task of the Air Force is to _____ the country against an air attack by an enemy.

- (A) defend (B) secure (C) protect
(D) save

Ans. The most important task of the Air Force is to defend the country against an air attack by an enemy.



Analogies

(مشابہت، مطابقت)

"Analogy" کے لفظی معنی مشابہت یا مطابقت کے ہیں۔ یہ مشابہت کسی نہ کسی تعلق کی بنیاد پر ہوتی ہے۔ اس قسم کے ٹیسٹ دینے کے دو الفاظ کے مابین تعلق کو سمجھنے کی صلاحیت پرکھنے کے لیے بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ پہلے دیئے گئے دو الفاظ کے درمیان تعلق سمجھنا ہوتا ہے اور پھر دوسرے دو الفاظ کے درمیان اسی تعلق کو تلاش کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

Analogy literally means 'similarity', 'bearing a resemblance'. In this type of test, the ability to understand the relationship between two given words is tested. Analogy tests evaluate your ability to find a relationship between two words and to recognize a similar relationship between two other words.

(تعلق کی اقسام):

دو الفاظ کے مابین تعلق قائم کرنے کے کئی طریقے ہوتے ہیں لیکن اہم چیز یہ ہے کہ آپ دیئے گئے الفاظ کے اصلی جوڑے کے درمیان تعلق سمجھنے پر اپنی توجہ مرکوز کریں کیونکہ جب آپ کو ان کے درمیان تعلق واضح ہو جائے گا تو آپ دوسرے الفاظ کے جوڑے کے مابین تعلق کی شناخت کر سکیں گے۔ آپ مشابہت یا تعلق کے بہترین جواب کا انتخاب کریں کیونکہ ممکنہ جوابات میں ایک سے زیادہ بہتر انتخابات بھی ہو سکتے ہیں لیکن بہترین تعلق ہی جواب ہوگا۔ چند ایک انتہائی اہم عموماً پوچھی جانے والی Analogies کی یہاں مختصر وضاحت کی جا رہی ہے:

There are many ways of establishing a relationship. It is important that you focus on understanding the relationship between the original pair because this is really what you are trying to parallel. Notice that you are to select the best answer or most similar relationship. The use of the word 'best' implies that there may be more than one good answer. Some of the most common ones are briefly illustrated here:

1. Cause and effect (سبب (وجہ) اور اس کا اثر)
e.g., Race: Fatigue (دوڑ: تھکاوٹ)

(A) French: Athlete

(B) Fast: Hunger

(C) Art: Bug

(D) Walking: Running

Answer is (B). Because 'fatigue' is caused by 'race' and 'hunger' is caused by 'fast'.

جواب (B) ہے۔ کیونکہ تھکاوٹ دوڑنے کے باعث ہوتی ہے یعنی تھکاوٹ کا سبب دوڑ لگانا ہے۔ اسی طرح روزہ رکھنے کے باعث بھوک

لگتی ہے۔

2. Action to object and object to action. (چیز کا عمل اور عمل کا چیز کے ساتھ تعلق)
e.g., Kick: Football (کک: فٹ بال)

(A) Kill: Bomb

(B) Break: Pieces

(C) Question: Team

(D) Smoke: Pipe

Answer is (D).

3. Part to whole (حصے کا مکمل سے تعلق)

e.g., Star: Constellation (ستارہ: جھرمٹ)

(A) Soldier: Regiment

(B) Patch: Thread

(C) Hand: Clock

(D) Struggle: Wrestle

Answer is (A).

4. **Synonym** (مترادف یا ہم معنی الفاظ)
e.g., Enormous: Huge (عظیم: بہت بڑا)
(A) Rough: Rock (B) Purse: Kitchen
(C) Muddy: Unclean (D) Black: White
Answer is (C).
5. **Antonym** (متضاد یا الٹ الفاظ)
e.g., Purity: Evil (پاکیزگی: برائی)
(A) Angel: Horns (B) North: Climate
(C) Boldness: Victory (D) Suavity: Bluntness
Answer is (D).
6. **Place** (جگہ کے ساتھ تعلق)
e.g., Anarkali: Lahore (انارکلی: لاہور)
(A) Eiffel Tower: France (B) Pakistan: Karachi
(C) Pakistan: China (D) New York: Kremlin
Answer is (A).
7. **Degree of Intensity** (شدت کا درجہ یا حد)
e.g., Joy: Ecstasy (خوشی: بہت زیادہ مسرور)
(A) Warm: Cold (B) Frown: Anger
(C) Bright: Genius (D) Climate: Weather
Answer is (B).
8. **Sequence** (ترتیب)
e.g., Spring: Summer (موسم بہار: موسم گرما)
(A) Wednesday: Monday (B) Monday: Wednesday
(C) Friday: Sunday (D) Tuesday: Wednesday
Answer is (D).
9. **Association** (تعلق، شرکت وغیرہ)
e.g., Ink: Writing (روشنائی: لکھائی)
(A) Devil: Wrong (B) Picture: Bed
(C) Slipper: State (D) Colour: Good
Answer is (A).
10. **Grammatical** (گرامر کے اصولوں کے لحاظ سے تعلق)
e.g., Restore: Climb (بحال کرنا: چڑھنا)
(A) Segregation: Seen (B) Sun: See
(C) Nymph: In (D) Soon: Although
Answer is (B).
11. **Class—Species** (کلاس یا گروہ اور نوع یا قسم کا تعلق)
e.g., Reptile: Snake (ریپٹیل والا جانور: سانپ)
(A) Man: Woman (B) Woman: Girl
(C) Whale: Shark (D) Son: Daughter
Answer is (B).
12. **Sex** (جنسی لحاظ سے مطابقت)

- e.g., Bull: Cow (سانڈ: گائے)
- (A) Boy: Girl (B) Child: Children
(C) Ox: Fox (D) Cat: Dog
- Answer is (A).
13. **Type and Characteristic** (قسم اور خاصیت)
e.g., Tiger: Carnivorous (شیر: گوشت خور)
- (A) Woman: Vegetable (B) Man: Egg
(C) Lion: Lioness (D) Cow: Herbivorous
- Answer is (D).
14. **Producer and Product** (بنانے والا یا پیدا کرنے والا اور پیداوار یا چیز)
e.g., Architect: Building (ماہر تعمیرات: عمارت)
- (A) Producer: Designer (B) Art: Writer
(C) Civil Engineer: Dam (D) Demand: Supply
- Answer is (C).
15. **Worker and Tool** (کام کرنے والا اور آلہ)
e.g., Writer: Pen (مصنف: قلم)
- (A) Blacksmith: Cupboard (B) Labourer: Field
(C) Carpenter: Saw (D) Owner: House
- Answer is (C).
16. **Symbol** (علامت کی بنیاد پر تعلق)
e.g., Flag: Nation (جھنڈا: قوم)
- (A) Bird: Peacock (B) Elephant: State
(C) Insignia: Rank (D) Profile: Portrait
- Answer is (C).

Illustration (وضاحت):

Analogy-Test کو اچھی طرح ذہن نشین کروانے کے لیے اس کی وضاحت مثالوں کے بعد دی جا رہی ہے تاکہ جب امیدوار یہ سوال کریں تو غلطی کا امکان کم سے کم رہے اور کوئی ابہام باقی نہ رہے۔ اس ٹیسٹ کو سمجھنے کے لیے ذخیرہ الفاظ (Vocabulary) میں اضافہ نہایت ضروری ہے، لہذا ڈکشنری کے استعمال کو اپنی عادت بنا لیں۔

Example 1:

SONNET: LITERATURE::

(A) research: chemistry

(B) novel: poetry

(C) football: sport

(D) acting: protagonist (E) song: rhythm

مندرجہ بالا مثال میں بہترین جواب (C) ہے۔ سانیٹ لٹریچر کی ایک قسم ہے، لہذا شناخت کریں کہ یہاں ایک مثال کا بڑے گروہ کے ساتھ تعلق پایا جاتا ہے۔ اب یہی تعلق ممکنہ جوابات میں تلاش کریں۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ (C) میں یہی تعلق پایا جاتا ہے۔ فٹبال سپورٹ کی ایک قسم ہے۔ اس کی وضاحت آپ اس طرح بھی کر سکتے ہیں کہ جو تعلق سانیٹ اور لٹریچر میں پایا جاتا ہے وہی تعلق فٹبال اور سپورٹ میں موجود ہے۔ اس طرح مشابہت اور مطابقت کی بنیاد پر تعلق قائم کر کے درست جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔

The best answer is (C). In this case, you might say to yourself, "A sonnet is a type of literature" and therefore recognize that the relationship here is between an example and the larger category. Now, doing the same thing with the answer choices, you will find that the correct answer (C) shows the same relationship. Football is a type of sport. This sentence can be expressed as

"Sonnet is to literature in the same way as football is to sport."

Example 2:

PUPPY: DOG::

(A) cat: lion

(B) sapling: tree

(C) kitchen: hotel

(D) city: country

(E) female: male

بہترین جواب (B) ہے کیونکہ الفاظ کے دونوں جوڑوں میں پہلا لفظ دوسرے لفظ کی ابتدائی (جوانی کی) قسم ہے۔ اس مثال میں یہ چیز اہمیت کی حامل نہیں کہ پہلے جوڑے میں جانور اور دوسرے میں پودے ہیں۔ جو چیز ضروری ہے وہ ہے تعلق کیونکہ Analogies کی بنیاد تعلق پر ہوتی ہے۔

The best choice is (B). Because in both pairs, the first word is a youthful version of the second word, sapling: tree makes for a good analogy. It is not important that the first pair is animals and the second pair is plants. What is essential is the relationship.

Example 3:

HEART: HUMAN::

(A) engine: car

(B) brick: wall

(C) neck: child

(D) horn: stag

(E) door: room

دل اور انسان میں یہ تعلق پایا جاتا ہے کہ دل انسانی جسم کا ایک حصہ ہے۔ اب اگر ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کریں تو تمام جوڑوں میں یہ تعلق دکھائی دے گا لہذا اس تعلق کی بنیاد پر جواب تلاش کرنا ممکن نہیں، لیکن اگر مزید غور کریں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ دل انسان کے جسم کا لازمی حصہ ہے جس پر کہ زندگی کا انحصار ہوتا ہے۔ تمام ممکنہ جوابات میں یہ چیز تو واضح ہے کہ حصے کا کل سے تعلق سب میں ہے لیکن بہترین جواب (A) ہے کیونکہ انجن کار کا لازمی حصہ ہونے کے ساتھ اس کے چلنے یعنی زندگی کیلئے بھی ضروری ہے۔

The best choice is (A). While a heart is a part of a human, a more precise relationship is that the heart is the essential, life-giving part of a human. Therefore, while every answer satisfies the part-whole relationship, (A) is the best answer, as the engine is the essential, life-giving part of the car.

Example 4:

ANONYMOUS: NAME::

(A) huge: mountain

(B) unknown: famous

(C) colourless: object

(D) formless: shape

(E) cautious: task

بہترین انتخاب (D) ہے۔ فقرہ کچھ اس طرح بنتا ہے "ایک بے نام (گناہ) شخص یا چیز میں نام کی کمی ہوتی ہے۔ انتخاب (D) ہی بہترین ہے کیونکہ یہ درست طور پر فقرے کو مکمل کرتا ہے "جس طرح" بے نام" یہ ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ اس لفظ میں نام کی کمی ہے اسی طرح "بے شکل" کا لفظ یہ ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ اس میں شکل کی کمی ہے۔

The best choice is C. Your sentence should go something like this, "An anonymous person or thing is lacking a name." Choice C is best because it correctly completes the sentence: "Anonymous describes the lack of a name in the same way as formless describes the lack of shape."

Rules to be Remembered (یاد رکھنے کے چند اصول):

'Analogy' کے سوال کا درست جواب منتخب کرنے کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اصولوں کو مدنظر رکھیں:

In dealing with an analogy question, the following rules should be observed:

سوال میں الفاظ کا جو جوڑا دیا گیا ہو ان کے مابین تعلق کا تجزیہ کریں۔

Analyse the relationship between the question pair.

-1-

دیئے گئے ممکنہ جوابات کے جوڑوں میں ویسا ہی تعلق (مشابہت) تلاش کریں جو کہ سوال میں دیئے گئے جوڑے میں موجود ہے۔

Look for the pair of words (among the choices with a similar relationship.)

اگر ایک سے زیادہ جوڑوں میں وہی مشابہت دکھائی دے یا ایک سے زیادہ جوابات درست معلوم ہوں تو سوال میں دیئے گئے جوڑے میں پائی جانے والی مشابہت کا دوبارہ جائزہ لیں۔

If more than one pair of words seem to fit, re-examine the relation in the question pair. جو جوابات بہترین معلوم نہ ہوں ان کو ترک کر دیں اور سب سے موزوں یا بہترین جواب منتخب کریں۔

Eliminate answers that do not appear to be the best.

الفاظ کے جوڑوں میں اجزائے کلام ایک جیسے ہونے چاہئیں۔ سوال میں دیئے گئے الفاظ کے اصل جوڑے میں کون سے اجزائے کلام پائے جاتے ہیں اس کا اندازہ لگانے کے لیے ممکنہ جوابات کو غور سے پڑھیں۔ تمام ممکنہ جوابات میں وہی اجزائے کلام پائے جاتے ہیں جو کہ اصلی جوڑے میں ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ اصلی جوڑے کے اجزائے کلام کے بارے میں یقین سے نہ جانتے ہوں تو ممکنہ جوابات سے معلوم ہو جائے گا کہ ان میں کون سے اجزائے کلام استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔

Parts of speech must be the same in the related words/phrases. To determine what parts of speech the words in the original pair are, look at the five answer choices. All of the choices will be the same parts of speech as the original pair. So if you're not sure about a word in the first pair, the words in the choices will tell you what parts of speech are being used.

الفاظ کے اصلی جوڑے میں تعلق (مشابہت) معلوم کرنے کے لیے ایک فقرہ ترتیب دیں جو یہ وضاحت کرے کہ دونوں الفاظ کا ایک دوسرے سے کیا تعلق ہے۔ مثلاً انسان کا دوڑنے سے وہی تعلق ہے جو کہ پرندے کا اڑنے سے ہے۔

To help determine the relationship between the original pair, construct a sentence explaining how the two words are related, e.g., Man to run as bird is to fly.

اپنے فقرے کی ساخت کو مختصر بنائیں یعنی مختصر ترین فقرہ بنائیں۔ ممکن ہے کہ کچھ انتخابات ایک جیسے ہی ہوں اس کے لیے ایک مختصر ترین جامع مشابہت (تعلق) قائم کرنے کی ضرورت پڑے گی۔

Try to make your sentence as precise as you can. Because some of the choices may be generally the same, a precise relationship may be required.

اصل الفاظ کے جوڑے کی ترتیب کو مد نظر رکھیں اور آپ کے درست جواب میں بھی وہی ترتیب آنی چاہیے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ غلط جواب درست تعلق کو تو ظاہر کرے لیکن ترتیب غلط ہو۔

Be sure to keep the order of the first pair like the order of your answer. Wrong answers may present a correct relationship but in the wrong order.

بعض اوقات آپ کو نہ صرف ابتدائی مشابہت (تعلق) کو مد نظر رکھنا پڑتا ہے بلکہ آپ کو ثانوی تعلق کا بھی خیال رکھنا پڑتا ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ تمام ممکنہ جوابات میں ابتدائی تعلق تو موجود ہو لیکن ثانوی تعلق صرف ایک ممکنہ انتخاب میں پایا جائے۔

Occasionally, you will need to consider not only the primary relationship between the original words, but also a secondary relationship.

یاد رکھیں کہ الفاظ کا دوسرا جوڑا اسی قسم، گروہ یا کلاس سے تعلق نہیں رکھتا جس قسم، گروہ یا کلاس سے سوال میں دیا گیا پہلا جوڑا تعلق رکھتا ہے۔

Remember that the second pair of words does not have to be from the same category, class, or type as the first pair of words.

Construction of Precise Sentences (مختصر فقرات بنانا):

'Analogies' کے مسائل یا سوالات حل کرنے کے لیے مختصر ترین فقرات تشکیل دیں جو کہ آپ کو مشابہت یا تعلق کا اندازہ لگانے میں

معاون ہوں گے۔ مثلاً اس طرح کے فقرات بنائیں:

Construct precise sentences to solve the analogy problems. It will help you to find

relationship between the pair of words. Make sentences as under:

1. Watch is to time as thermometer is to temperature.
گھڑی کا وقت کے ساتھ وہی تعلق ہے جو کہ تھرمامیٹر کا تھرپیٹر (درجہ حرارت) کے ساتھ ہے۔
2. Father is to son as another is to daughter.
باپ کا بیٹے کے ساتھ وہی تعلق ہے جو کہ ماں کا بیٹی کے ساتھ ہے۔

Study the following sentences for more elaboration:

- زیادہ وضاحت کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل فقرات کا مطالعہ کریں:
1. Ring is to finger as watch is to wrist.
 2. Bed is to sleep, as chair is to sit.
 3. Puppy is to dog as child is to man.
 4. Prime Minister is to central cabinet as chief minister is to provincial cabinet.
 5. Lead is to pencil as ink is to pen.
 6. Hot is to cold as high is to low.
 7. Stable is to horse as nest is to bird.
 8. Man is to woman as boy is to girl.
 9. Hot is to steam as cold is to ice.
 10. Lend is to borrow as give is to take.

Relationship between the Words (الفاظ کے مابین تعلق):

نیچے چند الفاظ کے جوڑے اور ان سے متعلق مختصر فقرات دیئے گئے ہیں جو کہ ان الفاظ کے درمیان پائے جانے والے تعلق کو بیان کرتے ہیں۔ یہ مشق آپ کو الفاظ کے درمیان تعلق قائم کرنے میں مدد فراہم کرے گی اور Analogy کے سوالات حل کرنے میں معاون ہوگی۔

Some pair of words and precise sentences about the relationship of these words are given below. This exercise will increase your skill in determining the relationship between two words. This skill will help you predict the necessary relationship for a second pair of words in an analogy question.

No.	Pair of Words	Precise Sentences
1.	PAPER: WOOD	PAPER is made from WOOD.
2.	ROOF: HOUSE	The ROOF is the upper covering of a HOUSE.
3.	DETAIN: RELEASE	DETAIN (hold up) is the opposite of RELEASE (let go).
4.	SLITHER: SNAKE	SLITHER is the way a SNAKE travels.
5.	HEART: PUMP	The HEART performs the same function as a PUMP.
6.	SPY: COVERT	The activities of a SPY are COVERT.
7.	OASIS: DESERT	An OASIS is a fertile area in a DESERT.
8.	COLD: SHIVER	COLD makes people SHIVER.
9.	TYPEWRITER: RIBBON	A TYPEWRITER uses a RIBBON.
10.	MAGNET: IRON	A MAGNET attracts IRON.
11.	TIRE: RUBBER	A TIRE is made mostly of RUBBER.
12.	BINDERY: BOOKS	A BINDERY is a place where BOOKS are produced.
13.	PEBBLE: BOULDER	A PEBBLE is a very, very small BOULDER.
14.	METAL: ANVIL	METAL is forged or shaped on an ANVIL.
15.	DICTIONARY: MEANING	A DICTIONARY is used to find the MEANING of words.

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English.....Expected Questions for the Coming Exams.

FIND THE PAIR OF WORDS FROM THE OPTIONS THAT EXPRESS A SIMILAR RELATIONSHIP AS IN THE GIVEN PAIR OF WORDS

1. **Condemnation : Disapproval:**
 (A) Ignorance : Patience
 (B) Optimism : Insight ✓
 (C) Blasphemy : Irreverence
 (D) Sorrow : Intention
2. **Rehearsal : Performance:**
 (A) Entrapment : Game
 (B) Engagement : Marriage ✓
 (C) Applause : Audience
 (D) Antidote : Illness
3. **Graceful : Movement:**
 (A) Articulate : Speech
 (B) Clean : Dirt
 (C) Humorous : Laughter ✓
 (D) Docile : Rebellious

CHOOSE THE WORD FROM THE OPTIONS WHICH IS NEARLY SIMILAR IN MEANING TO THE GIVEN WORD

4. **Adhere:**
 (A) Give up ✓ (B) Stick
 (C) Criticise (D) Appear
5. **Fanatical:**
 (A) Obsessive ✓ (B) Moderate
 (C) Eager (D) Rebellious
6. **Pledge:**
 (A) Plain (B) Rough
 (C) Playful (D) Promise ✓

CHOOSE THE WORD FROM THE OPTIONS WHICH IS NEARLY OPPOSITE IN MEANING TO THE GIVEN WORD

7. **Obscure:**
 (A) Academic (B) Implicit
 (C) Explicit ✓ (D) Ugly
8. **Clarity**
 (A) Exaggeration (B) Simplicity
 (C) Confusion ✓ (D) Reserve
9. **Relinquish**
 (A) Withdraw (B) Attack
 (C) Assume ✓ (D) Conquer

FIND OUT WHICH ONE IN THE GIVEN OPTIONS HAS THE SAME RELATIONSHIP WITH THE THIRD OBJECT AS THE FIRST AND SECOND ARE RELATED

10. **Swim is to Fish as Walk is to _____**
 (A) Man ✓ (B) Bird

11. **Appreciation is to Reward as Crime is to _____**
 (A) Prison
 (B) Punishment ✓
 (C) Allegation (D) Need

12. **Stone is to Hard as Feather is to _____**
 (A) White (B) Bird
 (C) Soft ✓ (D) Fly

13. **Cat is to Kitten as Dog is to _____**
 (A) Puppy ✓ (B) Colt
 (C) Calf (D) Baby

SELECT THE PAIR OF WORDS FROM THE GIVEN OPTIONS, WHICH EXPRESS A SIMILAR RELATIONSHIP AS IN THE GIVEN WORDS.

14. **ATOM: MICROSCOPE**
 (A) Submarine : Periscope
 (B) Tape : Microphone
 (C) Planet: Telescope ✓
 (D) Receiver: Telephone

15. **TELESCOPE : EYE**
 (A) Stethoscope : Ear ✓
 (B) Eyeglasses : Vision
 (C) Telephone : Hearing
 (D) Necklace : Neck

16. **OUNCE : WEIGHT**
 (A) Menu : Choice
 (B) Acre : Area
 (C) Scale : Mass ✓
 (D) Inch : Yard

17. **"A" is the mother of "B" and "C". If "D" is the husband of C, what relation does "A" have to "D"?**

- (A) Mother-in-Law ✓
 (B) Mother
 (C) Sister (D) Aunt

18. **If the old man's son is my son's uncle, then what relation has the old man to me?**

- (A) Sister (B) Brother ✓
 (C) Father (D) Grandfather

CHOOSE THE WORD FROM THE GIVEN OPTIONS WHICH HAS NEARLY THE SAME MEANING AS THE GIVEN WORD

19. **Adjacent**
 (A) Lazy
 (B) Contiguous ✓
 (C) Cut-off (D) Sharpened
20. **Engrossed**
 (A) Expanded (B) Distribute

21. (C) Absorbed✓ (D) Dilated
 Feasible
 (A) Factual (B) Real
 (C) Theoretical (D) Practicable✓
22. Ponder
 (A) Flattery (B) Lake
 (C) Think over✓ (D) Condemn
- CHOOSE THE WORD FROM THE GIVEN OPTIOSN WHICH IS NEARLY OPPOSITE IN MEANING TO THE GIVEN WORD**
23. Denounce
 (A) Organize (B) Defend✓
 (C) Gather (D) Fight
24. Deplete
 (A) Renounce (B) Replenish
 (C) Replenish✓ (D) Fulfill
25. Impound
 (A) Generate (B) Release✓
 (C) Stimulate (D) Strengthen
26. Profane
 (A) Pious (B) Arrogant
 (C) Benign (D) Respectful✓
27. She felt _____ when went on stage.
 (A) Agitated (B) Nervous✓
 (C) Anxious (D) Worried
28. The horseman pulled the _____ of the horse.
 (A) Ranes (B) Reigns
 (C) Rains (D) Reins✓
29. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
 (A) Destruction✓ (B) Previous
 (C) Computer (D) Confusion
30. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
 (A) Library (B) Electricity
 (C) Nursary✓ (D) Enquiry
31. An "above board" person means:
 (A) Wise (B) Cruel
 (C) Trustworthy✓ (D) Dishonest
32. Beautiful is a:
 (A) Adjective✓ (B) Noun
 (C) Pronoun (D) Verb
33. Identify the correct spellings.
 (A) Occurad (B) Occured
 (C) Occurred (D) Occurred✓
34. Do you see _____ blue sky?
 (B) An
 (C) A
 (C) The✓
 (D) None is correct
35. The man is poor _____ honest.
 (A) If (B) Or

36. (C) But✓ (D) And
 Will you wait _____ I return?
 (A) If (B) When
 (C) Till✓ (D) After
37. Catastrophe means:
 (A) Huge (B) Pressure
 (C) Disaster✓ (D) Problem
38. She _____ unconscious since four O'clock.
 (A) Would be (B) Was
 (C) Has been✓ (D) Is
39. Honest men speak _____ truth.
 (A) A
 (B) An
 (C) The✓
 (D) None is correct
40. He jumped off the bus while it _____.
 (A) Moves
 (B) Had moved
 (C) Was moving✓
 (D) Moved
- FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORD**
41. It is Ten O'clock _____ my watch.
 (A) With (B) On
 (C) In (D) By✓
42. He agreed _____ my proposal.
 (A) On (B) With✓
 (C) For (D) To
43. The horseman pulled the _____ of the horse.
 (A) Reigns (B) Raine
 (C) Reins✓ (D) Rans
44. The old man is blind _____ one eye.
 (A) In✓ (B) With
 (C) From (D) Of
45. A group of sheep is called:
 (A) Company (B) Swarm
 (C) Troop (D) Flock✓
46. Opposite of contract is:
 (A) Expand✓ (B) Attract
 (C) Increase (D) Subtract
47. Eminent means:
 (A) Hardworking (B) Clever
 (C) Famous✓ (D) Ambitious
48. Sub judice means:
 (A) Injustice
 (B) Law abiding
 (C) Under judicial condition✓
 (D) Justice
49. Pros and cons means:
 (A) Injustice
 (B) Law abiding✓

- (C) Analysis (D) Details
50. "Quickly" is:
 (A) Adjective
 (B) Advantages and disadvantages ✓
 (C) Noun
 (D) Verb
51. "Beautiful"
 (A) Adjective ✓ (B) Adverb
 (C) Verb (D) Noun
52. The opposite of deteriorate is:
 (A) Decline (B) Improve ✓
 (C) Disgrace (D) None of these
- IDENTIFY THE CORRECT SPELLINGS**
53. (A) Government ✓ (B) Gorment
 (C) Governmant (D) Governmment
54. (A) Bescut (B) Bescuit
 (C) Biscuit ✓ (D) Biscut
55. (A) Pamnant (B) Permanent ✓
 (C) Purmanent (D) Parmanent
56. (A) Relegion (B) Relegon
 (C) Religon (D) Religion ✓
57. (A) Tempray (B) Temperary
 (C) Temporary ✓ (D) Temparary
58. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
 (A) Gratitude (B) Confusion
 (C) Priveous ✓ (D) Companion
59. (A) Destruction (B) Perfect ✓
 (C) Necessary (D) Straight
60. Identify the correct spellings.
 (A) Chalang (B) Chalange
 (C) Challenge (D) Challenge ✓
61. (A) Imidiately
 (B) Immediately ✓
 (C) Immidiatly (D) Imidiatly
- Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word
62. He is very particular _____ his clothes.
 (A) upon (B) on
 (C) about ✓ (D) to
63. Do not shout _____ me, I am not deaf.
 (A) in (B) an
 (C) the (D) at ✓
64. He is _____ M.A. History.
 (A) in (B) an ✓
 (C) the (D) a
65. I thanked him, for _____ me the way to the Post Office.
 (A) Leading (B) Advising
 (C) Showing ✓ (D) None of these
66. The defeated army fled _____ the battlefield.

- (A) by (B) from ✓
 (C) off (D) about
67. They learned to cook _____ their mothers.
 (A) from ✓ (B) with
 (C) through (D) by
68. He was _____ such a hurry that he forgot his keys.
 (A) by (B) in ✓
 (C) with (D) at
69. The fire was finally brought _____ control.
 (A) at (B) on
 (C) under ✓ (D) to
70. Opposite of hostile is:
 (A) lovely (B) friendly ✓
 (C) cunning (D) aggressive
71. Opposite of continue is:
 (A) release (B) capture ✓
 (C) confirm (D) hide
72. Ambiguous means:
 (A) Brief (B) Indifferent
 (C) Dangerous (D) unclear ✓
73. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Cooperation
 (B) Cooperation ✓
 (C) Cooparation (D) Coperation
74. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Asociation (B) Assosiation
 (C) Association ✓ (D) Assoceation
75. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Petroleum (B) Petroleum ✓
 (C) Petrolleum (D) Patroleum
76. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Subsistense (B) Subsistance
 (C) Subsistence ✓ (D) Subsicetence
77. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Colloquiall (B) Cooquial
 (C) Colloquial (D) Colloquial ✓
78. Alia parted _____ her parents in tears.
 (A) by (B) of
 (C) with (D) from ✓
79. I took strong objection _____ the proposal.
 (A) with (B) to ✓
 (C) against (D) on
80. She was mistaken _____ a switch.
 (A) from (B) over
 (C) for ✓ (D) with
81. I am badly in need _____ money.
 (A) on (B) for
 (C) with (D) of ✓
82. Aslam was married _____ Amina.

83. Identify the correct word:
 (A) for (B) to✓
 (C) with (D) by
84. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Vivacious (B) Vivaceous
 (C) Vivacious✓ (D) Vevacious
85. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Testimaeny (B) Testtimony
 (C) Testimoney (D) Testimony✓
86. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Genealogi (B) Genealogy✓
 (C) Geneuology (D) Geonealogy
87. Identify the correct word:
 (A) Coordination (B) Corridination
 (C) Coordination (D) Coordination✓
88. Amir has been blessed _____ a son.
 (A) upon (B) for
 (C) with✓ (D) of
89. He is always boasting _____ his wealth.
 (A) of✓ (B) for
 (C) upon (D) with
90. She is immune _____ meas/es.
 (A) For (B) Of
 (C) On (D) To✓
91. The leader broke _____ in the middle of the speech as he was not feeling well.
 (A) off✓ (B) on
 (C) into (D) after
92. Distribute these oranges _____ the children.
 (A) in (B) between
 (C) of (D) among✓
93. Identify the correct spelling.
 (A) bolevard (B) buleward
 (C) boulevard (D) boulevard✓
94. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
 (A) Primary (B) Secondary
 (C) Liberary✓ (D) Nursery
95. The horseman pulled the _____ of the horse.
 (A) ranes (B) reins✓
 (C) rains (D) reigns
96. Identify the correct spelling.
 (A) occurad (B) occurred
 (C) occurred (D) occurred✓
97. Which of the following has incorrect spelling?
 (A) Electrecity✓ (B) Operational
 (C) Probation (D) Enquiry
98. What is the meaning of the underlined phrase in the following sentence?
 He turned a deaf ear to my advice.
 (A) did not act (B) did not like
 (C) did not listen✓ (D) did not accept
99. Industrious means:
 (A) Painful (B) Successful
 (C) Diligent✓ (D) Sensible
100. Identify the correct spelling.
 (A) Succesfull (B) Successfull
 (C) Succesful (D) Successful✓
101. Frightened means:
 (A) Confused (B) Afraid✓
 (C) Dangerous (D) Worried
102. Alma mater means:
 (A) One's college or university✓
 (B) Personal matter
 (C) Bookshop
 (D) Library
103. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following?
 (A) Computer (B) Distruction✓
 (C) Previous (D) Confusion
104. Beautiful is a:
 (A) Adverb (B) Verb
 (C) Adjective✓ (D) Noun
105. 'An Above Board' person means:
 (A) Cruel (B) Dishonest
 (C) Friendly
 (D) Trustworthy✓
- Find the correct spellings.
106. (A) clurk (B) clerck
 (D) clark (D) clerk✓
107. (A) comeing (B) cuming
 (C) comming (D) coming✓
108. (A) acomodashun
 (B) accommodation✓
 (C) acomodation
 (D) accomodation
109. (A) bignning (B) beginning✓
 (C) bigning (D) begining
110. (A) covenant (B) convinient
 (C) convenient✓ (D) convenent
111. (A) bureaucracy✓ (B) burucracy
 (C) beonucracy (D) bureaucracy
112. (A) eotae (B) iota✓
 (C) eota (D) ioita
113. (A) sacretariate (B) secretaiate
 (C) sucretariat (D) secretariat✓
114. Respectful means:
 (A) Graceful
 (B) Showing respect✓
 (C) Deserving respect

115. (D) Honourable
Opposite of pardon is:
(A) Punish ✓ (B) Blame
(C) Praise (D) Reward
116. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
(A) Bleed (B) Speak
(C) Break (D) Speech ✓
117. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words:
(A) Sight (B) Might
(C) Light (D) Hight ✓
118. There were so much smoke in the room that I could hardly:
(A) Breathless (B) Breathe ✓
(C) Breathing (D) Breadth
119. To answer accurately is more important than _____.
(A) you finish quickly
(B) to finish quickly ✓
(C) finishing quickly
(D) a quick finish
120. Identify the correct spelling in the following set of words:
(A) Cyclonn (B) Cyclean
(C) Cyclon (D) Cyclone ✓
121. What is the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence: "Emperor Jahangir had a reputation for being Just."
(A) Flexible (B) Fair ✓
(C) Strict (D) Stubborn
122. Identify the correct spelling in the following set of words:
(A) Prity (B) Pretty ✓
(C) Prettey (D) Prety
123. Identify the correct spellings in the following set of words:
(A) Eistence (B) Existance
(C) Existtance (D) Existence ✓
124. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
(A) Changeable
(B) Appearence ✓
(C) Ceiling (D) Beginning
125. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
(A) Situation (B) Occasion
(C) Inclination (D) Fashion ✓
126. Assiduous:
(A) Deficient
(B) Hardworking ✓
(C) Defective
(D) Idle

127. **Fuss:**
(A) Joy
(B) Unnecessary excitement ✓
(C) Grief
(D) Effort
128. **Placid:**
(A) Calm ✓ (B) Horrid
(C) Obnoxious (D) Repulsive
129. **Naïve:**
(A) Disingenuous (B) Artful
(C) Adroit (D) Simple ✓
130. **Immaculate:**
(A) Contaminated (B) Infinite
(C) Flawless ✓ (D) Juvenile
131. **Collusion:**
(A) Disaster ✓ (B) Cool
(C) Confrontation (D) Consistent

Give antonyms of the following:

132. **Prosperity:**
(A) Hardship ✓ (B) Confident
(C) Fighter (D) Rich
133. **Conscientious:**
(A) Careful (B) Carefree
(C) Strict (D) Casual ✓
134. **Scant:**
(A) Abundant ✓ (B) Slender
(C) Weak (D) Empty
135. **Tender:**
(A) Callous ✓ (B) Kind
(C) Pupil (D) Teacher

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING IDIOMS

136. A penny for your _____
(A) Thoughts ✓ (B) Efforts
(C) Writings (D) Apples
137. Actions _____ speak _____ louder than _____
(A) An actor (B) Words ✓
(C) Loudspeaker (D) The game
138. Bite more than you can _____
(A) Swallow (B) Digest
(C) Chew ✓ (D) Eat
139. It takes two to _____
(A) Tango ✓ (B) Construct
(C) Climb (D) Clap
140. Let the sleeping dogs _____
(A) Lie ✓ (B) Die
(C) Sleep (D) Bark

SYNONYMS-CHOOSE THE WORD THAT HAS NEARLY THE SAME MEANING AS THE WORD GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

141. **Enigmatic**
(A) Complicated (B) Puzzling ✓

142. (C) Pithy (D) Illusive
Infallible
 (A) Perfect (B) Outspoken
 (C) Weak (D) **Authentic**✓
143. **Transient**
 (A) Brief (B) Transparent
 (C) **Fleeting**✓ (D) Permanent
144. **Adversity**
 (A) Agency (B) **Hardship**✓
 (C) Opening (D) Opponent

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANTONYMS (HAVING NEARLY THE OPPOSITE MEANING) OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS

145. **Abbreviate**
 (A) Accept (B) **Expand**✓
 (C) Achieve (D) Abridge
146. **Absurd**
 (A) **Rational**✓ (B) Adorn
 (C) Abnormal (D) Silly
147. **Active**
 (A) Agile (B) Adjust
 (C) **Passive**✓ (D) Animated
148. **Sublime**
 (A) Mean (B) **Low**✓
 (C) Ridiculous (D) Strange
149. **Vilify**
 (A) Excuse (B) Admonish
 (C) Pray (D) **Commend**✓

FILL IN THE BLANKS

150. I am intent _____
 (A) for winning (B) of winning
 (C) **on winning**✓ (D) to win
151. If I _____ worked hard, I would have succeeded.
 (A) have (B) **had**✓
 (C) should have (D) Would have
152. The new law came into _____ last month.
 (A) itself (B) affect
 (C) action (D) **effect**✓
153. It became _____ that he was going to die.
 (A) manifest (B) distinct
 (C) **apparent**✓ (D) visible
154. I do not have any _____ to share my secrets.
 (A) confederate (B) **confidence**✓
 (C) confidential (D) confident
155. **Bile Juice** is secreted by _____
 (A) Kidneys (B) Stomach
 (C) Gallbladder (D) **Pancreas**✓
- Which word is wrongly spelt in the following?

156. (A) ornament (B) refreshment
 (C) **government**✓ (D) tournament
157. (A) commence (B) **excessive**✓
 (C) plentiful (D) sufficient
158. (A) stubborn (B) graceful
 (C) boastful (D) **couragious**✓
159. (A) **perfect**✓ (B) loyal
 (C) popular (D) honest

Choose the correct preposition to fill in the banks.

160. The old man is blind _____ one eye.
 (A) with (B) in
 (C) **of**✓ (D) from
161. My brother is weak _____ mathematics.
 (A) for (B) **in**✓
 (C) with (D) of
162. I am not concerned _____ his affairs.
 (A) on (B) at
 (C) **with**✓ (D) to
163. He has the reputation _____ being a good teacher.
 (A) on (B) about
 (C) of (D) **for**✓
164. Only six hundred people live _____ this city.
 (A) by (B) with
 (C) to (D) **in**✓
165. Alcohol is injurious _____ health.
 (A) of (B) **to**✓
 (C) with (D) for
166. The opposite of "perish" is:
 (A) weak (B) dead
 (C) alive (D) **survive**✓
167. The opposite of "deteriorate" is:
 (A) devastation (B) **improve**✓
 (C) disgrace (D) decline
168. The opposite of "transparent" is:
 (A) clear (B) coloured
 (C) **opaque**✓ (D) brittle
169. The opposite of "amateur" is:
 (A) trained (B) **professional**✓ (C) unskilled
 (D) mature
170. "benevolent" means:
 (A) diligent (B) careless
 (C) generous (D) **beneficial**✓
171. "Anonymous" means:
 (A) friendly (B) **nameless**✓
 (C) foreigner (D) gracious
172. What is the _____ to London by air?
 (A) channel (B) **route**✓

173. He agreed _____ my proposal.
 (A) on (B) with
 (C) for (D) to ✓
174. "Bravely" is a:
 (A) adjective (B) verb
 (C) adverb ✓ (D) noun
175. "Wealthy" is a:
 (A) adjective ✓ (B) noun
 (C) adverb (D) verb

Find the most suitable word similar in meaning

176. Advice:
 (A) Greed (B) Forbid
 (C) Guidance ✓ (D) Revenge
177. Sluggish:
 (A) Slow ✓ (B) Slunk
 (C) Slur (D) Slung
178. Climb:
 (A) Retreat (B) Embrace
 (C) Adhere (D) Ascend ✓
179. Hamper:
 (A) Change (B) Impede ✓
 (C) Believe (D) Transpire

Select the most OPPOSITE word for the following

180. approachable
 (A) affable (B) friendly
 (C) cordial (D) Inaccessible ✓
181. Tranquil
 (A) Hard (B) Nosy
 (C) Soft (D) Noisy ✓
182. Coincidence
 (A) unintentional (B) deliberate ✓
 (C) chance (D) accidental
183. Combat
 (A) resist (B) fight
 (C) contest (D) support ✓
184. Factual
 (A) natural (B) fictitious ✓
 (C) feel (D) refuse

Choose the correct meaning of the idioms

185. To call a spade a spade:
 (A) To speak in plain terms ✓
 (B) To avoid the main topic
 (C) To make a noise
 (D) Try to meet expectations
186. To bury the hatchet:
 (A) To burn something important
 (B) To make peace ✓
 (C) To make a foolish choice
 (D) To start war
187. To bear the brunt of:
 (A) Undecided

- (B) To make an easy choice
 (C) To endure the main force or shock ✓
 (D) In a position of advantage
188. To fish in troubled waters:
 (A) To make a personal profit out of a disturbance
 (B) To dive in deep waters
 (C) To go for a daunting task ✓
 (D) Catch fish in flood waters
189. Is he eligible _____ this scholarship?
 (A) for ✓ (B) of
 (C) at (D) with

190. His father passed _____ last night.
 (A) away ✓ (B) off
 (C) ever (D) Out

Identify the correct meaning of the idioms

191. 'To have an axe to grind'
 (A) To take an agreeable position
 (B) To have a personal interest in a matter ✓
 (C) To take guidance on a complicated matter
 (D) To be fully acquainted with something
192. 'To cool one's heels'
 (A) To praise someone
 (B) To be good and delicate
 (C) To have a deal with troublesome person
 (D) To be kept waiting ✓
193. 'In a jiffy'
 (A) Friendly way
 (B) Without any delay ✓
 (C) Unable to decide
 (D) In a trouble

Identify the correct choice

194. 'I am confident _____.'
 (A) For winning (B) Of winning ✓
 (C) On winning (D) To win
195. 'I will meet him when he _____.'
 (A) Comes ✓
 (B) Would have come
 (C) Had come
 (D) Will come

What is the correct meaning of the following words?

196. 'Craving'
 (A) Fatal (B) Creating
 (C) Bravery (D) Desire ✓
197. 'Flimsy'
 (A) Fragile ✓ (B) Inadequate
 (C) Positive (D) Real
198. 'Heterogeneous'
 (A) Coherent (B) Aggressive
 (C) Diverse ✓ (D) Similar

Identify the meaning of following words and phrases commonly used in English Language

199. "In Camera"
 (A) Hypocritic attitude
 (B) not in public ✓
 (C) Prolong
 (D) Open
200. "Per se"
 (A) Very short
 (B) Completely
 (C) Among other things
 (D) By itself ✓
201. Select the word having most nearly same meaning of Assimilate.
 (A) Digest (B) Absorb
 (C) Reject (D) Adapt ✓
202. Choose the word having most nearly same meaning of Indite.
 (A) Point out
 (B) Obscure
 (C) Put into writing ✓
 (D) To cut notches
203. Fill in the blanks.
 A driver should always be mentally alert. He is likely to cause disaster if he indulges in _____
 (A) a mare's nest
 (B) hang up
 (C) a brown study ✓
 (D) a grey eminence
204. Supply appropriate preposition.
 It is reassuring to have friends enquire _____ you when you are ill.
 (A) after ✓ (B) in
 (C) into (D) with
205. Select the best replacement of underlined word.
 Visitors to impoverished countries are often shocked at the number of mendicants in the streets.
 (A) Drunkards (B) Criminals
 (C) Vendors (D) Beggars ✓
206. Mark used to resume a scattered subject is:
 (A) Colon
 (B) Inverted commas
 (C) Semi colon
 (D) Dash ✓
207. What mark is generally used before certain coordinating conjunctions?
 (A) Colon
 (B) Hyphen
 (C) Comma ✓

- (D) Exclamation mark
208. Identify the part of speech concerning underlined word.
 "I was young once."
 (A) Verb (B) Adverb ✓
 (C) Noun (D) Adjective
209. There are immense stretches of space.
 (A) fearful (B) small
 (C) Little (D) Vast ✓
210. The writer looked into the luminous swirls of the water.
 (A) dark (B) dim
 (C) Bright ✓ (D) Misery
211. The writer was reckless with misery.
 (A) slow (B) talkative
 (C) rash ✓ (D) quiet
212. The driver was reluctant to take Abdul with him.
 (A) hesitant ✓ (B) eager
 (C) drunk (D) willing
213. Churchill would whip his students ard for not knowing English.
 (A) beat ✓ (B) encourage
 (C) admire (D) praise
214. I had to be vigilant until each mouthful was safely behind my teeth.
 (A) fast (B) versatile
 (C) serious (D) careful ✓
215. Mr. Chips has been ragged there a good deal.
 (A) invited (B) teased ✓
 (C) cheated (D) honored
216. The sudden hush as he took his place at the desk on the dais.
 (A) excitement (B) silence ✓
 (C) fear (D) Noise
217. Not that Mr. Chips was boastful or conceited.
 (A) afraid (B) brave
 (C) proud ✓ (D) coward
218. And there was this new craze for bicycling.
 (A) hatred (B) compulsion
 (C) greed (D) trend ✓
- CHOOSE THE CORRECT PREPOSITION**
219. He is jealous _____ my fame.
 (A) on (B) of ✓
 (C) over (D) from
220. She is repenting _____ her past.
 (A) with (B) for ✓
 (C) on (D) of
221. My brother is good _____ Mathematics.

222. Sargodha is famous _____ producing best quality oranges.
 (A) at ✓ (B) of
 (C) over (D) for
223. Do _____ Rome as the Romans do.
 (A) with (B) about
 (C) on (D) for ✓
224. You cannot go because it _____ heavily.
 (A) rained (B) has rained
 (C) is raining ✓ (D) rains
225. I was reading a novel when they _____ to see me.
 (A) came ✓ (B) come
 (C) Had come (D) Were coming
226. The book _____ two years ago.
 (A) has been published
 (B) was published ✓
 (C) published
 (D) is published
227. He _____ to Karachi tomorrow morning.
 (A) is going (B) will go ✓
 (C) went (D) goes
228. We _____ our dinner when it started raining last night.
 (A) will have had (B) had had ✓
 (C) have had (D) had
- Choose the correct spellings
229. (A) Procedur (B) Precedure
 (C) Procedure ✓ (D) Proceder
230. (A) Rieceive (B) Reiceve
 (C) Receve (D) Receive ✓
231. (A) Frequente (B) Frequent
 (C) Freqent (D) Frequent ✓
232. (A) Discepline (B) Discipline
 (C) Discipline ✓ (D) Disciplene
233. (A) Subordenate (B) Subordinat
 (C) Sabordinate (D) Subordinate ✓
234. (A) Pigent (B) Pegent
 (C) Pagint (D) Pagent ✓
235. (A) Mosquito (B) Musquito
 (C) Mosquitou (D) Mosquito ✓
236. (A) Prerequisite ✓ (B) Prereqisite
 (C) Prerequisit (D) Prierequisite
237. (A) Pivoti (B) Pivote
 (C) Pivout (D) Pivot ✓
238. (A) Continuouse (B) Continuos
 (C) Continuous ✓ (D) Continous

239. Shrimps are available in the _____ they are source of market foreign exchange.
 (A) when (B) so
 (C) while (D) because ✓
240. In absence of facts, we can _____ about the real reason.
 (A) Infer (B) Deduce ✓
 (C) Deduct (D) Conclude
241. He set two alarms so as to _____ that he woke up on time.
 (A) Confirm ✓ (B) Reassure
 (C) Ensure (D) Assure
242. The word round in "He took round in" is _____ parts of speech.
 (A) Verb (B) Noun
 (C) Adjective ✓ (D) None of these
243. There is a limit _____ everything in life.
 (A) with (B) on
 (C) in (D) To ✓
244. Aslam has given _____ smoking completely.
 (A) up ✓ (B) after
 (C) on (D) in -
245. You ought to abide _____ this decision.
 (A) from (B) of
 (C) by ✓ (D) With
246. The jug is full _____ milk.
 (A) upon (B) with
 (C) in (D) of ✓
247. He is fully contented _____ his life.
 (A) in (B) of
 (C) with ✓ (D) to
248. He is not eligible _____ this post.
 (A) on (B) to
 (C) in (D) for ✓
- Identify the SYNONYMS
249. Infringe:
 (A) divert (B) violate ✓
 (C) instill (D) conserve
250. Zest:
 (A) encircle (B) distaste
 (C) flop (D) pleasure ✓
251. Insipid:
 (A) solve (B) gentle
 (C) delicate (D) stupid ✓
252. Rescind:
 (A) disregard (B) cancel ✓
 (C) risk (D) maintain
253. Tacit:
 (A) celestial (B) fear

254. (C) silent✓ (D) formal
 Garb: (A) dress✓ (B) distort
 (C) trivial (D) rage
255. Which pair of words refers to butterflies and birds?
 (A) fair, fare
 (B) Apiary, apiculture✓
 (C) bore, boar
 (D) Bear, bare

Choose the word that is similar in meaning

256. **ACRIMONIOUS**
 (A) Polite (B) Provocative
 (C) Cheep (D) Bitter✓
257. **DEMISE**
 (A) Disagreement (B) Departure
 (C) Death✓ (D) Conclude
258. **TURPITUDE**
 (A) Tendency
 (B) Honour
 (C) Artificial
 (D) Repulsiveness✓
259. **NEBULOUS**
 (A) Honest (B) Not clear✓
 (C) Fancy (D) Tiny
260. **NOSTALGIC**
 (A) Puzzle (B) Angry
 (C) Home sick✓ (D) Healthy

Fill in the blanks

261. There is a limit _____ everything in life.
 (A) with (B) on
 (C) in (D) to✓
262. Let us make _____ our differences.
 (A) up✓ (B) in
 (C) after (D) on
263. You ought to abide _____ this decision.
 (A) from (B) of
 (C) by✓ (D) with
264. I was amazed _____ his behavior.
 (A) at✓ (B) on
 (C) of (D) with
265. He has great lust _____ wealth.
 (A) for✓ (B) of
 (C) on (D) in

Choose the right meaning of the foreign phrases

266. **Cul-de-sac**
 (A) Confused passage
 (B) A passage with many outlets
 (C) A passage with one outlet✓
 (D) Without outlet
267. **Per se**
 (A) Essentially (B) In itself✓

268. (C) As such (D) All of them
Prima facie:
 (A) Repeatedly
 (B) At first view✓
 (C) Valuable
 (D) Human nature
269. **Status quo:**
 (A) Change
 (B) Adverse condition
 (C) Don't write in this way
 (D) The same state as before✓
270. **Sine die:**
 (A) Road accident (B) Soon
 (C) Indefinitely✓ (D) Definitely
271. **What is the antonym of contract?**
 (A) Agreement (B) Treaty
 (C) Expand✓ (D) None of these
272. **What is the antonym of gradual?**
 (A) Sudden✓ (B) Slow
 (C) Ready (D) None of these
273. **Pick up the correct word.**
 (A) Bureuocracy (B) Beureaucracy
 (C) Buraocracy (D) Bureaucracy✓
274. **Pick up the correct word.**
 (A) Electricity✓ (B) Electrycity
 (C) Elactricity (D) Elctricity
275. **Pick up the correct word.**
 (A) Immediately✓ (B) Imediately
 (C) Emmediately (D) Immeditely
276. **Pick up the correct word.**
 (A) Opportunity✓ (B) Oppartunity
 (C) Oportunity (D) Oppuortunity
277. **Pick up the correct word.**
 (A) Chellange (B) Chalenge
 (C) Challenge✓ (D) Challange
- Pick up the incorrect word.**
278. (A) Necessary (B) Victory
 (C) Referee (D) Military✓
279. (A) Painter (B) Trajter✓
 (C) Waiter (D) Player
280. (B) Infaction✓ (C) Revision
 (A) Intention (D) Attraction
281. (A) Loyal (B) Popular
 (C) Honest (D) Parfect✓
282. **Apparel means:**
 (A) Luggage (B) Clothes✓
 (C) Impression (D) Appearance
283. **Anonymous means:**
 (A) Outsider (B) Stranger
 (C) Nameless✓ (D) Foreigner
284. **Wealthy is a:**
 (A) Adjective✓ (B) Noun
 (C) Adverb (D) Verb

285. **Bravely is a/an:** (B) Verb
(A) Adjective (D) Noun
(C) Adverb ✓
286. **Fill in the blanks with the most suitable word**
286. **Could you _____ the pencil for me?**
(A) sharpening (B) sharpen ✓
(C) sharped (D) sharp
287. **He went _____ the direction of the post office.**
(A) of (B) in
(C) to ✓ (D) at
288. **He is interested _____ coin collection.**
(A) in ✓ (B) of
(C) with (D) at
289. **Smoking is injurious _____ health.**
(A) of (B) for
(C) with (D) to ✓
290. **He agreed _____ my proposal.**
(A) on (B) with
(C) for (D) to ✓
291. **The horseman pulled the _____ of the horse.**
(A) ranes (B) reigns
(C) rainess (D) reins ✓
292. **This work is _____ his capacity.**
(A) in (B) under
(C) over (D) beyond ✓
293. **He jumped off the bus while it _____.**
(A) moves (B) had moved
(C) was moving ✓ (D) moved
294. **Make hay _____ the sun shines.**
(A) as (B) when
(C) before (D) while ✓
295. **The cake shared _____ Amjad and Shakeel.**
(A) among (B) to
(C) between ✓ (D) with
296. **The girl learned to cook _____ her mother.**
(A) through (B) from ✓
(C) with (D) by
297. **The teacher asked the students to complete their assignments _____ Monday.**
(A) at (B) by ✓
(C) about (D) on
298. **Pick the correct word:**
(A) Accept ✓ (B) accept
(C) assept (D) excet
299. **Hundreds of people die when epidemic _____.**
(A) Break out ✓ (B) break in
(C) break open (D) break upon

300. **Mark the synonym of "talent".**
(A) Lefty (B) Load
(C) Ability ✓ (D) Style
301. **Choose the correct sentence:**
(A) She is soul survivor of the tragedy
(B) She is the sole survivor of the tragedy ✓
(C) She is a survivor of the tragedy
(D) She is the near survivor of the tragedy
302. **Choose the correct sentence:**
(A) She is kind to me ✓
(B) She is kind for me
(C) She is kind on me
(D) She is kind with me
303. **Which one is the antonym of filthy?**
(A) Nasty (B) Offensive
(C) Clean ✓ (D) Rotten
304. **What is the one word substitution for a person who is unable to pay his debt?**
(A) Poor (B) Vagabond
(C) Solvent (D) Insolvent ✓
- Pick the correct verb:**
305. **His silence _____ to refusal.**
(A) Tantamounts
(B) Is tantamount ✓
(C) Is tantamounting
(D) Tantamounted
306. **Pick the wrong word:**
(A) Transpyre ✓ (B) Transfer
(C) Tranquil (D) Tranquility
307. **Which is the correct sentence?**
(A) She was dressed with black
(B) She was dressed in black ✓
(C) She was dressed for black
(D) She was dressed of black
- Fill in the blank correctly:**
308. **He run _____ than his brother.**
(A) Faster ✓ (B) Fastest
(C) Fast (D) First
309. **What is the nearest correct meaning of the word 'Delible'?**
(A) A writing that can be effaced ✓
(B) A writing that cannot be read
(C) A writing that is indelible
(D) A writing that cannot be rewritten
310. **What is the nearest correct meaning of the word inexplicable?**
(A) That which can be explained
(B) That which cannot be explained ✓
(C) That which is explicable
(D) That which is elaborate
- *****

General Knowledge

A Profile of the World

GEOGRAPHY:

- ◆ **Age:** 4.55 billion years old.
- ◆ **Total area:** 510.072 million sq km (196.940 million sq mi).
- ◆ **Land area:** 148.94 million sq km (57.506 million sq mi).
- ◆ **Water area:** 361.132 million sq km (139.434 million sq mi).
- ◆ **Coastline:** 356,000 km (221,208 mi).
- ◆ **Note:** 70.9% of the world is water, 29.1% is land.
- ◆ **Land boundaries:** 251,060 km (156,262.58 mi.), not counting shared boundaries twice.
- ◆ **Climate:** Two large areas of polar climates are separated by two rather narrow temperate zones from a wide equatorial band of tropical to subtropical climates.
- ◆ **Terrain:** Highest elevation is Mt. Everest at 8,850 m (29,035 ft) and lowest land depression is the Dead Sea at -411 m (-1,349 ft) below sea level. The greatest ocean depth is the Mariana Trench at -10,924 m (-35,840 ft) in the Pacific Ocean.
- ◆ **Land use:** *Arable land:* 10.43%. *Permanent crops:* 1.15%. *Other:* 88.42%. *Irrigated land:* 3,096,621.45 sq km.

PEOPLE:

- ◆ **Population:** 7,323,187,457.
- ◆ **Growth rate:** 1.06%.
- ◆ **Birth rate:** 18.5 births/1,000 population .
- ◆ **Death rate:** 7.8 deaths/1,000 population .
- ◆ **Sex ratio (at birth):** 1.03 males/females .
- ◆ **Infant mortality rate:** 34.1 deaths/1,000 live births .
- ◆ **Life expectancy at birth:** *Total population:* 69 years. *Male:* 67 years. *Female:* 71 years .
- ◆ **Total fertility rate:** 2.42 children born per woman .
- ◆ **Literacy:** Age 15 and over who can read and write. *Total population:* 86.1%. *Male:* 89.9%. *Female:* 88.2%. **NOTE:** Over two-thirds of the world's 781 million illiterate adults are found in only eight countries (India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Egypt); of all the illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women; extremely low literacy rates are concentrated in three regions, South and West Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Arab states, where around one-third of the men and half of all women are illiterate.

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY:

- **Political divisions:** 195 sovereign nations, 72 dependent areas, and 6 disputed territories.
- **GWP/PPP:** \$114.2 trillion
- **GWP—real growth rate:** 3%
- **GWP/PPP—per capita:** \$15,700.
- **GWP composition:** agriculture 6.4%, industry 30.4%, services 62.6%
- **Inflation rate (consumer price index):** world average 3.6; developed countries: 5.4%; developing countries: 5.7%.
- **Unemployment rate:** 8.3%
- **Exports:** \$16.3 trillion.
- **Imports:** \$15.97 trillion.
- **External debt:** \$76.92 trillion

Country Statistics at a Glance

Country rankings of the type presented below cannot pretend to be definitive; instead they aspire only to provide the reader with an approximation of the high and low ends on a particular scale. Country data vary enormously depending on the sources, and the absence of reliable data on some countries requires their omission, which further skews the results.

Rank	Country	Area (sq km)
1.	Russia	17,098,242
2.	Canada	9,984,670
3.	United States	9,826,675
4.	China	9,596,961
5.	Brazil	8,514,877
6.	Australia	7,741,220
7.	India	3,287,263
8.	Argentina	2,780,400
9.	Kazakhstan	2,724,900
10.	Algeria	2,381,741

Rank	Country	Density
1.	Greenland	0.03
2.	Svalbard	0.03
3.	Falkland Islands	0.23
4.	Pitcarin Islands	1.02
5.	Mongolia	1.89
6.	Western Sahara	2.09
7.	Namibia	2.67
8.	Australia	2.91
9.	Iceland	3.08
10.	Mauritania	3.41

Rank	Country	Area (sq km)
1.	Vatican City	0
2.	Monaco	2
3.	Nauru	21
4.	Tuvalu	26
5.	San Marino	61
6.	Liechtenstein	160
7.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	261
8.	Maldives	298
9.	Malta	316
10.	Grenada	344

Rank	Country	GDP per Capita
1.	Qatar	132,900
2.	Macau	101,300
3.	Luxembourg	99,500
4.	Liechtenstein	89,400
5.	Bermuda	85,700
6.	Singapore	85,400
7.	Isle of Man	83,100
8.	Brunei	79,500
9.	Monaco	78,700
10.	Kuwait	70,500

Rank	Country	Density
1.	Macau	20,848
2.	Monaco	15,254
3.	Singapore	7,987
4.	Hong Kong	6,442
5.	Gaza Strip	5,045
6.	Gibraltar	4,490
7.	Holy See (Vatican City)	1,913
8.	Bahrain	1,729
9.	Maldives	1,320
10.	Malta	1,305

Rank	Country	GDP per Capita
1.	Somalia	\$400
2.	Central African Republic	600
3.	Burundi	800
4.	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	800
5.	Liberia	900
6.	Tokelau	\$1,000
7.	Malawi	1,100
8.	Niger	1,100
9.	Guinea	1,200
10.	Mozambique	1,200

1.	Venezuela	62.2%
2.	Sudan	36.9
3.	Argentina	36.4
4.	Syria	34.8
5.	Malawi	23.8
6.	Ghana	17.0
7.	Belarus	16.2
8.	Iran	15.8
9.	Central African Republic	15.0
10.	Mongolia	12.9

1.	Monaco	1.81
2.	Japan	2.17
3.	Bermuda	2.47
4.	Singapore	2.59
5.	Sweden	2.73
6.	Hong Kong	2.89
7.	Macau	3.15
8.	Iceland	3.17
9.	Italy	3.33
10.	France	3.34

1.	Northern Mariana Islands	-2.5%
2.	Nauru	-2.1
3.	Bulgaria	-1.4
4.	Greece	-1.3
5.	Samoa	-1.2
6.	Benin	-1.0
7.	Guinea-Bissau	-1.0
8.	Grenada	-0.9
9.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.9
10.	Niger	-0.9

1.	Monaco	89.52
2.	Japan	84.74
3.	Singapore	84.68
4.	Macau	84.51
5.	San Marino	83.24
6.	Iceland	82.97
7.	Hong Kong	82.86
8.	Andorra	82.72
9.	Switzerland	82.50
10.	Guernsey	82.47

1.	Afghanistan	121.63
2.	Mali	108.70
3.	Somalia	103.72
4.	Central African Republic	97.17
5.	Guinea-Bissau	94.40
6.	Chad	93.61
7.	Niger	89.70
8.	Angola	83.53
9.	Burkina Faso	79.84
10.	Malawi	79.02

1.	Chad	48.81
2.	Guinea-Bissau	50.23
3.	Afghanistan	50.87
4.	Swaziland	51.05
5.	Namibia	51.62
6.	Central African Republic	51.81
7.	Somalia	51.96
8.	Gabon	52.04
9.	Zambia	52.15
10.	Lesotho	52.86

CONTINENTS

A continent is a major land mass, including both the region of dry land above sea level and the continental shelf. 29% of the surface of the Earth is made up of continents.

Continental Shelf is the region at the edge of a continent extending from the shoreline to the first steeping of the continental slope i.e., that part of the slope of a continent which is covered by ocean. It begins from the shore and continues shelving gradually into the ocean until it reaches a point where there is an abrupt and precipitous fall in the depth of the ocean. The depth at this point is generally set at more than 200 metres.

Continental Rise is the gently sloping region that lies on the seaward side of the continental slope and extends down to the Abyssal Plain. From the ocean floor side, the continental rise can be seen as marking the outermost limit of the continent.

Continental Divide is the high region of a continent which separates streams flowing to opposite sides of the continent and ultimately, in some cases, into separate oceans.

Following are the continents and their areas:

Name of Continent	Area Sq. Km.
Asia	44,485,900
Africa	30,269,680
North America	24,235,280
South America	17,820,770
Europe	10,530,750
Australia	7,862,300
Antarctica	13,209,000

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

Longitude: This is the angular distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Latitude: This is the angular distance of a place either north or south of the Equator. The latitude of the places situated on the Equator is said to be zero. The places, which are away from the Equator are said to be in high latitude, those which are near the Equator are in low latitude.

Meridian: This is an imaginary circle drawn from the North to the South Pole cutting the Equator at right angles. There are 360 meridians. The meridian that passes through Greenwich is called the Prime Meridian or Zero Meridian.

Perihelion and Aphelion: The Earth's orbit round the Sun is not a circle but an ellipse and the Sun is one of its foci. So the Earth is not always at the same distance from the Sun. When the Earth is nearest the Sun, it is said to be in Perihelion. When the Earth is farthest from the Sun, it is said to be Aphelion.



Area and Population of Countries (2016 estimates)

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
Abkhazia	Sukhumi	3,344	242,862
Afghanistan	Kabul	250,000	33,369,945
Albania	Tirane	11,100	2,994,667
Algeria	Algiers	919,590	40,375,954
Andorra	Andorra la Vella	181	70,473
Angola	Luanda	481,351	25,830,958
Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's	171	91,818
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1,068,296	43,847,277
Armenia	Yerevan	11,506	3,026,048
Australia	Canberra	2,967,893	24,309,330
Austria	Vienna	32,382	8,569,633
Azerbaijan	Baku	33,436	9,868,447
Bahamas	Nassau	5,382	392,718
Bahrain	Al-Manamah	257	1,396,829
Bangladesh	Dhaka	55,598	162,910,864
Barbados	Bridgetown	166	285,006
Belarus	Minsk (Minsk)	80,154	9,481,521
Belgium	Brussels	11,787	11,371,928
Belize	Belmopan	8,867	366,942
Benin	Porto-Novo	43,483	11,166,658
Bhutan	Thimphu	18,147	784,103
Bolivia	La Paz	424,162	10,888,402
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	19,741	3,802,134
Botswana	Gaborone	231,803	2,303,820
Brazil	Brasilia	3,286,470	209,567,920
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	2,228	428,874
Bulgaria	Sofia	42,822	7,097,796
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	105,869	18,633,725
Burundi	Bujumbura	10,745	11,552,561
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	69,900	15,827,241
Cameroon	Yaounde	183,567	23,924,407
Canada	Ottawa	3,855,08	36,286,378

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
		1	
Cape Verde	Prala	1,557	525,00
Central African Republic	Bangui	240,534	4,998,493
Chad	N'Djamena	495,752	14,496,739
Chile	Santiago	292,258	18,131,850
China	Beijing	3,705,386	1,382,323,332
Colombia	Bogota	439,733	48,654,392
Comoros	Moroni	838	807,118
Congo, Republic of	Brazzaville	132,046	4,740,992
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Kinshasa	905,563	79,722,624
Costa Rica	San José	19,730	4,857,218
Côte d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro	124,502	23,254,184
Croatia	Zagreb	21,831	4,225,001
Cuba	Havana	42,803	11,392,889
Cyprus	Nicosia	3,571	1,176,598
Czech Republic	Prague	30,450	10,548,058
Denmark	Copenhagen	16,639	5,690,750
Djibouti	Djibouti	8,880	899,598
Dominica	Roseau	291	73,016
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	18,815	10,648,613
East Timor	Dili	5,794	1,211,245
Ecuador	Quito	109,483	16,385,450
Egypt	Cairo	386,660	93,383,574
El Salvador	San Salvador	8,124	6,146,419
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	10,830	869,587
Eritrea	Asmara	46,842	5,351,680
Estonia	Tallinn	17,462	1,309,104
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	435,184	101,853,268
Fiji	Suva	7,054	897,537
Finland	Helsinki	130,558	5,523,904

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
France	Paris	211,208	64,668,129
Gabon	Libreville	103,346	1,763,142
Gambia	Banjul	4,363	2,054,986
Georgia	Tbilisi	26,911	3,979,781
Germany	Berlin	137,846	80,682,351
Ghana	Accra	92,456	28,033,375
Greece	Athens	50,942	10,919,459
Greenland	Nuuk	836,330	56,483
Grenada	St. George's	133	107,327
Guatemala	Guatemala City	42,042	16,672,956
Guinea	Conakry	94,925	12,947,122
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	13,946	1,888,429
Guyana	Georgetown	83,000	770,610
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	10,714	10,848,175
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	43,278	8,189,501
Hong Kong	Victoria City	1,064	7,346,248
Hungary	Budapest	35,919	9,821,318
Iceland	Reykjavik	39,768	331,778
India	New Delhi	1,269,338	1,326,801,576
Indonesia	Jakarta	741,096	260,581,100
Iran	Tehran	636,293	80,043,146
Iraq	Baghdad	168,753	37,547,686
Ireland	Dublin	27,135	4,713,993
Israel	Jerusalem	8,019	8,192,463
Italy	Rome	116,305	59,801,004
Jamaica	Kingston	4,244	2,803,362
Japan	Tokyo	145,882	126,323,715
Jordan	Amman	35,637	7,747,800
Kazakhstan	Astana	1,049,150	17,855,384
Kenya	Nairobi	224,961	47,251,449
Kiribati	Tarawa	313	114,405
Korea, North	Pyongyang	46,540	25,281,327
Korea, South	Seoul	38,023	50,503,933
Kosovo	Pristina	10,918	1,859,203
Kuwait	Kuwait City	6,880	4,007,146
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	76,641	6,033,769
Laos	Vientiane	91,428	6,918,367
Latvia	Riga	24,938	1,955,742

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
Lebanon	Beirut	4,015	5,988,153
Lesotho	Maseru	11,720	2,160,308
Liberia	Monrovia	43,000	4,615,222
Libya	Tripoli	679,358	6,330,159
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	62	37,778
Lithuania	Vilnius	25,174	2,850,030
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	998	576,243
Macedonia	Skopje	9,781	2,081,012
Madagascar	Antananarivo	226,656	24,915,822
Malawi	Lilongwe	45,745	17,749,826
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	127,316	30,751,602
Maldives	Malé	116	369,812
Mali	Bamako	478,764	18,134,835
Malta	Valletta	122	419,615
Marshall Islands	Majuro	4,577	53,069
Mauritania	Nouakchott	397,953	4,166,463
Mauritius	Port Louis	788	1,277,459
Mexico	Mexico City	761,602	128,632,004
Micronesia	Palikir	271	104,460
Moldova	Chisinau	13,067	4,062,862
Monaco	Monaco	1	37,863
Mongolia	Ulan Bator	603,905	3,006,444
Montenegro	Cetinje	5,415	626,101
Morocco	Rabat	172,413	34,817,065
Mozambique	Maputo	309,494	28,751,362
Myanmar (Burma)	Rangoon	261,969	54,363,426
Namibia	Windhoek	318,694	2,513,981
Nauru	Yaren	8	10,263
Nepal	Kathmandu	54,363	28,850,717
Netherlands	Amsterdam	16,033	16,979,729
New Zealand	Wellington	103,737	4,565,185
Nicaragua	Managua	49,998	6,150,035
Niger	Niamey	489,189	20,715,285
Nigeria	Abuja	356,667	186,987,563
Norway	Oslo	125,181	5,271,958
Oman	Muscat	82,031	4,654,471
Pakistan	Islamabad	310,401	192,826,502
Palau	Koror	177	21,501
Palestine	Ramallah	2,402	4,550,368
Panama	Panama City	30,193	3,990,406

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	178,703	7,776,115
Paraguay	Asunción	157,046	6,725,430
Peru	Lima	496,223	31,774,225
Philippines	Manila	115,830	102,250,133
Poland	Warsaw	120,728	38,593,161
Portugal	Lisbon	35,672	10,304,434
Qatar	Doha	4,416	2,291,368
Romania	Bucharest	91,699	19,372,734
Russia	Moscow	6,592,735	143,439,832
Rwanda	Kigali	10,169	11,882,766
St. Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	101	56,183
St. Lucia	Castries	238	186,383
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown	150	109,644
Samoa	Apia	1,137	194,523
San Marino	San Marino	24	31,950
São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	386	194,390
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	756,981	32,157,974
Senegal	Dakar	75,749	15,589,485
Serbia	Belgrade	29,913	8,812,705
Seychelles	Victoria	176	96,471
Sierra Leone	Freetown	27,699	6,592,102
Singapore	Singapore	267	5,696,506
Slovakia	Bratislava	18,859	5,429,418
Slovenia	Ljubljana	7,827	2,069,362
Solomon Islands	Honiara	10,985	594,934
Somalia	Mogadishu	246,199	11,079,013
South Africa	Pretoria	471,008	54,978,907
South Ossetia	Tskhinvali	3,900	53,532
South Sudan	Juba	239,285	12,733,427
Spain	Madrid	194,896	46,064,604
Sri Lanka	Colombo	25,332	20,810,816
Sudan	Khartoum	967,493	41,175,541

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
Suriname	Paramaribo	63,039	547,610
Swaziland	Mbabane	6,704	1,304,063
Sweden	Stockholm	173,731	9,851,852
Switzerland	Bern	15,942	8,379,477
Syria	Damascus	71,498	18,563,595
Taiwan	Taipei	13,892	23,395,600
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	55,251	8,669,464
Tanzania	Dodoma	364,898	55,155,473
Thailand	Bangkok	198,455	68,146,609
Togo	Lomé	21,925	7,496,833
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	289	106,915
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	1,980	1,364,973
Tunisia	Tunis	63,170	11,375,220
Turkey	Ankara	301,382	79,622,062
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	188,455	5,438,670
Tuvalu	Funafuti	10	9,943
Uganda	Kampala	91,135	40,322,768
Ukraine	Kyiv (Kiev)	233,089	44,624,373
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	32,000	9,266,971
United Kingdom	London	94,525	65,111,143
United States	Washington, D.C.	3,718,691	324,118,787
Uruguay	Montevideo	68,039	3,444,071
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	172,741	30,300,446
Vanuatu	Vila	4,710	270,470
Vatican City		0.17	801
Venezuela	Caracas	352,143	31,518,855
Vietnam	Hanoi	127,243	94,444,200
Western Sahara	El Aaiun	102,703	584,206
Yemen	Sanaá	203,849	27,477,600
Zambia	Lusaka	290,584	16,717,332
Zimbabwe	Harare	150,803	15,966,810

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Database, and The World Factbook.

Former Place Names of Countries and Cities

Sl.#	Current Name	Old Name
1.	Ethiopia	Abyssinia
2.	Ankara, Turkey	Angora, Turkey
3.	Czech Republic and Slovakia	Bohemia, Moravia, Chechoslovakia
4.	Sri Lanka	Ceylon
5.	Istanbul, Turkey	Constantinople, Turkey
6.	Beijing, China	Peking, China
7.	Iran	Persia
8.	Iraq	Mesopotamia
9.	Zimbabwe	Southern Rhodesia
10.	Zambia	Northern Rhodesia
11.	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Saigon, South Vietnam
12.	St. Petersburg, Russia	Petrograd and Leningrad, Russia
13.	Thailand	Siam
14.	Tanzania	Tanganyika and Zanzibar, German East Africa
15.	Democratic Republic of Congo	Zaire
16.	Namibia	South-West Africa
17.	Moldova	Moldavia

Sl.#	Current Name	Old Name
18.	Burkina Faso	Upper Volta
19.	Libya	Tripolitania and Cyrenalca
20.	Algeria	Numidia
21.	Mali	Sudanese Republic
22.	France	Gaul
23.	Central African Republic, Chad	French Equatorial Africa
24.	Rwanda and Burundi	German East Africa
25.	China (north)	Cathay
26.	China (south)	Mangi
27.	Vietnam	Cochin-China (south), Annam (central), Tonkin (north)
28.	Myanmar	Burma
29.	Tokyo, Japan	Edo
30.	Korea (North and South)	Choson
31.	Cambodia	Kampuchea
32.	Taiwan	Formosa

World's 50 Most Populous Countries: 2017

This table provides figures about the 50 most populous nations in the world. China is the most populous.

Rank	Country	Population	Rank	Country	Population
	World	7,323,187,457	14.	Vietnam	95,261,021
1.	China	1,373,541,278	15.	Egypt	94,666,993
2.	India	1,266,883,598	16.	Iran	82,801,633
3.	United States	323,995,528	17.	Congo, Dem. Rep.	81,331,050
4.	Indonesia	258,316,051	18.	Germany	80,722,792
5.	Brazil	205,823,665	19.	Turkey	80,274,604
6.	Pakistan	201,995,540	20.	Thailand	68,200,824
7.	Nigeria	186,053,386	21.	France	66,836,154
8.	Bangladesh	156,186,882	22.	United Kingdom	64,430,428
9.	Russia	142,355,415	23.	Italy	62,007,540
10.	Japan	126,702,133	24.	Burma	56,890,418
11.	Mexico	123,166,749	25.	South Africa	54,300,704
12.	Philippines	102,624,209	26.	Tanzania	52,482,726
13.	Ethiopia	102,374,044			

Rank	Country	Population	Rank	Country	Population
27.	Korea, South	50,924,172	39.	Morocco	36,655,786
28.	Spain	48,563,476	40.	Afghanistan	33,332,025
29.	Colombia	47,220,856	41.	Malaysia	30,949,962
30.	Kenya	46,790,758	42.	Venezuela	30,912,302
31.	Ukraine	44,209,733	43.	Peru	30,741,062
32.	Argentina	43,886,748	44.	Uzbekistan	29,473,614
33.	Algeria	40,263,711	45.	Nepal	29,033,914
34.	Poland	38,523,261	46.	Saudi Arabia	28,160,273
35.	Uganda	38,319,241	47.	Yemen	27,392,779
36.	Iraq	38,146,025	48.	Ghana	26,908,262
37.	Sudan	36,729,501	49.	Mozambique	25,930,150
38.	Canada	35,362,905	50.	Korea, North	25,115,311

Most Populous Cities of the World - 2017

The following tables lists the most populous cities in the world. Data includes the most recent figures available.

Rank	City	Population
1.	Tokyo, Japan	37,833,000
2.	Delhi, India	24,953,000
3.	Shanghai, China	22,991,000
4.	Mexico City, Mexico	20,843,000
5.	São Paulo, Brazil	20,831,000
6.	Mumbai, India	20,741,000
7.	Osaka, Japan	20,123,000
8.	Beijing, China	19,520,000
9.	New York/ Newark, United States	18,591,000
10.	Cairo, Egypt	18,419,000
11.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	16,982,000

Rank	City	Population
12.	Karachi, Pakistan	16,126,000
13.	Buenos Aires, Argentina	15,024,000
14.	Calcutta, India	14,766,000
15.	Istanbul, Turkey	13,954,000
16.	Chongqing, China	12,916,000
17.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	12,825,000
18.	Manila, Philippines	12,764,000
19.	Lagos, Nigeria	12,614,000
20.	Los Angeles, USA	12,308,000

Total Population of the World by Decade, 1950–2050 (historical and projected)

Year	Total world population (mid-year figures)	Ten-year growth rate (%)
1950	2,556,000,053	18.9%
1960	3,039,451,023	22.0
1970	3,706,618,163	20.2
1980	4,453,831,714	18.5
1990	5,278,639,789	15.2
2000	6,082,966,429	12.6
2010 ¹	6,848,932,929	10.7
2020 ¹	7,584,821,144	8.7
2030 ¹	8,246,619,341	7.3
2040 ¹	8,850,045,889	5.6
2050 ¹	9,346,399,468	—

1. Projected. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Database.

THE OCEANIA COUNTRIES

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Australia	24,309,330	Australian Dollar	English	Christianity
Papua New Guinea	7,776,115	Kina	English, Pidgin, Hiri Motu	Christianity
New Zealand	4,565,185	NZ Dollar	English	Christianity
Nauru	10,263	Australian Dollar	Nauruan, English	Christianity
Marshall Islands	53,069	Dollar	Marshallese, English	Christianity
Fiji	897,537	Fiji Dollar	English, Fiji, Hindi	Christianity, Hinduism
Kiribati	114.4-5	Australian Dollar	English, Kiribati	Christianity

Countries With Their Same Name Capitals

Name of Country	Capital City
Algeria	Algiers City
Andorra	Andorra City
Djibouti	Djibouti City
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Kuwait	Kuwait City
Luxembourg	Luxembourg-Ville
Mexico	Mexico City
Monaco	Monaco Ville
Panama	Panama City
San Marino	San Marino City
Singapore	Singapore City
Tunisia	Tunis City
Vatican State	Vatican City

Top 10 Clean Cities

No.	City	Country
1.	Calgary	Canada
2.	Honolulu	USA

3.	Helsinki	Finland
4.	Ottawa	Canada
5.	Minneapolis	USA
6.	Oslo	Norway
7.	Stockholm	Sweden
8.	Zurich	Switzerland
9.	Matsuyama	Japan
10.	Bern	Switzerland

Top 10 Polluted Cities

No.	City	Country
1.	Linfen	China
2.	Tianying	China
3.	Sukinda	India
4.	Vapi	India
5.	La Oraya	Peru
6.	Dzerzhinsk	Russia
7.	Norilsk	Russia
8.	Chernobyl	Ukraine
9.	Sumgayit	Zerbaijan
10.	Kabwe	Zambia

Important Seaports of the World

Seaport	Country	Seaport	Country
Abadan	Iran	Liver pool	U.K.
Alexandria	Egypt	Momabi (Bombay)	India
Amsterdam	Netherlands	Manchester	U.K.
Antwerp	Belgium	Manila	Philippines
Aqaba	Jordan	Marseilles	France
Bahrain	Bahrain	Melbourne	Australia
Bin Qasim	Pakistan	Montreal	Canada
Bristol	U.K.	Naples	Italy
Buenos Aires	Argentina	New Orleans	U.S.A.
Cape Town	South Africa	New York	U.S.A.
Cardiff	U.K.	Oslo	Norway
Chalna	Bangladesh	Panama	Panama

Seaport	Country	Seaport	Country
Chittagong	Bangladesh	Penang	Malaysia
Colombo	Sri Lanka	Philadelphia	U.S.A.
Dammam	Saudi Arabia	Port Said	Egypt
Doha	Qatar	Rio-de-Janeiro	Brazil
Glasgow	U.K.	Rotterdam	Netherlands
Hamburg	Germany	San Francisco	U.S.A.
Hochi Minh	Vietnam	Sydney	Australia
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Seattle	U.S.A.
Honolulu	U.S.A.	Shanghai	China
Istanbul	Turkey	Tartous	Syria
Jeddah	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	Singapore
Karachi	Pakistan	Tripoli	Libya
Kolkata (Calcutta)	India	Valparaiso	Chile
Kuwait	Kuwait	Wellington	New Zealand
Latakia	Syria	Yokohama	Japan
Le Harve	France	Zadar	Croatia
Lisbon	Portugal		

Famous Rivers and Their Outflows

Name of River	Country	Outflow
Amazon ¹	Brazil	Atlantic Ocean
Amu Dar'ya	Turkmenistan	Aral Sea
Brahamaputra	India-Bangladesh	Bay of Bengal
Chang Jiang ²	China	East China Sea
Colorada	USA	Gulf of California
Congo	Zaire	Allantic Ocean
Danube	Romania (Europe)	Black Sea
Don	Russia	Sea of Azov
Elbe	Germany	North Sea
Euphrates	Iraq	Shatt-al-Arab
Gambia	Gambia	Atlantic Ocean
Ganges	India	Bay of Bengal
Hwang Ho	China	Yellow Sea
Indus ³	Pakistan	Arabian Sea
Irrawaddy	Myanmar (Burma)	Bay of Bengal
Jordan	Jordan	Dead Sea
Lona	Russia	Laptev Sea
Mackenzie	Canada	Arctic Ocean
Magdalena	Barranquilla (N. Colombia)	Caribbean Sea
Mekong	China	South China Sea
Madeira	Brazil-Bolivia	Amazon river
Mississippi ⁴	USA	Gulf of Mexico

Name of River	Country	Outflow
Missouri	USA	Mississippi
Murray Darling ⁵	Australia	Indian Ocean
Niger	Niger	Gulf of Guinea
Nile ⁶	Egypt	Mediterranean Sea
Ob-Irtysh	Russia	Gulf of Ob
Oder	Baltic states	Baltic Sea
Orange	Lesotho	Atlantic Ocean
Parana	Paraguay	Parana river
Po	Italy	Adriatic Sea
Rhine	Switzerland-Germany	Lake Winnipeg
Seine	France	English Channel
Tocantins	Brazil	Para river
Thames	Britain	North Sea
Tigris	Iraq	Shatt-al-Arab
Ural	Russia-Kazakhstan	Caspian Sea
Volga ⁷	Russia	Caspian Sea
Yenisey	Russia	Kara Sea
Zambezi	Zambia-Angola	Indian Ocean

¹ The largest river of South America and the second largest in the world.

² The longest river of Asia.

³ The longest river of Pakistan.

⁴ The longest river of North America and also the longest in USA

⁵ The longest river of Australia.

⁶ The longest river of Africa and also the world's longest river.

⁷ The longest river of Europe and also the Russia's longest river.

Cities on the Banks of Famous Rivers

<i>Cities</i>	<i>Rivers</i>
Abadan (Iran)	Shatt-al-Arab
Abakan (Russia)	Yensei
Agra (India)	Jumna
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Amstel
Antwerp (Belgium)	Escaut
Attock (Pakistan)	Indus
Baghdad (Iraq)	Tigris
Bahawalpur (Pakistan)	Sutlej
Bangkok (Thailand)	Menam
Basra (Iraq)	Shatt-al-Arab
Bedford (U.K.)	Ouse
Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	Save with Danube
Berlin (Germany)	Spree
Bonn (Germany)	Rhine
Brussels (Belgium)	Senno
Bucharest (Romania)	Dombovita
Budapest (Hungary)	Danube
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Rio-de-la-plata
Cairo (Egypt)	Nile
Chittagong (Bangladesh)	Karnaphuli
Dhaka (Bangladesh)	Boori Ganga
Damascus (Syria)	Barada
Delhi (India)	Jumna
Dresden (Germany)	Elbe
Dublin (Ireland)	Liffey
Dusseldory (Germany)	Rhine
Glasgow (U.K.)	Clyde
Guangzhou (China)	Zhujiang
Haiphong (Vietnam)	Cam
Hamburg (Germany)	Elbe
Howrah (India)	Hooghli
Hyderabad (Pakistan)	Indus
Jhelum (Pakistan)	Jhelum
Kabul (Afghanistan)	Kabul
Khanpur (India)	Ganges
Kansas (USA)	Missouri
Khartoum (Sudan)	Blue and White

<i>Cities</i>	<i>Rivers</i>
	Nile
Kiev (Ukraine)	Knieper-densa
Kolkata (India)	Hooghli
Lahore (Pakistan)	Ravi
Lisban (Portugal)	Tagus
Liverpool (UK)	Mersey
London (U.K.)	Thames
Lucknow (India)	Gumti
Mandalay (Myanmar)	Irraddi
Madrid (Spain)	Manganares
Moscow (Russia)	Moscow
Mosul (Iraq)	Tigris
Oklahoma (USA)	North Canadian
Ottawa (Canada)	Ottawa
Paris (France)	Seine
Patna (India)	Ganges
Philadelphia (USA)	Delaware
Prague (Czech Republic)	Vltava
Riga (Latvia)	Daugaua
Rohri (Pakistan)	Indus
Rome (Italy)	Tiber
St. Petersburg (Russia)	Neva
Sukkur (Pakistan)	Indus
Surat (India)	Tupti
Tokyo (Japan)	Sumida
Varanci (India)	Ganges
Vienna (Austria)	Danube
Volgograd (Russia)	Volga
Warsaw (Poland)	Vistula
Washington (USA)	Potamac
Wazirabad (Pakistan)	Chenab
Yangeton (Myanmar)	Irrawaddy
Zagreb (Slovenia)	Sava

Sr. No.	Countries	Epithets
1.	Afghanistan	Buffer state of Asia
2.	Algeria	Land of fertile fields
3.	Australia	Island continent
4.	Australia	Land of golden fleece.
5.	Austria	Remnant of a mighty empire
6.	Bahamas	Isle of June.
7.	Bahrain	Isle of Pearls
8.	Bangladesh	Land of golden fibre
9.	Belarus	Land gate of the country
10.	Belgium	Cockpit of Europe
11.	Belgium	Crossroads of Western Europe
12.	Canada	Land of lilies
13.	Colombia	Land of contrasts
14.	Cuba	Pearl of Antilles
15.	Denmark	Homeland of a Viking Empire
16.	Egypt	Gift of Nile
17.	Ethiopia	Land of Queen of Sheba
18.	Finland	Land of thousand lakes
19.	Gibraltar	Key to the Mediterranean
20.	Gibraltar (Strait)	Pillars of Hercules
21.	Guinea	Whitman's grave
22.	Haiti	Island of Hispaniola
23.	Hawang Hoo	Sorrow of China
24.	Indonesia	Land of thousand islands
25.	Iraq	Site of ancient civilization
26.	Ireland	Emerald Island
27.	Japan	Great Britain of the Pacific
28.	Japan	Land of rising sun
29.	Korea	Land of morning calm
30.	Lebanon	Land of milk and Honey
31.	Lithuania	Land of Amber
32.	Malta	George Cross Island
33.	Myanmar (Burma)	Land of Rice and teak
34.	Myanmar (Burma)	Land of golden Pagoda
35.	Nepal	Land of mountains
36.	Nepal	Land of Druk Yul
37.	Netherlands	Flower garden of Europe
38.	New Zealand	Britain of South
39.	Nigeria	Land of mighty rivers
40.	Norway	Land of midnight sun

Sr. No.	Countries	Epithets
41.	Pakistan	Land of pure people
42.	Somalia	Horn of Africa
43.	Swaziland	Switzerland of Africa.
44.	Switzerland	Playground of Europe
45.	Thailand	Land of white elephants
46.	Thailand	Land of free people
47.	Tristan De Cunha	World's loneliest island
48.	Yugoslavia	Land of south slaves

Geographical Epithets (Cities)

Sr. No.	Cities	Epithets
1.	Aberdeen	Granite city
2.	Abu Dhabi	Gateway to the Gulf
3.	Amritsar	City of Golden Temple
4.	Amritsar	City of Pool Nectar.
5.	Baghdad	City of peace
6.	Bangkok	City of Angels
7.	Beirut	Gateway to the East
8.	Bradford	Little Pakistan
9.	Cairo	City of bazars
10.	Cairo	Pyramid city
11.	Cape Kennedy	City of space flights
12.	Chicago	Windy City
13.	Dhaka	City of Mosques
14.	Faisalabad	Manchester of Pakistan
15.	Geneva (Switzerland)	City of Conferences
16.	Guangzhou (China)	City of Rams
17.	Islamabad	Brasilia of Pakistan.
18.	Karachi	Gateway of Pakistan
19.	Kiev (Ukraine)	City of Parks.
20.	Kolkata (Calcutta, India)	City of palces.
21.	Lahasa (China)	Forbidden City
22.	Lahore	City of Colleges.
23.	Mombai (Bombay, India)	Gateway of India.
24.	Moscow	City of Cosmonauts
25.	New York	City of Skyscrapers
26.	Quito	City of eternal spring
27.	Rome	City of popes
28.	Rome	Eternal City / Land of Seven Hills
29.	San Francisco	City of golden gate.
30.	Shiraz (Iran)	City of roses and

Sr. No.	Cities	Epithets
		nightingale
31.	Stockholm (Sweden)	Queen of the Baltic
32.	Venice (Italy)	City of Gandolas
33.	Venice	City of silent thorough

Sr. No.	Cities	Epithets
		fares
34.	Venice	Queen of Adriatic
35.	Vransi (Benaras, India)	City of ghosts and temples.

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL LINES

- (1) **Control Line:** Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and India-held Kashmir (Occupied Kashmir) demarcated as a result of 1971 war.
- (2) **Curzon Line:** It is the Polish-Russian frontier named after Lord Curzon.
- (3) **Dead Line:** Boundary around a military prison, which prisoners are forbidden to cross.
- (4) **Durand Line:** It is the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan which is 1300 miles in length.
- (5) **Green Line:** The demarcation line between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities called Green Line.
- (6) **Hindenburg Line:** It is a German line of fortification. It separates Germany from Poland.
- (7) **Hot Line:** A hot line is a direct telephone line between heads of government for use in emergency.
- (8) **International Dateline:** It is an imaginary line extending north and south through Pacific Ocean.
- (9) **Maginot Line:** It is the French line of fortification. Built in 1934, along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium.
- (10) **Mcmohan Line:** It is the boundary line between India and China. It was demarcated under a boundary pact concluded in 1914.
- (11) **Mannerheim Line:** It was a defense line built in 1939, under the direction of Mannerheim (1867-1951), Finish soldier and statesman, in 1939-40 war with Russia.
- (12) **Oder-Neisse Line:** It is the boundary between Germany and Poland. It was established after the World War II.
- (13) **Radcliffe Line:** Boundary line between Pakistan and India, demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, at the time of partition of the Sub-continent in 1947.
- (14) **17 Parallel Line:** Existing boundary line between north and south Vietnam. At the time of unification in 1975 of both Vietnams it was demolished
- (15) **24th Parallel Line:** This is the boundary line which was declared by Pakistan as frontier between Pakistan and India in the dispute of Rann of Kutch in 1965.
- (16) **38 Parallel Line:** Boundary line between North and South Korea.
- (17) **49 Parallel Line:** It is the boundary line between Canada and the United States.
- (18) **Plimsoll Line:** Horizontal line painted on the side of a merchant ship denoting the limit to which it may be legally loaded.

Famous International Streets

- (1) **Baldwin Street:** This famous street located in New Zealand. It has a maximum gradient of 1 inch to 1.266 inches.
- (2) **Bond Street:** This famous tailoring and jewellery street is located in London.
- (3) **Broadway:** This famous street is in USA. Regarded as biggest street in the world.
- (4) **Downing Street No. 10:** It is famous for the official residence of British Prime Minister, located in Westminster, England.
- (5) **Elgin Street:** This street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street. It is 5.18 metres or 17 feet long.
- (6) **Fleet Street:** It is in London.
- (7) **Lombard Street:** Banking and financial centre in San Francisco, also called the Crookedest Street.
- (8) **Monumental Axis:** It is one of the widest streets in the world. This street is located in Brasilia (Brazil).
- (9) **Vicolo Della Virilita:** It is the world's narrowest street. Its total width is 43cm or 16.9 inches.
- (10) **Wall Street:** A street in New York, famous for banking, finance and stock exchange market.
- (11) **Yonge Street:** It is the world's longest street. This street is located in Toronto (Canada).

General Knowledge.... Expected Questions for Coming Exams

1. Hryvna is the currency of which of country?
 - (A) Belarus
 - (B) Ukraine ✓
 - (C) Romania
 - (D) Malta
 - (E) None of these
2. Zadar is seaport of:
 - (A) Chile
 - (B) Croatia ✓
 - (C) Libya
 - (D) China
 - (E) None of these
3. The longest river of Australia is:
 - (A) Mekong
 - (B) Ob-Irtysh
 - (C) Oder
 - (D) Darling ✓
 - (E) None of these
4. Which country is called Land of Druk Yul?
 - (A) New Zealand
 - (B) Nepal ✓
 - (C) Norway
 - (D) Somalia
 - (E) None of these
5. Famous Wall Street is located in:
 - (A) London
 - (B) San Francisco
 - (C) New York ✓
 - (D) Paris
 - (E) None of these
6. 24 Parallel Line is the boundary line which was declared between:
 - (A) USA and Canada
 - (B) Greece and Poland
 - (C) North and South Korea
 - (D) Pakistan and India ✓
 - (E) None of these
7. Mesopotamia is old name of:
 - (A) Iran
 - (B) Jordan
 - (C) Egypt
 - (D) Iraq ✓
8. What is the Capital Canada:
 - (A) Montreal
 - (B) Quebec
 - (C) Ottawa ✓
 - (D) Stockhome
9. Which one is boundary line between Poland and Germany:
 - (A) Maginot Line
 - (B) Durand Line
 - (C) Hindenburg ✓
 - (D) Seigfrid Line
10. Amnesia is related to loss of:
 - (A) Blood
 - (B) Energy
 - (C) Memory ✓
 - (D) Vision
11. Which is the language with most alphabets:
 - (A) Hindi
 - (B) Chinese
 - (C) English
 - (D) Cambodian ✓
12. Where is "Bridge of No return" located:
 - (A) On the border of Indo china
 - (B) On the border of India and Bangladesh
 - (C) On the border of North and South Korea
 - (D) On the border of France and Germany ✓
 - (E) None of these
13. Dong is the currency of ?
 - (A) Vietnam
 - (B) Philippines
 - (C) Myanmar ✓
 - (D) Malaysia
14. Africa Fund has been created by:
 - (A) IMF
 - (B) NAM
 - (C) OAU ✓
 - (D) WTO
 - (E) None of these
15. Name of most polluted city in the world:
 - (A) Tokyo
 - (B) Mexico ✓
 - (C) Wenchuan
 - (D) Jakarta
16. Name the capital of Iceland:
 - (A) Loma
 - (B) Port Vila
 - (C) Free town
 - (D) Reykjavik ✓
 - (E) None of these
17. Who wrote SASSI PANU:
 - (A) Hashim Shah ✓
 - (B) Khawaja Khan
 - (C) Ishaq Shamim
 - (D) Hafiz Barkhurd
 - (E) None of these
18. Famous Novel Pride and Prejudice is written by:
 - (A) Jane Eyre
 - (B) Jane Austen ✓
 - (C) Emily Broute
 - (D) Thomas Hardy
 - (E) None of these
19. "MANAT" is the currency of:
 - (A) Turkmenistan ✓
 - (B) Tajikistan
 - (C) Uzbekistan
 - (D) Kazakhstan
 - (E) None of these
20. In which country's cricket team were the famous 3 W's (Weeks, Warrol and Walcote):
 - (A) Australia
 - (B) New Zealand
 - (C) England
 - (D) West Indies ✓
 - (E) None of these
21. Which game do you associate a Puck:
 - (A) Ice Hockey ✓
 - (B) Polo
 - (C) Rugby
 - (D) Handball
 - (E) None of these
22. Headquarters of OIC is in:
 - (A) Tehran
 - (B) Riaz
 - (C) Jeddah ✓
 - (D) Jakarta
 - (E) None of these
23. When first satellite Bader I was launched in the space:
 - (A) 2 Aug 1986
 - (B) 3 July 1991
 - (C) 16 July 1990 ✓
 - (D) 15 Dec, 1992
 - (E) None of these
24. Shoot mean:
 - (A) One tawaf of Kaba
 - (B) One running between Saffa and Marwa ✓
 - (C) Stay in Arfat
 - (D) Stay in Madina
 - (E) None of these
25. Drachma is currency of:
 - (A) France
 - (B) Ghana
 - (C) Greece ✓
 - (D) Egypt
 - (E) None of these
26. Fleet Street is situated in London is famous

- for:
- (A) Banking and financial centre in London
(B) Stock exchange market in London
(C) World's longest street
(D) Newspaper centre ✓
(E) None of these
27. ICRC headquarters is in:
(A) London
(B) New York
(C) Vienna
(D) Geneva ✓
(E) None of these
28. The Suez Canal was opened in?
(A) 1842
(B) 1869 ✓
(C) 1899
(D) 1894
(E) None of these
29. 22 April is celebrated as:
(A) World Scout Day
(B) World Water Day
(C) World Earth Day ✓
(D) World Environment Day
(E) None of these
30. The Famous Monroe Doctrine was enunciated on:
(A) 2 Dec, 1823 ✓
(B) 4 April, 1829
(C) 16 Dec, 1845
(D) 2 June 1869
(E) None of these
31. Which prime Minister of England served on two occasions:
(A) Lord Atteli
(B) Winston Churchill
(C) Benjamin Disraeli ✓
(D) Margreat Theatre
(E) None of these
32. Uncle Sam is nick of which country:
(A) England
(B) Australia
(C) Germany
(D) U.S.A ✓
(E) None of these
33. Ashābē Kahaf belonged to country:
(A) Iran
(B) Iraq
(C) Egypt
(D) Syria ✓
(E) None of these
34. Which of the following cities is located on the bank of River Euphrates:
(A) Karbahal ✓
(B) Bassra
(C) Mosal
(D) Demoscus
(E) None of these
35. The 'Ashes' cricket trophy is contested between:
(A) Pakistan and India
(B) New Zealand and England
(C) Australia and England ✓
(D) South Africa and Australia
(E) None of these
36. World Cup Cricket Tournament (2007) has been played in?
(A) Australia
(B) England
(C) India & Pakistan
(D) West Indies ✓
(E) None of these
37. One billion is equal to:
(A) 500 million
(B) 1000 million ✓

- (C) 100 million
(D) 10 million
(E) None of these
38. What is fifth colour?
(A) Journalist
(B) Politician
(C) National Players
(D) Anti-social group which works for others ✓
(E) None of these
39. The famous 'Han Dynasty' flourished from 202 B.C to 220 A.D. in
(A) Japan
(B) China ✓
(C) Korea
(D) Vietnam
(E) None of these
40. What is Daisy cutter?
(A) Gun
(B) Military Tank
(C) Bomb ✓
(D) Missile
(E) None of these
41. Bonded Labour is:
(A) Forced Labour ✓
(B) Labour without wages
(C) Labour for payments
(D) Labour according to a written promise or contract
(E) None of these
42. Geographically Kashmir is divided into three major parts:
(A) Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh ✓
(B) Jammu, Azad Kashmir held Kashmir
(C) Jammu, Kargil, Kashmir
(D) Azad Kashmir held Kashmir
(E) None of these
43. The total of all income payments which land, labour and capital receive in a year is:
(A) G.N.P
(B) G.D.P
(C) Net National Product
(D) National Income ✓
(E) None of these
44. Inflation refers to:
(A) Higher than the real cost of the commodities
(B) Free flow of the money in the world ✓
(C) Devaluation of money
(D) Poor buying power of money
(E) None of these
45. Monetary and fiscal policies have as their goals:
(A) High level of employment
(B) Stable price level
(C) Adequate rate of growth
(D) All of these ✓
46. Barter system means:
(A) Exchange of goods ✓
(B) Buying goods
(C) Producing goods
(D) Selling goods
(E) None of these

41. An increase in hoarding results in:
 (A) Decrease in price (B) Increase price ✓
 (C) Constant prices (D) Low price
 (E) None of these
42. Slump means:
 (A) Fall in the prices of stock (B) Stability of prices
 (C) Uncertainty of prices ✓ (D) Shortage of supply
 (E) None of these
43. Addiction means:
 (A) Insufficiency of hormones (B) Allergic reaction
 (C) Disease of bronchial tubes (D) Craving for certain drugs or food ✓
 (E) None of these
44. In a democratic country following is considered the fourth estate:
 (A) Judiciary (B) Press ✓
 (C) Bureaucracy (D) Trade Unions
 (E) None of these
45. The people of the Bosnia Herzegovina voted in favour of independence from:
 (A) Croatia (B) Yugoslavia ✓
 (C) Albania (D) Bulgaria
 (E) None of these
46. Soda water serves as:
 (A) A primary remedy for upset stomach ✓ (B) Relieves headache
 (C) Serves as antibiotic (D) Serves as antiseptic
 (E) None of these
47. A coalition government means:
 (A) Interim government (B) Temporary government
 (C) Government of rival parties (D) Government formed by two or more political parties ✓
 (E) None of these
48. Reuters is world known:
 (A) Sport club (B) Welfare organization
 (C) News agency ✓ (D) Transport system
 (E) None of these
49. Sleeping partner means:
 (A) One who has not invested money but take part in its business (B) One who has invested in business but takes no active part in its management ✓

- (C) The coexistence of different economic classes (D) One who takes no profit of own business
50. Which of the following Central Asian state is enriched with the word's largest mineral resources?
 (A) Uzbekistan (B) Kazakhstan
 (C) Azerbaijan (D) Turkmenistan ✓
 (E) None of these
51. The Church of Saint Sophia is among the seven wonders of the world. It is situated in:
 (A) Istanbul ✓ (B) Cairo
 (C) Rome (D) Barcelona
 (E) None of these
52. On which of the following grounds, the government of United States has filed a lawsuit against five US tobacco companies:
 (A) To earn very high rate of profit (B) To hide actual profit to minimize taxes on their products ✓
 (C) to hide data about the health risk and addictive nature of their products (D) To finance US lobbies in South American countries
 (E) None of these
53. No dynasty lasts more than three generations is the theory of:
 (A) Imam Ghazali (B) Herodotus
 (C) Ibn Khaldun ✓ (D) Polybius
 (E) None of these
54. After U.S.A. which country is the biggest arms seller in the world?
 (A) Britain (B) Russia ✓
 (C) France (D) Germany
 (E) None of these
55. The largest number of fatalities by earthquakes were recorded in:
 (A) Gellan (Iran) 21 June 1990 (B) Kobe (Japan) 17 Jan. 1995
 (C) Takhar (Afghanistan) 4 Feb. 1998 (D) Izmit (Turkey) 17 Aug. 1999 ✓
 (E) None of these
56. The first ever direct Presidential elections in the history of Afghanistan were won by:
 (A) Younus Qanooni (B) Hamid Karzai ✓
 (C) Rasheed Dostum (D) Abdul Fahim
57. The Great Leap Forward was:
 (A) United States policy towards Africa (B) Chinese Economic Programme ✓

- (C) Russian diplomatic move (D) Israel's political strategy towards permanent Jewish settlement in West Bank
58. A condominium is:
 (A) A state of choes (B) A state enjoying dominion status
 (C) A state with a federal form of constitution (D) A particular territory over which joint dominion is exercised by two or more external powers✓
 (E) None of these
59. The NAM (Non Aligned Movement) was established in the year of:
 (A) 1961✓ (B) 1962
 (C) 1963 (D) 1964
 (E) None of these
60. The name of the province where Indonesia agrees to hold referendum after East Timor is:
 (A) Java (B) Aceth✓
 (C) West Timor (D) Surabaya
 (E) None of these
61. According to UN report 33 million people in the world are suffering from:
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Malaria
 (C) HIV/AIDS (D) Hepatitis B✓
 (E) None of these
62. Nagorno Karabakh is a disputed territory between:
 (A) Armenia and Azerbaijan✓ (B) Russia and Uzbekistan
 (C) Ukraine and Kazakhstan Programme (D) Armenia and Iran
 (E) None of these
63. On which of the following areas, United Nations spends lion's share of its budget?
 (A) Environmental protection programme (B) Food and agriculture programme
 (C) Education, Science and Technology. (D) Peace keeping activities✓
 (E) None of these
64. Delta is an airline of:
 (A) France✓ (B) Germany
 (C) United States (D) Thailand.
 (E) None of these
65. The headquarters of Universal Postal Union is in:

- (A) Geneva (B) London
 (C) Vienna (D) Berne✓
 (E) None of these
66. Pinpoint the world's oldest democratic country:
 (A) U.S.A (B) Great Britain
 (C) Greece✓ (D) France
 (E) None of these
67. Which of the following describes the term 'Realpolitik':
 (A) Policy of mutual cooperation for common goal (B) Naked struggle for power and a ruthless pursuit of self-interest✓
 (C) Policy of compromise on all fronts (D) One must be realistic on political issue
 (E) None of these
68. The highest literacy rate among the SAARC countries is in:
 (A) India (B) Maldives
 (C) Sri Lanka✓ (D) Pakistan
 (E) None of these
69. Dover Strait separates:
 (A) Cuba from Florida (B) Spain from Africa
 (C) England from France✓ (D) Malaysia from Singapore
 (E) None of these
70. Identify the wrong statement:
 (A) Pancreas secretes insulin (B) Mammary glands secrete milk
 (C) Lachrymal Glands protect skin of the human body✓ (D) Liver secretes bile
 (E) None of these
71. Diego Garcia is a United States Naval base in:
 (A) Pacific Ocean (B) Arctic Ocean
 (C) Indian Ocean✓ (D) Atlantic Ocean
 (E) None of these
72. Which one is not a judicial proceeding among the following steps of a criminal case:
 (A) Inquiry (B) Trial
 (C) Investigation✓ (D) Punishment
 (E) None of these
73. The Islamic Development Bank would provide half a billion US dollars in capital to create:
 (A) Private Pan Islamic Bank (B) International Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology✓

- (C) Refugees rehabilitation fund
 (D) None of these
74. Delta is an airline of:
 (A) France ✓
 (B) Germany
 (C) United States
 (D) Thailand
 (E) None of these
75. Identify five official languages of U.N.O:
 (A) English, French, Arabic, Italian, and Russian
 (B) English, Russian, French, Spanish, and Chinese
 (C) Chinese, English, Arabic, French, and Russian ✓
 (D) Russian, French, English, Chinese, and Greek
 (E) None of these
76. What is Scotland yard?
 (A) Royals family graveyard in England
 (B) British criminal investigation department ✓
 (C) A palace of British Queen in Scotland
 (D) A museum of natural history of U.K
 (E) None of these
77. The disintegration of USSR took place in the year:
 (A) 1991 ✓
 (B) 1992
 (C) 1993
 (D) 1994
 (E) None of these
78. Chechnya is important to Russia because:
 (A) Russian oil pipelines run through it ✓
 (B) Russian port Norvossisk on the Black sea is near to it
 (C) It possess huge iron and copper reserves
 (D) It is adjacent to oil rich Caspian sea
 (E) None of these
79. What is meant by Grand Prix:
 (A) Superior power
 (B) The chief event
 (C) Ability
 (D) A great work ✓
 (E) None of these
80. Guided Democracy convey the meanings of a:
 (A) Strong democratic base
 (B) Strong executive government
 (C) Democracy at the grassroot level ✓
 (D) Democratic government under the control of judiciary
 (E) None of these
81. Which of the following countries are land-locked:
 (A) Uganda, Austria, Laos and Hungary ✓
 (B) Albania, Brazil, Greece, Kenya

- (C) Sudan, Sweden, Cuba, Senegal
 (D) Tanzania, Mozambique, Somalia, Portugal
82. World largest Island is:
 (A) Madagascar
 (B) Sumatra
 (C) New Guinea
 (D) Greenland ✓
 (E) None of these
83. Santiago is the capital of:
 (A) Costa Rica
 (B) Swaziland
 (C) Chile ✓
 (D) Botswana
 (E) None of these
84. Which country among the SAARC nations has the highest per capita income?
 (A) India
 (B) Pakistan
 (C) Sri Lanka ✓
 (D) Bangladesh
 (E) None of these
85. What is meant by a hung parliament?
 (A) Parliament dissolved prematurely
 (B) Parliament failed to resolve the issue of national importance since long
 (C) The parliament which comprises the members of various countries like European parliament
 (D) Parliament in which no single party has an overall majority ✓
 (E) None of these
86. Identify the main functions of IMF:
 (A) To provide loans to the members of UNO for development of industrial infrastructure
 (B) To make foreign exchange resources available for those countries who want to import essential items of food.
 (C) To make foreign exchange resources available for those countries facing balance of payments difficulties ✓
 (D) None of these
87. The oldest capital city of the world is:
 (A) Washington
 (B) Delhi
 (C) Damascus ✓
 (D) Riadh
 (E) None of these
88. The largest copper producing country in the world is:
 (A) U.S.A
 (B) Canada
 (C) Chile ✓
 (D) France
 (E) None of these
89. The ownership of Kuril Islands in the North

- Pacific Ocean is the subject of territorial dispute between:
- (A) China and Japan (B) Japan and Russia ✓
 (C) Australia and New Zealand (D) USA and Russia
 (E) None of these
90. Strait of Gibraltar connects:
- (A) Red sea and Arabian Sea (B) Mediterranean Sea and North Atlantic Sea ✓
 (C) Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea (D) Caribbean Sea and North Pacific Sea
 (E) None of these
91. Gobi Desert is situated mostly in:
- (A) South Africa (B) Russia
 (C) North Africa (D) Mongolia ✓
 (E) None of these
92. Who is Chairman of All Parties Huriat Conference in Kashmir:
- (A) Mir Waiz Umar Farooq (B) Abdul Lone Ghani
 (C) Abdul Ghani Bhat (D) Syed Ali Shah Gillani ✓
 (E) None of these
93. Identify smallest state by area:
- (A) San Marino ✓ (B) Maldives
 (C) Malta (D) Bahrain
 (E) None of these
94. Free Town is the Capital of:
- (A) Sierra Leone ✓ (B) Niger
 (C) Fiji (D) Cuba
 (E) None of these
95. In which part of Sri Lanka Tamil population is in majority:
- (A) Colombo (B) Jaffna ✓
 (C) Candy (D) None of these
96. Who is called Radical:
- (A) One who advocates a polity based on religious tenets
 (B) One who is the champion of status quo
 (C) One who advocates revolutionary changes in the current practices ✓
 (D) One who supports unconstitutional government
 (E) None of these
97. Which country is largest wool producer in the world:
- (A) Australia ✓ (B) China
 (C) America (D) Peru
 (E) None of these
98. W.W.W. stands for:
- (A) World Wilde life welfare (B) World wide web ✓
 (C) World women welfare (D) World's workers welfare
 (E) None of these
99. The coldest place on earth is Vostok situated in:
- (A) Asia (B) Europe
 (C) Antarctica ✓ (D) Africa
 (E) None of these
100. Indian Intelligence agency RAW stands for:
- (A) Research Army wing (B) Regular Army wing
 (C) Research Analysis wing ✓ (D) Research Arc wing
 (E) None of these
101. The headquarters of OPEC is in:
- (A) Vienna ✓ (B) Jakarta
 (C) Mexico city (D) Riaz
 (E) None of these
102. The deepest known point on the earth is in Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean near:
- (A) Australia (B) Argentina
 (C) Mexico (D) Philippines ✓
 (E) None of these
103. Niagra Falls is situated on the border of:
- (A) England and France (B) Greenland and Iceland
 (C) Argentina and Uruguay (D) USA and Canada ✓
 (E) None of these
104. Arabian Sea is part of:
- (A) South Pacific Ocean (B) South Atlantic Ocean
 (C) Indian Ocean ✓ (D) Arctic Ocean
 (E) None of these
105. Which of the following country is peninsula:
- (A) Greenland (B) Fiji
 (C) Austria (D) Saudi Arabia ✓
 (E) None of these
106. Identify the largest sea:
- (A) Arabian Sea (B) Red Sea
 (C) Caribbean Sea (D) South China Sea ✓
 (E) None of these
107. The largest Islamic country by area:
- (A) Indonesia (B) Sudan
 (C) Kazakhstan ✓ (D) Algeria
 (E) None of these
108. The largest arms exporters in the world is:
- (A) France (B) Russia
 (C) U.K. (D) U.S.A ✓
 (E) None of these
109. Dushambe is capital of:
- (A) Zimbabwe (B) Turkmenistan
 (C) Ukraine (D) Tajikistan ✓
 (E) None of these
110. IRNA is a news agency of:
- (A) Iraq (B) Afghanistan
 (C) Syria (D) Iran ✓

111. Which of the following countries of European Union is not member of Euro currency region:
 (A) U.K. (B) Denmark
 (C) Sweden (D) All of above ✓
 (E) None of these
112. Gastric Juice is a secretion of glands present in the:
 (A) Liver (B) Brain
 (C) Stomach ✓ (D) Kidneys
 (E) None of these
113. Mach Number is a term associated with the speed of:
 (A) Motor Cycles (B) Bicycles
 (C) Auto Rickshaws (D) Ships ✓
 (E) None of these
114. Pakistan's external debt is approximately:
 (A) \$ 38 billion (B) \$ 37 billion ✓
 (C) \$ 55 billion (D) \$ 60 billion
 (E) None of these
115. Almost 44% of Pakistan's budget expenditure goes to:
 (A) Defence (B) Civil administration
 (C) Debt Services ✓ (D) Education
 (E) None of these
116. In the total population of Pakistan, share of Punjab province is almost:
 (A) 47% (B) 57% ✓
 (C) 63% (D) 69%
 (E) None of these
117. In the total area of Pakistan the share of Punjab is about:
 (A) 20% (B) 35%
 (C) 25% ✓ (D) 42%
 (E) None of these
118. Ghauri I is a:
 (A) Long-range missile (B) Short-range missile
 (C) Medium-range missile ✓ (D) Anti-tank missile
 (E) None of these
119. The range of Pakistan's Shaheen I missile is:
 (A) 200 km (B) 500 km
 (C) 600 km (D) 750 km ✓
 (E) None of these
120. Which of the following sectors is providing maximum electricity in the country:
 (A) Hydel (B) Thermal ✓
 (C) Nuclear (D) I.P.P
 (E) None of these
121. The largest consumer of petroleum products in the country is:
 (A) Agriculture sector (B) Industrial sector
 (C) Power sector. (D) Transport sector ✓
 (E) None of these
122. Sandy region near Bahawalpur is called:

- (A) Thal (B) Tharparkar
 (C) Makran (D) Cholistan ✓
 (E) None of these
123. Pakistan is situated at:
 (A) Tropic of cancer ✓ (B) Tropic of Capricorn
 (C) Equator (D) None of these
124. Harappa near Sahiwal was the centre of:
 (A) Gandhara civilization (B) Greek civilization
 (C) Indus Valley civilization ✓ (D) Persian civilization
 (E) None of these
125. The cultural center of Gandhara civilization was situated at:
 (A) Multan (B) Lahore
 (C) Thatta (D) Taxila ✓
 (E) None of these
126. National Police Academy is situated in:
 (A) Lahore (B) Sihala ✓
 (C) Karachi (D) Islamabad
 (E) None of these
127. Who was the last Governor General of East India Company from (1856-1858):
 (A) Lord Canning ✓ (B) Lord Dalhousie
 (C) Lord Minto (D) Lord Harding
 (E) None of these
128. Which part of Pakistan is famous for dates production:
 (A) Nawabshah ✓ (B) Qila Saifullah
 (C) Panjgur (D) Lasbela
 (E) None of these
129. In the south, Pakistan shares the common border with:
 (A) China (B) India
 (C) Afghanistan (D) None of these ✓
130. In the proposed plan of local government in Pakistan, the village police shall be formed at the level of:
 (A) Union Council ✓ (B) Tehsil Council
 (C) District Council (D) All of the above
131. The people living below the poverty line in Pakistan are approximately:
 (A) 24 million (B) 34 million
 (C) 44 million ✓ (D) 47 million
 (E) None of these
132. In 1962, which organization of the Muslim world was formed:
 (A) Rabitah-e-Alam-e-Islami ✓ (B) OIC
 (C) Alma-e-Alam-e-Islami (D) Arab League
 (E) None of these
133. Which of the following vitamins maintains normal clotting of blood:
 (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin C
 (C) Vitamin D (D) Vitamin K ✓
 (E) None of these

134. Which of the following countries has the longest coastline (243,798) km in the world:
 (A) America (B) Canada✓
 (C) China (D) Russia
 (E) None of these
135. Taipei is the capital of:
 (A) Tanzania (B) Thailand
 (C) Vietnam (D) Taiwan✓
 (E) None of these
136. Yuan is the currency of:
 (A) Japan (B) South Korea
 (C) China✓ (D) Myanmar
 (E) None of these
137. Protein is found in:
 (A) Rice (B) Sugarcane
 (C) Pulses✓ (D) Wheat
 (E) None of these
138. Cryptography is a branch of science which deals with:
 (A) The study of crimes and criminals (B) The study of secret writings✓
 (C) The study of finger prints (D) The study of plants
 (E) None of these
139. Tirich Mir is the highest peak of:
 (A) Himalaya Range (B) Karakoram Range
 (C) Hindukush Range✓ (D) Sulaiman Range
 (E) None of these
140. Neelum Valley is situated in:
 (A) N.W.F.P (B) Baluchistan
 (C) Azad Kashmir✓ (D) Occupied Kashmir
 (E) None of these
141. Which of the following rivers passes through Azad Kashmir:
 (A) Indus (B) Chenab
 (C) Jhelum (D) All of the above✓
 (E) None of these
142. After Siachen the second largest glacier of Pakistan is:
 (A) Baltoro (B) Hizper
 (C) Biafo (D) Batura✓
 (E) None of these
143. East India Company came to India for trade during the reign of Mughal Emperor:
 (A) Akbar✓ (B) Jahangir
 (C) Shah Jehan (D) Aurangzeb
 (E) None of these
144. When Interpol was formed:
 (A) 1947 (B) 1923✓
 (C) 1969 (D) 1952
 (E) None of these
145. Ozoné was discovered first by:
 (A) Glauber (B) Dewar
 (C) Schonbein✓ (D) Dahl
 (E) None of these
146. Tuberculin was discovered by:
 (A) Bohr (B) Fermi
 (C) Koch✓ (D) Fermi
 (E) None of these
147. Device used for keeping ships standstill in water:
 (A) Aerometer (B) Anchor✓
 (C) Altimeter (D) Pyrometer
 (E) None of these
148. The major language of Algeria is:
 (A) Persian (B) English
 (C) Arabic✓ (D) Swahile
 (E) None of these
149. The blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart are the:
 (A) Veins (B) Artery✓
 (C) Capillaries (D) Valves
 (E) None of these
150. Which of the following controls the chain reaction in a nuclear reactor:
 (A) Active hydrogen (B) Ions
 (C) Molecules of high energy (D) Moderator✓
 (E) None of these
151. Which of the following metals is used for the manufacturing of heating elements provided in electric presses:
 (A) Chromium (B) Nichrome✓
 (C) Nickel (D) Tungsten
 (E) None of these
152. In which of the following units magnetic intensity is expressed:
 (A) Coulomb (B) Gauss
 (C) Oersted✓ (D) Volt
 (E) None of these
153. A mixture of which of the following gases is used in the manufacturing of electric bulb:
 (A) Nitrogen and Argon (B) Nitrogen and Argon
 (C) Oxygen and Argon✓ (D) Oxygen and Hydrogen
 (E) None of these
154. What inspirations are given in Surah Hujrat:
 (A) Politics (B) Society✓
 (C) Family (D) Science
 (E) None of these
155. Hazrat Mohammad (P.B.U.H.) was in the house of _____ when he went to Meeraj:
 (A) Hazrat Umay Hubaba (B) Harzrat Umay Aiman
 (C) Hazrat Umay Hani✓ (D) Hazrat Umay Sulmah
 (E) None of these
156. The Mosque of Prophet (P.B.U.H) (Masjid-i-Nabvi) was damaged due to fire in the reign of:

- (A) Hazrat Amir (B) Walid Bin Muawiyah ✓
 (C) Mamoonur Rashid (D) Motasim Billah
 (E) None of these
157. Who made the Arabic official language:
 (A) Hazrat Umar (B) Hazrat Amir Muawiyah
 (C) Abdul Malik bin Marwan ✓ (D) Hazrat Abbas
 (E) None of these
158. Khwailid bin Asad was the father of:
 (A) Hazrat Khadija (B) Hazrat Soda
 (C) Hazrat Marya (D) Hazrat Halsa Kubtia ✓
 (E) None of these
159. A place where weather forecast is prepared is called:
 (A) Laboratory (B) Clinic
 (C) Observatory (D) None of these ✓
 (E) None of these
160. Identify the pair of words different from the others in the followings:
 (A) Hospital and Medicine (B) Library and book
 (C) Garden and Flowers (D) Stadium and Football ✓
 (E) None of these
161. People read newspaper because:
 (A) It is good habit (B) They want to know what is happening in the world ✓
 (C) Newspapers are cheaper than books (D) They want to spend their leisure time usefully
 (E) None of these
162. The "Politics" is considered as the first book on the art of government. Identify the author:
 (A) Socrates (B) Plato
 (C) Aristotle ✓ (D) Adam Smith
 (E) None of these
163. Cathy Pacific is an airline of:
 (A) Hong Kong ✓ (B) South Korea
 (C) Japan (D) Malaysia
 (E) None of these
164. Lusaka is the capital of:
 (A) Uganda (B) Zambia ✓
 (C) Senegal (D) Kenya
 (E) None of these
165. Under the continental division of world, Brazil is situated in:
 (A) South America ✓ (B) North America
 (C) Africa (D) Europe
 (E) None of these
166. Dragon is the national symbol of:
 (A) Russia (B) Germany

- (C) China ✓ (D) Japan
 (E) None of these
167. Thomas Cup is given in the game of:
 (A) Lawn Tennis (B) Golf
 (C) Table tennis (D) Badminton ✓
 (E) None of these
168. What is meant by the term condominium:
 (A) Association of state for mutual defence (B) Joint government of a territory by two or more states ✓
 (C) Recruitment for the military service by compulsory enlistment (D) Type apartment
 (E) None of these
169. Pride and Prejudice is the famous novel of:
 (A) Joseph coward (B) Jane Austen ✓
 (C) Thomas Hardy (D) George Eliot
 (E) None of these
170. Who was Cleopatra?
 (A) The name of seven queens of Egypt ✓ (B) French actress Film
 (C) Queen of united Kingdom (D) None of these
171. Pristina is the capital of:
 (A) Albania (B) Bosnia
 (C) Kosovo ✓ (D) Paraguay
 (E) None of these
172. When a disease spreads over a large area of earth's surface at one time, it is called:
 (A) Endemic disease (B) Epidemic disease ✓
 (C) Pandemic disease (D) None of these
173. Identify Mariana Trench:
 (A) The largest trench between north and south America (B) Deepest part of ocean in South Pacific Ocean ✓
 (C) A place at Vostok, Antarctica where lowest temperature was recorded. (D) None of these
174. Of the total world area, Asian continent is approximately:
 (A) 25% (B) 30% ✓
 (C) 37% (D) 42%
 (E) None of these
175. Which is smallest continent in the world:
 (A) South America (B) Antarctica
 (C) Australia ✓ (D) Europe
 (E) None of these

176. The area between Tropic and Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, where the sun is vertically overhead at some point of the year is called:
 (A) The Torrid Zone (B) The Frigid Zone
 (C) Temperate Zone ✓ (D) None of these
177. Dead Sea is salt lake between:
 (A) Tanzania and Kenya (B) North and South Austria and Austria ✓
 (C) Turkey and Romania (D) Israel and Jordan ✓
 (E) None of these
178. Identify the largest ocean in the world:
 (A) Atlantic Ocean (B) Indian Ocean
 (C) Pacific Ocean ✓ (D) Arctic Ocean
 (E) None of these
179. Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the strait of:
 (A) Bosphorus (B) Gibraltar ✓
 (C) Dardanelle's (D) Dover
 (E) None of these
180. Rotterdam is a seaport of:
 (A) Russia (B) Portugal
 (C) USA (D) Netherlands ✓
 (E) None of these
181. Identify the two Central Asian States connected by the Aral Sea:
 (A) Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan ✓ (B) Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
 (C) Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan (D) Kirghizia and Tajikistan
 (E) None of these
182. Victoria Falls is in:
 (A) Zimbabwe ✓ (B) Canada
 (C) Venezuela (D) Zambia
 (E) None of these
183. Akmola is capital of:
 (A) Swaziland (B) Kazakhstan ✓
 (C) Rwanda (D) Botswana
 (E) None of these
184. Identify the location of Takla Makan desert:
 (A) Arizona (B) Xinjiang ✓
 (C) Mongolia (D) South East Arabia
 (E) None of these
185. What is height of K2 Peak:
 (A) 26, 280 feet (B) 28, 250 feet ✓
 (C) 29, 145 feet (D) 27, 824 feet
 (E) None of these
186. DanManPalace is the official residence of:
 (A) President of Sri Lanka ✓ (B) King of Arabia
 (C) President of Indonesia (D) AmireKnwait
 (E) None of these
187. The Nobel Prize for peace is given in the city of:
 (A) Stockholm (B) Oslo ✓
 (C) Brussels (D) Copenhagen
 (E) None of these
188. Which country is situated on the equator:
 (A) Kenya ✓ (B) Ethiopia
 (C) Sudan (D) All of above
 (E) None of these
189. Which country is called Playground of Europe:
 (A) France (B) Greece
 (C) Luxembourg (D) Switzerland ✓
 (E) None of these
190. Firearm Magazine was invented by:
 (A) Horace Smith ✓ (B) George Cayley
 (C) Gottlieb Daimler (D) Aine Argand
 (E) None of these
191. World Women Day is celebrated on:
 (A) 2 Aug (B) 8 March ✓
 (C) 1 Dec (D) 16 Oct
 (E) None of these
192. Headquarters of ICAO is in:
 (A) Jordan (B) Janeva
 (C) Montrial ✓ (D) Jakarta
 (E) None of these
193. A solid piece of iron sinks in the water but floats in mercury. This is because of the:
 (A) Average density of water and mercury is less than that of iron (B) Density of iron is less than that of water as well as mercury
 (C) Density of iron is more than that of water as well as mercury (D) Density of iron is more than that of water but less than that of mercury ✓
 (E) None of these
194. Which of the following lakes is considered to be Asia's greatest reserve of migratory birds:
 (A) Manchar Lake (B) Keenjhar lake
 (C) Haleji lake ✓ (D) Hunna lake
 (E) None of these
195. Identify the largest Peninsula:
 (A) Alaska (B) Scandinavia
 (C) Arabia ✓ (D) Labrador
 (E) None of these
196. Identify the currency of Italy:
 (A) Crown (B) Lira ✓
 (C) Dollar (D) Peso
 (E) None of these
197. Identify the old name of Iraq:
 (A) Abyssinia (B) Constantinople
 (C) Mesopotamia ✓ (D) None of these
198. Which city is called forbidden city:
 (A) Lhasa ✓ (B) Rome
 (C) Shiraz (D) Cairo
 (E) None of these
199. Which city is called city of mosques:

- (A) Jakarta (B) Muscat
(C) Dhaka (D) Dares Salaam
(E) None of these
200. Identify the land of Rising sun:
(A) Norway (B) Japan ✓
(C) Finland (D) Sydney
(E) None of these
201. Identify the land of Maple Leaf:
(A) Canada ✓ (B) Colombia
(C) Mauritius (D) Bangkok
(E) None of these
202. Which of two countries are connected with Channel Tunnel:
(A) Italy and France (B) France and England ✓
(C) Spain and Portugal (D) Ireland and England
(E) None of these
203. Big Ben is:
(A) City (B) Tower
(C) Clock ✓ (D) Character
(E) None of these
204. Identify the biggest Island:
(A) Iceland (B) Greenland ✓
(C) Madagascar (D) New Guinea
(E) None of these
205. Identify the world largest fresh water lake:
(A) Caspian Sea (B) Humune Moshkel
(C) Lake Superior ✓ (D) Lake Baikal
(E) None of these
206. Why wall street is so famous:
(A) Leading British newspaper offices in London (B) Stock Exchange Market of New York ✓
(C) Famous shopping centre in London (D) None of these
207. Hindenburg Line is a name of the boundary between:
(A) Germany and Poland ✓ (B) North Korea and South Korea
(C) Germany and Belarus (D) Germany and Czechoslovakia
(E) None of these
208. Lufthansa is the airline of:
(A) USA (B) Netherlands
(C) Canada (D) Germany ✓
(E) None of these
209. If you landed at Dalles International Airport you will be in:
(A) Paris (B) Washington
(C) New York ✓ (D) Chicago
(E) None of these
210. Adams Peak is in:
(A) Nepal (B) Tibet
(C) Sri Lanka ✓ (D) Burma
(E) None of these
211. What is the length of Great Wall of China:

- (A) 2250 kms ✓ (B) 3200 kms
(C) 3200 kms (D) 3400 kms
(E) None of these
212. Point out the stories of Empire State Building New York:
(A) 96 (B) 102 ✓
(C) 108 (D) 110
(E) None of these
213. Apart from Afghanistan, which of the following countries is land-locked having no access to sea:
(A) Mongolia (B) Laos
(C) Chad (D) All of these ✓
(E) None of these
214. Which country can be identified by its unique Kiwi bird:
(A) Australia (B) New Zealand ✓
(C) Brazil (D) Sweden
(E) None of these
215. Who is the founder of scout movement:
(A) Robert Baden Powell ✓ (B) E.O. Lawrence
(C) MacCollins (D) Nicoba Tesla
(E) None of these
216. Scandinavia consists of:
(A) Estonia, Latvians (B) Finland, Belgium, Lithuania, Austria
(C) Norway, Sweden, Denmark ✓ (D) None of these
217. Which country launched Ariane-5 satellite in the space:
(A) USA (B) Britain
(C) Russia (D) France ✓
(E) None of these
218. Which country's parliament is called Duma:
(A) Denmark (B) Japan
(C) Russia ✓ (D) Israel
(E) None of these
219. Who is called Man of Destiny in European history:
(A) Napoleon ✓ (B) Bismarck
(C) Hitler (D) De Gaulle
(E) None of these
220. The headquarters of (I.A.E.A) is situated in:
(A) Geneva (B) Washington
(C) The Hague (D) Vienna ✓
(E) None of these
221. International Dateline is located on:
(A) 180° Latitude (B) 180° Longitude ✓
(C) 90° Latitude (D) 90° Longitude
(E) None of these

Pakistan Studies

Brief History Of Pakistan Movement

Muslim Rule in Sub-continent: The first permanent Muslim foothold in the South Asian Sub-continent was achieved with Muhammad Bin Qasim's conquest of Sindh in 711 C.E. An autonomous Muslim state was established and Arabic was introduced as official language. At the time of Mahmud of Ghazna's invasion, Muslim rule still existed, though in a weakened form, in Multan and some other regions. The Ghaznavids (976-1148) and their successors, the Ghurids (1148-1206) were Central Asian by origin and outlook and they ruled their territories, which covered mostly the regions of present Pakistan, from capitals outside India. It was in early 13th century that the foundations of Muslim rule in India were laid with extended boundaries and Dehli as the capital. From 1206 to 1526 C.E., five different dynasties held sway. Then followed the period of Mughal ascendancy (1526-1707), and their rule continued, though nominally, till 1857. From the time of Ghaznavids, Persian replaced Arabic as the official language. The economic, political and religious institutions developed by the Muslims bore their unique impression. The law of the state was based on Shariah and in principle the rulers were bound to enforce it.

Emergence of British: Meanwhile, the British had emerged as the dominant force in South Asia. Their rise to power was gradual extending over a period of nearly one hundred years. They replaced the Shariah by what they termed as the Anglo-Muhammadan law. English became the official language. These and other developments had great social, economic and political impact especially on the Muslims of South Asia.

Failure in Independence War: The failure of the 1857 War of Independence had disastrous consequences for the Muslims. Determined to stop such a recurrence in future, they followed deliberately a repressive policy against the Muslims. Properties and estates of those even remotely associated with the freedom fighters were confiscated and conscious efforts were made to close all avenues of honest living for the Muslims.

Downfall of Muslims: The Muslims kept themselves aloof from western education as well as government service. But their compatriots, the Hindus, did not do so. They accepted the new rulers without reservation. They acquired western education, imbibed the new culture and captured positions hitherto filled in by the Muslims. If this situation had prolonged, it would have done the Muslims an irreparable loss. The man to realize the impending peril was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898), a witness to the tragic events of 1857. His assessment was that the Muslims' safety lay in the acquisition of western education and knowledge. He took several positive steps to achieve this objective. He founded a college at Aligarh to impart education on western lines. Of equal importance was the Anglo-Muhammadan Educational Conference, which he sponsored in 1886, to provide an intellectual forum to the Muslims for the dissemination of views in support of western education and social reform. Similar were the objectives of the Muhammadan Literary Society by Nawab Abdul Latif (1828-93), but its activities were confined to Bengal.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; The Great Reformer: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was averse to the idea of Muslims participation in any organized political activity which, he feared, might revive British hostility towards the Muslims. He also disliked Hindu-Muslim collaboration in any joint venture. His disillusionment in this regard primarily stemmed from the Urdu-Hindi controversy of the late 1860s when the Hindu enthusiasts vehemently championed the cause of Hindi in place of Urdu. He, therefore, opposed the Indian National Congress, when it was founded in 1885, and advised his community to abstain from its activities.

Syed Ameer Ali: The contemporary of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and a great scholar of Islam, Syed Ameer Ali (1849-1928) shared his views about the Congress, but he was not opposed to Muslims organizing themselves politically. In fact, he organized the first significant and purely communal political body, the Central National Muhammadan Association. Although, its membership was limited, it had above fifty branches in different parts

of the Sub-continent and it accomplished some solid work for the educational and political uplift of the Muslims. But its activities waned towards the end of the 19th century.

Hindu Enmity towards Muslims: At the dawn of the 20th century, a number of factors convinced the Muslims of the need to have an effective political organization. One of the factors was the replacement of Urdu by Hindi in the United Provinces. The creation of a Muslim province by partitioning the Province of Bengal and the violent resistance put up by the Hindus against this decision was another. But the most important factor was the proposed constitutional reforms. The Muslims apprehended that under such a system they would not get due representation.

Foundation of Muslim League: In October 1906, a deputation comprising 35 Muslim leaders met the Viceroy at Simla and demanded separate electorates. Three months later, the All-India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka mainly with the object of looking after the political rights and interests of the Muslims. The British conceded separate electorates in the Government of India Act of 1909 which confirmed League's position as an All-India Party.

Lucknow Pact: The visible trend of the two major communities going in opposite directions caused deep concern to leaders of all-India stature. They struggled to bring the Congress and the Muslim League on one platform. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) was the leading figure among them. After the annulment of the partition of Bengal and the European powers' aggressive designs against the Ottoman empire and North Africa, the Muslims were receptive to the idea of collaboration with the Hindus. The Congress-Muslim League rapprochement was achieved at the Lucknow session of the two parties in 1916 and a joint scheme of reforms was adopted. In the Lucknow Pact, the Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates and the Muslims in return for 'weightage' to the Muslims of the Muslim minority provinces agreed to surrender their slim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal. The post-Lucknow Pact period witnessed Hindu-Muslim amity and the two parties came to hold their annual sessions in the same city and passed resolutions of similar content.

Khilafat and the Non-cooperation Movements: The Hindu-Muslim unity reached its climax during the Khilafat and the Non-cooperation Movements. The Muslims of South Asia, under the leadership of Ali Brothers, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, launched the historic Khilafat Movement after the First World War to protect the Ottoman Empire from dismemberment. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) linked the issue of Swaraj (or self-government) with the Khilafat issue to associate the Hindus with the Movement. The ensuing Movement was the first country-wide popular movement. Although the movement failed in its objectives, it had far-reaching impact on the Muslims of South Asia. After a long time, they forged a united action on a purely Islamic issue which created momentarily solidarity among them. It also produced a class of Muslim leaders experienced in organizing and mobilizing the public. This experience was of immense value to the Muslims during the Pakistan Movement.

Shudhi and the Sangathan Movements: The collapse of the Khilafat Movement was followed by the period of bitter Hindu-Muslim antagonism. The Hindus organized two highly anti-Muslim movements, the Shudhi and the Sangathan. The former movement was designed to convert Muslims to Hinduism and the latter was meant to create solidarity among the Hindus in the event of communal conflict. In retaliation, the Muslims sponsored the Tabligh and Tanzim organizations.

Communal Riots: In the 1920s, the frequency of communal riots was unprecedented. In the light of this situation, the Muslims revised their constitutional demands. They now wanted preservation of their numerical majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, separation of Sindh from Bombay, constitution of Baluchistan as a separate province and introduction of constitutional reforms in the North-West Frontier Province.

Simon Commission and Nehru Report: It was partly to press these demands that one section of the All-India Muslim League cooperated with the Statutory Commission sent by the British Government, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon in 1927. The other section of the League boycotted the Simon Commission for its all-white character and cooperated with the Nehru Committee to draft a constitution for India. The Nehru Report had an extremely anti-Muslim bias and the Congress leadership's refusal to amend it disillusioned even the moderate Muslims.

Ideology of Pakistan: Several leaders and thinkers having insight into the Hindu-Muslim question proposed separation of Muslim India. However, the most lucid exposition of the inner feelings of the Muslim community was given by Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) in his presidential address to the All-India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930. He proposed a separate Muslim state at least in the Muslim majority regions of the north-west. Later on, in his correspondence with Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, he included the Muslim majority areas in the north-east also in his proposed Muslim state. Three years after his Allahabad address, a group of Muslim students at Cambridge, headed by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, issued a pamphlet "Now or Never" in which, drawing letters from the names of the Muslim majority regions they gave the nomenclature of Pakistan to the proposed state.

Round Table Conferences: Meanwhile, three Round Table Conferences were convened in London during the period 1930-32, to resolve the Indian constitutional problem. The Hindu and Muslim leaders could not draw up an agreed formula and the British Government had to announce a 'Communal Award' which was incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

Organization of All-India Muslim League: All-India Muslim League, which had remained dormant for some time, was reorganized by Muhammad Ali Jinnah who had returned to India in 1935 after a self-imposed exile of nearly five years in England. The Muslim League could not win a majority of Muslims seats since it had not yet been effectively reorganized. However, it had the satisfaction that the performance of the Indian National Congress in the Muslim constituencies was bad. After the elections, the attitude of the Congress leadership was arrogant and domineering. The classic example was its refusal to form a coalition government with the Muslim League in the United Provinces. Instead it asked the League leaders to dissolve their parliamentary party in the Provincial Assembly and join the Congress.

Ministries of 1937: Another important Congress move after the 1937 elections was its Muslim mass contact movement to persuade the Muslims to join the Congress and not the Muslim League. One of its leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru, even declared that there were only two forces in India, the British and the Congress. All this did not go unchallenged. Quaid-i-Azam countered that there was a third force in South Asia constituting the Muslims. The All-India Muslim League, under his gifted leadership, gradually and skillfully started to consolidate the Muslims on one platform. It did not miss to exploit even small Congress mistakes in its favour. The 1930s saw realization among the Muslims of their separate identity and their anxiety to preserve it within separate territorial boundaries. An important element that brought this simmering Muslim nationalism in the open was the charter of the Congress rule in the Muslim minority provinces during 1937-39. The Congress policies in these provinces hurt Muslim susceptibilities. These were calculated aims to obliterate the Muslims as a separate cultural unity. The Muslims now abandoned to think in terms of seeking safeguards and began to consider seriously the demand for a separate Muslim state.

Pakistan Resolution: During 1937-1939, several Muslim leaders and thinkers inspired by Allama Iqbal's ideas, presented elaborate schemes of partitioning the Sub-continent on communal lines. The All-India Muslim League on March 23, 1940, in a resolution at its Lahore session, demanded separate homeland for the Muslims in the Muslim majority regions of the Sub-continent. The resolution was commonly referred to as the Pakistan Resolution.

Cripps Mission and Gandhi-Jinnah Talks: The British Government recognized the genuineness of the Pakistan demand indirectly in the proposals for the transfer of power which, Sir Stafford Cripps brought to India in 1942. Both the Congress and the All-India Muslim League rejected these proposals for different reasons. The principle of secession of Muslim India as a separate dominion was, however, conceded in these proposals. After the failure, a prominent Congress leader, C. Rajgopalacharia, suggested a formula for a separate Muslim state in the working committee of the Indian National Congress, which was rejected at the time but later on, in 1944, formed the basis of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks.

Acceleration in Pakistan Movement: The Pakistan demand was popularized during the Second World War. Every section of the Muslim community—women, students, ulema and businessmen—was organized under the banner of the All-India Muslim League. Branches of the party were opened in the remote corners of the

Sub-continent. Literature in the form of pamphlets, books, magazines and newspapers was produced to explain the Pakistan demand and distributed largely.

Simla Conference: The support gained by the All-India Muslim League and its demand for Pakistan was tested after the failure of the Simla Conference 1945. Elections were called to determine the respective strength of the political parties.

Election 1946: The Muslim League swept all the thirty seats in the central legislature and in the provincial elections also its victory was outstanding. After the elections, on April 8-9, 1946, the All-India Muslim League called a convention of the newly elected League members in the central and provincial legislatures at Delhi. This convention which constituted virtually a representative assembly of the Muslims of South Asia, on a motion by the Chief Minister of Bengal, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, reiterated the Pakistan demand in clearer terms.

Cabinet Mission Plan: In early 1946, the British Government sent a Cabinet Mission to the Sub-continent to resolve the constitutional deadlock. The Mission conducted negotiations with various political parties but failed to evolve an agreed formula. Finally, Cabinet Mission announced its own plan which, among other provisions, envisaged three federal groupings, two of them comprising the Muslim majority provinces, linked at the centre in a loose federation with three subjects. The Muslim League accepted the Plan, as a strategic move, expecting to achieve its objective in a not-too-distant future. The Congress also agreed to the Plan but soon realizing its implications to the Congress, its leaders began to interpret in a way not visualized by the authors of the Plan. This provided the All-India Muslim League an excuse to withdraw its acceptance of the Plan and the party observed August 16 as a 'Direct Action Day' to show Muslim solidarity in support of the Pakistan demand.

Interim Government 1946: In October 1946, an Interim Government was formed. The Muslim League sent its representatives under the leadership of its General Secretary, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, with the aim to fight for the party objective from within the Interim Government. After a short time, the situation inside the Interim Government and outside convinced the Congress leadership to accept Pakistan as the only solution of the communal problem. The British Government, after a last attempt to save the Cabinet Mission Plan in December 1946, also moved toward a plan for the partition of India. The last British Viceroy, Lord Louis Mountbatten, came with a clear mandate to draft a plan for the transfer of power.

Partition Plan, June 3, 1947: After holding talks with political leaders and parties, Mountbatten prepared a Partition Plan for the transfer of power which, after its approval by the British Government, was announced on June 3, 1947. Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted the plan. Two largest Muslim majority provinces, Bengal and Punjab were partitioned. The assemblies of West Punjab, East Bengal, and Sindh and in Baluchistan, the Quetta Municipality and the Shahi Jirga voted for Pakistan. Referendum were held in the North-West Frontier Province and the District of Sylhet in Assam which resulted in an overwhelming vote for Pakistan. On August 14, 1947, the new state of Pakistan came into existence.

Birth of the New State: Pakistan came into existence as a dominion within the Commonwealth in August 1947, with Jinnah as Governor-General and Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister. With West and East Pakistan separated by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory and with the major portion of the wealth and resources of the British heritage passing to India, Pakistan's survival seemed to hang in the balance. Of all the well-organized provinces of British India, only the comparatively backward areas of Sindh, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier came to Pakistan intact. The Punjab and Bengal were divided, and Kashmir became disputed territory. Economically, the situation seemed almost hopeless; the new frontier cut off Pakistani raw materials from the Indian factories, disrupting industry, commerce, and agriculture. The partition and the movement of refugees were accompanied by terrible massacres for which both communities were responsible. India remained openly unfriendly; its economic superiority expressed itself in a virtual blockade. The dispute over Kashmir brought the two countries to the verge of war; and India's command of the headworks controlling the water supplies to Pakistan's eastern canal colonies gave it an additional economic weapon. The resulting friction, by obstructing the process of sharing the assets inherited from the British Raj (according to plans previously agreed), further handicapped Pakistan. ■

What is What in Pakistan

PAKISTAN BASIC FACTS

Official Name	Islamic Republic of Pakistan																													
Father of the Nation	Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah																													
President	Mamnoon Hussain (9.9.13)																													
Prime Minister	Mian M. Nawaz Sharif (5.6.13)																													
Capital	Islamabad																													
Area	796,096 sq. km. (307,374 sq. mi) Punjab 205,345 Sindh 140,914 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 74,521 Balochistan 347,190 Federally Administered Tribal Areas 27,220 Islamabad(Capital) 906																													
Population	196.1 (2014)																													
Ethnic Composition	97% Muslims, 3% Others Minorities (Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Ahmadis, Buddhists, Kalash, Bahais, Zoroastrians, Atheists etc.)																													
Per Capita Income	US\$ 1386 (2014)																													
Currency	Pak Rupee																													
Exports	Cotton, textile goods, rice, leather items carpets, sports goods, fruits, handicrafts, sea food (Fisheries)																													
Imports	Industrial equipment, vehicles, iron ore, petroleum, edible oil																													
Languages	Urdu (National language), English (Official) & other Languages include: Sindhi, Punjabi, Balochi, Pushto, Hindku, Kashmiri, Potohari, Brahvi, Balti, Seraiki, Shina, etc.																													
Languages Percentage	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Punjabi</td> <td>=</td> <td>48%</td> <td rowspan="8">[A total of 77 languages are spoken in Pakistan 72 of them are ancient local languages. 35% of languages face multi-natural threats of extinction)]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sindhi</td> <td>=</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seraiki</td> <td>=</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urdu</td> <td>=</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pushto</td> <td>=</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balochi</td> <td>=</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hindku</td> <td>=</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brahvi</td> <td>=</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English & Other Languages</td> <td>=</td> <td>8%</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Punjabi	=	48%	[A total of 77 languages are spoken in Pakistan 72 of them are ancient local languages. 35% of languages face multi-natural threats of extinction)]	Sindhi	=	12%	Seraiki	=	10%	Urdu	=	8%	Pushto	=	8%	Balochi	=	3%	Hindku	=	2%	Brahvi	=	1%	English & Other Languages	=	8%	
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Literacy Rate	60 (2014)																													
Government	Parliamentary form																													
Parliament	<p>It consists of two Houses i.e., the Senate (Upper House) and the National Assembly (Lower House).</p> <p>The Senate is a permanent legislative body and symbolises a process of continuity in the national affairs. It consists of 104 members. The four Provincial Assemblies, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Federal Capital form its electoral college.</p> <p>The National Assembly comprises of a total number of 342 seats, out of which 272 are general, 60 reserved for women and 10 non-Muslim seats.</p>																													
Federal Ombudsman	Also called "Wafaqi Mohtasib" with its Headquarters in Islamabad and Regional Offices in Lahore, Sukkur, Quetta, Faisalabad, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Karachi. Federal Ombudsman started																													

	functioning on 8th August, 1983. Jobs Test Preparation
Pakistan National Flag	Dark green with a white vertical bar, a white crescent and a five-pointed star in the middle. The flag symbolises Pakistan's profound commitment to Islam and Islamic world.
National Anthem	Approved in June 1954 Verses composed by Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri. Tune Composed by: Ahmed G. Chagla. Duration: 80 seconds
Coastline	1046 km (650 m)
GDP Growth Rate	4.14%
GDP	574.1 billion dollars
National Tree	Cedrus Deodara (Deodar)
National Dress	Shalwar Kameez
National Juice	Sugarcane Juice
National Bird	Chukor
National Mammal	Indus River Dolphin
National Slogan	Pakistan Zinda Bad
National Game	Hockey
National Poet	Allama Iqbal
National Animal	Markhor
State Emblem	The State Emblem consists of: The crescent and star which is symbol of Islam. The shield in the centre shows four major crops. Wreath surrounding the shield represents cultural heritage. Scroll contains Quaid's motto: Unity, Faith, Discipline.
National Flower	Jasmine
National Fruit	Mango (Summer), Guava (Winter)
Flora	Pine, Oak, Poplar, Maple, Mulberry
Fauna	The Pheasant, Leopard, Deer, Ibex, Chinkara, Black Buk, Neelgai, Markhor, Marcopolo Sheep, Green turtles, River and Sea Fish, Crocodile, Water Fowls
Popular Games	Cricket, Hockey, Football, Billiards, Snooker, Volleyball, Tennis, Badminton, Kabbadi, Wrestling
Tourist Resorts	Murree, Quetta, Hunza, Ziarat, Swat, Kaghan, Chitral, Gilgit, Skardu, Kalam, Naran, Khyber Pass, Lahore, Islamabad, Neelam Valley, Shandur Pass, Shangrila, Kalash.
Archaeological Sites	Moenjodaro, Harappa, Taxila, Kot Diji, Mehrgarh, Thatta, Amri, Rehman Dheri, Soan Valley, Rohtas Fort.
Major Cities	Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Multan, Sialkot, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sukkur, Gujrat, Bahawalpur, Gilgit.
Agriculture	Major crops are cotton, wheat, rice and sugarcane
Total Cropped Area	22.14 million hectares
Industry	Textiles, cement, fertiliser, steel, sugar, electric goods, shipbuilding
Chambers of Commerce & Industry	37
Energy	Major sources: Oil, Coal, Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear and Liquid Petroleum Gas WAPDA's total installed power generating capacity: 22,797 MW CNG Stations: 3331.(2012)
Health	Hospitals: 1207, Dispensaries: 5,382 Doctors (registered): 1,67,759

	Bank Ltd	
Famous Mountain Peaks	K-2 (Mt. Godwin Austin): 28,250 ft/8611 m (2nd in World) Nanga Parbat: 26,660 ft./8126 m (8th in World) Gasherbrum-1: 26,470 ft/8068 m (11th in World)	
Famous Mountain Passes	The Khyber Pass The Tochi Pass The Bolan Pass	The Kurram Pass The Gomal Pass The Lowari Pass
Rivers	The Indus 3896 km Jhelum 825 km Chenab 1242 km Ravi 901 km Sutlej 1551 km Beas (Tributary of Sutlej) 398 km	
Famous Glaciers	Siachin 75 km Batura 55 km Baltoro 62 km	
Deserts	Thar: (Sindh)	Cholistan: (Punjab) Thal: (Punjab)
Lakes	Manchar Sindh Keenjhar Sindh Hanna Balochistan Saif-ul-Maluk Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Satpara Gilgit-Baltistan Kachura Gilgit-Baltistan	
Major Dams	Mangla Dam Punjab Tarbela Dam Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Warsak Dam Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
National Debt	538.5 billion rupees (April 2015)	

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Pakistan is an important Muslim Republic of South Asia. It is located between the latitudes of 23°30' and 36°45' north and between the longitudes of 61° and 75°31' east.

Q. What is the length of Pakistan's common boundaries with its neighbours?

Ans. Pakistan shares 595 km long border with China in the north, 2252 km long border (Durand Line) with Afghanistan in the North West, 805 km long boundary with Iran in South West and 1610 km long border with India in the East. The southern border of Pakistan consists of 700 kilometres long coastline which runs along the Arabian Sea from the border of Iran in the West to the Rann of Kutch in the East.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Pakistan is a large country. It stretches over 1600 kms north to south and about 800 kms broad east to west covering an area of 796,096 square kms. Pakistan is divided into the following six types of natural regions:

- (i) The Northern Mountain Ranges
- (ii) The Western Mountain Ranges
- (iii) The Salt Range and Pothwar Plateau
- (iv) The Baluchistan Plateau
- (v) The Indus Plain
- (vi) The Coastal Region

(i) The Northern Mountain Ranges

The northern mountain ranges consist of the Himalaya mountains, the Karakoram mountains and the Hindukush mountains. The Himalayas lie towards the north and have an average height of 7000 metres. Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of this range with a height of 8126 metres/26660 feet. The Karakoram mountains guard the western side of Pakistan. K-2 (8611 metres/28250 feet) is the highest peak of Karakoram mountains.

Renowned Karakoram Highway which connects Pakistan with China passes through this range. The Hindukush mountains cover the North West side of Pakistan. Its major portion lies in Afghanistan.

(ii) **The Western Mountain Ranges**

Pakistan's western mountain ranges consist of Koh-i-Sufaid, Waziristan hills, Sulaiman mountains and Kirthar hills.

(iii) **The Salt Range and Pothwar Plateau**

The salt range lies on the west bank of river Jhelum and runs from Bakralla hills to the Sulaiman Range.

(iv) **The Baluchistan Plateau**

The Baluchistan Plateau lies west of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills. It has an average height of 600 to 900 metres.

(v) **The Indus Plain**

The Indus plain consists of the belt which stretches from the salt range in the north to the Arabian Sea in the South. This plain is irrigated by the Indus River.

(vi) **The Coastal Region**

Pakistan shares a 700 km long coastline with the Arabian Sea.

Q. Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?

Ans. K-2 is the highest peak with a height of 8611 metres/28250 feet.

Q. What is the Karakoram Highway?

Ans. Karakoram Highway is the land route which connects Pakistan with China through the Karakoram mountains.

Q. What is the height of Nanga Parbat and Tirich Mir Peaks?

Ans. Nanga Parbat (8126 metres/26660 feet); Tirich Mir (7700 metres/25260 feet).

Q. Give the location of Soan Valley.

Ans. The Soan Valley is located in the salt range which lies between the Jhelum and Indus River in the northern Punjab.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

Politically Pakistan consists of four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Baluchistan), Tribal Areas and Federally Administered Area of Islamabad. The country is divided into the following 28 divisions and 118 districts. In addition, the FATA comprises of 13 Tribal Areas which cover 27220 sq. kms.

Sr.#	Province	Divisions	Districts
1.	Punjab	9	36
2.	Sindh	6	24
3.	KP	8	25
4.	Baluchistan	6	32
5.	Islamabad	-	1
Total	PAKISTAN	29	118

- Note:**
- (i) On 3rd Nov. 2008, Sahiwal was made the 9th division of Punjab.
 - (ii) On 26th Jan, 2009, Chiniot was made the 36th district of Punjab Province. It was inaugurated on July 1, 2009.
 - (iii) On 28th Jan., 2011, a new district "Torghar" was established in KP.
 - (iv) On 12th Oct. 2013, Sindh Government divided Thatta District into 2 parts, with the new district of "Sujawal".
 - (v) Sindh Government created a new Bhambhore Division comprising Thatta, Sujawal and Badin Districts on April 24, 2014.

(i) Divisions and Districts of Punjab

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1.	Lahore	Lahore, Kasur, Sheikhpura, Nankana	4
2.	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Chakwal	4
3.	Faisalabad	Faisalabad, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh, Chiniot	4

DOGAR UNIQUE **RECRUITMENT TEST GUIDE**

4.	Sargodha	Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab, Bhakkar	4
5.	Gujranwala	Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin	6
6.	Multan	Multan, Vehari, Khanewal, Lodhran	4
7.	Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahimyar Khan	3
8.	D.G. Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Liah, Muzaffargarh	4
9.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Okara	3
TOTAL			36

(ii) Divisions and Districts of Sindh

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1.	Karachi	Karachi	1
2.	Sukkur	Sukkur, Khairpur, Ghotki, Naushero Feroze	4
3.	Hyderabad	Shaheed Benazirabad, Hyderabad, Dadu, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Matiari, Jamshoro,	7
4.	Larkana	Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Kamber Shahdadkot, Kashmore	5
5.	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas, Thar, Sanghar, Umerkot	4
6.	Bhambhore	Thatta, Sujawal, Badin	3
TOTAL			24

(iii) Divisions and Districts of KP

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1	Peshawar	Peshawar, Nowshera	2
2	Kohat	Kohat, Karak, Hangu	3
3	D.I. Khan	Dera Ismail Khan, Tank	2
4	Malakand	Malakand, Swat, Chitral, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir	7
5	Hazara	Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Batagram, Kohistan, Torghar	6
6	Mardan	Mardan, Charsadda, Swabi	3
7	Bannu	Bannu, Lakki Marwat	2
TOTAL			25

(iv) Divisions and Districts of Baluchistan

Sr.No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1	Quetta	Quetta, Pishin, Chaghai, Qilla Abdullah, Noshki	5
2	Kalat	Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Kharan, Mastung, Awaran, Washuk	7
3	Sibi	Sibi, Dera Bugti, Kohlu, Ziarat, Harnai, Lehri	6
4	Zhob	Sherani, Musakhail, Zhob, Loralai, Barkhan, Qilla Saifullah	6
5	Naseerabad	Naseerabad, Kachi, Jafarabad, Jhal Magsi, Sohbatpur	5
6	Makran	Kech, Panjgur, Gwadar	3
TOTAL			32

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

(Population according to 1998 Census)

Sr.#	Names of Tribal Areas	Area in Sq. kms	Population
1	Peshawar Tribal Area	261	53,841
2	Kohat Tribal Area	446	88,456
3	D.I. Khan Tribal Area	3229	38,990
4	Bannu Tribal Area	877	19,593
5	Bajaur Agency	1290	595,227
6	Kurram Agency	3380	448,310
7	Mohmand Agency	2296	334,453
8	Khyber Agency	2776	546,730
9	N. Waziristan Agency	4707	361,246
10	S. Waziristan Agency	6620	429,841
11	Orakzai Agency	1538	225,441
12	Lakki Marwat Tribal Area	-	6,987
13	Tank Tribal Area	-	27,216
TOTAL		27220	3,176,331

FEDERAL CAPITAL ISLAMABAD

Population according to 1998 Census (E)

Sr.No.	Name of District	Area in Sq.kms	Population
1	Islamabad	906	805,000
TOTAL		906	805,000

Q. What is the number of districts in Punjab, Sindh, KP and Baluchistan provinces?

Ans. There are 36 districts in Punjab, 24 districts in Sindh, 25 districts in KP and 32 districts in Baluchistan Province.

AREA

Pakistan covers an area of 796096 sq.km.

Sr.No.	Names of Province	Area in Sq.km.	Percentage of Total Area
1	Punjab	205,345	25.8
2	Sindh	140,914	17.7
3	KP	74,521	9.4
4	Baluchistan	347,190	43.6
5	Islamabad	906	0.1
6	FATA	27,220	3.4
TOTAL		796,096	100.0

Q. Which is the largest province of Pakistan in respect of area?

Ans. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan with an area of 347190 sq. kms. Punjab ranks second with 205,345 sq. kms.

Q. Which is the smallest province of Pakistan in respect of area?

Ans. KP is the smallest province with an area of 74521 square kilometres.

Q. Give the areas of FATA and Federal Area of Islamabad.

Ans. FATA covers 27220 square kms. whereas the Federal area of Islamabad extends over 906 sq. kms.

1. Sahibzada Abdul Qavum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of:
 - (A) Puniab
 - (C) NWFP (now KP) ✓
 - (B) Sindh
 - (D) Balochistan
2. The Central Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by:
 - (A) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
 - (B) Sir Sved Ahmad Khan
 - (C) Sved Ameer Ali ✓
 - (D) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
3. Under which act, the Muslims' demand of 'Separate Electorate' was first conceded by the British Government?
 - (A) The Indian Councils Act, 1892
 - (B) The Indian Councils Act, 1909 ✓
 - (C) The Government of India Act, 1919
 - (D) The Government of India Act, 1935
4. The constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by:
 - (A) Nawab Viar-ul-Mulk
 - (B) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
 - (C) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar ✓
 - (D) Justice Shah Din
5. Which of the following amendments were proposed by Quaid-i-Azam in the Nehru Report 1928, to make it acceptable to the Indian Muslims?
 - (A) The Muslims should be given one third representation in the Central Legislature
 - (B) For ten years, the Muslims should be represented in Puniab and Bengal according to their population
 - (C) Residuary powers should be given to the provinces
 - (D) All of the above ✓
6. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" from the year:
 - (A) 1911 ✓
 - (B) 1913
 - (C) 1922
 - (D) 1925
7. What was the significances of 21st Annual Session of All India Muslim League?
 - (A) Quaid-i-Azam presented Fourteen Points
 - (B) Allama Iqbal delivered Allahabad Address ✓
 - (C) Lahore Resolution was passed
 - (D) Quaid-i-Azam was elected as permanent President of All India Muslim League
8. Which of the following leaders helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929?
 - (A) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar ✓
 - (B) Maulana Shaukat Ali
 - (C) Liaquat Ali Khan
 - (D) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
9. Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that:
 - (A) The System of Dyarchy will be abolished
 - (B) The System of Separate Electorate will be retained for the Muslims
 - (C) Congress will represent low caste Hindus in the elected bodies
 - (D) The Congress will call off its Civil Disobedience Movement ✓
10. In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the:
 - (A) United Provinces (UP) ✓
 - (B) Sindh Province
 - (C) Puniab Province
 - (D) Central Provinces (CP)
11. The Indian Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the RESIGNATION of Congress Ministries on:
 - (A) 12 September, 1939
 - (B) 22 September, 1939
 - (C) 12 December, 1939
 - (D) 22 December, 1939 ✓
12. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in:
 - (A) 1933 ✓
 - (B) 1935
 - (C) 1937
 - (D) 1938
13. When did Quaid-i-Azam say that "Hindu India and Muslim India parted and parted forever"?
 - (A) When Congress launched non-cooperation movement in 1920
 - (B) When Congress relected his proposed modification in the Nehru Report 1928 ✓
 - (C) After failure of Third Round Table Conference in 1932
 - (D) Whe the Lahore Resolution was passed on 23rd March 1940
14. By "Satvaaraha", Gandhi appealed for:
 - (A) Boycottina English/foreign goods
 - (B) Hunger strike till death
 - (C) Civil disobedience ✓
 - (D) Social ostracism

15. Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940, was seconded from Sindh Province by:
 (A) Beum Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
 (B) Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman
 (C) Abdullah Haroon ✓
 (D) Nawab Muhammad Ismail
16. Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in:
 (A) 1940 (B) 1941
 (C) 1942 ✓ (D) 1944
17. Who presided over the Simla Conference in 1945?
 (A) Lord Minto
 (B) Lord Wavell ✓
 (C) Lord Irwin
 (D) Lord Mountbatten
18. In the Interim Government of 1946, the Minister of Health was:
 (A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
 (B) Jao Jivan Ram
 (C) Asif Ali
 (D) Ghazanfar Ali Khan ✓
19. After Sir Aqha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was:
 (A) Viqar-ul-Mulk
 (B) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
 (C) Raia Sahib of Mahmoodabad ✓
 (D) Mian Muhammad Shafi
20. The Hindus had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of:
 (A) The Urdu-Hindi Controversy 1867
 (B) Partition of Bengal 1905 ✓
 (C) Jallianwala Bah Tragedy 1919
 (D) All of the above
21. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress Ministries 1937-39, was compiled by:
 (A) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
 (B) Raia Muhammad Mehdi ✓
 (C) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
 (D) M. Sharif
22. The British parliament passed Indian Independence Act on:
 (A) 3 June 1947 ✓ (B) 14 June 1947
 (C) 14 July 1947 (D) 24 July 1947
23. Which of the following leaders had translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940:
 (A) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan ✓
 (B) Chaudhri Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
 (C) Dr. Muhammad Alam
 (D) Sir Sikandar Havat
24. The first Urdu newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was:
 (A) Mashriq (B) Imroze ✓
25. (C) Watan (D) None of these
 The first foreign head of the state visited Pakistan after independence was the President of:
 (A) India (B) Indonesia ✓
 (C) Iran (D) China
26. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of:-
 (A) Balochistan (B) Punjab
 (C) Sindh (D) N.W.F.P. ✓
27. Kanpur Mosque Tragedy had taken place in:
 (A) 1915 (B) 1909
 (C) 1910 (D) 1913 ✓
28. On July 9, 1950, Pakistan became a member of:
 (A) Paris Club
 (B) IMF
 (C) World Bank
 (D) None of the above ✓
29. Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January:
 (A) 1963 (B) 1951
 (C) 1959 (D) 1961 ✓
30. On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first:
 (A) Postal Stamp ✓ (B) Coin
 (C) Currency Note
 (D) All of the above
31. The first Princely State to accede to Pakistan after partition was:-
 (A) Kalat (B) Swat
 (C) Hunza (D) Bahawalpur ✓
32. The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in:
 (A) 1959 (B) 1956 ✓
 (C) 1957 (D) 1958
33. Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948.
 (A) Noor Talpur (B) Nisar Khoro
 (C) Ayub Khoro ✓ (D) Rahim Talpur
34. Who was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?
 (A) Dr. Ali Khan
 (B) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan
 (C) Dr. Khan Sahib ✓
 (D) Abdur Rehman Hoti
35. M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University in:
 (A) 1920 ✓ (B) 1917
 (C) 1918 (D) 1919
36. Name the person who took part in all three Round Table Conferences of 1930-32 and was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan.
 (A) Sir Muhammad Zafarullah ✓
 (B) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali

37. (C) Sikandar Mirza
(D) Ghulam Muhammad
Name the first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948:
(A) Hamida Khoro
(B) Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah ✓
(C) Nabi Baksh Talpur
(D) None of them
38. Name the first Governor of NWFP from August 1947 to April 1948.
(A) Sir George Canningham ✓
(B) Sir Francis Moody
(C) Allan Perry Keane
(D) Sir Francis Messervy
39. The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of:
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan
(B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Allama Iqbal ✓
(D) Quaid-e-Azam
40. Khilafat Movement was launched in the Subcontinent in:
(A) 1920
(B) 1917
(C) 1918
(D) 1919 ✓
41. The first President of the All India Muslim League was:
(A) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(B) Nawab Saleemullah
(C) Sir Agha Khan ✓
(D) Nawab Vigar ul Mulk
42. Name the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (former NWFP).
(A) Frontier University
(B) Peshawar College
(C) Islamia High School Peshawar
(D) Islamia College Peshawar ✓
43. Who was the Prime Minister of Great Britain when the Partition Plan was announced in 1947?
(A) Attlee ✓
(B) Churchill
(C) Stanley Baldwin
(D) Anthony Eden
44. By the end of August 1947, all the Hindu majority states had acceded to India except:
(A) Hyderabad
(B) Junagarh
(C) Both of them ✓
(D) None of them
45. Who was the first Governor of Punjab?
(A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Francis Moody ✓
(C) Mian Amin-ud-Din
(D) I.I. Chundrigar
46. Who was Punjab's first Inspector General. Police?
(A) Mian Anwar Ali
(B) A.B. Awan
(C) S.N. Alam
(D) Qurban Ali Khan ✓
47. The Congress and the Muslim League boycotted the Simon Commission. Who led the breakaway section of the Muslim League, which supported the Simon Commission?
(A) Mian Barkat Ali
(B) Mian Ejaz Shafi
(C) Mian Muhammad Shafi ✓
(D) Mian Ahmad Ali
48. In 1932, the British Prime Minister announced the Communal Award granting separate electorate to the depressed classes. Name the British Prime Minister.
(A) C. Attlee
(B) Harold McMillan
(C) Winston Churchill
(D) Ramsay Macdonald ✓
49. When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali issued the pamphlet "Now or Never" in 1933, where was he studying?
(A) Harvard
(B) Cambridge ✓
(C) Oxford
(D) Aligarh
50. In 1911, on the occasion of his coronation at the Delhi Darbar, King George V announced the:
(A) Annulment of partition of Bengal ✓
(B) Partition of Bengal
(C) Separate electorate
(D) None of these
51. The Jallianwala massacre took place in:
(A) April 1920
(B) April 1919 ✓
(C) December 1919
(D) April 1921
52. An Interim Government was formed in India in 1946, who was the Prime Minister of the Interim Government?
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Lord Wavell
(D) None of them ✓
53. When was the Kashmir issue taken to the United Nations by India?
(A) 1 Jan 1948 ✓
(B) 11 Nov 1947
(C) 16 Dec 1947
(D) None of these
54. The three Round Table Conferences were held in London during
(A) 1935 - 1937
(B) 1929 - 1931
(C) 1928 - 1930
(D) 1930 - 1932 ✓
55. Allama Iqbal gave his idea of a country for Indian Muslims in December 1930 at
(A) Delhi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Abbottabad
(D) Allahabad ✓
56. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(B) I.I. Chundrigar
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan ✓

57. (D) Ghulam Muhammad
Who was the first President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan?
(A) Iskandar Mirza ✓
(B) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(C) Ch. Muhammad Zafarullah
(D) Ayub Khan
58. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was
(A) Islamic Scholar (B) Politician ✓
(C) Preacher (D) Poet
59. All Indian Muslim League was founded in
(A) 1906 in Dhaka ✓
(B) 1908 in Calcutta
(C) 1903 in Chittagong
(D) 1900 in Lahore
60. The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on
(A) 20 January 1954
(B) 21 March 1956
(C) 23 March 1956 ✓
(D) 7 October 1958
61. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in
(A) 1881 (B) 1878
(C) 1870 (D) 1876 ✓
62. Lucknow Pact was signed between Congress and Muslim League in
(A) 1916 ✓ (B) 1920
(C) 1918 (D) 1922
63. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah remained the Governor General of Pakistan for almost:
(A) 13 months ✓ (B) 11 months
(C) 12 months (D) 10 months
64. Which area of Punjab with Muslim majority was awarded to India by the Boundary Commission in 1947?
(A) Hoshiarpur (B) Jalandhar
(C) Amritsar (D) Ferozepur ✓
65. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah started his law practice in:
(A) Kolkata (B) Bombay ✓
(C) Delhi (D) Karachi
66. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the Governor General of Pakistan on:
(A) 17th August 1947
(B) 15th August 1947 ✓
(C) 16th August 1947
(D) 14th August 1947
67. The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 in:
(A) Allahabad (B) Dhaka ✓
(C) Lahore (D) Delhi
68. Who succeeded Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the Governor General of Pakistan?
(A) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Sikandar Mirza
(D) Khawaja Nazimuddin ✓
69. Which of the following leaders took part in Presidential Election?
(A) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah ✓
(B) Begum Qazi Esa
(C) Begum Liaquat Ali Khan
(D) Shaista Ikramullah
70. In 1906, the Muslim League was founded at:
(A) Allahabad (B) Karachi
(C) Dacca ✓ (D) Lahore
71. Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?
(A) M.R. Kiyani
(B) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din
(C) Mian Abdul Rashid ✓
(D) A.R. Cornelius
72. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was a
by profession.
(A) Dentist ✓ (B) Lawyer
(C) Economist (D) Doctor
73. Who is called "Sher-e-Bengal" amongst the following leaders?
(A) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(B) A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq ✓
(C) Ch. Khaleez-uz-Zaman
(D) Sh. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman
74. In 1930, the first Round Table Conference was held in:
(A) Dehli (B) Simla
(C) London ✓ (D) Lahore
75. Quaid-e-Azam presented his Fourteen Points in response to:
(A) Nehru Report ✓
(B) Lucknow Pact
(C) Quit India Movement
(D) 3rd June Plan
76. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in:
(A) 1916 (B) 1914
(C) 1911 (D) 1913 ✓
77. Who was the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
(A) Rashid Naqvi
(B) Saeed Hamid
(C) Zahid Hussain ✓
(D) Ishrat Kamal
78. Who composed the verses of the National Anthem?
(A) Ab'ul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri ✓
(B) Josh Malih Abadi
(C) Ahmad Nadim Qasmi
(D) Faiz Ahmad Faiz

79. Who presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947?
 (A) Liaquat Ali Khan ✓
 (B) Muhammad Ali Bogra
 (C) Fazle-e-Haque
 (D) Quaid-e-Azam
80. Who was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905?
 (A) Lord Attlee
 (B) Mountbatten
 (C) Lord Irwin
 (D) Lord Curzon ✓
81. To reconcile Hindus and Muslims, a new religion Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by:
 (A) Akbar ✓ (B) Humayun
 (C) Jahangir (D) Babur
82. Who was the leader of "Quit India Movement"?
 (A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 (B) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
 (C) Mahatma Gandhi ✓
 (D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
83. Objectives Resolution was presented by:
 (A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
 (B) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 (C) Liaquat Ali Khan ✓
 (D) Ch. Rehmat Ali
84. What was the cause of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's death?
 (A) Diabetes (B) Cancer
 (C) Tuberculosis ✓ (D) Heart attack
85. Pakistan's first constitution was adopted in:
 (A) 1973 (B) 1956 ✓
 (C) 1962 (D) 1952
86. The Lahore Resolution was passed in:
 (A) 1945 (B) 1938
 (C) 1940 ✓ (D) 1935
87. Which name is associated with Khilafat Movement?
 (A) Ch. Rahmet Ali
 (B) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
 (C) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar ✓
 (D) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
88. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah started his Law practice in:
 (A) Bombay ✓ (B) Karachi
 (C) Calcutta (D) Delhi
89. The head of the Boundary Commission for demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan was:
 (A) Lord Wavell
 (B) Lord Mountbatten
 (C) Sir Cyril Radcliffe ✓
 (D) Sir Stafford Cripps
90. 'K' in Pakistan stands for:
 (A) Karakoram (B) Khyber
91. (C) Kashmir (D) Kashmir
 Pakistan became a member of the United Nations in:
 (A) Jan. 1948 (B) Sept. 1947 ✓
 (C) Dec. 1947 (D) Aug. 1947
92. All India Muslim League came into being in:
 (A) 3 Nov. 1930
 (B) 29 Dec. 1906
 (C) Aug. 1947
 (D) 30 Dec. 1906 ✓
93. Lahore Resolution was passed on:
 (A) 23 March 1940 ✓ (B) 14 Aug. 1947
 (C) 14 Aug. 1947 (D) 20 March 1940
94. Objectives Resolution was passed on:
 (A) Sept. 1947 (B) 14 Aug. 1947
 (C) 12 March 1949 ✓ (D) 23 March 1940
95. Nehru Report was presented by:
 (A) Patel
 (B) Motilal Nehru ✓
 (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (D) Gandhi
96. Separate Electorate was granted to the Muslims by the British under the:
 (A) Act of 1861 (B) Act of 1919
 (C) Act of 1935 (D) Act of 1909 ✓
97. The first session of All India Muslim League was held at:
 (A) Lahore (B) Aligarh
 (C) Karachi ✓ (D) Dacca
98. The Quaid-i-Azam became _____ of Pakistan.
 (A) President
 (B) Chief Minister
 (C) Governor-General ✓
 (D) None of those
99. _____ was the founder of Two Nations Theory.
 (A) Ch. Rehmat Ali
 (B) Allama Iqbal
 (C) The Quaid-i-Azam
 (D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ✓
100. Who was known as 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'?
 (A) The Quaid-i-Azam ✓
 (B) Motilal Nehru
 (C) Lord Mountbatten
 (D) Gandhi
101. Who was Cyril Radcliffe?
 (A) Judge (B) Professor
 (C) Lawyer ✓ (D) Doctor
102. State Bank of Pakistan came into operation on:
 (D) Aug. 1947 (B) July 1948 ✓
 (C) Dec. 1948 (A) Jan. 1949
103. Who was appointed as Pakistan's first woman ambassador?
 (A) Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan ✓

104. Who was the Prime Minister when Pakistan's first Constitution was framed?
 (A) Feroz Khan Noon
 (B) Ch. Muhammad Ali ✓
 (C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
 (D) M. Ali Bogra
105. Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in:
 (A) 1889 (B) 1881
 (C) 1886 ✓ (D) 1880
106. Partition of Bengal took place in 1905 under the supervision of:
 (A) Lord Canning
 (B) Lord Mountbatten
 (C) Lord Curzon ✓
 (D) Lord Mayo
107. Before Mountbatten, who was the Viceroy?
 (A) Wavell ✓ (B) Canning
 (C) Mayo (D) Curzon
108. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were in:
 (A) 1924 (B) 1919 ✓
 (C) 1913 (D) 1911
109. The Cripps Mission came to India in:
 (A) 1946 (B) 1942 ✓
 (C) 1944 (D) 1940
110. What was the role of the Quaid-i-Azam for enacting the Rowlett Act?
 (A) None of the above
 (B) Opposed it ✓
 (C) Proposed it
 (D) Supported it
111. Who was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947?
 (A) Ghulam Muhammad
 (B) Hari Singh ✓
 (C) Sheikh-Abdullah
 (D) Gulab Singh
112. Which of the following Acts gave representation to Indians for the first time in the legislature?
 (A) Indian Councils Act 1909
 (B) Indian Councils Act 1919
 (C) Government of India Act 1935 ✓
 (D) None of the above
113. Quaid-i-Azam wanted three law lords from the United Kingdom as important members to be appointed to the:
 (A) Communal Award
 (B) Boundary Commission ✓
 (C) August Offer
 (D) None of the above
114. Who was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?
 (A) Quaid-i-Azam ✓
- (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (C) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-din
 (D) None of these
115. When Radcliffe Award was announced?
 (A) 17th August 1947 ✓
 (B) 18th July 1947
 (C) 15th August 1947
 (D) 17th June 1947
116. What document was drafted first to give pace to constitution making process?
 (A) 1973 Constitution
 (B) 1962 Constitution
 (C) Objectives Resolution ✓
 (D) 1956 Constitution
117. When did the Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution?
 (A) 12th March 1949 ✓
 (B) 22th March 1948
 (C) 22th May 1949
 (D) 22th March 1947
118. When did Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly?
 (A) October 1953 ✓ (B) April 1953
 (C) September 1953 (D) January 1953
119. Who was Mohammad Ali Bogra?
 (A) Governor
 (B) Prime Minister ✓
 (C) President
 (D) Speaker
120. What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula?
 (A) Constitutional Formula ✓
 (B) Pakistan Report
 (C) Third Report
 (D) New Law of Pakistan
121. On which date, first constitution of Pakistan was enforced?
 (A) 23rd March 1956 ✓
 (B) 23rd March 1953
 (C) 23rd March 1955
 (D) 13th March 1952
122. On which date, Pakistan become member of the United Nations?
 (A) 20th Sep 1950
 (B) 13th Sep 1949
 (C) 18th Sep 1948
 (D) 30th Sep 1947 ✓
123. Bengal was divided into two provinces in 1956 by
 (A) Sir James Oliver
 (B) Viceroy Curzon ✓
 (C) Lord Linlithgow
 (D) Lord Ripon
124. Chairman of the first session of the all India Muslim League was:
 (A) Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk
 (B) Sir Agha Khan

125. (C) Nawab Saleemullah
(D) Sir Adamjee Pirbhal✓
After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
126. (A) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓
(B) Ms. Fatima Jinnah
(C) Abdul Rab Nishtar
(D) Ghulam Muhammad
The All India Muslim League was founded in:
127. (A) 1910 (B) 1995
(C) 1906✓ (D) 1900
The Boundary Commission appointed at the time of independence was headed by:
128. (A) Lord Radcliffe✓
(B) Lord Wawell
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Stafford Cripps
Who became the Governor General of Pakistan after the death of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?
129. (A) Mohammad Ali Bogra
(B) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓
(C) Ghulam Mohammad
(D) Liaquat Ali Khan
Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded by:
130. (A) Ch Rehmat Ali
(B) Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan✓
The first President of Muslim League was:
131. (A) Maulana Fazal-ul-Haq
(B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Nawab Vigar-ul-Mulk✓
Govt. of Pakistan constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar for selecting National Anthem in December
132. (A) 1948✓ (B) 1950
(C) 1949 (D) 1947
The search for suitable words of National Anthem with the music set by A.G. Chagla finally ended with the approval on 13th August _____.
133. (A) 1956 (B) 1954✓
(C) 1955 (D) 1953
Simla Deputation (October 1906) comprised of _____ Muslim leaders.
134. (A) 50 (B) 35✓
(C) 40 (D) 18
Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was buried in?
- (A) Makkah (B) Lucknow
135. (C) Jerusalem✓ (D) Delhi
The Pakistan Resolution was translated in Urdu by:
- (A) Maulvi A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq
(B) Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Sir Zafrullah Khan
(D) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan✓
136. Which Muslim woman participated in all the three Round Table Conferences?
- (A) Banu Begum
(B) Amjadi Begum
(C) Fatima Jinnah
(D) Begum Shah Nawaz✓
137. Which woman was part of the delegation first sent to UNO after the creation of Pakistan?
- (A) Fatima Jinnah
(B) Fatima Sughra
(C) Begum Salma Tasadduq
(D) Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan✓
138. Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of partition?
- (A) Ranjeet Singh (B) Gulab Singh
(C) Hari Singh✓ (D) Gureet Singh
139. The 'Day of Deliverance' by All India Muslim League was observed on:
- (A) 14th September, 1939
(B) 10th November, 1939
(C) 20th October, 1939
(D) 22nd December, 1939✓
140. In 1946, the mission sent by British Govt. was called:
- (A) Boundary Commission
(B) Cripps Mission
(C) Cabinet Mission✓
(D) Simon Commission
141. The most important and famous Urdu newspaper published from Lahore by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was:
- (A) Zamindar✓ (B) Nawa-i-Waqt
(C) Koh-i-Noor (D) Hamdard
142. English newspaper "Comrade" in India was published from:
- (A) Calcutta (B) Delhi✓
(C) Madras (D) Lucknow
143. On behalf of the Muslim League, Quaid-e-Azam signed the Lucknow Pact. Who signed it on behalf of the Congress?
- (A) A.K. Azad
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) A.C. Mujamdar✓
(D) Motilal Nehru
144. Who resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in sheer protest against the Rowlatt Act?
- (A) Mian Shafi (B) Nehru
(C) Quaid-e-Azam✓ (D) Gandhi
145. Who was appointed the 1st Secretary of

146. All India Khilafat Committee?
 (A) Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan
 (B) Maulana Shaukat Ali ✓
 (C) Seth Jan Muhammad Chottani
 (D) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
147. The deputation of Muslim leaders to the Viceroy, Lord Minto II, seeking separate electorate was headed by:
 (A) Maulana Shaukat Ali
 (B) Agha Khan ✓
 (C) M.A. Jinnah
 (D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
148. Why Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance'?
 (A) End of non-cooperation movement
 (B) End of Congress Ministries ✓
 (C) Return of Simon Commission
 (D) None of the above
149. Name the eminent leader of Pakistan Movement who in 1949 took over as the first Governor of Punjab Muslim League.
 (A) Iftikhar Hussain
 (B) Nazim-ud-Din
 (C) I.I. Chundrigar
 (D) Abdur Rab Nishtar ✓
150. Who was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan?
 (A) Fatima Jinnah ✓
 (B) Abdul Wali Khan
 (C) Mumtaz Daultana
 (D) Sardar Bahadur Khan
151. The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of:
 (A) M.A. Jauhar
 (B) Allama Iqbal ✓
 (C) Quaid-e-Azam
 (D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
152. According to Cabinet Mission Plan, in which group Punjab and Sindh were included?
 (A) Fourth (B) Third
 (C) Second ✓ (D) First
153. Simla Conference was started on:
 (A) 22nd September, 1946
 (B) 24th June, 1946
 (C) 22nd September, 1945
 (D) 24th June, 1945 ✓
154. The issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together any more was:
 (A) Issue of Muslim University
 (B) Hindi Urdu Controversy ✓
 (C) Albert Bill
 (D) Congress behavior
155. When was M.A.O. College established in Aligarh?
 (A) 1877 ✓ (B) 1862
 (C) 1875 (D) 1859
156. Who prepared Pirpur Report?
 (A) Quaid-e-Azam
 (B) Zakir Hussain
 (C) Abul Kalam Azad
 (D) Raja Syed Mehdi ✓
157. During the period of One Unit, first Governor of West Pakistan was:
 (A) Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani ✓
 (B) Abdul Jabbar Khan
 (C) Ameer Muhammad Khan
 (D) Akhtar Hussain
158. Who presented the 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute?
 (A) Ghulam Abbas
 (B) Sardar Ibrahim Khan
 (C) Ali Shah Gillani
 (D) Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan ✓
159. Pakistan's Standard Time was suggested by:
 (A) Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan
 (B) Professor Muhammad Anwar ✓
 (C) Chaudary Rehmat Ali
 (D) Maulana Mazhar-ud-Din
160. Muhammadan Educational Conference was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in:
 (A) 1898 (B) 1886 ✓
 (C) 1867 (D) 1863
161. The Cabinet Mission announced its plan on:
 (A) 16th July 1946 (B) 16th May 1945
 (C) 3rd June 1947 (D) 16th May 1946 ✓
162. The National Flag of Pakistan was designed by:
 (A) Abdul Hameed
 (B) Ameer-ud-Din Kidwai ✓
 (C) A.K. Chagla
 (D) Hafeez Jalandhari
163. When did the Pakistan Government approve the National Anthem?
 (A) 1954 ✓ (B) 1948
 (C) 1852 (D) 1947
164. The 3rd June Plan announced partition of the Subcontinent into:
 (A) 5 states (B) 3 states
 (C) 4 states (D) 2 states ✓
165. The oath of Governor General was administered to Quaid-e-Azam by:
 (A) Justice Shah Din
 (B) Justice Patel
 (C) Justice Munir
 (D) Justice Abdur Rasheed ✓
166. What was the number of Muslim League Ministers in the interim Government of 1946?

- (A) 5✓ (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 2
166. Who was the Chairman of the Boundary Commission for the Subcontinent in 1947?
(A) George Radcliffe
(B) William Radcliffe
(C) David Radcliffe
(D) Cyril Radcliffe✓
167. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Calcutta on:
(A) 27th January 1912
(B) 14th January 1911✓
(C) 27th January 1911
(D) 27th January 1912
168. Before Referendum, Sylhet was the part of:
(A) Assam✓ (B) Bihar
(C) Chitagong (D) U.P
169. Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by:
(A) Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad✓
(C) Raja Gazanfar Ali
(D) Sir Agha Khan
170. Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948?
(A) Hanna Lake (B) Kohlu
(C) Ziarat✓ (D) Makran
171. After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was:
(A) Pakistan Jute Mills
(B) Valika Textile Mills✓
(C) Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works
(D) Adamjee Paper Mills
172. During the Pakistan Movement, Qazi Muhammad Isa rendered great services for the Muslims of:
(A) Balochistan✓ (B) Bengal
(C) KP (D) Sindh
173. Who was the first Defence Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Feroz Khan Noon
(B) Ayub Khoro
(C) Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan✓
(D) General Gracy
174. Which is called the parliament of world?
(A) WTO
(B) General Assembly✓
(C) Security Council
(D) UNO
175. UNO Day is observed on:
(A) 5th October (B) 24th October✓
(C) 21st October (D) 15th October
176. The rupee coin was first minted in India during the rule of:
(A) Razla Begum
(B) Shor Shah Suri✓
(C) East India Company
(D) Shahjahan
177. Liaqat Ali Khan joined all India Muslim League as a member in:
(A) 1923✓ (B) 1919
(C) 1921 (D) 1916
178. In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the:
(A) Central Provinces (C P)
(B) Sindh province
(C) Punjab province
(D) United Provinces (UP)✓
179. Identify the Secretary of State for India who led the cabinet mission in 1946.
(A) Sir Anthony McDonald
(B) A. V. Alexander
(C) Lord Pethick Lawrence✓
(D) Sir Stafford Cripps
180. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in:
(A) 1940 (B) 1938
(C) 1939✓ (D) 1937
181. Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in:
(A) 1944 (B) 1941
(C) 1942✓ (D) 1940
182. In the Interim Government of 1946, the Health Minister was:
(A) Ghazanfar Ali Khan✓
(B) Jag Jivan Ram
(C) Asif Ali
(D) Abdur Rab Nishtar
183. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was:
(A) Nawab Ismail Khan
(B) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(C) Raja Mahmoodabad✓
(D) Vigar-ul-Mulk
184. The Hindus had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of:
(A) The Urdu Hindi Controversy 1867
(B) Partition of Bengal 1905✓
(C) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy 1919
(D) All of these
185. The British parliament passed Indian Independence Act on:
(A) 24 July 1947 (B) 14 June 1947
(C) 14 July 1947✓ (D) 3 July 1947
- *****

Islamic Studies

Hazrat Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him):

Date of Birth	:	571 A.D. Makkah
Father's name	:	Hazrat Abdullah
Mother's name	:	Hazrat Aminah Bibi
Grandfather's name	:	Hazrat Abdul Mutalib
Uncle's Name	:	Hazrat Abu Talib
Foster Mother's name	:	Hazrat Halima
First wife's name	:	Hazrat Khadija (RA)
Year of Nabowwat	:	610 A.D.
Year of Hijrat	:	622 A.D. (12th Rabi-ul-Awwal)
Year of Conguest of Makkah	:	629 A.D.
Year of Demise	:	632 A.D.
Age at the time of Nabowwat	:	40 years

Children of Holy Prophet (PBUH):

SONS

1. Hazrat Qasim
2. Hazrat Abdullah (Tahir)
3. Hazrat Ibrahim

DAUGHTERS

1. Hazrat Zainab (RA)
2. Hazrat Ruqayyah (RA)
3. Hazrat Um-i-Kalsoom (RA)h
4. Hazrat Fatima (RA)

Al-Quran:

It is the Holy Book which was sent by Allah to Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H).

No. of Surahs in Holy Quran	:	114
No. of Paras in Holy Quran	:	30
No. of Ayats in Holy Quran	:	6666 In some books, 6236 Ayots are mentioned)
First Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e-Fatiha
Last Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e-Nas
Longest Surah in Holy Quran	:	Bakra
Shortest Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e- Kausar
First revealed Surah	:	Surah Al-Alaq
The years to complete revelation	:	23 years
Rukoos	:	558 (In some books, 540 Rukoos are mentioned)
Number of Makki Surahs	:	87
Number of Madni Surahs	:	27
Author of Holy Quran	:	Allah Almighty

Name of Prophets mentioned in the Quran:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| (1) Hazrat Adam (AS) | (14) | Hazrat Saleh (AS) |
| (2) Hazrat Ayub (AS) | (15) | Hazrat Shuaib (AS) |
| (3) Hazrat Dawood (AS) | (16) | Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) |
| (4) Hazrat Haroon (AS) | (17) | Hazrat Yahya (AS) |
| (5) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) | (18) | Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) |
| (6) Hazrat Idrees (AS) | (19) | Hazrat Yusuf (AS) |
| (7) Hazrat Isa (AS) | (20) | Hazrat Younus (Jones) (AS) |

- DOGAR GROUP RECRUITMENT
- (8) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
 - (9) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
 - (10) Hazrat Ismail (AS)
 - (11) Hazrat Loot (AS)
 - (12) Hazrat Moosa (AS)
 - (13) Hazrat Nooh (AS)

- (21) Hazrat Zakaria (AS)
- (22) Hazrat Zulkifli (AS)
- (23) Hazrat Hood (AS)
- (24) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
- (25) Hazrat Shels (AS)
- (26) And the last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

Important Articles of the Faith in Islam:

- To believe that there is no God except Allah;
- To believe in all of His Angels ;
- To believe in all of His Prophets ;
- To believe in all of His Books;
- To believe in the Day of Resurrection;

Fundamental Principles of Islam: There are five fundamental principles of Islam. They are:
La--ila--ha--il--la--hu mu--ham--ma--dur ra--su--lul--lah. This means

- (1) The declaration of there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His Prophet.
- (2) The observance of prayers five times a day.
- (3) To distribute Zakat among the deserving people.
- (4) To observe fast during the day time during the whole month of Ramazan.
- (5) To perform Haj at Makkah at least once in life, if circumstances permit.

Kalima:

- (1) Kalima Tayyabah
- (2) Kalima Shahadat
- (3) Kalima Tamjeed
- (4) Kalima Tauheed
- (5) Kalima Astaghfar
- (6) Kalima Rad-e-Kufar

Namaz: It is special way of worship taught by Allah in the Holy Quran elucidated and explained practically by Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him).

Fajr	: 4 Rakats	: 2 Sunnat, 2 Farz
Zuhr	: 12 Rakats	: 4 Sunnat, 4 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2 Nafal
Asr	: 8 Rakats	: 4 Sunnat, 4 Farz
Maghrib	: 7 Rakats	: 3 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2 Nafal
Isha	: 17 Rakats	: 4 Sunnat, 4 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2 Nafal, 3 Witr (Wajeb), 2 Nafal

Juma Prayer: It is observed on every Friday.

Fasting: It is one of the five fundamentals of Islam. It means obstinence (Parhez).

Zakat: Zakat is one of the five fundamentals of Islam. It means purity and cleanliness.

Nisab of Zakat

Silver	: 52½ tolas
Gold	: 7½ tolas

Some renowned Muslim Saints and Suffis :

Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh (Syed Ali Hajweri) (RA)	Lahore (Pakistan)
Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti (RA)	Ajmer Sharif India)
Hazrat Abdul Qadir Jilani (RA)	Baghdad (Iraq)
Hazrat Shah Jilal (RA)	Sylhet (Bangladesh)
Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Aulia (RA)	Delhi (India)
Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani (RA)	Sirhind (India)

Sources of Islamic Laws :

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | Al-Quran | (2) | Sunnat (Hadith) |
| (3) | Ijma_____ | General consensus of Ulema | |
| (4) | Ijtihad | (5) | Qiyas |

Main Sects in Islam:

Sunni are those who follow the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him).

Shia are those who in addition to Prophet's teachings, give special attachment and reverence to

Hazrat Ali (RA).

Khulfa-e-Rashedin: The reign of the first four Khulfa of Islam i.e.

Name	Period of Khilafat
Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)	632-634 A.D.
Hazrat Umer (RA)	634-644 A.D.
Hazrat Usman (RA)	644-656 A.D.
Hazrat Ali (RA)	656-661 A.D.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

Birth	: 573 A.D.
Surname	: Abu Bakr
Real name	: Abdullah
Death	: 22 Jamadi-us-Sani (13 Hijra) 634 A.D.
Father's name	: Usman Abu Qahafa
Mother's name	: Salma Umm-ul-Khair

Hazrat Umer (RA)

Birth	: 581 A.D.
Surname	: Abu Hafs
Death	: 644 A.D.
Father's name	: Khattab ibn Nufayl
Mother's name	: Hantamah bint Hisham

Hazrat Usman (RA)

Birth	: 573 A.D.
Belong	: Banu Umayyah
Surname	: Abu Amar
Father's name	: Affan
Mother's name	: Arvi Bint-e-Kuraiz
Death	: 656 A.D.

Hazrat Ali (RA)

Father name	: Abu Talib
Surname	: Abu Turab
Death	: Jan. 27, 661 A.D.
Father's name	: Abi Talib
Mother's name	: Fatima bint Asad

Generals in Islamic History :

Abu Sufiyan	Abu Ubaidah-bin-Jarah
Amir Hamza	Sad-bin-Waqas
Khalid-bin-Walid	Umer-bin-As
Musa-bin-Naseer	Sharjil-bin-Hassana
Salah-ud-Din	Abdur Rahman-bin-Abu Bakr
Tariq-bin-Ziyad	Akrama-bin-Abu Jahal
Muhammad-bin-Qasim	

Muslim Calendar :

1. Moharram
3. Rabi-ul-Awwal
5. Jamadi-ul-Awwal
7. Rajab
9. Ramazan
11. Ziq'a'd

2. Safar
4. Rabi-us-Sani
6. Jamadi-us-Sani
8. Shaaban
10. Shawwal
12. Zilhaj

Important Angels: Angels are the creatures of Allah and they are made of light. They are invisible.
Hazrat Gibra'il (AS)

Hazrat Meka'il (AS)
Hazrat Israfil (AS)
Hazrat Izra'il (AS)

Other Important Angels :

Kiraman-Katabin
Munkar & Nakir

Lineage of the Holy Prophet (PBUH): Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) was the son of Hazrat Abdullah, who was the son of Hazrat Abdul Mutalib, who was the son of Hazrat Hashim, who was the son of Hazrat Abd Manaf.

Names of the Holy Books:

Taurat
Zabur
Injeel
Quran-al-Karim

revealed to Prophet Musa (AS).
revealed to Prophet Daud (AS).
revealed to Prophet Isa (AS).
revealed to Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him).

Books of Different Religions :**Revealed Religion**

Islam
Jewish
Christianity

Other Religions

Hinduism
Zoroastrianism
Buddhism
Sikhism

Holy Books

Al-Quran
Taurat
Injeel

Vedas, Gita Puranas
Zind-a-besta
Tripitak
Guru Granth Sahib

Names of Some Muslim Scholars:

Abu Kamil

Al Farabi
Al Basudi

Al Balruni
Ibrahim-bin-Sina
Jabir-bin-Hayan
Muhammad-bin-Musa
Umer-i-Khayam
Yaqub-bin-Tariq

A mathematician
(Kitab-ul-Hind)
A philosopher
Geographer and
Encyclopaedists
Geographer and Historian
Mathematician and Physician
Chemist.

Mathematician
Astronomer

Yaqub Kundi

Musician

Ashra Mubashra: Those who were informed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) about the award of Paradise for them during their life-time are known as Ashra Mubashra. They are ten in number:

- (1) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
- (2) Hazrat Umer Farooq (RA)
- (3) Hazrat Usman (RA)
- (4) Hazrat Ali (RA)
- (5) Hazrat Abu Talha (RA)
- (6) Hazrat Zubair ibn Awam (RA)
- (7) Hazrat Abu Obaida ibn-al-Jarah (RA)
- (8) Hazrat Abdul Rehman ibn A'uf (RA)
- (9) Hazrat Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqas (RA)
- (10) Hazrat Saeed ibn Zaid (RA)

SACRED PLACES ETC:

Ka'aba: It is the first mosque at Makkah the oldest city in the world. There is a black stone (Hajr-e-Aswad) housed in this mosque. This stone is believed to have been brought from Heaven.

Bait-ul-Mukaddas. It is the Qibla Awwal.

Mount Hira. It is a cave in Makkah where angel Gibra'il for the first time revealed the Message of Allah to our Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the age of 40.

Tur-e-Sina. It is the place (Mount Sinai) where Hazrat Musa (AS) Moses Prophet of Allah received Allah's message.

Janat-ul-Bakee. It is a graveyard where companions of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) are buried.

SOME ISLAMIC TERMS:

1. **Islam.** It means complete submission to the will of Allah i.e. to submit to the orders of Allah and act with His commands.
2. **Mumins and Muslims.** Those who believe in Allah and obey Him.
3. **Musthhab.** Which is not clear rather it is correct or not.
4. **Makruh.** Mukruh is that which is not Haraam but is not appreciated.
5. **Kafar.** Anyone who does not believe in Allah, Islam (i.e. Tauhid, Prophets, Holy Revealed Books, Angels, Day of Judgment).
6. **Ramazan.** It is one of Islamic months specified for keeping fasts.
7. **Fasts.** They are observed during the holy month of Ramazan.
8. **Miraj Sharif.** One night, our Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) by the order of Allah, travelled from Makkah to Bait-ul-Muqaddas and then from there to the seven heavens and beyond where Allah wanted him. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) visited the Paradise and Hell and then returned to Makkah the same night. This is known as Miraj Sharif.
9. **Haraam.** Anything which is legally forbidden and absolutely proved to be so by Dalil-e-Qatai (undeniable argument). One who does it is Fasiq and deserves punishment.
10. **Makruh Tahrimi.** It is near about Haraam. It is forbidden and proved to be so by Dalil-e-Zanni, but who does not accept it is not Kafir but is very sinful.
11. **Makruh Tanzihi.** It is near about Hila, the act of which brings God's blessings if avoided. If done, it is bad but not punishable.
12. **Mubah.** It is an act or doing of which brings neither any blessings nor punishment.
13. **Qira'at.** It is the recitation of the Holy Quran.
14. **Iman.** It means belief in Allah and all His qualities, angels, heavenly body and prophets by heart and to believe as true all that the Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) brought from Allah and to proclaim this belief.
15. **Kufr.** It is the act of not believing in any one of the important articles of Iman.
16. **Shirk.** It is the act of making somebody share in Allah's qualities or in his person.
17. **A'tikaf.** Staying in a mosque or at home in a separate room for devotion and prayers is called A'tikaf in the last ten days of the month of Ramazan.
18. **Zakat.** It is that part of the wealth which is given away to the poor according to Allah's order. It is worked out at the rate of 2½% on 7½ Tola gold or 52½ Tola silver which remains with one for full one year.

19. **Sadaqa-e-Fitr.** It is that amount which is paid after the expiry of Ramazan on Eid day as a mark of gratitude. It is worked out equivalent to the marked value of two kilos of wheat on that day, and must be paid before Eid Prayer.

SOME MUSLIM HISTORIANS :

1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Umer Al-Waqdi, 747 A.D.
2. Ibne Sa'd-Abu Abdullah Al Basri 845 A.D.
3. Ahmed Bin Yahya Bin Jaber Al Balazri, 892 A.D.
4. Ibn Qatbah Abu Abad Muhammad Bin Muslim Al Kuni, 828 A.D. to 889 A.D.
5. Ahmed Bin Abi Yaqub Yaqubi, 897 A.D.
6. Uzzud Din Abdul Hassan Ibne Taser 1160 A.D. to 1234 A.D.
7. Abu Jaffer Muhammad Bin Jareer Tabri, 893 A.D. to 922 A.D.
8. Ibn-e-Khalmqan, 1211 A.D. to 1282 A.D.
9. Ibn-ul-Jozi, 1116 A.D. to 1201 A.D.
10. Ibn-e-Kaseer, 1301 A.D. to 1373 A.D.
11. Jalal-ud-Din Siyuti, 1445 to 1506 A.D.

SOME MUSLIM SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS

- (i) **ALLAMA DR. MUHAMMAD IQBAL (1877-1938):** Born in Sialkot (Pakistan). After taking early education in Pakistan, took his Ph.D. degree from Germany. Regarded as one of the greatest philosophers poets of the world. His national poetry inspired the Muslims to freedom. Wrote many poetical works, e.g. Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jibreel, Zarb-e-Kalim, Zabar-e-Ajam etc.
- (ii) **AI-FARABI (870-950 A.D.):** Born in Transoxiana in 870 A.D. He travelled widely and studied Aristotle and Plato and wrote many commentaries on these Greek philosophers. His works include al-Siyasha-al-Madaniyah (a treatise on political economy), Risala Fusus-al-Hakima (Gems of Wisdom) and Kitab-al-Musiqi-al-Kabir.
- (iii) **AL-RAZI (865-925 A.D.):** Born at Rayy (Iran) in 865 A.D. He is regarded as one of the greatest physicians of medieval age. His books on medical science include Kitab-al-Hawi (the comprehensive book) in 20 volumes and Kitab-al-Asrar (the book of secrets).
- (iv) **IBN-ARABI (1165-1240 A.D.):** Born in Murcia (Spain) in 1165 A.D. He was a great scholar, mystic and theologian. He travelled extensively and visited Baghdad, Mosal, Egypt, Asia Minor and Arabia. His book Al-Futuh al-Makkiya (Makkah Revelations) is very important.
- (v) **IBN-KHALDUN (1332-1406 A.D.):** Born in Tunis in 1332 A.D. He is ranked among the greatest historians of all ages. Considered as the father of sociology. His Muqaddimah (Preface) of his work Kitab-al-Ibar contains his theory about the rise and fall of societies. He also served as Grand Qazi of Egypt.
- (vi) **IBN-SINA (980-1037 A.D.):** Born near Bukhara. He was the greatest Muslim physician and scholar. Known as Avicenna in Europe. He wrote many works of which Kitab-ul-Shifa (the book of healing) and Kitab-ul-Insaf are important treatises on medicine and philosophy respectively.
- (vii) **JABIR IBN-HAYYAN (777-813 A.D.):** Born near Kufah in 777 A.D. Discovered Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Aqua Regia etc. Regarded as the father of Chemistry. He obtained many substances like Antimony, Soda, Boric, Arsenic and Alum in pure form. His works include Kitab-al-Tajmi (Book of Concentration), Kitab-al-Rahmah and al-Zibaq-al-Sharqi.

THE HOLY QURAN & HADITH

Q. What is the importance of the Holy Quran?

Ans. The Holy Quran is the sacred book which was revealed to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). This divine book comprises of precepts of Islam which serve as a code of conduct for the Muslims. Billions of Muslims all over the world recite Holy Quran regularly. Thus it is the book which is read by majority of the world population.

Q. Which angel brought the divine revelation to the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?

Ans. Hazrat Jibrael (AS).

Q. What was the age of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) when he received the first revelation?

- Ans. Forty years.
- Q. At which place, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) received the first revelation?
- Ans. Cave Hira (Ghar-e-Hira).
- Q. What was the first revelation?
- Ans. Translation, "Read in the name of Allah".
- Q. In which month, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) received the first revelation?
- Ans. On the 17th of the month of Ramadan.
- Q. How much time it took for the complete revelation of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. 22 years, 2 months and 22 days.
- Q. What is the total number of Paras in the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Thirty.
- Q. What is the total number of Surahs in the Holy Quran?
- Ans. 114.
- Q. What is the number of Ayats in Holy Quran?
- Ans. 6236 (In some books the no. of Ayats is given 6666).
- Q. Which is the first Surah of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Surah Al-Fatah.
- Q. Which is the last Surah of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Surah Al-Nas.
- Q. Which is the longest Surah of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Surah Al-Baqrah.
- Q. Which is the shortest Surah of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Surah Al-Kausar.
- Q. Name the Surah of the Holy Quran which was first revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Ans. Surah Al-Alaq.
- Q. Which Surah was the last to be revealed?
- Ans. Surah Al-Nasr.
- Q. What is the number of Makki Surahs?
- Ans. 87.
- Q. What is the number of Madni Surahs?
- Ans. 27.
- Q. What is the name of those words in the Holy Quran whose meaning was not disclosed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
- Ans. Haroof-e-Mukatiyat.
- Q. How many stages are there in the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Seven stages.
- Q. What is the name of the night in which the Holy Quran was first revealed?
- Ans. Laila-tul-Qadar.
- Q. What is the number of Surahs in the first stage of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Seven.
- Q. How many Surahs are there in the second stage of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Five.
- Q. What is the total number of Surahs in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh stage of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Seven, Fifteen, Eleven, Thirteen and Fifty-Six, respectively.
- Q. What is the total number of "Ruku" in the Holy Quran?
- Ans. 558 (According to some books 540).
- Q. What is the total number of Ayat-e-Waada in the Holy Quran?
- Ans. 1,000.
- Q. What is the total number of Ayat-e-Tasbeeh in the Holy Quran?
- Ans. 100.
- Q. What is the total number of Sajdah-e-Talawat in the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Fourteen.
- Q. What is the total number of Alphabets (HarooF) in the Holy Quran?

- Ans. 32,06,270.
Q. What is the total number of Kalimat in the Holy Quran?
- Ans. 86,430.
Q. Which Surah is called "Bab-ul-Quran"?
- Ans. Surah Al-Fatah.
Q. For how many times advice has been given for the prayer (Salat)?
- Ans. Seven hundred (700).
Q. Which Surah is called the Heart of Holy Quran?
- Ans. Surah Yaseen.
Q. Which Sahabi (Companion) was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Hazrat Usman (RA).
Q. Which Para contains the first Sajdah Talawat?
- Ans. Para number nine.
Q. How many Parahs of Holy Quran commence with Haroof-e-Mukatiyat?
- Ans. Two.
Q. How many Surahs start with Haroof-e-Mukatiyat?
- Ans. Five.
Q. Which Surah of Holy Quran does not begin with Bismillah?
- Ans. Surah Al-Taubah.
Q. According to Surah Al-Younas in how many days Allah created the universe?
- Ans. Six days.
Q. How many doors does the Hell has according to the Holy Quran?
- Ans. Seven.
Q. Which Surah is named after the name of a canal in the Paradise?
- Ans. Surah Al-Kausar.
Q. Which Surah contains the mention of Yajooj Majooj?
- Ans. Surah Al-Ambia.
Q. Which Surah was being recited by the sister of Hazrat Umer (RA) after listening to which he embraced Islam?
- Ans. Surah Al-Taha.
Q. Which Surah had been recited by Hazrat Jaffar Tayyar before King Najashi?
- Ans. Surah Al-Mariam.
Q. How many Surahs of the Holy Quran begin with the word "Subhan"?
- Ans. Seven.
Q. Which Surah was completed first of all?
- Ans. Surah Al-Fatah.
Q. What is meant by Rooh-ul-Amin?
- Ans. It is the title of Hazrat Jibrael (AS) as mentioned in the Holy Quran.
Q. Which Caliph started the work of the compilation of the Holy Quran in written form?
- Ans. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).
Q. Which Parah of the Holy Quran contains the first Sajdah-e-Talawat?
- Ans. Parah Number Nine.
Q. Which Sahabi (Companion of Holy Prophet) is given the name of Jamia-ul-Quran?
- Ans. Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA).
Q. What is the number of the Sahaba Karam who got the honour of writing the divine revelation?
- Ans. 35.
Q. What is the number of the Muslim ladies who learnt the Holy Quran by heart (Hafiz-e-Quran) during the period of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
- Ans. Four ladies namely:
(1) Umul Momineen Hazrat Ayesah Siddiqah (RA).
(2) Umul Momineen Hazrat Hifsa (RA).
(3) Umul Momineen Hazrat Um-e-Salma (RA).
(4) Ume Warqa bin Naufal (RA).

- Q. Who translated Holy Quran into the Persian language?
 Ans. The Holy Quran was translated into Persian by Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah.
- Q. When was the Holy Quran first translated into Urdu?
 Ans. Hazrat Shah Rafi-ud-Din translated the Holy Quran into Urdu in the year 1776.
- Q. In which language was the Holy Quran translated first of all?
 Ans. Latin language
- Q. In which year, the Holy Quran was recorded in the Kufi script?
 Ans. 160 A.H.
- Q. Give the name of the stage of the Holy Quran in which Surah Al-Yaseen is located.
 Ans. In the 5th stage.
- Q. How many Surahs of the Holy Quran consist of only one Ruku each?
 Ans. 36 Surahs.
- Q. Which Ghazwah has been mentioned in the Surah Al-Imran?
 Ans. Ghazwah Uhad (Battle of Uhad).
- Q. Magicians of which country have been mentioned in Surah Al-Airaf?
 Ans. Egypt.
- Q. In which Ayat of Surah Al-Hood, Hazrat Noah (AS) was ordered to prepare a boat?
 Ans. 37th Ayat of Surah Al-Hood.
- Q. What is the colour of the clothes of the resident of Paradise?
 Ans. Green.
- Q. Give the name of that Surah of the Holy Quran which contains Bismillah twice.
 Ans. Surah Al-Namal.
- Q. Which Surah contains the narrative of the defeat of Abraha?
 Ans. Surah Al-Feel.

AL-HADITH

- Q. What is the literal meaning of the term Al-Hadith?
 Ans. Al-Hadith is the saying of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) which is narrated by any of his Companions (Sahaba Karam).
- Q. What is a Musnad?
 Ans. It is a type of Hadith in which narration reaches a Sahabi through authenticated narrators in a continuous manner.
- Q. What is "Musalsal Halaf"?
 Ans. It is a Hadith in which all narrators take hand in hand while narrating in order to give surety.
- Q. Define "Musalsal Aleed".
 Ans. In this type of Hadith, all narrators take hand in hand while narrating to give surety.
- Q. What is Hadith Mutasil?
 Ans. In this Hadith, chain of narrators is complete without a break.
- Q. Define "Hadith Munqatah".
 Ans. In Hadith Munqatah, the chain of narrators is broken at a Tabee.
- Q. What is Hadith Mursil?
 Ans. In this Hadith, the chain of narration should break at a Sahabi only viz. the Tabee must quote directly from the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Q. What is Hadith Muzil?
 Ans. In this Hadith, two or more than two narrators may be unknown.
- Q. What is Hadith Mu'anana?
 Ans. In this Hadith, a narrator must use the word UN while narrating.
- Q. Define Hadith Muajam?
 Ans. It is the Hadith in which the narrator does not know the name of another narrator and uses the word 'Rajal'.
- Q. Give the names of the six books which are called Sahah-e-Sitta.
 Ans. (1) Sahih Bukhari (2) Sahih Muslim
 (3) Sunan Abu Daud (4) Sunan Tirmzi
 (5) Sunan Nisai (6) Sunan Ibn-e-Majah

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- Q. What is Sahih Bukhari?**
Ans. It is considered the most authentic book on Hadith. Imam Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari compiled this book which comprises of 9,082 Ahadith.
- Q. What is Sahih Muslim?**
Ans. Imam Muslim Qasheeri Nishapuri compiled this work which consists of about 4,000 Ahadith. Sahih Muslim is regarded as the second most authentic work after Sahih Bukhari.
- Q. Throw light on Sunan 'Tirmzi'.**
Ans. It is a collection of Ahadith which was compiled by Imam Muhammad bin Isa Tirmzi.
- Q. What is Sunan Abu Daud?**
Ans. Imam Abu Daud Sajistani compiled this work of Ahadith. There are 4,800 Ahadith in this collection.
- Q. What is Sunan Nisai?**
Ans. This collection of Ahadith is the work of Imam Abu Abdul Rehman Ahmed bin Shoaib Nisai. It contains 5,761 Ahadith.
- Q. Sunan Ibn-e-Majah is great work of Hadith which is distinguish for its beautiful arrangement. Comment.**
Ans. Imam Muhammad Abu Abdullah Ibn Majah compiled this work which comprises of 4,000 Ahadith. In this book, the Ahadith have been arranged in a beautiful manner.
- Q. What is the importance of Ahadith?**
Ans. Hadith is the second most authentic source of Islamic jurisprudence.
- Q. Give the types of Hadith in term of meaning.**
Ans. There are three types:
 (1) Hadith Qauli (2) Hadith Faeli (3) Hadith Taqriri
- Q. Give the types of Hadith in term of 'Sanad'.**
Ans. There are three types:
 (1) Hadith Marfu (2) Hadith Mauqoof (3) Hadith Maqtu
- Q. Give the types of Hadith in term of narrators.**
Ans. There are four types:
 (1) Hadith Matwatar (2) Hadith Mashhoor (3) Hadith Aziz
 (4) Hadith Ghareeb
- Q. What is Sahih?**
Ans. It is the Hadith whose narrators are Adil and whose sanad is Mutasil.
- Q. Give the number of Ahadith which have been narrated by Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA).**
Ans. 5,374.
- Q. How many Ahadith are related to Hazrat Ayesah (RA)?**
Ans. 2,210.
- Q. What is meant by the word Tabaeen?**
Ans. Tabaeen are those persons who got direct inspiration from the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Q. Give the names of Aema Muhaddaseen.**
Ans. Imam Abu Hanifah, Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal, Asad bin Musa, Usman bin Abi Shaibah and Ishaq bin Rahu etc.

Islamic Studies....Expected Questions for Coming Exams.

1. What duty is performed by the Angel Mekaail (AS)?
 (A) Who brought Allah's books, commands and messages to his Prophets
 (B) In charge of protection and also to bring rains ✓
 (C) Who will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgment
 (D) In charge of taking the lives of living creatures
2. The Holy Book 'Tauraat' was revealed to:
 (A) Prophet "Daud" (peace be upon him)
 (B) Prophet "Musa" (peace be upon him) ✓
 (C) Prophet "Isa" (peace be upon him)
 (D) Prophet "Ismail" (peace be upon him)
3. 'Zakat' is worked out at the rate:
 (A) 2 percent of 7 tola gold or 70 tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year
 (B) 2 ½ percent of 7 ½ tola gold or 52 ½ tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year ✓
 (C) 3 percent of 9 tola gold or 58 tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year
 (D) None of these
4. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) made hijrat from Makkah to Madinah in the year:
 (A) 610 A.D. (B) 622 A.D. ✓
 (C) 626 A.D. (D) 632 A.D.
5. Identify the person upon whom "Zakat" may be bestowed.
 (A) Debtors
 (B) Travellers
 (C) "Miskeens" or persons who have no property whatsoever
 (D) All of the above mentioned ✓
6. How many verses of Surah "Alaa" were first revealed on the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
 (A) Three (B) Five ✓
 (C) Seven (D) Nine
7. How long did the Holy Book "Quran" take for its complete revelation?
 (A) 7 years. (B) 21 years
 (C) 23 years ✓ (D) 27 years
8. "Bismillah-ir-Rehman-nir-Rahim" * marks the beginning of every surah except surah:
 (A) Namal (B) Taubah ✓
 (C) Huiurat (D) Muzammil
9. What is meant by "MEEQAT"?
 (A) A sacred valley near Makkah in which part of the Pilgrimage ceremonies take place
 (B) The station at which pilgrims assume the "Ihram" or "Pilgrim's garment" ✓
 (C) Entrance of Masjid-e-Nabvi
 (D) None of these
10. When did the Holy Prophet (SAW) perform 'Hajjat-tul-Wida' (The Last Pilgrimage)?
 (A) 612 A.D. (B) 622 A.D.
 (C) 632 A.D. ✓ (D) 638 A.D.
11. Identify the seventh month of the Islamic Calendar.
 (A) Rabi-us-Sani
 (B) Jamadi-ul-Awwal
 (C) Rajab ✓
 (D) Shabaan
12. Identify the number of Surahs in the Holy Quran which are on the names of various Prophets.
 (A) Four (B) Six ✓
 (C) Eight (D) Twelve
13. What is the significance of 27th Rajab in the 10th year of prophethood?
 (A) Holy Prophet's (PBUH) visit of Taif
 (B) Meral Shareef ✓
 (C) Hazrat Hamza (RA) and Hazrat Umar (RA) embraced Islam
 (D) Migration from Makkah to Madina
14. Identify the last Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) participated.
 (A) Tabuk ✓ (B) Hunain
 (C) Motah (D) Ahzab
15. The police force by the name of "ash-shurta" was set up to maintain law and order in the Islamic state during the caliphate of:
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah bless him)
 (B) Hazrat Umer (May Allah bless him) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Usman (May Allah bless him)
 (D) Hazrat Ali (May Allah bless him)
16. Under the Islamic law of inheritance, what would be the share of the wife from husband's property in the presence of children?
 (A) Half (B) One third
 (C) One fourth (D) One eighth ✓
17. Identify the Muslim ruler who introduced jail system for detention of prisoners.
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah bless him)
 (B) Hazrat Umer (May Allah bless him) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Umer bin Abdul Aziz (May Allah bless him)
 (D) Walid bin Abdul Malik (May Allah bless him)

18. Identify the Muslim ruler who instituted the Islamic Calendar from the year of the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) migration to Madina.
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah bless him)
 (B) Hazrat Umer (May Allah bless him) ✓
 (C) Abdul Malik
 (D) Hazrat Umer bin Abdul Aziz (May Allah bless him)
19. Which Prophet of Allah is dignified with special title, "Khalil-Ullah" (Friend of Allah)?
 (A) Hazrat Adam (A.S.)
 (B) Hazrat Noah (A.S.)
 (C) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S.) ✓
 (D) Hazrat Isa (A.S.)
20. Pinpoint the very first convert to Islam among the following pious personalities?
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah bless him) ✓
 (B) Hazrat Ali (May Allah bless him)
 (C) Hazrat Khadijah (May Allah bless him)
 (D) Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (May Allah bless him)
21. What is meant by Allah's attribute, "Al-Bari"?
 (A) The Generous (B) The Glorious
 (C) The Aware (D) The Maker ✓
22. In the sixth year of the Hiraah, which important incident took place in the Islamic History?
 (A) Battle of Qurazah between Muslims and the Jewish tribe, Banu Quraish
 (B) The Treaty of Hudaibiyah was signed between the Muslims and the Quraish ✓
 (C) The Holy City of "Makkah" was conquered by the followers of Islam
 (D) Death of Hazrat Khadijah (RA)
23. Identify the personality to whom Hazrat Abu Bakr commissioned the task to collect the scattered recordings of the Holy Quran and compiled them in the form of a book.
 (A) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (May Allah bless him) ✓
 (B) Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (May Allah bless him)
 (C) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (May Allah bless him)
 (D) Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (May Allah bless him)
24. During the rectification of the Holy Quran, there are how many occasions, when Prostration is obligatory for the Muslim?
 (A) Nine (B) Twelve
 (C) Fourteen ✓ (D) Sixteen
25. Laws about inheritance were revealed in:
 (A) 3 Hiraah ✓ (B) 4 Hiraah
 (C) 5 Hiraah (D) 6 Hiraah
26. Identify the name of the gatekeeper of heaven mentioned in the Holy Quran.
 (A) Rizwan ✓ (B) Malik
 (C) Rehaan (D) None of these
27. The longest Surah of the Holy Quran is:
 (A) Al-Baarah ✓ (B) Al-Inaam
 (C) Al-Rehman (D) Al-Naas
28. Number of Ghazwaats mentioned in the Holy Quran are:
 (A) 12 ✓ (B) 14
 (C) 16 (D) 18
29. Which of the following divine book is called "Old Testament"?
 (A) Zuboor (B) Torait ✓
 (C) Injeel (D) None of these
30. Which of the following country is called "Land of Prophets"?
 (A) Iraq (B) Saudi Arabia
 (C) Palestine ✓ (D) Syria
31. How many Surahs does the Holy Quran contains?
 (A) 114 ✓ (B) 116
 (C) 118 (D) 220
32. The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Qurah:
 (A) 2 times (B) 4 times ✓
 (C) 6 times (D) 7 times
33. Which Surah of Holy Quran has Bismallah twice?
 (A) Al-Ahzaab (B) Al-Nahal
 (C) Al-Namal ✓ (D) Al-Noor
34. Which one of the following is included amongst the Ashra Mubashra?
 (A) Hazrat Saad bin Ubaid (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Saad bin Abada (RA)
 (C) Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA) ✓
 (D) None of these
35. "Umm-ul-Masakeen" was the title given to one of the wives of the Holy Prophet (SAW):
 (A) Hazrat Sauda (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Safia (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Zainab bint Khazima (RA)
 (D) None of these
36. Effective 'Zakat' system can ensure the elimination of:
 (A) Poverty ✓ (B) Interest
 (C) Class distinction (D) Ignorance
37. Ibn-e-Khaldoon was a famous historian of:
 (A) 13th century ✓ (B) 14th century
 (C) 15th century (D) 16th century
38. The Islamic Calendar (Hijra) started in the year:
 (A) 622 AD ✓ (B) 620 AD

39. (C) 611 AD (D) 616 AD
 The seal affixed on Important letters by the Holy Prophet (SAW) was in the custody of:
 (A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Qais (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Khuzalifa (RA) ✓
 (D) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
40. Ameen-ul-Ummat is the title of Hazrat:
 (A) Ammar bin Yasir (RA)
 (B) Suleman Farsi (RA)
 (C) Abu-Ubalda bin al-Jaraah (RA) ✓
 (D) Abu Saeed Khuzri (RA)
41. Arafat gathering during Hali is held on:
 (A) 8 Zil Hali (B) 9 Zil Hali ✓
 (C) 10 Zil Hali (D) 12 Zil Hajj
42. The first Islamic month is:
 (A) Muharram ✓ (B) Safar
 (C) Rajab (D) Zil Hajj
43. Jabal-e-Noor is situated in:
 (A) Arafat (B) Ghar-i-Hira ✓
 (C) Ghar-i-Saur (D) Madina
44. The Holy Quran was first compiled during the Caliphate of:
 (A) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
 (B) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Usman (RA)
45. Masiid-e-Qiblatain is situated in:
 (A) Madina ✓ (B) Makkah
 (C) Taif (D) Jabal-e-Noor
46. Khateeb-ul-Anbia is a title of:
 (A) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
 (D) Hazrat Shoaib (AS) ✓
47. On which of the following occasions, Muslims offer "Namaz-e-Kusuf"?
 (A) For the sake of rain
 (B) At the time of an eclipse of the moon
 (C) At the time of an eclipse of the sun ✓
 (D) In the time of drought
48. Who is called as 'Alexander of Muslim World'?
 (A) Amir bin Al-Ass (RA)
 (B) Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
 (C) Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.) ✓
 (D) Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)
49. How many Rukus are there in Qur'an?
 (A) 658 (B) 358
 (C) 558 ✓ (D) 458
50. First Ghazwa (Battle) took place between Muslims and Kuffar is:
 (A) Tabook (B) Abwa ✓
 (C) Badr (D) Khandaq
51. How many mosques are mentioned in the Qur'an?
 (A) 15 (B) 3
52. (C) 4 ✓ (D) 10
 When did the Holy Prophet (SAW) go to perform Hajj?
 (A) 8th Hijri (B) 10th Hijri ✓
 (C) 9th Hijri (D) 11th Hijri
53. When was Hajj made compulsory?
 (A) 8th Hijri (B) 9th Hijri ✓
 (C) 10th Hijri (D) 11th Hijri
54. When was the Qiblah changed?
 (A) 1st Hijri (B) 2nd Hijri ✓
 (C) 3rd Hijri (D) 4th Hijri
55. 'Battle of Muth' was fought between:
 (A) Muslims and false prophets
 (B) Muslims and Jews
 (C) Muslims and Romans ✓
 (D) Muslims and Quraish
56. How many Makki Surahs are there in the Qur'an?
 (A) 72 (B) 86 ✓
 (C) 92 (D) 82
57. How many Madani Surahs are there in the Qur'an?
 (A) 34 (B) 22
 (C) 32 (D) 28 ✓
58. How many Prophets are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?
 (A) 30 (B) 25 ✓
 (C) 26 (D) 27
59. Which Surah is called *Umm-ul-Kitab*?
 (A) Baqara (B) Yaseen
 (C) Rahman (D) Fateha ✓
60. Which Surah is also known as Fasta-tul-Qur'an?
 (A) Fateha ✓ (B) Falaq
 (C) Yaseen (D) Alaq
61. Which Surah is known as Aroos-ul-Qur'an?
 (A) Al-Asr (B) Al-Rehman ✓
 (C) Al-Alaq (D) Al-Baqarah
62. Which Surah was recited by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of Hijrah?
 (A) Fateha (B) Rahman
 (C) Yaseen ✓ (D) Ikhlas
63. In which language, the Holy Qur'an was first translated?
 (A) Latin ✓ (B) Arabic
 (C) Persian (D) None of them
64. Name the member of Ashaab-e-Sufah who had narrated maximum Ahadis?
 (A) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Abu Harrairah (RA) ✓
 (D) Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA)
65. How many *sahaaba* were martyred in the Battle of Badar?
 (A) 18 (B) 12
 (C) 14 ✓ (D) 16
66. How many obligations or Farz in Wuzu

- are?
 (A) Four ✓ (B) Three
 (C) Five (D) Six
67. Salat-e-Khasoof is performed at the occasion:
 (A) Earthquake (B) Drought
 (C) Lunar eclipse ✓ (D) Solar eclipse
68. Salat-e-Kusuf is performed at the occasion of:
 (A) Death
 (B) Solar eclipse ✓
 (C) Lunar eclipse
 (D) Famine
69. Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Hazrat Umer (RA).
 (A) Hazrat Aisha (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Jawairiva (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Mamoona (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Hafsah (RA) ✓
70. Which one of the following according to the Holy Quran is considered as an unpardonable sin?
 (A) Lie (B) Shirk ✓
 (C) Theft (D) Backbiting
71. Masjid-e-Qiblatain is located in:
 (A) Makkah (B) Madina ✓
 (C) Taif (D) Jerusalem
72. How many Sahaba (Companions) of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) embraced shahadat in the Battle of Badr?
 (A) 12 (B) 14 ✓
 (C) 16 (D) 18
73. Other than Hazrat Adam (AS), which other prophet was born without a father?
 (A) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Isa (AS) ✓
 (D) Hazrat Daud (AS)
74. Muhammad: A Biography of the Prophet (PBUH) was written by:
 (A) Stephen Leacock
 (B) Neil Armstrong
 (C) Karl Marx
 (D) Karen Armstrong ✓
75. Which Surah of the Holy Quran is called 'the Heart of the Quran'?
 (A) Surah Al-Rehman
 (B) Surah Yasin ✓
 (C) Surah Al-Baqarah
 (D) Surah Al-Ikhlās
76. Who was the first one to conquer Persia?
 (A) Hazrat Usma bin Zaid (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Abu Bakr bin Jarrah (RA)
77. Who was the first Commander in Chief of the Islamic Army?
 (A) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)
 (D) None of these
78. Hazrat Zakariya (AS) was the contemporary of:
 (A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Younas (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Isa (AS) ✓
 (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
79. Pious Caliphate lasted for about:
 (A) 23 years (B) 20 years
 (C) 25 years (D) 30 years ✓
80. Who many rakkus are there in 30th para of Quran?
 (A) 45 (B) 34
 (C) 39 ✓ (D) 32
81. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) appointed governor of Yemen for collection Zakat. His name was:
 (A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Muaz Bin Jabal (RA) ✓
82. Who is called "khateeb-ul-Anbia"?
 (A) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) ✓
 (B) Hazrat Noah (A.S)
 (C) Hazrat Moosa (A.S)
 (D) Hazrat Ibraheem (A.S)
83. Contemporary queen of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S) was Malika Saba. His real name was?
 (A) Balqees ✓ (B) Ammara
 (C) Fatima (D) Marvam
84. Name the Kalimah which is recited in a funeral.
 (A) Tawvaba (B) Tamieed
 (C) Tauhid (D) Shahadat ✓
85. After Hijrat to Madina, what first important thing was done by the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
 (A) Organized an army
 (B) Built his house
 (C) Created Bait-ul-Maal
 (D) Built a mosque for prayers ✓
86. Name the third Kalimah.
 (A) Kalimah-e-Tamieed ✓
 (B) Kalimah-e-Saalis
 (C) Kalimah-e-Shahadat
 (D) Kalimah-e-Tawvaba
87. Who revolted against Akbar's "Deen-e-Ilahi" for the first time?
 (A) Hazrat Muiadid Alf Sani ✓
 (B) Hazrat Shah Waliullah
 (C) Khawaia Baqi Billah
 (D) None of these
88. What is the compulsory tax on the



products of agricultural land?

- (A) Poor tax (B) Zakat
(C) Jizya (D) Ushr✓

89. The name of the fifth Kalimah is:

- (A) Kalimah Tamjeed
(B) Kalimah Shahadat
(C) Kalimah Astaghfar✓
(D) Kalimah Tauheed

90. Which is the 12th month of the Islamic Year?

- (A) Zilhaj✓ (B) Rajab
(C) Shawwal (D) Muharram

91. Identify the last Ghazwa in which the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) participated.

- (A) Ahzab (B) Tabuk✓
(C) Hunain (D) Mota

92. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) died in:

- (A) 15th Hijra (B) 11th Hijra
(C) 13th Hijra✓ (D) 10th Hijra

93. Who was the mother of Hazrat Usman (RA)?

- (A) Fatima (B) Salma
(C) Hantima (D) Arvi✓

94. How old was the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of death of his mother?

- (A) 8 (B) 6✓
(C) 7 (D) 3

95. Which Surah of the Holy Quran was the first to be revealed?

- (A) Al Rahman (B) Al Baqrah
(C) Al Alaq✓ (D) Al Fateha

96. According to Treaty of Hudaibiya, a truce (peace) was declared between Muslims and Quraish for _____ years.

- (A) 12 (B) 7
(C) 10✓ (D) 5

97. Which was the tribe of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)?

- (A) Banu Hashim (B) Banu Aus
(C) Banu Tamim✓ (D) Banu Khizraj

98. Who led Muslim forces during conquest of Egypt?

- (A) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)
(B) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)
(C) Hazrat Amr bin Aas (RA)✓
(D) Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RA)

99. When Hajj was made obligatory?

- (A) 9 A.H✓ (B) 5 A.H
(C) 7 A.H (D) 2 A.H

100. In which Surah of the Holy Quran, the word "Khatimun Nabliyyen" is mentioned?

- (A) Al Ahzab✓ (B) Al Fateha
(C) Al Tauba (D) Al Falaq

101. How many times the word 'Zakat' is mentioned in the Holy Quran?

- (A) 36 (B) 32✓

- (C) 34 (D) 30

102. Which was the first Ghazwa of Islam?

- (A) Mota (B) Badr
(C) Ohad (D) Abwa✓

103. What is the number of month 'Rajab' in Islamic Calendar?

- (A) 7th✓ (B) 2nd
(C) 5th (D) 1st

104. Hajj is not completed unless you go to:

- (A) Arafat✓ (B) Madina
(C) Mina (D) Makkah

105. First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar Bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second?

- (A) Shah Waliullah
(B) Imam Ghazali (R.A)
(C) Ahmad Sarhindi✓
(D) Ibn-e-Timmiya (R.A)

106. The Nisab of Zakat in Silver is:

- (A) 52½ tolas✓ (B) 50 tolas
(C) 50½ tolas (D) 40 tolas

107. How many stages does the Holy Quran contains?

- (A) 12 (B) 8
(C) 9 (D) 7✓

108. Makkah was conquered in:

- (A) 8 A.H✓ (B) 10 A.H
(C) 2 A.H (D) 5 A.H

109. Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of:

- (A) Imam Muhammad
(B) Imam Malik✓
(C) Imam Sha'afi
(D) Imam Ahmad

110. What is the total number of Kalimahs in Islam?

- (A) 3 (B) 6✓
(C) 8 (D) 5

111. Prophet PBUH was died in:

- (A) 630 (B) 628
(C) 626 (D) 632✓

112. Duration of Quran's revelation:

- (A) 20 years (B) 18 years
(C) 23 years✓ (D) 25 years

113. Nijashi was belonged to:

- (A) Iran (B) Ethiopia✓
(C) Iraq (D) Syria

114. Sword of Allah was:

- (A) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
(B) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(D) Khalid bin Walid (RA)✓

115. Which year is called the year of sorrow (year of grief)?

- (A) 10th Nabvi✓ (B) 13th Nabvi.
(C) 6th Nabvi (D) 9th Nabvi

116. Which Holy Book is called the Gospel?

- (A) The Qur'an (B) The Zaboor
(C) The Injeel✓ (D) The Torait

117. The second important step of Hajj after

- Waqaf is:
(A) Sacrifice (B) Tawaf ✓
(C) Rami (D) Say'ee
118. Who was the first key holder of Ka'aba among Quraish?
(A) Abdul Mutlib (B) Banu Hashim
(C) Abdullah (D) Qussal ✓
119. The tragic incident of Karbala took place in Moharram:
(A) 70 A.H (B) 61 A.H ✓
(C) 65 A.H (D) 58 A.H
120. In whose leadership, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered his prayers for the first time?
(A) Hazrat Adam (A.S)
(B) Hazrat Umar (R.A)
(C) Hazrat Jibraeel (A.S) ✓
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)
121. One of the authentic translations of Qur'an in English is by:
(A) Ghulam Akhtar Ali
(B) Maulana Rehmat Ali
(C) Ahmad Ullah
(D) Abdullah Yousaf ✓
122. Which prophet has been called as Zun-Noon, in the Holy Quran?
(A) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
(B) Hazrat Younas (A.S) ✓
(C) Hazrat Isa (A.S)
(D) Hazrat Yousuf (A.S)
123. Mount Hira is in:
(A) Taif (B) Muscat
(C) Makkah ✓ (D) Madina
124. How many Hajj were performed by Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH)?
(A) 3 (B) 1 ✓
(C) 2 (D) 0
125. When was last revelation revealed?
(A) During Eid-ul-Fitr
(B) During Edl-ul-Azha
(C) During Hajja-tul-Wida ✓
(D) During Miraj
126. Who was given the title of 'Ghaseel-ul-Malaka'?
(A) Hazrat Hanzalla (R.A) ✓
(B) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(C) Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
(D) Hazrat Ali (RA)
127. What is the number of total surahs?
(A) 221
(B) 112
(C) 113
(D) None of these ✓
128. The first jail reforms in Islamic history were introduced by:
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umer (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
129. (A) Hazrat Umer Bin Abdul Aziz ✓
By which year has the Islamic Zakat System been enforced and implemented?
(A) By 9th A.H. (Ninth Hijri) ✓
(B) Before the Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) migrated to Madina
(C) By 7th A.H. (Seven Hijri)
(D) Within five years of the beginning of the revelation of the Holy Quran
130. In which Surah of Holy Quran, the list of the beneficiaries of the Zakat has been specifically given?
(A) Al-Kahf (B) Al-Yusaf
(C) Al-Ana'm (D) Al-Tauba ✓
131. Ghazwa-e-Tabuk was happened in:
(A) 10 Hijrah (B) 8th Hijrah
(C) 9th Hijrah ✓ (D) 7th Hijrah
132. What are the total Sahee Sitta books?
(A) 8 (B) 5
(C) 6 ✓ (D) 4
133. Tadveen Quran was started during Khilafat period of:
(A) Hazrat Umer (RA)
(B) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA) ✓
(D) None of these
134. Which Prophet's name is the most time mentioned in Quran?
(A) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(B) Hazrat Musa (AS) ✓
(C) Hazrat Adam (AS)
(D) Hazrat Isa (AS)
135. Bait ul Muqaddas was conquered during Khilafat period of:
(A) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umer (RA) ✓
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(D) None of these
136. First revelation came to the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) in:
(A) Ka'aba (B) Cave in Hira ✓
(C) Cave of Thaur (D) Arafat
137. Which is the most important belief in Islam after Tauheed?
(A) Belief in Angels
(B) Belief in Akhirat
(C) Prophethood ✓
(D) Belief in the Holy Prophet (SAW)
138. In which year, Badr the first battle in the history of Islam was fought?
(A) 626 AD (B) 681 AD
(C) 619 AD (D) 624 AD ✓
139. Who is referred in the Qur'an as Roh-ul-Quds?
(A) Hazrat Jibreel (AS) ✓
(B) Hazrat Isra'feel (AS)
(C) Hazrat Izraeel (AS)
(D) Hazrat Mekaeel (AS)

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140. Who is referred in the Qur'an as Rooh-al-Ameen?
 (A) Hazrat Izrael (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Jibreel (AS) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Mekaeeel (AS)
 (D) Hazrat Isra'feel (AS)
141. Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW).
 (A) Hazrat Halima (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Sobia (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Khola (RA)
 (D) All of them ✓
142. Which is the oldest holy book?
 (A) The Qur'an (B) The Zuboor
 (C) The Injeel ✓ (D) The Torait
143. Which is the second longest Surah?
 (A) Rahman (B) Yaseen
 (C) Aal-e-Imran ✓ (D) Baqarah
144. Who was the first one to embrace Islam in the land of Yemen?
 (A) Hazrat Zoab bin Kalaib (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Awais Qarni (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Abu Moosa Ashari (RA) ✓
 (D) None of them
145. The system of jails was introduced by:
 (A) Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (RA)
146. Ali Makhdum Hajwari popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh (RA) came to India with:
 (A) Sultan Masud of Ghazni ✓
 (B) Sultan Mohammed Ghauri
 (C) Muhammad Bin Qasim
 (D) None of these
147. Name the first person who informed Hazrat Ayesha (RA) about the event of Afak.
 (A) Hazrat Umme Aimen (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Umme Mustah bin Asasah (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Javeria (RA)
148. The nation of Samood was preached by:
 (A) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Saleh (AS) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
 (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
149. Zakat means cleanliness and:
 (A) Purity ✓ (B) Belief
 (C) Hidayah (D) Consensus
150. No Zakat shall be charged and collected from a person who is _____.
 (A) dead (B) not a Muslim
 (C) not a citizen of Pakistan
 (D) All of these ✓
151. The actual disbursement of Zakat is

- made through _____
 (A) Minister, Religious Affairs
 (B) Secretary, Zakat and Ushr
 (C) Local Zakat Committees (LZCs) ✓
 (D) District Coordination Officer
152. What is Ushr for the Muslim farmers?
 (A) Fay (B) Jizya
 (C) Kharaj ✓ (D) Toll Tax
153. Quran mentions Zakat frequently with:
 (A) Ablution (B) Salat ✓
 (C) Hajj (D) Fasting
154. Ushr is collected in _____.
 (A) Kind (B) Cash ✓
 (C) Barter system (D) None of these
155. Wealth invested in trade of the amount of 200 dirhams, was subject to a Zakat of _____ dirhams, during the early period of Islam.
 (A) 2 (B) 2 ½
 (C) 5 ✓ (D) 10
156. Which animal, of the following, is not taxable for Zakat?
 (A) Oxen (B) Sheep
 (C) Horse (D) Elephant ✓
157. Camels less than _____ are Zakat free as established by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 (A) 3 (B) 5 ✓
 (C) 6 (D) 7
158. Sheep and goats less than _____ are Zakat free.
 (A) 15 (B) 20
 (C) 30 (D) 40 ✓
159. Pasturing oxen, less than _____ are Zakat free.
 (A) 10 (B) 15
 (C) 30 ✓ (D) 35
160. Zakat on horses was levied during the period of _____.
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Umar (RA) ✓
 (C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 (D) Umar bin Abdul Aziz
161. Honey, if an article of trade, is taxable of _____ % Zakat.
 (A) 2 ½ (B) 5
 (C) 10 ✓ (D) 15
162. Zakat of Eid-ul-Fitr (Fitrana) is applicable on new born infants w.e.f. _____.
 (A) Born on Chand Raat ✓
 (B) Born during Ramzan
 (C) Born on Eid day
 (D) Born after Eid prayers
163. "Fitrana" on Muslims, newly converted to the Faith is _____.
 (A) Optional (B) Compulsory ✓
 (C) Not necessary (D) Null

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164. Who is supposed to pay 'Fitrana' of minor children?
 (A) Themselves (B) Mother
 (C) Father ✓ (D) None of these
165. For the orphaned child, without wealth, responsibility of payment of 'Fitrana' lies on _____
 (A) Himself
 (B) Man or woman on whom he depends ✓
 (C) Mother
 (D) Neighbour
166. Zakat of 'Eid-ul-Fitr' of insane person is _____
 (A) Compulsory
 (B) Not compulsory ✓
 (C) Optional
 (D) None of these
167. Which kind of food is acceptable for payment of Fitrana?
 (A) Potatoes (B) Grain
 (C) Coconuts (D) All of these ✓
168. Whether food-stuffs of bad quality can be offered as "Fitrana"?
 (A) Possible (B) Optional
 (C) Certainly not ✓ (D) None of these
169. When Zakat of Eid-ul-Fitr must be satisfied at the latest?
 (A) Sunrise of the Eid day
 (B) After Eid prayers
 (C) During the Eid prayers ✓
 (D) Before Ramzan
170. Which category of the following can be given Zakat?
 (A) Poor and needy (B) Deeni Madaris
 (C) Debtors (D) All of these ✓
171. Ushr on land produce, during the period of Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) was collected at _____
 (A) 2 ½% (B) 5%
 (C) 10% ✓ (D) Nil
172. Lands watered by buckets, during the period of Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) were taxed _____
 (A) 2 ½% (B) 5% ✓
 (C) 10% (D) Nil
173. Which category of the following is/are entitled for Zakat?
 (A) Alms collections
 (B) Travellers
 (C) Emancipation of slaves
 (D) All of these ✓
174. Who has the authority to exempt any person from Zakat, in an Islamic State?
 (A) Caliph (B) Wali/Governor
 (C) Imam (D) None of these ✓
175. In which of the Suras (chapters) of

- Quran, the list of the beneficiaries of Zakat has been specifically given?
 (A) Al-Tauba ✓ (B) Al-Yusuf
 (C) Al-Ana'm (D) Al-Kahf
176. Zakat year means:
 (A) Calendar year commencing on the first day of January
 (B) Hijra year commencing on the first day of Ramadan ✓
 (C) Financial year beginning of first of July
 (D) Agricultural year starting on first of August
177. Zakat prescribed in respect of a buried treasure discovered from an uninhabited place during early Muslim period was:
 (A) Half of the total proceeds
 (B) One third of the total proceeds
 (C) One fourth of the total proceeds
 (D) One fifth of the total proceeds ✓
178. The goods meant for trading were:
 (A) Exempt from Zakat
 (B) Liable to pay Zakat ✓
 (C) Liability of Zakat was on the buyer
 (D) Exempt but subject to a separate Sales Tax
179. The Arabic word 'Zakat' has been derived from 'Zakat' which means:
 (A) Help (B) Purify ✓
 (C) Scarify (D) Charity
180. Zakat was made compulsory in:
 (A) The first year of Hijrat
 (B) The second year of Hijrat ✓
 (C) The third year of Hijrat
 (D) The fourth year of Hijrat
181. How many times the word 'Zakat' occurs in the Holy Quran?
 (A) 10 (B) 22
 (C) 32 ✓ (D) None of these
182. On cash, gold and silver Zakat is paid at a rate of:
 (A) One percent
 (B) Two percent
 (C) Two and half percent ✓
 (D) Three percent
183. Ushr is levied on the agricultural production, artificially irrigated at the rate of:
 (A) One tenth
 (B) One twentieth ✓
 (C) One fifth
 (D) None of these
184. To which of the following can be given Zakat?
 (A) Travellers (B) People in debt
 (C) Slaves (D) All of these ✓
185. What assets are exempted from Zakat according to Zakat & Ushr Ordinance?
 (A) Sheep grazing fed free in pastures ✓

186. **“Zakat year” ends with the last day of:**
 (A) Shawwal (B) Shaban ✓
 (C) Muharram (D) Rajab
187. **“Nisab” in relation to gold as prescribed in the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 is:**
 (A) 612.32 grams (B) 305.25 grams
 (C) 87.48 grams ✓ (D) 100 grams
188. **The scope for the disbursement of Zakat and Ushr is limited to:**
 (A) Muslim citizens of Pakistan
 (B) Muslims of any nation
 (C) Converts to Islam
 (D) Scope extends much beyond the above three categories ✓
189. **Caliph Abu Bakar (May Allah be pleased with him) had notified the incidence of Zakat as laid down by Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him). Under this dispensation, the Zakat payable by an owner of twenty camels would be:**
 (A) Five wasaqs of dates
 (B) Two sheep
 (C) One cow
 (D) Four goats ✓
190. **Zakat Collectors were directed by the Prophet (Peace be upon him) to collect zakat on animals by:**
 (A) asking the cattle owners to attend his office along with an affidavit about the Zakat due from them
 (B) Visiting the place where the cattle are kept by the owner ✓
 (C) Asking the owners to produce the cattle at a place notified for the purpose
 (D) Collecting verbal evidence about strength of the herd
191. **Were the poor and indigent belonging to Bani-Hashim Tribe (Prophet's Tribe) eligible to receive Zakat?**
 (A) Yes
 (B) No ✓
 (C) Only disabled could receive it
 (D) Only distant relations of Prophet (Peace be upon him) could receive it
192. **What was the minimum quantity of the dates and grain on which Zakat was collected during early Muslim period?**
 (A) Three wasaq (B) Five wasaq ✓
 (C) Eight wasaq (D) Eleven wasaq
193. **During early Muslim period, a landowner produced 120 wasaqs of wheat from his land which was irrigated from the water of a natural spring. How much was he liable to pay Zakat?**
 (A) Six wasaqs
194. **Who among the great prophets prayed to ALLAH as under, “O our Lord cover (us) with Your Forgiveness – me, my parents and (all) believers on the Day that the Reckoning will be established.”**
 (A) Adam (AS)
 (B) Abraham (AS) ✓
 (C) Moses (AS)
 (D) Yousaf (AS)
195. **The goods meant for trading were:**
 (A) Exempt from Zakat
 (B) Liable to pay Zakat ✓
 (C) Liability of Zakat was on the buyer
 (D) Exempt but subject to a separate Sales Tax
196. **Zakat literally means:**
 (A) Deduction; slicing away
 (B) Growth and nourishment ✓
 (C) Distribution
 (D) Taxation
197. **Which of the following terms has been used in the particular Quranic verses to denote the funds meant to assist eight categories of Zakat beneficiaries?**
 (A) Anfal (B) Amwal
 (C) Anfad ✓ (D) Sadaqat
198. **Payment of Zakat for a Saheb-e-Nisab Muslim is:**
 (A) Just a moral obligation
 (B) Binding religious duty ✓
 (C) Act of voluntary charity
 (D) Community service
199. **In the administration under the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H.), Zakat was levied on:**
 (A) fruits
 (B) grains
 (C) camels
 (D) None of these ✓
200. **Who many times the world Zakat is in Quran?**
 (A) 70 (B) 73
 (C) 98 (D) 82 ✓
201. **How many times the word Zakat with namaz is mentioned in Quran?**
 (A) 32 ✓ (B) 37
 (C) 40 (D) 45
202. **When the complete orders about Zakat were announced?**
 (A) 3 Hijra (B) 9 Hijra ✓
 (C) 4 Hijra (D) 7 Hijra
- *****

Computer / IT

Expected Questions for Coming Exams.

1. Which of the following is not necessary for a stand alone computer?
 (A) RAM (B) Hard Disk
 (C) Operating System
 (D) LAN Card ✓
2. Which among the following is the odd one out?
 (A) RAM (B) ROM
 (C) Cache ✓ (D) Hard Disk
3. What is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent?
 (A) Virus (B) Plagiarism
 (C) Hacking ✓ (D) Breach
4. Hard disk in a computer is a/an ____?
 (A) Output Device (B) Processor
 (C) Software
 (D) Storage Device ✓
5. A set of instructions that operates various parts of the Computer Hardware is called?
 (A) Hardware Manager
 (B) Device
 (C) Software ✓ (D) URL
6. In which year, was the 1st widely-available web browser, Mosaic, released?
 (A) 1993 ✓ (B) 1995
 (C) 1996 (D) 1998
7. The smallest unit of data in a computer is:
 (A) Bit ✓ (B) Kilobit
 (C) Terabyte (D) Byte
8. "Digital Computer" was invented by:
 (A) Howard Aiken ✓
 (B) Vannevor Bush
 (C) John Harrison
 (D) M.R. Bissel
9. Which is the biggest company of the computer software in the world?
 (A) MSN (B) Google
 (C) Yahoo (D) Microsoft ✓
10. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the:
 (A) Recycle Bin ✓
11. Software programme that controls a place of hardware is called:
 (A) Control Panel (B) Driver ✓
 (C) Messenger (D) Browser
12. A programme used to view World Wide Web (WWW) pages, such as Google, Yahoo and Internet Explorer is called:
 (A) Messenger (B) Internet
 (C) Operating System
 (D) Browser ✓
13. In computer system, word "BOOT" is used for:
 (A) To exit opened software
 (B) To start up a software
 (C) To shutdown system
 (D) To start a computer ✓
14. Windows 2007 is a(an):
 (A) Application Software
 (B) Word Processor
 (C) Operating System ✓
 (D) None of these
15. URL is an abbreviation of:
 (A) Uniform Resource Locator ✓
 (B) Uniform Room Locator
 (C) Universal Resource Locator
 (D) Universal Room Locator
16. In computer system, word 'BOOT' is used for:
 (A) To start a computer ✓
 (B) To exit opened software
 (C) To start up a software
 (D) To shutdown system
17. A collection of computers that are connected together is called:
 (A) Group (B) Meeting
 (C) Network ✓ (D) Team
18. In a computer, the keyboard is used as a(n) _____ device.
 (A) Input ✓ (B) Charging
 (C) Output (D) Printing
19. Which device is required for internet connection?
 (B) My Computer
 (C) My Network Places
 (D) Internet Explorer

20. (A) NIC Card (B) CD Drive
(C) Modem ✓ (D) Mouse
A normal CD-ROM can usually store upto _____ data.
21. (A) 680 GB (B) 680 KB
(C) 680 Bytes (D) 680 MB ✓
Which of the following is not an operating system?
22. (A) Oracle (B) DOS
(C) Linux ✓ (D) Windows
To create a table of columns and rows for mathematical calculation or statistical representation, which programme is used?
23. (A) Auto CAD (B) Excel ✓
(C) Word Pad (D) Word Perfect
Hard copy of document is:
24. (A) Save copy (B) Scanned copy
(C) Print out ✓ (D) Display copy
Internet is:
25. (A) Display System
(B) Network of Networks ✓
(C) Scanning Technology
(D) Search Engine
_____ is done to protect data and passwords.
26. (A) Verification (B) Authentication
(C) Encryption ✓ (D) Authorization
WWW stands for _____
27. (A) Wrestling & Wildlife Web
(B) World Wrestling Web
(C) World Wildlife Web
(D) Worldwide web ✓
Small files that are deposited on user's hard drive when they visit a website are best described as:
28. (A) Trackers (B) Cookies ✓
(C) Profiles (D) Codes
The browsers _____ keep a list of web pages you have visited in the current session.
29. (A) Trail (B) Cache ✓
(C) Favorites (D) History
A _____ certificate is a notice that guarantees a user or a website is legitimate.
30. (A) Digital ✓ (B) Protected
(C) Secure (D) Assigned
Measuring unit of capacity of a hard disk to save data is:
31. (A) Watt (B) GB ✓
(C) Newton (D) Ghz
31. What are three most popular social networking websites today?
(A) Zorpia, Netlog, Habbo
(B) Facebook, Bebo, Blogster
(C) Facebook, Myspace, Twitter ✓
(D) Google, Yahoo, Bing
32. In MS Word, shortcut 'Shift+Delete' is used to:
(A) Create a shortcut to selected item
(B) Copy the selected item
(C) Rename the selected item
(D) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in recycle bin ✓
33. From which menu, you can insert the Header and Footer?
(A) Insert Menu ✓ (B) View Menu
(C) Tools Menu (D) Format Menu
34. Which of the following is not a search engine?
(A) Yahoo.com (B) Altavista.com
(C) Facebook.com ✓
(D) Google.com
35. Which of the following is correct form of an email address?
(A) ppsc@punjab.gov.pk ✓
(B) Punjab.gov.pk@ppsc
(C) ppsc@http://www.punjab.gov.pk
(D) Ppsc: Punjab.com
36. Within a browser, what does a 'Home' do?
(A) Displays the content of your designated start page ✓
(B) Enters your home address into text box
(C) Takes you to the previously visited site
(D) Adds your email address to your email message
37. Which of the following is a URL?
(A) www.yahoo.com ✓
(B) Searchinternet.net
(C) Internet Explorer
(D) Netscape
38. When you friend someone on a social networking site, what does this allow him to see?
(A) Nothing, the same as everyone else
(B) He can see all of things you put on private so only friends can see
(C) He can see just your picture ✓
(D) A and C
39. Who is the founder of the social media network "Facebook"?
(A) Steve Wozniak

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40. (B) Bill Gates
(C) Steve Jobs
(D) Mark Zuckerberg ✓
The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is:
(A) 2 and 2 (B) 2 and 1
(C) 1 and 2 (D) 1 and 1 ✓
41. What is the smallest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(A) 12 (B) 8 ✓
(C) 10 (D) 6
42. What is the largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(A) 78 (B) 72 ✓
(C) 75 (D) 68
43. Selecting text means selecting _____.
(A) A word
(B) An entire sentence
(C) Whole document ✓
(D) None of these
44. Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS Word?
(A) Ctrl + Enter
(B) Enter key ✓
(C) Shift + Enter
(D) Down cursor key
45. Which of the following is a graphic solution for processor?
(A) Clip Art ✓ (B) Word Art
(C) Drop Cap (D) None of these
46. The most widely used internet search engine in the world is:
(A) MSN (B) Google ✓
(C) Yahoo (D) YouTube
47. Any crime that involves a computer and internet is:
(A) Organized Crime
(B) Cyber Crime ✓
(C) Professional Crime
(D) Social Crime
48. The use of computer is attractive because of its:
(A) Accuracy
(B) Reliability
(C) Speed
(D) All of the above ✓
49. A computer mainly consists of electronic:
(A) Parts (B) Devices ✓
(C) Chips (D) Circuits
50. Modern computers compared to earlier computers are:
(A) Faster and smaller ✓
51. (B) Larger and stronger
(C) Slower but more reliable
(D) Faster and larger
Find the odd man out.
(A) Coaxial cable
(B) Microwaves ✓
(C) Optical fiber
(D) Twisted pair wire
52. To have your macro available to all new documents you create, store it in:
(A) My Documents
(B) Quick Access
(C) The Normal Template ✓
(D) The Macro Gallery
53. To move to the previous cell in a table inserted in a document, press:
(A) The Tab Key (B) Alt + Tab
(C) Shift + Tab ✓ (D) Backspace
54. To get step-by-step instructions as you go through the word mail merge process, use:
(A) A template ✓
(B) The mail merge wizard
(C) The mailing table
(D) A macro
55. A _____ is a major database object used to display information in a printable page format.
(A) Form (B) Query
(C) Report ✓ (D) Table
56. The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is:
(A) 40% (B) 42%
(C) 44% ✓ (D) 46%
57. When inserting a graphic into a worksheet, you could go to cell A1 by pressing:
(A) SHIFT + HOME
(B) CTRL + HOME ✓
(C) ENTER + HOME
(D) ALT + HOME
58. To be compatible with previous versions of Microsoft Word, a Word 2013 document should be saved with this extension:
(A) .docx (B) .doc ✓
(C) .txt (D) .rft
59. Which option displays fill color in alternate rows in an Excel Table?
(A) Banded Rows ✓ (B) First Row
(C) Last Row (D) Filled Rows
60. What function displays row data in a

61. column or column data in a row?
 (A) Hyperlink (B) Index
 (C) Transpose ✓ (D) Rows
- When typing character search criteria, Excel matches fields based on:
 (A) Alphabetical order ✓
 (B) Capitalization
 (C) Spelling
 (D) Primary records
62. When you insert a picture into a document, the default text wrapping option is:
 (A) Line with text ✓ (B) None
 (C) Tight (D) Square
63. What is the sum of this series 1, 2, 3, 4, ..., 99?
 (A) 1500 (B) 2000
 (C) 2500 (D) 3000 ✓
64. The most common types of storage devices are _____.
 (A) Magnetic ✓ (B) Optical
 (C) Flash (D) Persistent
65. What category of functions is used in this formula? =PMT (C10/12, C8, C9, 1)
 (A) Logical (B) Financial ✓
 (C) Payment (D) Statistical
66. Each sector on a hard drive stores _____ bytes of data.
 (A) 64 (B) 512 ✓
 (C) 1,024 (D) 1 Giga
67. What does an I-beam facilitate?
 (A) Locating text ✓
 (B) Highlighting text
 (C) Dragging and selecting text
 (D) Formatting text
68. An unauthorized user is a network _____ issue.
 (A) Performance ✓
 (B) Reliability
 (C) Security
 (D) All of these
- Which of the following is not a major reason for an email bounce?
 (A) Bad user account name
 (B) Bad domain name
 (C) Stale file handle ✓
 (D) Domain server is down
- When you insert a comment in a document, the comment appears in a:
 (A) New window
 (B) Sidebar
 (C) Balloon ✓
 (D) Sticky note icon

71. Which function automatically totals a column or row of values?
 (A) TOTAL (B) ADD
 (C) SUM ✓ (D) AVG
72. The information inside your table needs to be sorted alphabetically. To do this, you go to:
 (A) Table Tools Design
 (B) Page Layout
 (C) Home tab > Paragraph group
 (D) Table Tools Layout ✓
73. Why might you hide worksheets in a workbook?
 (A) The file is smaller
 (B) The file is larger
 (C) Some data is private ✓
 (D) Some data is formatted
74. User developed instructions for Excel are called:
 (A) Programs (B) Macros ✓
 (C) Procedures (D) All of these
75. What term describes a picture that has been resized by a percentage?
 (A) Cropped (B) Flipped
 (C) Stretched (D) Scaled ✓
76. How can words be separated in a range name?
 (A) With a space (B) With a comma
 (C) With a period ✓ (D) With a colon
77. A word template stores common document:
 (A) Content (B) Structure ✓
 (C) Style (D) Theme
78. In which view does a page break appear as a black dashed line on the screen?
 (A) Normal ✓
 (B) Page Break Preview
 (C) Page Layout
 (D) Custom
79. If the code for JAVA is LCXC, what is the code for BASIC?
 (A) CBJTD (B) DCUKE ✓
 (C) EDVLF (D) FEWMG
80. For what can you use Outlook Tasks?
 (A) Manage client data
 (B) Send and receive email
 (C) Schedule appointments and meetings
 (D) Manage to do items ✓
81. What Do-while is an _____ loop.
 (A) Entry control (B) Exit control ✓
 (C) Entry enrolled (D) None of these
82. What should follow the sheet name in a 3-D formula?

- (A) Colon
(B) Parentheses
(C) Period
(D) Exclamation point ✓
83. Excel would evaluate the formula, =2010/58, and return this answer.
(A) 5 (B) 6.25
(C) 320 ✓ (D) 232
84. What do you see if you hover the mouse over a chart object?
(A) Key Tip (B) ScreenTip ✓
(C) Chart Tip (D) Chart Key
85. Afzal mixed 40% kerosene solution to 25% kerosene solution hence obtaining 30% kerosene solution. In what ratio were the both solutions mixed?
(A) 3:1 (B) 2:3
(C) 2:1 ✓ (D) 3:2
86. Protecting a worksheet means:
(A) No cell in a worksheet can be changed
(B) Saving the workbook in a hidden folder
(C) No additional change can be made to a worksheet
(D) To lock cells in the worksheet so that a user cannot inadvertently change them ✓
87. A driver drives 8 km South then 6 km W, and 2 km S again. She then drives 3 km E to avoid a traffic jam before driving 6 km N. How many kilometers is she from her starting point?
(A) 4 (B) 5 ✓
(C) 6 (D) 7
88. Which of the following is reliable communication?
(A) TCP ✓ (B) IP
(C) UDP (D) None of these
89. What term describes shaped text?
(A) TextArt (B) TextWord
(C) WordArt ✓ (D) WordText
90. If $ADD = 9$, $BAD = 7$, and $CAD = 8$, what is the value of ADA ?
(A) -3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6 ✓
91. Which of the following will determine your choice of systems software for your computer?
(A) Is the applications software you want to use compatible with it? ✓
(B) Is it expensive?
(C) Is it compatible with your hardware?
(D) Both A and C
92. Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as:
(A) Updating (B) Batching
(C) Sorting ✓ (D) Summarising
93. Before you create labels such as name tags, specify the size by selecting:
(A) Label options ✓ (B) Layout
(C) Format (D) Templates
94. A man buys an item for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the item?
(A) Rs. 1090 (B) Rs. 1160
(C) Rs. 1190 ✓ (D) Rs. 1202
95. In a Rich Text content control field, the text:
(A) Can be formatted ✓
(B) Cannot be formatted
(C) Is limited to lowercase
(D) Cannot contain space
96. In the formula, = 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 15 ÷ 25/5; Excel computes this first.
(A) 10 ÷ 5 (B) 5 ÷ 15
(C) 2.5/5 ✓ (D) 15 ÷ 25
97. Where is the address of the active cell displayed?
(A) Row heading (B) Status bar
(C) Name box ✓ (D) Formula bar
98. Find odd man out.
(A) Japan (B) China
(C) London ✓ (D) Canada
99. You can evenly adjust spacing in columns and rows by using the Table Tool called:
(A) Equalize (B) Distribute ✓
(C) Mirror (D) Snap to Grid
100. This describes the size, weight and spacing of a character in a Word document:
(A) Font ✓ (B) Typeface
(C) Points (D) Typography
101. When you want to combine cells in any given table row, you:
(A) Merge ✓ (B) Simplify
(C) Join (D) Link
102. There are two different ways to insert content from one application into another—embedding and:
(A) Importing (B) Integrating
(C) Linking ✓ (D) Bookmarking
103. What term describes a feature that gives Excel enhanced capability?
(A) Trend lining
(B) Enhancement bit
(C) Thumbnail

- IB Book Free Download
- (D) Add-in
104. A cube has a volume of 8 cubic meters. If each side is doubled in length, what will its new volume be in cubic meters?
 (A) 16 (B) 32
 (C) 48 (D) 64✓
105. The best tool to use to create a hierarchical flow chart in Word is:
 (A) WordArt (B) Shapes
 (C) SmartArt✓ (D) Tables
106. A combination of instructions and keystrokes that are stored and used in documents is called:
 (A) A shortcut✓ (B) A macro
 (C) A keystroke (D) A function
107. What is the name for a webpage address?
 (A) Directory (B) Domain
 (C) URL✓ (D) Protocol
108. To what does the term "page orientation" refer?
 (A) An application that displays web pages
 (B) Combining two versions of the same document
 (C) Code in a mail merge main document that shows where data will be inserted
 (D) Whether a page is laid out vertically or horizontally✓
109. A _____ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.
 (A) MAN
 (B) LAN✓
 (C) WAN
 (D) None of the above
110. Which is NOT a method of creating a table in MS Access?
 (A) Datasheet View (B) Design View
 (C) Layout View✓ (D) Template
111. When you are working on a document, Word automatically saves your document:
 (A) Every 10 minutes✓
 (B) Every 10 seconds
 (C) When you close the document
 (D) When you close the application
112. Where does Word insert a table of contents?
 (A) On the first page of the report
 (B) After the cover page
 (C) At the insertion point
 (D) Before the document title✓
113. When the Reviewing pane is open, the title of that pane is:
 (A) Comments (B) Revisions✓
 (C) Edits (D) Changes
114. Connections to the Internet using a phone line and a modem are called _____ connections.
 (A) Broadband (B) Dish
 (C) Digital (D) Dial-up✓
115. Your _____ files store various versions of running programs.
 (A) Cache (B) Memory
 (C) Temp✓ (D) Static
116. The rules that dictate how the various parts of a formula are written in a table and elsewhere are called:
 (A) Structure (B) Functions
 (C) Exponents (D) Syntax✓
117. _____ is a technique that is used to send more than one call over a single line?
 (A) Digitizing (B) Duplexing
 (C) Multiplexing✓ (D) Streaming
118. What is the background for a chart called?
 (A) Chart area✓ (B) Chart grid
 (C) Legend area (D) Plot grid
119. What dialog box allows you to change a field name in a PivotTable?
 (A) Field Options (B) Field Pane
 (C) Field Settings✓ (D) Field Structure
120. What is synonym for Contradict?
 (A) Predict
 (B) To Support
 (C) External
 (D) To oppose by words✓
121. The sort command of the data menu provides this capability:
 (A) Multiple-row
 (B) Multiple-column✓
 (C) Multiple-field
 (D) Multiple-table
122. You want to create a built-in cover page for your report. You go to the:
 (A) Page layout tab
 (B) Insert tab✓
 (C) Reference tab
 (D) Themes menu
123. Which view shows margins and the rulers?
 (A) Normal
 (B) Page layout✓
 (C) Page setup
 (D) Review

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124. Data that is copied from an application is stored in the:
 (A) Driver (B) Clipboard✓
 (C) Terminal (D) Prompt
125. Data communication requires:
 (A) Sender (B) Receiver
 (C) Transmission medium (D) All of these✓
126. From what location are the 1st computer instructions available on boot up?
 (A) ROM BIOS✓ (B) CPU
 (C) boot.ini (D) CONFIG.SYS
127. If Excel disables and notifies you about a macro, how can you enable the macro?
 (A) Click the option on the View tab
 (B) Click the Macros button on the Developer tab
 (C) Click the option in the security message panel✓
 (D) Close and reopen the workbook exclusively
128. What is the binary value of 200?
 (A) 10010110 (B) 11010110
 (C) 10110110 (D) 11001000✓
129. To open a template in Word, first go to File and:
 (A) Click New✓ (B) Click Display
 (C) Click Open (D) Click Search
130. A social security number or a telephone number is considered to be this type of entry in a worksheet:
 (A) Numeric (B) Text✓
 (C) Value (D) Formula
131. Which of the following functions is a database function?
 (A) DSUM (B) DGLAZE
 (C) DPART✓ (D) DGROUP
132. A word template stores common document:
 (A) Content (B) Structure✓
 (C) Style (D) Theme
133. Which of the following is fastest?
 (A) Hard disk (B) Registers
 (C) RAM (D) Cache✓
134. What is the name for a webpage address?
 (A) Directory (B) Domain✓
 (C) URL (D) Protocol
135. What is the shortcut to change the font?
 (A) Ctrl+F (B) Alt+Ctrl+F
 (C) Shift+Alt+F (D) Ctrl+Shift+F✓
136. Which of the following data types automatically generates a consecutive number?
 (A) Auto number✓ (B) Memo
 (C) Number (D) Text
137. The three parts of an IF function are separated by _____.
 (A) Dashes (B) Asterisks
 (C) Semicolons (D) Commas✓
138. Which alignment choice spreads the data across the width of the cell?
 (A) Center (B) Distributed
 (C) Justify✓ (D) Indent
139. The _____ interface transmits one bit at a time.
 (A) Parallel (B) SCSI
 (C) Serial✓ (D) FireWire
140. The inner core of an optic fiber is _____ in composition.
 (A) Glass or plastic✓
 (B) Copper
 (C) Bimetallic
 (D) Liquid
141. In Microsoft Power Point, the following will not advance the slides in a slide show view?
 (A) The space bar
 (B) The mouse button
 (C) The enter key
 (D) Esc key✓
142. The following are examples of data types EXCEPT:
 (A) Functions✓ (B) Sound
 (C) Video (D) Text
143. What is the filename extension for an Outlook data file?
 (A) RTF (B) PST✓
 (C) DAT (D) XLS
144. You can modify alignment, line spacing, and paragraph spacing in the:
 (A) Layout Menu
 (B) Paragraph dialog box✓
 (C) Format tab
 (D) Styles group
145. Smallest unit for memory is:
 (A) Bit✓ (B) Byte
 (C) Character (D) Word
146. There are two methods you can use to move text-cut and paste or:
 (A) Move and copy
 (B) Select and shift
 (C) Highlight and place
 (D) Drag and drop✓
147. Which of these arithmetic operators

- takes the highest precedence?
 (A) < (lesser than)
 (B) > (greater than)
 (C) / (division)
 (D) ^ (exponentiation) ✓
148. What does HTML mean?
 (A) High Top Math Level
 (B) Hyper True Math Language
 (C) Hyper Text Markup Language ✓
 (D) Hyper Text Memory Language
149. In a laser printer, the _____ transfers the image to the paper.
 (A) Laser
 (B) Roller
 (C) Toner
 (D) Drum ✓
150. There are _____ bits in one byte.
 (A) 4
 (B) 8 ✓
 (C) 16
 (D) 32
151. Use the _____ button to reverse your last change.
 (A) Undo ✓
 (B) Cut
 (C) Redo
 (D) Paste
152. To view Word field codes in your document, press:
 (A) Alt+F9 ✓
 (B) F4
 (C) Shift+V
 (D) Shift+F1
153. What is defined by the handout master?
 (A) Slide formatting
 (B) Layout of audience handout notes ✓
 (C) Handout content formatting for Microsoft word export
 (D) None of these
154. Indentation is a?
 (A) Left margin
 (B) Right margin
 (C) Left space of paragraph ✓
 (D) Top
155. I/O is the short term for:
 (A) Income/Outcome ✓
 (B) Input/Output
 (C) Inner/Outer
 (D) Incoming/Outgoing
156. A file which contains readymade styles that can be used for presentations is called?
 (A) Auto Style ✓
 (B) Template
 (C) Wizard
 (D) Pre-formatting
157. A message with replies on a newsgroup is often called a _____.
 (A) Post
 (B) List
 (C) Thread ✓
 (D) Comment
158. In MS Word, shortcut key CTRL+W is used to?
 (A) Open the print dialog box

- (B) Update the current web page
 (C) Close the current window ✓
 (D) None of these
159. GUI stands for which of the following?
 (A) Graphic User Interface ✓
 (B) Graphical User Interface
 (C) Graphical User Interfaces
 (D) Graphs Under Interplay
160. What is a web browser?
 (A) A program that can display a web page
 (B) A program used to view html documents
 (C) It enables user to access the resources of internet
 (D) All of these ✓
161. Drive access time is measured in _____.
 (A) Nanoseconds
 (B) Milliseconds ✓
 (C) Microseconds
 (D) Picoseconds
162. Which of the following protocol is used to access web pages on World Wide Web?
 (A) TCP/IP
 (B) Gopher
 (C) HTTP ✓
 (D) HTML
163. Microsoft PowerPoint is a:
 (A) Database program
 (B) Spreadsheet program ✓
 (C) Presentation program
 (D) Word processing program
164. Changing to newer, usually more powerful or sophisticated versions of hardware components, is termed:
 (A) Expansion
 (B) Plug-and-play
 (C) Upgrading ✓
 (D) Upsizing
165. What is the function of print manager?
 (A) Print queue
 (B) Print cancel
 (C) Print stop
 (D) All of these ✓
166. In Microsoft PowerPoint, to add a header or footer to your handout, you can use:
 (A) The title master
 (B) The handout master ✓
 (C) The slide master
 (D) Text
167. In Microsoft Power, Point, two kinds of sound effects files that can be added to the presentation are?
 (A) .wav files and .mid files ✓
 (B) .wav files and .gif files
 (C) .wav files and .jpg files
 (D) .jpg files and .gif files
168. Which of the following terms refers to the ability of a computer to automatically

- configure a new hardware component that is added to it?
 (A) Formatting
 (B) Multiprocessing
 (C) Multiprogramming
 (D) Plug-and-play✓
169. The default font for Microsoft word is:
 (A) Times New Roman
 (B) Calibri✓
 (C) Verdana
 (D) Helvetica
170. You can customize all of your documents' properties in the:
 (A) Preview Window
 (B) Options Menu
 (C) Page Layout Tab
 (D) Backstage View✓
171. What does the AVERAGE function calculate for a range of cells?
 (A) Mean✓ (B) Sum
 (C) Median (D) Mode
172. Which of the following is a spreadsheet?
 (A) MS Excel✓ (B) MS Outlook
 (C) MS PowerPoint (D) MS Word
173. What property works with the Protect Sheet commands?
 (A) Locked✓ (B) Property
 (C) Protection (D) Thumbnails
174. The browser's _____ keeps a list of web pages you have visited during the current session.
 (A) History (B) Cache
 (C) Favorites✓ (D) Trail
175. DNS refers to?
 (A) Data Number Sequence
 (B) Digital Network Service
 (C) Domain Name Service✓
 (D) Disk Numbering System
176. Which option in the Find/Replace dialog box makes a search task case-sensitive?
 (A) Match strings (B) Match case✓
 (C) String sensitive (D) Case sensitive
177. To place a sound into a Word document, you would use the _____ feature of Windows.
 (A) OLE✓
 (B) Clipboard
 (C) Paste
 (D) Task Switching
178. A virus that replicates itself is called _____
 (A) Bug (B) Worm✓
 (C) Vaccine (D) Trojan Horse
179. To automatically insert the last date a document was saved, add:
 (A) A Word Field✓ (B) A data field.
 (C) A numeric field (D) A function
180. A drive that can be removed or inserted while the computer is running is said to be _____.
 (A) Robust
 (B) Dynamic
 (C) Hot swappable✓
 (D) SCSI
181. Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS-Word?
 (A) Down Cursor Key
 (B) Enter Key✓
 (C) Shift + Enter
 (D) Ctrl+Enter
182. A(n) _____ query locates data from one or more tables.
 (A) Select (B) Summary
 (C) Parameter✓ (D) Action
183. To add an internal card to a computer, it must have an open _____.
 (A) Expansion slot✓ (B) Bay
 (C) Bus (D) USB Port
184. Which function removes the decimal portion of a value?
 (A) CUTOFF (B) ROUNDUP
 (C) TRUNC✓ (D) TRIM
185. Data that is copied from an application is stored in the _____.
 (A) Driver (B) Clipboard✓
 (C) Terminal (D) Prompt
186. A combination of instructions and keystrokes that are stored and used in documents is called:
 (A) A shortcut (B) A macro✓
 (C) A keystroke (D) A function
187. Where is the address of the active cell displayed?
 (A) Row heading (B) Status bar
 (C) Name box✓ (D) Formula bar
189. Which term best describes Outlook?
 (A) Database manager
 (B) Messaging client✓
 (C) Presentation client
 (D) Spreadsheet manager
190. _____ memory loses its content, when power is lost.
 (A) Non-volatile (B) Random✓
 (C) Static (D) ROM
191. To send email to a large group at one time, a _____ can be used.

- 192. (A) Listserv (B) Group Mail server
The first part of a complete URL is the needed to access the web resource.
(A) Address (B) Name
(C) Location (D) Protocol✓
- 193. What is a motion path?
(A) A type of animation entrance effect
(B) A method of advancing slides
(C) A method of moving items on a slide✓
(D) All of these
- 194. Which of the following represents one billion characters?
(A) Byte (B) Gigabyte✓
(C) Kilobyte (D) Megabyte
- 195. Ctrl, Shift and Alt are called _____ keys.
(A) Adjustment (B) Function
(C) Modifier✓ (D) Alphanumeric
- 196. The _____ is the software tool to store or access data.
(A) Table (B) DBMS✓
(C) Query (D) Report
- 197. Free hard-disk space used to extend the capacity of RAM is termed:
(A) Cache
(B) Flash memory
(C) ROM
(D) Virtual memory✓
- 198. Using Find command in Word, we can search?
(A) Characters
(B) Formats
(C) Symbols
(D) Both A and C✓
- 199. The dots that run from a table of contents entry to the page number are called:
(A) A leader✓ (B) An outline
(C) A gutter (D) A connector
- 200. The unique identifier that is used when a Word form is connected to a database is called:
(A) A label (B) An identifier
(C) A sig. (D) A tag✓
- 201. This is the part of the computer system that one can touch:
(A) Hardware✓ (B) Data
(C) Software (D) Input
- 202. An IPv4 address consists of _____ bits.
(A) 4 (B) 8

- 203. (C) 32 (D) 64
If you have sent an email message, what folder would you access to resend it?
(A) Drafts (B) Inbox
(C) Outbox (D) Sent items✓
- 204. Which of the following keystrokes updates a bibliography field?
(A) F3 (B) F5
(C) F7 (D) F9✓
- 205. Your _____ files store various versions of running programs.
(A) Cache (B) Memory
(C) Temp✓ (D) Static
- 206. Which of the following is not an example of a pointing device?
(A) Barcode reader✓
(B) Mouse
(C) Pointing stick
(D) Touchpad
- 207. _____ cable consists of an inner copper core and a second conducting outer sheath.
(A) Twisted-pair
(B) Coaxial✓
(C) Fiber-optic
(D) Shielded twisted-pair
- 208. Software mistakes during coding are known as?
(A) Errors (B) Failures
(C) Bugs✓ (D) Defects
- 209. A _____ is a major database object used to display information in a printable page format.
(A) Form (B) Query
(C) Report✓ (D) Table
- 210. All computers must have:
(A) Operating System✓
(B) Keyboard
(C) Word Processor
(D) Printer attached
- 211. Paint programs keep track of every _____ placed on the screen.
(A) Image (B) Object
(C) Pixel✓ (D) Color
- 212. Which of the following commands enables users to set slide timings?
(A) Set up Show
(B) Slide Transition✓
(C) Rehearse Timings
(D) Custom Animation
- 213. A television broadcast is an example of _____ transmission.
(A) Simplex✓ (B) Half-duplex

214. Which topology requires a central controller or hub?
 (C) Full-duplex (D) Automatic
 (A) Mesh (B) Star✓
 (C) Bus (D) Ring
215. In Microsoft PowerPoint, in order to see all the slides on one screen use:
 (A) View, Slide, Sorter✓
 (B) View, Slide
 (C) View, Master
 (D) View, Slide show
216. Which function automatically totals a column or row of values?
 (A) TOTAL (B) ADD
 (C) SUM✓ (D) AVG
217. To _____ text, you select it, hold down the mouse button, and move the mouse.
 (A) Cut (B) Draw
 (C) Paste (D) Drag✓
218. This feature recognizes and corrects commonly misspelled words.
 (A) AutoComplete (B) AutoFormat
 (C) AutoCorrect✓ (D) Spell Check
219. Another word for pointer is _____.
 (A) Pixel (B) Cursor✓
 (C) Point (D) Monochrome
230. A word in a web page that, when clicked, opens another document:
 (A) URL (B) Hyperlink✓
 (C) Reference (D) Anchor
231. To move to the end of a line of text, press the _____ key.
 (A) Page up (B) Any
 (C) Enter (D) End✓
232. This will eliminate gaps in justified text in a Word document:
 (A) Hyphenation✓ (B) Hanging indents
 (C) Pagination (D) Cross-referencing
233. Which of the following protocols provides email facility among different hosts?
 (A) FTP (B) SMTP✓
 (C) HTTP (D) TELNET
234. Which of the following features determines how the contents of a cell are positioned in the cell?
 (A) AutoComplete
 (B) Cell Alignment
 (C) Format✓
 (D) Pick from List
235. You want to create a built-in cover page for your report. You go to the:
 (A) Page Layout tab
- (B) Insert tab✓
 (C) References tab
 (D) Themes menu
236. In Microsoft PowerPoint, the best place to find animated images for your presentation is:
 (A) Microsoft Online
 (B) PowerPoint tools and ins
 (C) Word Clipart✓
 (D) All of these
237. How are font sizes specified?
 (A) Pixels (B) Spaces
 (C) Points✓ (D) Picas
238. Which mathematical operator is represented by an asterisk (*)?
 (A) Exponentiation
 (B) Addition
 (C) Subtraction
 (D) Multiplication✓
239. Which of the following memory is non-volatile?
 (A) RAM (B) ROM✓
 (C) DRAM (D) SDRAM
240. CBT stands for?
 (A) Computer Based Testing✓
 (B) Computer Based Trade
 (C) Certificate Based Training
 (D) City of Big Towers
241. Objects on the slide that hold text are called?
 (A) Place holders✓
 (B) Object holders
 (C) Auto layout
 (D) Text holders
242. Reusable optical storage will typically have the acronym _____.
 (A) CD (B) RW✓
 (C) DVD (D) ROM
243. DVD stands for:
 (A) Demo Vehicle Disc
 (B) Dynamic Vehicle Disc
 (C) Dynamic Vehicle Demo
 (D) Dynamic Versatile Disc✓
244. What is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent?
 (A) Virus (B) Plagiarism
 (C) Hacking✓ (D) Blackberry
245. One kilobyte is equal to _____ bytes.
 (A) 100 (B) 1400
 (C) 1000✓ (D) 1200

246. URL stands for _____.
 (A) The title of the web page
 (B) The title of memory card
 (C) The World Wide Web
 (D) **Universal Resource Locator**✓
247. Which of the following are the extensions of a graphics file?
 (A) JPEG (B) GIF
 (C) BMP (D) **All of them**✓
248. Which kind of memory is the first to activate when the computer is activated?
 (A) BIOS (B) **RAM**✓
 (C) ROM (D) UPS
249. HTTP stands for _____.
 (A) **Hyper Text Transfer Protocol**✓
 (B) Hyper Text Transfer Program
 (C) Hyper-level Text of Transfer Program
 (D) None of them
250. Information technology first started in _____.
 (A) 1940 (B) **1942**✓
 (C) 1920 (D) 1948
251. The 'Bat' extension is usually used for kind of files:
 (A) System files (B) Main files
 (C) **Back up files**✓ (D) Graphic files
252. A DNS translates a domain name into _____.
 (A) **IP**✓ (B) Hex
 (C) Binary (D) URL
253. Which of the following is the section of a hard disk?
 (A) **Partition**✓ (B) Room
 (C) File (D) RAM
254. In analog computers, numbers are represented by magnitudes of _____ quantities.
 (A) **Physical**✓ (B) Mathematical
 (C) Mechanical (D) Chemical
255. Programmes written to make computer function in a desired way are called:
 (A) Instructions (B) **Software**✓
 (C) Pacts (D) Codes
256. A computer derives its basic strength from:
 (A) Speed (B) **Memory**✓
 (C) Accuracy (D) All of the above
257. A computer cannot do anything without:
 (A) Output device (B) Programme
 (C) Input device (D) **Memory**✓
258. A computer consists mainly of electronic:
 (A) Chips (B) Parts
- (C) **Devices**✓ (D) Circuits
259. Who developed Computer Operating System "Windows"?
 (A) Carlos Slim (B) Warren Buffet
 (C) **Bill Gates**✓ (D) Steve Jobs
260. Steve Jobs earned fame during his association with:
 (A) **Apple**✓ (B) Dell
 (C) Intel (D) Microsoft
261. Who is the founder of social media network Facebook?
 (A) Bill Gates (B) Steve Jobs
 (C) Steve Wozniak
 (D) **Mark Zuckerberg**✓
262. _____ is an input device.
 (A) Speaker (B) Printer
 (C) Plotter (D) **Mouse**✓
263. _____ is an output device.
 (A) Joystick (B) **Monitor**✓
 (C) Keyboard (D) Scanner
264. _____ is a processor.
 (A) RAM (B) Modem
 (C) **Pentium**✓ (D) ROM
265. CPU is the abbreviation of:
 (A) Computing Processing Unit
 (B) **Central Processing Unit**✓
 (C) Computer Processing Use
 (D) Computer Processing Unit
266. The display device on a computer, similar to a television screen is called:
 (A) Motherboard (B) **Monitor**✓
 (C) Laptop (D) Microprocessor
267. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a/an:
 (A) Interpreter (B) Simulator
 (C) Commander (D) **Compiler**✓
268. In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of this board?
 (A) Main board
 (B) Circuit board
 (C) **Motherboard**✓
 (D) Memory board
269. The system of a personal computer typically contains all of the following except:
 (A) Microprocessor (B) **Modem**✓
 (C) Disk controller (D) Serial interface

Basic Mathematics/Arithmetics

Expected Questions for the Coming Exams.

- Mr. and Mrs. Sajjad have seven daughters. Each daughter has one brother. What is the total number of persons in the family?
(A) 14 (B) 10✓
(C) 15 (D) 12
- If five cars are parked bumper to bumper, how many bumpers are touching each other?
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 8✓ (D) 10
- If Asif is standing in a queue in such a way that he is sixth in the queue from either side, then how many people are there in the queue?
(A) 11✓ (B) 9
(C) 12 (D) 14
- Find the value of $\frac{53}{1000}$.
(A) 0.53 (B) 5.3
(C) 0.053✓ (D) 0.0053
- If 25 toys cost 500, what would be the cost of 75 toys?
(A) 2000 (B) 1500✓
(C) 1200 (D) 1700
- Find the missing numbers in the following number series:
1 3 3 5 6 7 7 _____
(A) 8 8 (B) 10 10
(C) 9 9✓ (D) None of these
- Find the missing number in the series:
60 59 57 54 50 _____
(A) 45✓ (B) 47
(C) 44 (D) 43
- A speed of 45 km per hour is the same as:
(A) 15 m/s (B) 12 m/s
(C) 12.5 m/s✓ (D) 13 m/s
- A rectangular room is 6m long, 5m wide and 4m high. What is the total volume of

- the room in cubic meters?
(A) 24 (B) 30
(C) 120✓ (D) 240
- 367 is how much below 400?
(A) 31 (B) 33✓
(C) 35 (D) 32
- Multiply: $9.5 \times 4 =$ _____
(A) 39 (B) 36
(C) 38✓ (D) 37
- Divide: $340 \div 50 =$ _____
(A) 6.4 (B) 6.8✓
(C) 6.7 (D) 6.9
- What comes next in this sequence? 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, _____
(A) 16✓ (B) 17
(C) 18 (D) 15
- $99 + 77 + 55 + 33 + 11 =$ _____
(A) 275✓ (B) 273
(C) 274 (D) 272
- Find the value of $\sqrt{1\frac{9}{16}}$.
(A) $\frac{3}{4}$ ✓ (B) $1\frac{3}{4}$
(C) $1\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $1\frac{5}{4}$
- If 25 toys cost 500, what would be the cost of 75 toys?
(A) 1700 (B) 2000
(C) 1500✓ (D) 1200
- Find the missing numbers in the following number series:
"13 3 5 5 7 7 _____"
(A) 9 9 (B) 8 8
(C) 10 10✓ (D) None of these
- Find the missing number in the series:
60 59 57 54 50 _____
(A) 43 (B) 45✓
(C) 47 (D) 44

19. A man walks 3 km to his East then turns left and walks 3 km towards North then turns left and walks 3 km towards West. Indicate the correct direction in which he is in relation to his starting point.
 (A) North (B) East
 (C) West✓ (D) South
20. A rectangular room is 6m long, 5m wide and 4m high. What is the total volume of the room in cubic metres?
 (A) 240 (B) 24
 (C) 30 (D) 120✓
21. In one kilometer race, A beats B by 28 meters or 7 seconds. Find out the time taken by A to finish the race.
 (A) 4 mins 20 secs
 (B) 4 mins 3 secs✓
 (C) 3 min 4 secs
 (D) 5 mins
22. Imran made a profit of 20 percent in the first year. Next year, he had a loss of 25 percent on the capital he had at the beginning of second year. What was his overall loss?
 (A) No loss (B) 12 percent
 (C) 10 percent (D) 5 percent✓
23. Rashid buys 3 books for Rs. 16 each and four books for Rs. 23 each. What will be the average price of the books?
 (A) 24 (B) 18
 (C) 20✓ (D) 22
24. $888 \div 0.8 \times 8 = ?$
 (A) 88.80 (B) 8880✓
 (C) 8007 (D) 8800
25. A student gets 60, 50 and 90 marks out of 100 in English, Physics and Economics respectively. He needs 72% to get a scholarship. How many marks does he need to get in his final paper Maths to obtain overall 72% marks?
 (A) 88✓ (B) 82
 (C) 84 (D) 86
26. How many numbers between 200 and 500 are divisible by 13?
 (A) 32 (B) 17
 (C) 15 (D) 60✓
27. The first five multiples of 17 are:
 (A) 0, 1, 17, 34, 51
 (B) 17, 34, 51, 68, 85✓
 (C) 38, 57, 76, 95, 114
 (D) None of these
28. The number which is divisible by 7 but not by 14 is:
 (A) 21✓ (B) 12
 (C) 71 (D) None of these
29. The total number of even prime numbers is:
 (A) 0 (B) 1✓
 (C) 2 (D) None of these
30. The least prime number is:
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) 2✓ (D) 3
31. If day before yesterday was Saturday, then day after tomorrow will be:
 (A) Friday (B) Tuesday
 (C) Wednesday (D) Thursday✓
32. The least number which when divided by 35, leaves remainder of 25; when divided by 45 leaves a remainder of 35 and when divided by 55 leaves 45 as remainder, is:
 (A) 3455✓ (B) 3465
 (C) 3475 (D) 10
33. Watt is the unit to measure:
 (A) Air Pressure (B) Water
 (C) Rain water (D) Electricity✓
34. Add: $46 + 37 + 29 + 5 + 14 + 33 =$ _____
 (A) 160 (B) 173
 (C) 164 (D) 163✓
35. Add: $33 + 8 + 27 + 13 + 48 + 10 =$ _____
 (A) 131 (B) 139✓
 (C) 149 (D) 138
36. 425 is how much above 400?
 (A) 24 (B) 26
 (C) 27 (D) 25✓
37. 367 is how much below 400?
 (A) 31 (B) 33✓
 (C) 35 (D) 32
38. Multiply: $9.5 \times 4 =$ _____
 (A) 39 (B) 36
 (C) 38✓ (D) 37
39. Multiply: $0.4 \times 710 =$ _____
 (A) 287 (B) 285
 (C) 286 (D) 284✓
40. Divide: $340 \div 50 =$ _____
 (A) 6.4 (B) 6.8✓

41. Divide: $81.04 \div 50 =$ _____
 (A) 1.64 (B) 1.61
 (C) 1.60 (D) 1.62✓
42. What comes next in this sequence? 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, _____
 (A) 16✓ (B) 17
 (C) 18 (D) 15
43. What comes next in this sequence? 5, 10, 20, 40, _____
 (A) 90 (B) 70
 (C) 80✓ (D) 60
44. What comes next in this sequence: 2, 6, 11, 17, _____
 (A) 27 (B) 25
 (C) 26 (D) 24✓
45. What comes next in this sequence: 1, 3, 12, 60, _____
 (A) 380 (B) 320
 (C) 360✓ (D) 340
46. 121 is how much above 100? _____
 (A) 22 (B) 21✓
 (C) 19 (D) 20
47. $27 + 15 + 40 + 8 + 32 + 19 =$ _____
 (A) 142 (B) 140
 (C) 141✓ (D) 139
48. $99 + 77 + 55 + 33 + 11 =$ _____
 (A) 275✓ (B) 273
 (C) 274 (D) 272
49. How many planets revolve around the Sun?
 (A) 9 (B) 7
 (C) 8✓ (D) 6
50. 50 miles is equal to how many kilometres?
 (A) 9 (B) 80✓
 (C) 81 (D) 79
51. $99 \times 4 =$ _____
 (A) 392 (B) 396✓
 (C) 394 (D) 390
52. $40 \times 5.9 =$ _____
 (A) 239 (B) 237
 (C) 278 (D) 236✓
53. $1140 \div 40 =$ _____
 (A) 28.5✓ (B) 21.5
 (C) 27.5 (D) 25.5
54. $300 \div 1.5 =$ _____
 (A) 400 (B) 200✓

55. Which number can replace both the question marks? $2/? = ?/50$.
 (A) 100 (B) 10✓
 (C) 25 (D) 5
56. Complete the series: 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23
 (A) 27, 31 (B) 26, 31
 (C) 27, 30✓ (D) 26, 30
57. If you write down all the numbers from 1-100, how many times would you write 3?
 (A) 21 (B) 19✓
 (C) 20 (D) 18
58. Ali ran around a $\frac{1}{4}$ kilometer jogging track 17 times. How many kilometers did he run?
 (A) $4\frac{3}{4}$ km (B) $4\frac{1}{2}$ km
 (C) $4\frac{1}{4}$ km✓ (D) 4 km
59. Complete the series: 64, 48, 40, 36, 34, _____
 (A) 33✓ (B) 31
 (C) 32 (D) 30
60. A man buys a toy for Rs. 70 after getting a discount of 20%. What was the marked price of the toy?
 (A) Rs. 90 (B) Rs. 56
 (C) Rs. 87.50✓ (D) Rs. 84
61. A history class has 12 boys and 18 girls. Boys are what fraction of the class?
 (A) $\frac{2}{5}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ ✓
 (C) $\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $\frac{3}{5}$
62. 25 students took a test and 4 of them failed. What per cent of them passed the test?
 (A) 84%✓ (B) 80%
 (C) 82% (D) 75%
63. $\frac{3}{1000}$ written as a fraction is?
 (A) 0.003✓ (B) 0.3
 (C) 0.03 (D) 3
64. 18 is 75% of _____.
 (A) 32 (B) 25
 (C) 34 (D) 24✓
65. In a class of 550 students, 42% wish to go to college. How many wish to attend college?
 (A) 252 (B) 210
 (C) 231✓ (D) 200
66. When you divide 0.7 by 10, you get:

67. (A) 0.007 (B) 0.07✓
(C) 70 (D) 7
A toy is sold for Rs. 220, what was the cost if the rate of profit was 10% of the cost?
68. (A) Rs. 210 (B) Rs. 198
(C) Rs. 200✓ (D) Rs. 196
If ten men can do a piece of work in twenty days, how long will it take 8 men to do the job if they work at the same rate?
69. (A) 28 days (B) 22 days
(C) 25 days✓ (D) 21 days
A bag contains 9 KG of sugar which is separated into packages containing 450 grams each. How many such packages can be made?
70. (A) 24 (B) 18
(C) 20✓ (D) 16
 $2\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{14} = ?$
71. (A) $\frac{40}{24}$ (B) $\frac{20}{22}$ ✓
(C) $\frac{50}{42}$ (D) $\frac{21}{20}$
 $\left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{8}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}\right] = ?$
72. (A) $\frac{10}{7}$ (B) $\frac{5}{12}$
(C) $\frac{7}{10}$ ✓ (D) $\frac{35}{32}$
 $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{5}{9} = ?$
73. (A) 3 (B) $\frac{25}{24}$
(C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{3}{2}$ ✓
 $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{5} = ?$
- (A) 3 (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ ✓
74. (C) 1 (D) $\frac{7}{11}$
One billion is equal to:
(A) 100 Thousands✓
(B) 100 Crores
(C) 100 Millions
(D) 100 Lacs
75. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{5} = ?$
(A) 3 (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ ✓
(C) 1 (D) $\frac{7}{11}$
76. $18\frac{1}{6} \div 2\frac{1}{3} = ?$
(A) $7\frac{12}{14}$ ✓ (B) $11\frac{7}{14}$
(C) 36 (D) $4\frac{1}{2}$
77. $3\frac{72}{100}$ written as a fraction is:
(A) 372.00 (B) 37.20
(C) 0.372 (D) 3.72✓
78. When you divide 0.7 by 10, you will get:
(A) 0.007 (B) 0.07✓
(C) 70 (D) 7
79. $0.03 \times 10 = ?$
(A) 0.003 (B) 3
(C) 0.3✓ (D) 30
80. If 10 men can complete a work in 20 days, how long will it take 8 men to do the job if they work at the same rate?
(A) 25 days✓ (B) 18 days
(C) 20 days (D) 16 days
81. Multiply 2438.244 × by 10.
(A) 24382.44✓ (B) 24328.44
(C) 24384.42 (D) 24384.44
82. A doll is sold for Rs. 220.00. What was the cost of doll if rate of profit was 10% of the cost?
(A) Rs. 240.00 (B) Rs. 200.00✓
(C) Rs. 210.00 (D) Rs. 198.00

83. $358.0074 \times 100 = ?$
 (A) 35800.47 (B) 35800.74 ✓
 (C) 38500.47 (D) 35800.00
84. Akbar bought a sweater for Rs.200 and sold it Rs.250. How much profit did Akbar get?
 (A) Rs.50 ✓ (B) Rs.20
 (C) Rs.80 (D) Rs.40
85. The number, whose 20% is 100, is:
 (A) 700 (B) 500 ✓
 (C) 600 (D) 400
86. Salaam bought a pair of shoes for Rs.300 and sold it at Rs.370. How much profit did Salaam get?
 (A) Rs.20 (B) Rs.70 ✓
 (C) Rs.75 (D) Rs.80
87. If 80 men dug 4 holes in 12 months, how many men would be required to dig 6 holes in 4 months?
 (A) 40 men (B) 410 men
 (C) 360 men ✓ (D) 140 men
88. If 15 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days?
 (A) 8 (B) 12 ✓
 (C) 16 (D) 14
89. If 3 men and 6 boys can do a work in 20 days, then 6 men and 8 boys shall take:
 (A) 20 days (B) 8 days
 (C) 9 days (D) 6 days ✓
90. The number, whose 25% is 150, is:
 (A) 900 (B) 700
 (C) 800 (D) 600 ✓
91. If 20 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days?
 (A) 18 men (B) 16 men ✓
 (C) 8 men (D) 4 men
92. Akbar sold his old gun for Rs.900, which he bought for Rs.2500. What is his % loss?
 (A) 15% (B) 82%
 (C) 94% (D) 64% ✓
93. This road is only 50 km long. We covered a distance of 20 km. What percentage of distance have we covered?
 (A) 53% (B) 69%
 (C) 48% (D) 40% ✓
94. Nasir bought a practical copy for Rs.60 and sold it at Rs.40. How much loss did he get?
 (A) Rs.20 ✓ (B) Rs.60
 (C) Rs.40 (D) Rs.600
95. The number, whose 17% is 51, is:
 (A) 210 (B) 100
 (C) 300 ✓ (D) 200
96. Insert the missing number:
 341 (250) 466 282 () 398
 (A) 240 (B) 232 ✓
 (C) 226 (D) 228
97. 20 men can construct a building in 40 days. How long will it take 10 men to do this work?
 (A) 80 days ✓ (B) 60 days
 (C) 70 days (D) 50 days
98. Muhammad Aslam bought a TV for Rs.8000 and sold it at Rs.7000. How much loss did he get?
 (A) Rs.4000 (B) Rs.2000
 (C) Rs.3000 (D) Rs.1000 ✓
99. Which number will come next?
 2, 5, 12, 23, 38, 57, _____
 (A) 84 (B) 76
 (C) 80 ✓ (D) 69
100. Ahmed spend Rs.44,000 to get a motorbike and sold it at Rs. 48,000. Find its percentage of profit.
 (A) 80% (B) 9.09% ✓
 (C) 14% (D) 12%
101. Sohail Khan sold a motorbike for Rs. 80,000 which he bought for Rs. 90,000. What is his % loss?
 (A) 11.11% ✓ (B) 55.51%
 (C) 12.31% (D) 61.40%
102. 8 machines can do a piece of work in 10 days. How long will it take 16 machines to do the work?
 (A) 8 days (B) 5 days ✓
 (C) 6 days (D) 7 days
103. 120 men are used to build huge building for 30 days. How long will it take 80 men to do the same work?
 (A) 40 days (B) 30 days
 (C) 45 days ✓ (D) 35 days
104. $0.26 \div 100 = ?$
 (A) 0.0026 ✓ (B) 0.00026

105. $3 \times 4 \times 5 \div 5 = ?$
 (A) 300 (B) 13
 (C) 12 ✓ (D) 60
106. $30 \div 39.98 = ?$
 (A) 41.28 (B) 40.28
 (C) 42.98 (D) 69.98 ✓
107. 5448 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is
 (A) 4500 (B) 4500 ✓
 (C) 5000 (D) 6000
108. A rectangle has a length of 16cm and a breadth of 3cm. What is its area?
 (A) 19 cm² (B) 48 cm
 (C) 48 cm² ✓ (D) 48 m
109. 30% of 100 is equal to 3% of:
 (A) 750 (B) 2000
 (C) 1000 ✓ (D) 3000
110. Aslam ran around a $\frac{1}{4}$ kilometer track 17 times. How many kilometers did he run?
 (A) $4\frac{3}{4}$ km (B) 4km
 (C) $4\frac{1}{2}$ km (D) $4\frac{1}{4}$ km ✓
111. The degrees in a complete circle are:
 (A) 270° (B) 260°
 (C) 360° ✓ (D) 180°
112. Which shape has four equal sides and right angles?
 (A) Parallelogram (B) Rhombus
 (C) Square ✓ (D) Rectangle
113. Find the square of 35.
 (A) 1215 (B) 1225 ✓
 (C) 1125 (D) 175
114. The square root of $\sqrt{169}$ is:
 (A) 169 (B) 13 ✓
 (C) 84 (D) 43
115. What comes next in the following series?
 64, 48, 40, 36, 34
 (A) 33 ✓ (B) 31
 (C) 32 (D) 30
116. The zoo had some lions and some parrots. The supervisor counted 15 heads and 50 legs. How many lions were there?
 (A) 13 (B) 10 ✓

117. The value of the decimal 0.004 in the fraction of lowest term is:
 (A) $\frac{1}{50}$ (B) $\frac{1}{250}$ ✓
 (C) $\frac{1}{25}$ (D) $\frac{1}{100}$
118. Divide $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = ?$
 (A) 2 (B) $\frac{1}{8}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ (D) $\frac{1}{32}$
119. $\frac{5}{14} \times \frac{7}{10} = ?$
 (A) 6 (B) $\frac{50}{98}$
 (C) $\frac{35}{140}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ ✓
120. The square root of a $\sqrt{729}$ is:
 (A) 43 (B) 27 ✓
 (C) 37 (D) 33
121. If 15 men can manufacture 27 baskets in an hour, how many baskets would 45 men can manufacture in 40 minutes?
 (A) 54 ✓ (B) 35
 (C) 40 (D) 27
122. 18 is 75% of?
 (A) 32 (B) 28
 (C) 34 (D) 24 ✓
123. $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{6} = ?$
 (A) 2 ✓ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (C) 1 (D) $\frac{1}{18}$
124. $\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} = ?$

- (A) $\frac{8}{9}$ (B) $\frac{4}{9}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{8}{81}$ ✓
125. 18 is 75% of which value?
 (A) 20 (B) 24 ✓
 (C) 22 (D) 34
126. What comes next in the series?
 64, 48, 40, 36, 34,
 (A) 30 (B) 32
 (C) 31 (D) 33 ✓
127. A mixture of 17 parts of A, 3 parts of B, and 4 parts of C weigh 72 ounces. How many ounces of substance B are in this mixture?
 (A) 17 (B) 9 ✓
 (C) 12 (D) 3.4
128. There is 1kg and 792g of barrel oil in 2 containers, what will be the quantity if we divide it in 4 boxes?
 (A) 456g (B) 448g ✓
 (C) 580g (D) 360g
129. If 15 men complete a work in 20 days, then 25 men will complete that work in how much days?
 (A) 16 days (B) 15 days
 (C) 14 days (D) 12 days ✓
130. If $3X + 8 = 20$, then what is the value of X?
 (A) 5 (B) 2
 (C) 4 ✓ (D) 3
131. The value of $\frac{0.003 \times 0.45}{0.09}$:
 (A) 15 (B) 0.015 ✓
 (C) 0.15 (D) 1.5
132. A rectangle has a length of 10cm & a perimeter of 30cm. Find the width of the rectangle.
 (A) 20 cm (B) 10 cm
 (C) 15 cm (D) 5 cm ✓
133. $0.26 \div 100 = ?$
 (A) 0.00026 (B) 0.026
 (C) 26 (D) 0.0026 ✓
134. 5448 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is:
 (A) 4500 (B) 5400
 (C) 5000 (D) 6000 ✓
135. A rectangle has a length of 16cm and a

- breadth of 3cm. What is its area?
 (A) 48 cm^2 ✓ (B) 48 cm
 (C) 19 cm^2 (D) 48 m
136. An Arabic class has 12 boys and 18 girls. Boys are what fraction of the class?
 (A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{3}{5}$
 (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ ✓ (D) $\frac{2}{5}$
137. What is the value of the product?
 $\frac{5}{5} \times \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{5}{15} \times \frac{5}{20} \times \frac{5}{25} = ?$
 (A) $\frac{5}{30}$ (B) $\frac{1}{60}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{30}$ (D) $\frac{1}{120}$ ✓
138. If $\frac{3}{11}$ of a number is 22, what is $\frac{6}{11}$ of that number?
 (A) 44 ✓ (B) 12
 (C) 33 (D) 6
139. What is the average of $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{12}$?
 (A) $2\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ (B) $\frac{2}{5}$
 (C) $\frac{5}{8}$ (D) $\frac{7}{5}$
140. The greatest number among the decimals 0.05, 1.05, 0.005 and 0.5 is:
 (A) 1.05 ✓ (B) 0.5
 (C) 0.05 (D) 0.005
141. 3.29×1000 equals to:
 (A) 3290 ✓ (B) 32.9
 (C) 329 (D) .329
142. 38 is 20% of what number?
 (A) 760 (B) 380
 (C) 58 (D) 190 ✓
143. Find the cube root of 64.
 (A) 16 (B) 3
 (C) 4 ✓ (D) 2
144. 148 is divisible by:

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- (A) 17 (B) 21
 (C) 17 (D) 21
145. Which number is divisible by both 4 & 9?
 (A) 8,519 (B) 1,311
 (C) 5,256 ✓ (D) 2,178
146. How many kilometres a motorist travelled from 9:55 a.m to 10:15 a.m at the rate of 40 kilometres per hour?
 (A) 30 (B) 15
 (C) 20 (D) $13\frac{1}{2}$ ✓
147. The number, whose 13% is 52, is:
 (A) 300 (B) 400 ✓
 (C) 500 (D) 900
148. The difference between simple and compound interest on Rs. 1625 for 3 years at 4% per annum in rupees is:
 (A) 7.95 (B) 7.90 ✓
 (C) 7.70 (D) 7.75
149. 40 men can do a work in 25 days. How long it will take 25 men to do the work?
 (A) 50 days (B) 40 days ✓
 (C) 60 days (D) 70 days
150. Which number will come next?
 Series: 1,3,7,15,31,63, _____
 (A) 123 (B) 125
 (C) 127 ✓ (D) 129
151. By selling a fan for Rs. 475, a person loses 5%. To get a gain of 5%, he should sale the fan for:
 (A) Rs. 500 (B) Rs. 525 ✓
 (C) Rs. 535 (D) Rs. 575
152. The enrolment in a certain secondary school was 450 in 1979. By 1980, the enrolment had increased by 16%, what was the enrolment in 1980?
 (A) 512 (B) 518
 (C) 522 ✓ (D) 526
153. Which number will come next?
 5,3,6,2,7,1 _____
 (A) 0 (B) 2
 (C) 8 ✓ (D) 4
154. Ali gained 510 marks in matriculation examination. What percentage of marks did he gain?
 (A) 60% ✓ (B) 57%
 (C) 71% (D) 73%

155. The ratio of 2kg and 25gm is:
 (A) 8 : 1 ✓ (B) 1 : 125
 (C) 1 : 8 (D) 125 : 1
156. The ratio of 250 ml and 8l is:
 (A) 2 : 7 (B) 1 : 32 ✓
 (C) 1 : 16 (D) 16 : 1
157. Income of a company doubles after every one year. If the initial income was Rs. 4 lakhs, what would be the income after 5 years?
 (A) Rs. 3.75 Crores
 (B) Rs. 2.25 Crores
 (C) Rs. 3.25 Crores
 (D) Rs. 1.28 Crores ✓
158. The total monthly salary of 4 men and 2 women is Rs. 46000. If a woman earns Rs. 500 more than a man, what is the monthly salary of a woman?
 (A) Rs. 9000 (B) Rs. 6000
 (C) Rs. 8000 ✓ (D) Rs. 5000
159. What fraction of an hour is a second?
 (A) $\frac{1}{3600}$ ✓ (B) $\frac{1}{60}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{120}$ (D) $\frac{1}{24}$
160. Ashiq is 5 years older than his wife who is 5 times older than her daughter. If the daughter was 4 years old 3 years back, what is the age of Ashiq?
 (A) 24 (B) 22 ✓
 (C) 23 (D) 21
161. The price of a mobile is Rs. 8600 inclusive of a 10% General Sales Tax. What is the original price of the mobile?
 (A) 7,000 (B) 7818 ✓
 (C) 10,000 (D) 8,000
162. Alia bought a jewellery set for Rs. 84,000/- and sold for 85500. Find the percentage of profit.
 (A) 1.82% (B) 1.80%
 (C) 1.81% (D) 1.79% ✓
163. A symbol having a fixed numerical value is called _____.
 (A) Binomial (B) Literals
 (C) Constant ✓ (D) Variable
164. Harris bought 10 ice-creams. He gave Rs. 1000 to the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper returned him Rs. 250. For how much did he buy one ice-cream?
 (A) 150 (B) 75 ✓

165. The price of a pen is Rs. 42 and of the notebook is Rs. 18. Calculate how many pens and notebooks you can buy for Rs. 480 in equal quantity.
 (C) 100 (D) 50
 (A) 9,9 (B) 7,7
 (C) 6,6 (D) 8,8✓
166. After 32 years from now, a boy will be five times as old as he was 8 years back. How old the boy is now?
 (A) 17 years (B) 19 years
 (C) 18 years✓ (D) 20 years
167. Distribute an amount of 200 between Rehman & Usman such that Rehman gets Rs. 50 more than twice as much as Usman gets. How much Rehman will get?
 (A) 185 (B) 150✓
 (C) 175 (D) 50
168. A linear equation consists of polynomials of degree _____.
 (A) Four (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) One✓
169. A symbol represented by a literal and can take various numerical values is called _____
 (A) Polynomial (B) Literal
 (C) Variable✓ (D) Constant
170. A truck covers the distance of 360 kilometers in 5 hours. What will be the speed of truck in kilometers per hours?
 (A) 75 (B) 73
 (C) 74 (D) 72✓
171. In an exam, 45% students failed and 550 students were successful. The total number of students who appeared in the exam were:
 (A) 800 (B) 900
 (C) 1500 (D) 1000✓
172. A group of students volunteered to finish a construction work in 25 days. 1Q of the students did not come and the work could be finished in 35 days. The original number of students in the group was:
 (A) 37.00 (B) 32.00
 (C) 35.00✓ (D) 25.00
173. A man bought a flat for Rs. 8,20,000. He borrowed 55% of this money from a bank. How much money did he borrow from the bank?
 (A) Rs. 4,54,000 (B) Rs. 4,52,000
 (C) Rs. 4,53,000 (D) Rs. 4,51,000✓
174. A student gets 68 marks and therefore gets 85% total marks of?
 (A) 90 (B) 70
 (C) 80✓ (D) 60
175. An article is bought for Rs. 600 and sold for Rs. 750. What is the profit percentage?
 (A) 20% (B) 25%✓
 (C) 30% (D) None of these
176. Find the average age of a family of five members, whose ages are 42, 49, 56, 63 and 35 years respectively.
 (A) 48 years (B) 49 years✓
 (C) 45 years (D) 50 years
177. Smallest natural number is:
 (A) 3 (B) 1✓
 (C) 2 (D) 1
178. Smallest prime number is:
 (A) 4 (B) 2✓
 (C) 3 (D) 1
179. 30% of total amount is left after spending 280 rupees, total amount is:
 (A) 4000✓ (B) 2000
 (C) 3000 (D) 1000
180. Perimeter of a square is 20cm, length of one side shall be?
 (A) 7 cm (B) 5 cm✓
 (C) 6 cm (D) 4 cm
181. In absence of facts, we can?
 (A) Defer (B) Know
 (C) Infer✓ (D) Observe
182. 10^0
 (A) 1✓ (B) 3
 (C) 2 (D) 4
183. 2,6,18,54, _____
 (A) 162✓ (B) 158
 (C) 160 (D) 156
184. A man has 180 pens and 9 of them are blue, how much in % has he blue pens?
 (A) 6
 (B) 3
 (C) 8
 (D) None of these✓
185. The number, whose 7% is 42, is:
 (A) 600✓ (B) 400

186. (C) 500 (D) 300
A man bought something that cost 120 rupees and he has 25% discount. What the actual price he paid?
(A) 105 (B) 100
(C) 95✓ (D) None of these
187. The ratio of 32m and 80m is:
(A) 2:5✓ (B) 3:5
(C) 1:5 (D) 1:4
188. A man pays 10% of his income as income tax. If his income tax amounts to Rs. 1500, what is his income?
(A) Rs. 19000 (B) Rs. 15000✓
(C) Rs. 17000 (D) Rs. 13000
189. Five years ago, age of father was thrice the age of son. If son is 30 years old now, what is the current age of father?
(A) 80✓ (B) 70
(C) 75 (D) 65
190. 30% amount of total is left after spending 280 rupees. What was the amount before spending?
(A) 600 (B) 400✓
(C) 500 (D) 300
191. Mean of 10, 30, Y, and 50 is 50. Y is?
(A) 110✓ (B) 95
(C) 100 (D) 90
192. A boy can type 1350 words in 30 minutes, how many he could type in 5 minutes?
(A) 60 (B) 235
(C) 50 (D) 225✓
193. Twelve men take 6 hours to finish a piece of work. After the 12 men have worked for 1 hour, the contractor decides to call in 8 more men. How many more hours would 20 men take to complete the remaining work?
(A) 5 (B) 3✓
(C) 4 (D) 2
194. If a car is sold for Rs. 50000, the profit is 17 percent, what would be profit percentage if sold for Rs. 47000?
(A) 14.50% (B) 15.98%✓
(C) 16.20% (D) 14.85%
195. The number, whose 17% is 51, is
(A) 210 (B) 100
(C) 300✓ (D) 200
196. A primary school had an enrolment of

- 850 pupils in January 1970. In January 1980, the enrolment was 1120. What was the percentage increase for the enrolment?
(A) 34.76% (B) 33.50%
(C) 30.65% (D) 31.76%✓
197. Which is the greatest number?
(A) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 741✓ (B) $\frac{1}{16}$ of 1028
(C) $\frac{1}{9}$ of 504 (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 236
198. A carton contains 10 boxes, each box containing one dozen cubes. How many box cartons are needed to fill 960 cubes?
(A) 12 (B) 8✓
(C) 9 (D) 7
199. The value of $0.57 \div 100$ is:
(A) 57 (B) 5.7
(C) 0.057 (D) 0.057✓
200. The number, whose 3% is 60, is:
(A) 8000 (B) 3000
(C) 6000 (D) 2000✓
201. Which number will come next:
25, 8, 11, 14, _____
(A) 26 (B) 17✓
(C) 19 (D) 18
202. 40 men can do a work in 50 days. How long it will take 25 men to do the work?
(A) 70 days (B) 80 days✓
(C) 60 days (D) 50 days
203. The original price of a gift pack is Rs. 80. A discount of 15% is allowed in shop. What is the sale price?
(A) Rs. 50 (B) Rs. 68✓
(C) Rs. 62 (D) Rs. 60
204. A cyclist covers 660 feet in 66 seconds. How many yards will he cover in the same time?
(A) 10 (B) 600
(C) 100 (D) 120✓
205. Which of the following is the smallest fraction?
(A) $\frac{7}{12}$ (B) $\frac{5}{1}$
(C) $\frac{6}{13}$ (D) $\frac{3}{7}$ ✓
206. Find the number whose square root is twice its cube root.
(A) 81 (B) 64✓
(C) 125 (D) 27
207. A boy ranks thirteen in class of twenty six. What is his rank from the last?

208. The value of $(49 + 0.007)$ is:
 (A) 26 (B) 14✓
 (C) 15 (D) 13
209. If one-third of a tank holds 80 litres of water then the quantity of water that half of the tank holds is:
 (A) 7000✓ (B) 700
 (C) 70 (D) 7
210. A train moves with a speed of 108 km/h. Its speed in meters per second is:
 (A) 140 litres (B) 120 litres✓
 (C) 130 litres (D) 100 litres
211. A speed of 14 metres per second is the same as:
 (A) 38 (B) 33
 (C) 35 (D) 30✓
212. Aslam's age after 15 years will be 5 times his age 5 years back. What is the present age of Aslam?
 (A) 55.5 km/h (B) 50.4 km/h✓
 (C) 52.5 km/h (D) 45.5 km/h
213. If 15 toys cost Rs 234, what do 35 toys cost?
 (A) 20 years (B) 12 years
 (C) 15 years (D) 10 years✓
214. If a quarter kg of potatoes cost 60 paise, how many paise will 200 gm cost?
 (A) 572 (B) 555
 (C) 560 (D) 564✓
215. In a dairy farm, 40 cows eat 40 bags of husk in 40 days. In how many days, one cow will eat one bag of husk?
 (A) 72 (B) 52
 (C) 56 (D) 48✓
216. In a 100 m race, A covers the distance in 36 seconds and B in 45 seconds. In this race, A beats B by:
 (A) 40 (B) 35✓
 (C) 38 (D) 30
217. $1/0.04$ is equal to:
 (A) 30 m (B) 24 m
 (C) 28 m (D) 20 m✓
218. $0.002 \times 0.5 = ?$
 (A) 25✓ (B) 2/5
 (C) 2.5 (D) 1/40
219. In a simultaneous throw of two coins, the probability of getting at least one head is:
 (A) 3/4✓ (B) 1/3
 (C) 2/3 (D) 1/2
220. What is the total number of students present in a row, when Nyla stands ninth from both ends?
 (A) 16 (B) 18✓
 (C) 17 (D) 19
221. How many pieces of 85 cm length can be cut from a rod 42.5 meters long?
 (A) 60 (B) 40
 (C) 50✓ (D) 30
222. The sum of two numbers is 25 and their difference is 13. Find their product.
 (A) 138 (B) 114✓
 (C) 128 (D) 100
223. A housing society has been allotted a piece of land measuring 2550.25 sq m. What is the side of the plot?
 (A) 50.85 m (B) 50.5 m✓
 (C) 50.65 m
 (D) None of these
224. Income of a company doubles after every one year. If the initial income was Rs. 4 lakhs, what would be the income after 5 years?
 (A) 3.75 crores (B) 2.25 crores
 (C) 3.25 crores
 (D) 1.28 crores✓
225. 2, 12, 32, 62, 102, _____
 (A) 162 (B) 182
 (C) 172 (D) 152✓
226. 90, 85, 75, 55, _____
 (A) 5 (B) 25✓
 (C) 1 (D) 20
227. If $2^x = 32$, what is x^2 ?
 (A) 22 (B) 25✓
 (C) 45 (D) 35
228. $100 \div 4/7 = ?$
 (A) 176✓ (B) 126
 (C) 226 (D) 146
229. If $x - 4 = 11$, then what is the value of $x - 8$?
 (A) 3 (B) 5
 (C) 9 (D) 7✓
230. What is half way between 103 and 301?
 (A) 199 (B) 200

231. (C) 201 (D) 202✓
 A box of chocolate bars costs Rs. 32 (inclusive of 10% sales tax), and there are 16 bars in one box. What is the price (excluding 10% sales tax) for one chocolate bar?
 (A) Rs. 2 (B) Rs. 1.8✓
 (C) Rs. 1.50 (D) Rs. 1.25
232. $(-8)^4$
 (A) 256 (B) -32
 (C) -256 (D) 4096✓
233. If $x = 4, y = 2$, then $(x + y)^2 = ?$
 (A) 28 (B) 36✓
 (C) 12 (D) 32
234. $100/100000$
 (A) .002 (B) .001✓
 (C) .01 (D) .02
235. Sohail sold his old car for Rs. 45,000. He had earlier bought it for Rs. 80,000. What is his percentage loss?
 (A) 44.5% (B) 39.3%
 (C) 48.4% (D) 43.7%✓
236. A man makes a late payment of his property tax of Rs. 30,000. He is late by 45 days and on each day he is required to pay an additional amount of 1% as penalty but up to a maximum penalty of 15%. If the principal amount of property tax is less than Rs. 25,000, what is the total amount of penalty he is required to pay?
 (A) 4,500 (B) 34,500
 (C) 43,500✓ (D) 13,500
237. $0.26 \div 100 = ?$
 (A) 0.00026 (B) 26
 (C) 0.0026✓ (D) 0.026
238. 5448 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is:
 (A) 6000✓ (B) 4500
 (C) 5000 (D) 5400
239. A rectangle has a length of 16 cm and a breadth of 3 cm. What is the area?
 (A) 48 cm (B) 19 cm
 (C) 48 cm²✓ (D) 46 cm
240. $3\frac{7}{10}$ written as a fraction is:
 (A) 37.00 (B) 0.37
 (C) 0.037 (D) 3.7✓
241. When you divide 0.7 by 10, you will get:

- (A) 0.007 (B) 70
 (C) 0.07✓ (D) 7
243. The value of 5.666 is:
 (A) $\frac{36}{5}$ (B) $\frac{51}{9}$ ✓
 (C) $\frac{57}{10}$ (D) $\frac{26}{5}$
244. In a class of 20 boys & 28 girls, the percentage of girls is:
 (A) 70% (B) 58.3%✓
 (C) 48% (D) 41.7%
245. What per cent of 12 is 3?
 (A) 20% (B) 30%
 (C) 25%✓ (D) 45%
246. 18 is 75% of?
 (A) 32 (B) 34
 (C) 28 (D) 24✓
247. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a number subtracted from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number gives 12. The number is:
 (A) 144✓ (B) 120
 (C) 72 (D) 63
248. What is the sum of all prime numbers from 60 to 80?
 (A) 361 (B) 341
 (C) 351✓ (D) 349
249. $5005 - 5000 \div 10.00 = ?$
 (A) 0.5 (B) 50
 (C) 5000 (D) 4505✓
250. Which of the following fractions is less than $\frac{7}{8}$ and greater than $\frac{1}{3}$?
 (A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{23}{24}$
 (C) $\frac{11}{12}$ (D) $\frac{17}{24}$ ✓
251. Find the square root of 6492304.
 (A) 2384 (B) 2484
 (C) 2548✓ (D) 2684
252. $\sqrt{176} + \sqrt{2401}$ is equal to:
 (A) 14 (B) 15✓
 (C) 18 (D) 24
253. Which of the following ratios is the largest?
 (A) 7 : 15 (B) 15 : 23
 (C) 17 : 25 (D) 21 : 29✓
254. If a number is increased by 20% and then decreased by 20%, the final value of the number:
 (A) Doesn't change

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- (B) Decreases by 2% ✓
 (C) Increases by 2%
 (D) Increases by 4%
255. If 70% of students in a school are boys and the number of girls is 504, the number of boys is:
 (A) 1630 (B) 1170 ✓
 (C) 1276 (D) 1306
256. If $4X + 13 = 7 \times 2X$, what is the value of X?
 (A) $\frac{-10}{3}$ (B) -3
 (C) -1 ✓ (D) 1
257. If $x = 4$, $y = 2$, then $(B)^2 - (C)^2 =$:
 (A) 12 ✓ (B) 36
 (C) 32 (D) 20
258. The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its radius is:
 (A) $\sqrt{\pi}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (C) 2π ✓ (D) 1
259. At 3:00 AM, the temperature was 13° C below zero but by noon it had risen to 32° C, therefore, the average hourly increase in temperature was:
 (A) $(19/6)$ (B) 45
 (C) 7.5 (D) 5 ✓
260. $\frac{100}{1000000} =$
 (A) .02 (B) .001
 (C) .0001 ✓ (D) .002
261. Ali bought a watch for Rs. 60. What will it fetch if he sells it at a gain of 20%?
 (A) Rs. 120 (B) Rs. 96
 (C) Rs. 80 (D) Rs. 72 ✓
262. What is 14% of 1400?
 (A) 256 (B) 216
 (C) 196 ✓ (D) 116
263. What number continues the series 2, 4, 12, 48, 240, _____?
 (A) 2400 (B) 1440 ✓
 (C) 1200 (D) 420
264. A boy had twice as many sums wrong as right, if he had 24 sums in all, how many of them were wrong?
 (A) 16 (B) 8 ✓
 (C) 6 (D) 4
265. A man travels 2 km, turns left and travels

- 3 km, turns left again and travels 2 km. How far is he from the starting point?
 (A) 7 km (B) 5 km
 (C) 4 km (D) 3 km ✓
266. Which number will come next?
 87, 90, 84, 88, 81, _____
 (A) 76 (B) 86 ✓
 (C) 98 (D) 85
267. The number, whose 9% is 63, is:
 (A) 600 (B) 900
 (C) 800 (D) 700 ✓
268. 20 men can construct a building in 40 days. How long will it take 10 men to do this work?
 (A) 80 days ✓ (B) 70 days
 (C) 60 days (D) 50 days
269. A man saves Rs. 500 which is 15% of his annual income. How much does he earn in one year?
 (A) 3075.75 (B) 3132.30
 (C) 3333.33 ✓ (D) 3542.50
270. What is the meaning of AASRA?
 (A) Work (B) Wages
 (C) Shelter ✓ (D) Dealing
271. 8 machines can do a piece of work in 10 days. How long will it take 16 machines to do the work?
 (A) 8 days (B) 6 days
 (C) 5 days ✓ (D) 7 days
272. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a number subtracted from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number gives 12. The number is:
 (A) 63 (B) 72
 (C) 120 (D) 144 ✓
273. What is the sum of prime numbers from 60 to 80?
 (A) 349 (B) 351 ✓
 (C) 341 (D) 361
274. $5005 - 5000 + 10.00 = ?$
 (A) 4505 (B) 5000
 (C) 50 (D) 0.5 ✓
275. Which of the following fractions is less than $\frac{7}{8}$ and greater than $\frac{1}{3}$?
 (A) $\frac{17}{24}$ ✓ (B) $\frac{11}{12}$

- (C) $\frac{25}{24}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$
276. Find the square root of 6492304.
 (A) 2684 (B) 2548✓
 (C) 2484 (D) 2384
277. $\sqrt{176} + \sqrt{2401}$ is equal to:
 (A) 24 (B) 18
 (C) 15✓ (D) 14
278. Which of the following ratios is the largest?
 (A) 21:29✓ (B) 17:25
 (C) 15:23 (D) 7:15
279. The value of $\left(\frac{53}{1000}\right)$ is:
 (A) 0.53
 (B) 5.3
 (C) 0.053✓
 (D) 0.0053
280. The recurring decimal 0.6 is equal to the rational number in the lowest term is:
 (A) $\frac{2}{3}$ ✓ (B) $\frac{2}{5}$
 (C) $\frac{4}{9}$ (D) $\frac{5}{9}$
281. $5.321 + 0.05 =$:
 (A) 5.271 (B) 5.371✓
 (C) 5.471 (D) 5.71
282. What percentage is equivalent to $5\frac{1}{4}$?
 (A) 525%✓ (B) 625%
 (C) 425%
 (D) None of these
283. What percent is 25 paise of Rs. 10?
 (A) 4.5% (B) 3.5%
 (C) 2.5%✓ (D) 1.5%
284. The average of three numbers is 20. If two numbers are 16 and 22, the third is:
 (A) 18 (B) 19
 (C) 20 (D) 22✓
285. If $4x + 13 = 7 - 2x$, what is the value of X?
 (A) 1 (B) -1✓
 (C) -3 (D) $-\frac{10}{3}$
286. Which of the following ratios is the largest?
 (A) 21:29✓ (B) 17:25
 (C) 15:23 (D) 7:15
287. $0.7683 + 0.369 + 0.05 + 0.8 = ?$
 (A) 0.7652 (B) 0.8110
 (C) 1.9873✓ (D) 0.8065
289. A boy saves Rs. 4.56 the first month, Rs. 3.82 the second month and Rs. 5.06 the third month. How much did he save altogether?
 (A) Rs. 13.44✓ (B) Rs. 13
 (C) Rs. 12.50 (D) Rs. 12
290. $\sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{250} ?$
 (A) 50.00✓ (B) 50.25
 (C) 43.75 (D) 46.95
291. $5005 - 5000 / 10.00 = ?$
 (A) 4505✓ (B) 5000
 (C) 50 (D) 0.5
292. The ratio of 0.75 cm and 2.50 m is:
 (A) 3:100 (B) 3:100✓
 (D) 3:10 (C) 10:3
293. $175.0028 + 16.8572 =$
 (A) 185.86 (B) 189.86
 (C) 191.86✓ (D) 193.86
294. $\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{8}\right) \div \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}\right) =$
 (A) 35/32 (B) 5/12
 (C) 7/10✓ (D) 10/7
295. The sum of $3 + 0.3 + 0.03 + 0.003$ is:
 (A) 3.333✓ (B) 3.33
 (C) 3.3 (D) 3.03
296. The LCM of 3.6, 4.5 and 6.3 is:
 (A) 240 (B) 140
 (C) 360 (D) 126✓
297. A rectangle has a length of 16 cm and a breadth of 3cm. What is the area?
 (A) 19 cm² (B) 46cm²
 (C) 48cm²✓ (D) 50cm²
298. A toy is sold for Rs. 220. What was the cost if the rate of profit was 10% of the cost?
 (A) Rs. 196 (B) Rs. 198
 (C) Rs. 200✓ (D) Rs. 210
299. $3\frac{7}{10}$ written as a fraction is:
 (A) 3.7✓ (B) 0.037

300. (C) 0.37 (D) 37.00
 (4 - 4) 20 + 5 is equal to:
 (A) 25 (B) 20
 (C) 5 ✓ (D) 15
301. The number, whose 5% is 35, is:
 (A) 500 (B) 600
 (C) 700 ✓ (D) 800
302. Insert the missing number:
 7 14 10 12 14 9
 (A) 19 ✓ (B) 17
 (C) 14 (D) 15
303. Find the value of:
 (A) 57002.3 (B) 57003.2 ✓
 (C) 57000.23 (D) 57000.32
304. A man travels a distance by foot in 1 hour and 35 minutes, but by the use of a bicycle, he travels same distance in 28 minutes. How much time he saves?
 (A) 2 hours
 (B) 1 hour & 7 minutes ✓
 (C) 3 hours
 (D) Fifty minutes
305. If a man pays Rs.2500 as income tax, that is 50% of his total income, then what will be his total income?
 (A) 25000 (B) 50000
 (C) 5,000 ✓ (D) 2500
306. 12 men build a house in 24 days. How much time will it take 8 men to do this work?
 (A) 28 days (B) 32 days ✓
 (C) 30 days (D) 22 days
307. Which number will come next?
 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17-----
 (A) 21 ✓ (B) 23
 (C) 18 (D) 19
308. Daniyal sold a chair for Rs.800 which he bought for Rs.1000. What is his % loss?
 (A) 20% ✓ (B) 10%
 (C) 15% (D) 25%
309. If $2x = 32$, what is x^2 ?
 (A) 5 (B) 10
 (C) 25 ✓ (D) 125
310. Find the mean proportion of 21 and 189.
 (A) 21 (B) 27
 (C) 63 ✓ (D) 81
311. Basit's weight increased by 25% from year 2009 to 2014. If his weight was k

- kilograms in 2014, what was it in 2009?
 (A) 1.75 k (B) 1.25 k ✓
 (C) 0.80 k (D) 0.75 k
312. The value of $\frac{0.003 \times 0.45}{0.09}$ is:
 (A) 1:3 (B) 1.5
 (C) 0.015 ✓ (D) 0.15
313. If 100 kg of rice is divided into packages of $\frac{4}{7}$ kg each, the total number of packages will be:
 (A) 125 (B) 150
 (C) 100 (D) 175 ✓
314. If $x + y = 6$, $y + z = 7$ and $z + x = 9$, the average (arithmetic mean) of x, y and z is:
 (A) $\frac{11}{3}$ (B) $\frac{11}{2}$
 (C) $\frac{22}{3}$ (D) 11 ✓
315. The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its radius is:
 (A) 1 (B) 2π ✓
 (C) $\pi/2$ (D)
316. If $x^2 - y^2 = 28$ and $x - y = 8$, then the average of x and y is:
 (A) 3.5 (B) 1.75 ✓
 (C) 7 (D) 8
317. The mean proportion of 0.4 and 8.1 is:
 (A) 18 (B) 0.8
 (C) 1.8 ✓ (D) 2.8
318. In 7 years, Wasim will be twice as old as he was 8 years ago. How old he is now?
 (A) 12 (B) 23 ✓
 (C) 32 (D) 21
319. What is the set of all prime numbers from 60 to 80?
 (A) 361 (B) 341
 (C) 351 (D) 349
320. How many numbers up to 100 are divisible by 7?
 (A) 14 ✓ (B) 107
 (C) 93 (D) 100
321. How many multiples of 9 can be found which are less than 999 and are perfect cubes?
 (A) 5 (B) 6
 (C) 7 (D) 8 ✓
322. The daily wage is increased by 25% and Adil now gets Rs. 25 per day. What was his daily wage before the increase?

323. (A) Rs. 25 (B) Rs. 20✓
 (C) Rs. 30
 (D) None of these
 The solution of the equation $x + a = b$ is possible in a set of natural numbers if:
 (A) $a < b$ ✓ (B) $a > b$
 (C) $a = b$
 (D) None of these
324. Which of the missing number is correct for: 26, 29, 39, 52, 55
 (A) 49 (B) 45
 (C) 42✓
 (D) None of these
325. If $y = (x + 3)^2$, then $(-2x - 6)^2$ must equal which of the following?
 (A) $-4y^2$ (B) $2y$
 (C) $-4y$ ✓ (D) $4y$
326. If $xy = 2$ and $xy^2 = 8$, what is the value of x ?
 (A) 0.5 (B) 2.5
 (C) 4.0✓ (D) 8.0
327. Which of the following ratios is the largest?
 (A) 21 : 29✓ (B) 7 : 15
 (C) 15 : 23 (D) 17 : 25
328. The HCF of 0.8, 2.4, 1.2 and 3.2 is:
 (A) 0.8 (B) 0.4✓
 (C) 4 (D) 8
329. What come next for 11, 21, 32, 43, 54, 65,.....
 (A) 76✓ (B) 86
 (C) 73 (D) 83
330. Which is odd man out for 14, 28, 49, 65, 35 21?
 (A) 28 (B) 35
 (C) 14 (D) 65✓
331. Which of the missing number is correct for: 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64
 (A) 12 (B) 14
 (C) 5 (D) 8✓
332. What is the next in series for 2, 3, 6, 18, 108?
 (A) 208 (B) 1944✓
 (C) 2008 (D) 1054
333. Five year ago, the average of P and Q was 15 years. Average age of P, Q and R today is 20 years. How old will R be after

- 10 years?
 (A) 35 years (B) 40 years✓
 (C) 30 years (D) 50 years
334. A mathematics class has 12 boys and 18 girls. Boys are what fraction of the class?
 (A) $\frac{2}{5}$ (B) $\frac{3}{5}$
 (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{3}{4}$
335. What is the value of the product $\frac{5}{5} \times \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{5}{15} \times \frac{5}{20} \times \frac{5}{25} = ?$
 (A) $\frac{1}{120}$ (B) $\frac{1}{60}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{30}$ (D) $\frac{5}{30}$
336. 9 is $\frac{1}{3}$ % of what number?
 (A) 27 (B) 3
 (C) 300 (D) 2700
337. If 25 students took an examination and 4 of them failed. What per cent of them passed?
 (A) 75% (B) 80%
 (C) 84%✓ (D) 85%
338. The diameter of a round table is 7 meters. How much distance a person will walk around it?
 (A) 10 meters (B) 15 meters
 (C) 18 meters (D) 22 meters✓
339. $0.3 \times 2.5 \times 0.04 = :$
 (A) 0.3 (B) 0.03✓
 (C) 0.003 (D) 3
340. What is the value of $\sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{9}} = ?$
 (A) $\frac{2}{7}$ (B) $\frac{25}{144}$
 (C) $\frac{5}{12}$ (D) $\frac{7}{12}$

1. Approximate number of cancer cases yearly reported in Pakistan is _____
 A. 1480
 B. 14800
 C. 15000
 D. 148000 ✓
2. "Standard & Poor's" (S&P) downgraded Pakistan's credit rating from B to _____
 A. B PLUS
 B. B NEGATIVE ✓
 C. C
 D. C NEGATIVE
3. Who is the current Ambassador of Pakistan to UK?
 A. Mr Masood Khalid
 B. Mr. Nafees Zakaria ✓
 C. Ali Jahangir Siddiqui
 D. Syed Ibn-e-Abbas
4. Who is the Current Ambassador of Pakistan to Saudi Arabia?
 A. Mr Sajid Bilal
 B. Mr Masood Khalid
 C. Brig Bilal Asad
 D. Raja Ali Ijaz ✓
5. Who is the Current Ambassador of Pakistan to Canada?
 A. Mr. Raza Sher Tarar ✓
 B. Riaz Mohammad Khan
 C. Mr Masood Khalid
 D. Salman Bashir
6. Who became first Asian woman to play 100 T20Is?
 A. Sana Mir ✓
 B. Mithali Raj
 C. Bismah Maroof
 D. Sidra Ameen
7. Pakistan has been hosting the maritime multinational naval drill 'AMAN' since _____
 A. 2006
 B. 2007 ✓
 C. 2008
 D. 2009
8. What is name of satellite developed by The King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) and Lockheed Martin Space on 5 Feb 2019?
 A. SGS-1 ✓
 B. SGS-2
 C. SJS-1
 D. None of these
9. When Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan was passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan?
 A. April 8, 2018
 B. April 8, 2019
 C. April 8, 2010 ✓
 D. April 8, 2011
10. The Ninth National Finance Commission (NFC) meeting was deadlocked since _____
 A. July 2015 ✓
 B. July 2016
 C. July 2017
 D. July 2018
11. How many families from all over the country will be given Sehat Card by Sehat Sahulat Program (SSP) from Govt. Of Pakistan?
 A. 10 million
 B. 15 million ✓
 C. 20 million
 D. 25 million
12. Which of the following Pakistani company was shortlisted at the GSMA Global Mobile Awards (GLOMO Awards) for the year 2019?
 A. Zong Group
 B. JS Bank ✓
 C. Telenor Group
 D. Habib Bank
13. Until January 2019, Pakistan Army had completed how much length of fence near Afghanistan boundary?
 A. 700km
 B. 800km
 C. 900km ✓
 D. 1200km
14. How many national and international companies have been blacklisted by PPRA in Jan 2019?
 A. 50
 B. 45 ✓
 C. 40
 D. 35
15. According to new policy of government of Pakistan on 1st

- February, 2019, how much price was fixed to perform Hajj?
 A. Rs. 280,000
 B. Rs. 360,000
 C. Rs. 456,000 ✓
 D. Rs. 524,000
16. Night navigation system for the large vessels was launched at Port _____ for the very first time in the history of Pakistan.
 A. Qasim ✓ B. Gwadar
 C. Karachi D. Pasni
17. The Karakoram International Alpine Ski Cup 2019 was held in _____.
 A. China
 B. Pakistan ✓
 C. Afghanistan
 D. Nepal
18. How many countries participated in Karakoram International Alpine Ski Cup 2019?
 A. 11 Countries
 B. 13 Countries ✓
 C. 15 Countries
 D. 17 Countries
19. Which Pakistani teacher won the coveted World's Dedicated Teacher award announced by Cambridge University?
 A. Ahmed Jabar
 B. Ahmed Saya ✓
 C. Saeed Ahmed
 D. Syed Ahmed Shah
20. Name the Pakistani Journalist who won the AFP's Kate Webb Prize 2018.
 A. Asad Hashim ✓
 B. Hamid Mir
 C. Javed Chaudhry
 D. None of the above
21. First Captain of Pakistan National Women Blind Cricket Team is _____.
 A. Salma Javed
 B. Nazia Beenish
 C. Rabia Shahzadi ✓
 D. Firdus Malik
22. On 31-January-2019, federal cabinet approved what percent increase in Hajj cost?
 A. 61 percent B. 62 percent
 C. 63 percent ✓ D. 64 percent
23. Pakistan Govt started the first-ever "Islamabad Deworming Initiative" on _____ which will deworm 250,000 children.
 A. 30 Jan 2019 ✓ B. 29 Jan 2019
 C. 28 Jan 2019 D. None of them
24. Who is the current Ambassador/ Permanent Representative of Pakistan to World Trade Organization (WTO)?
 A. Muhammad Mohsin Rafiq
 B. Shahid Bashir ✓
 C. Dr. Syed Tauqir Shah
 D. Muhammad Pervaiz Malik
25. Corruption Perception Index 2018 released by the Transparency International on 29 January, 2019 ranked Pakistan _____ out of 180 countries.
 A. 110 B. 112
 C. 116 D. 117 ✓
26. Corruption Perceptions Index 2018 released by the Transparency International on 29 January, 2019 scored Pakistan _____ out of 100.
 A. 33 ✓ B. 34
 C. 35 D. 36
27. The first-ever Cardiac Hospital in Gilgit Baltistan was inaugurated on 30 Jan 2019 by _____.
 A. Chief Minister Gilgit Baltistan ✓
 B. Governor Gilgit Baltistan
 C. Health Minister Gilgit Baltistan
 D. None of these
28. Who was appointed as Pakistan's first Hindu Civil Judge?
 A. Seema Bedi
 B. Krishna Kumari
 C. Suman Bodani ✓
 D. None of these
29. Which of the following political party of Pakistan on 28 Jan, 2019 submitted in the National Assembly a constitutional amendment bill for the creation of the Bahawalpur and South Punjab Provinces?
 A. PPP B. PTI
 C. PML-N ✓ D. PML-Q
30. What is the name of dollar-denominated diaspora bond which was set by Pakistani Government

IB Book Free Download
on 31 January 2019 for overseas
Pakistanis to increase foreign
exchange reserves?

- A. Pakistan Banao Certificate✓
- B. Qarz Utaro Certificate
- C. Khoshhal Pakistan Certificate
- D. Pakistan Overseas Certificate

In which country, Pakistani
renowned actress Roohi Bano
passed away?

- A. Egypt
- B. UAE
- C. Turkey✓
- D. Iran

When Sahiwal incident was
happened in which four people –
including two women – were killed
in the 'encounter' involving
Punjab's Counter Terrorism
Department (CTD) personnel on a
highway in the Qadirabad area of
Sahiwal district?

- A. 11 Jan 2019
- B. 15 Jan 2019
- C. 19 Jan 2019✓
- D. 23 Jan 2019

Pakistan Navy hosted AMAN 19
Excercise with slogan of

- A. Together for peace✓
- B. To fight for peace
- C. To learn for peace
- D. None of these

Pakistan won 19th Asian Junior
Squash Tournament's final on

- A. 18 January 2019
- B. 20 January 2019✓
- C. 19 November 2018
- D. None of these

According to "New Visa Policy"
Visa on arrival is for 50 countries
but previously, nationals of only
countries had that option.

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 24✓
- D. 32

When Government of Pakistan
introduced a "New Visa Policy" to
encourage tourism in the country?

- A. 20 December 2018
- B. 30 December 2018
- C. 10 January 2019
- D. 25 January 2019✓

Who became the second fastest
player to reach the milestone by

scaling the 1000 run mountain in
just 19 ODI matches?

- A. Shoaib Malik
- B. Fakhar Zaman
- C. Imam-ul-Haq✓
- D. Babur Azam

38. Pakistan successfully conducted
the training launch of the Nasr – a
short-range surface-to-surface
ballistic missile on _____.

- A. 12-January-2018
- B. 12-January-2019
- C. 24-January-2018
- D. 24-January-2019✓

39. Which country lifted ban on Import
of Pakistani Rice?

- A. Kuwait
- B. Iran
- C. Qatar✓
- D. Saudi

Arabia

40. When Supreme Court of Pakistan
imposed ban on Basant festival?

- A. 2004
- B. 2005✓
- C. 2007
- D. 2009

41. Which Pakistani politician was
named among Foreign Policy
Magazine's 2019 list of Global
Thinkers?

- A. Asad Umer
- B. Imran Khan✓
- C. Shah Mahmood
- D. Umer Ayub

42. When Finance Minister Asad Umar
presented the Third Finance Bill
2018-19 (Mini-Budget) in the
National Assembly?

- A. 22 January 2019
- B. 23 January 2019✓
- C. 24 January 2019
- D. 25 January 2019

43. The 10th meeting of the SAARC
Food Bank Board was held
in _____ on 21st to 22nd January
2019.

- A. Kathmandu
- B. New Delhi
- C. Islamabad✓
- D. Male

44. Which country doubled the
quantum of wheat from 40,000
tonnes to 80,000 tonnes as its
share for the 'Regional Food Bank'
maintained by the South Asian

- Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?**
- A. India
B. Bangladesh
C. Pakistan ✓
D. Sri Lanka
45. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) on 22 January signed an agreement with Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) for _____ to be deposited in the SBP account.
A. \$3 billion ✓
B. \$4 billion
C. \$5 billion
D. \$7 billion
46. Iran-Pakistan Free Economic Zone is going to establish in which city to increase bilateral trade with Pakistan?
A. Mirjaveh city ✓
B. Gwadar
C. Dalbandin
D. Tehran
47. According to Democracy Index 2018 published by The Economist, Pakistan is placed under _____ category.
A. Full Democracy
B. Flawed Democracy
C. Hybrid Regime ✓
D. Authoritarian
48. Democracy Index 2018 published by The Economist ranked Pakistan _____ out of 167 countries.
A. 110
B. 112 ✓
C. 114
D. 116
49. Who is the Current captain of Pakistan Woman Cricket Team?
A. Sana Mir
B. Javeria Khan
C. Nain Abidi
D. Bisma Maroof ✓
50. The Provincial Cabinet of Sindh on January 21, 2019, in a landmark decision approved to replace 100 years old Prison Act 1894 with new act titled:
A. Sindh Prisons Reform Act 2019
B. Rehabilitation Of Prisons Sindh Act 2019.
C. Sindh Prison and Correction Act 2019 ✓
51. D. None of these
Which Judge of Indian Supreme Court attended the Pakistan Chief Justice Asif Saeed Khosa Oath Taking Ceremony on 18-January-2019?
A. Justice Ranjan Gogoi ✓
B. Justice Sharad Arvind Bodbe
C. Justice N.V. Ramana
D. Justice Dipak Misra
52. Asif Saeed Khosa, 26th CJP Supreme Court of Pakistan belongs to:
A. Balochistan High Court
B. Lahore High Court ✓
C. Sindh High Court
D. Peshawar High Court
53. Which two Asian countries are ranked with 89% of people expressing patriotism towards their homeland?
A. Pakistan & Vietnam ✓
B. Pakistan & Bangladesh
C. Afghanistan & India
D. China & India
E. None of these
54. PM Imran Khan received 'Golden Kalashnikov' as a gift from _____.
A. Turkey
B. Saudi Arabia ✓
C. UAE
D. None of these
55. APS Survivor _____ became third Pakistani to receive Points of Light Award.
A. Ahmed Ali
B. Ahmed Nawaz ✓
C. Noman Ahmed
D. None of these
56. APS Survivor Ahmed Nawaz received 'Points Of Light' Award in _____
A. U.S.A
B. U.A.E
C. U.K ✓
D. None of these
57. Who become first wicket keeper-Captain to take 10 catches in a Test match?
A. Sarfraz Ahmed ✓
B. M.S Dhoni
C. B. Taylor
D. de Kock

- According to report of UNICEF, an estimate of how many babies were born in the world on new year day in 2019?
 A. 395,000✓ B. 398,072
 C. 400,500 D. 400,250
59. According to report of UNICEF an estimate how many babies born in Pakistan on new year day in 2019?
 A. 10,000 B. 15,000✓
 C. 20,000 D. 25,000
60. Indus Water Treaty 1960 requires the water commissioners of Pakistan and India to meet _____ a year.
 A. Once B. Twice✓
 C. Thrice D. None
61. Who is the Commissioner for Indus Water of Pakistan?
 A. Mehmood Khan
 B. Ali Akbar
 C. Syed Muhammad Mehar Ali Shah✓
 D. Ameen Khan
62. CPEC has how many Special Economic Zones?
 A. 6 B. 8
 C. 9✓ D. 5
63. Who is the current Captain of "Pakistan National Football Team"?
 A. Javed Hussain
 B. Saddam Hussain✓
 C. Nazir Hussain
 D. Bilal Hussain
64. In Pakistan history, which first Sikh "PRO" to Punjab Governor was appointed?
 A. Sardar Jaswant Singh
 B. Sardar Mohan Singh
 C. Sardar Pawan Singh Arora✓
 D. Sardar Jaipal Singh
65. Which of the following is the author of the book "We Are Displaced"?
 A. Reham Khan
 B. Malala Yosufzai✓
 C. Nadia Murad
 D. Sharmeen Obaid
66. The under-construction Gulpur Hydropower Project to generate 102 MW of electricity is located in _____
 A. Jhelum
 B. Kotli✓
- C. Mirpur
 D. Gilgit
67. Multan metro bus project was funded by _____
 A. Punjab Government✓
 B. World Bank
 C. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 D. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
68. How much bailout package had formalized by Abu Dhabi Crown Prince?
 A. 5.2bn USD B. 6.2bn USD✓
 C. 7.2bn USD D. 3.2bn USD
69. After how many years, UAE Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan visited Pakistan on Jan 6, 2019?
 A. 7 Years B. 9 Years
 C. 12 Years✓ D. 14 Years
70. When Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan visited Pakistan?
 A. 4th January 2019
 B. 5th January 2019
 C. 6th January 2019✓
 D. 7th January 2019
71. Which two legends of Football arrived in Pakistan on 10th January 2019?
 A. Kaka and Figo✓
 B. Figo and Luka
 C. Kaka and Messi
 D. Messi and Ronaldo
72. _____ has been titled the "Mountain Princess" by Pakistan's mountaineering community?
 A. Samina Baig
 B. Selena Khawaja✓
 C. Uzma Shah
 D. Momina Saleem
73. Who is current Chief Justice of Pakistan?
 A. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali
 B. Justice Mian Saqib Nisar
 C. Justice Asif Saeed Khan Khosa✓
 D. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry
74. The current National Assembly is _____ in the country's history.
 A. 14th
 B. 15th✓
 C. 16th
 D. 18th

75. Pakistan's first electronic grave belongs to _____
A. Abdul Sattar Edhi
B. Dr. Ruth Pfau ✓
C. John Elia
D. None of these
76. First-ever female ombudsperson appointed in the history of KP is _____
A. Shafqat Ara
B. Rakhshanda Naz ✓
C. Naseema Khattak
D. Gulalai Ismail
77. Pakistan's first ever ice-hockey match was won by _____
A. GB Scouts
B. Pakistan's Air Force ✓
C. Navy
D. Chitral Scouts
78. Renowned Urdu Scholar Dr. Saleem Akhtar died on _____
A. 28 December 2018
B. 29 December 2018
C. 30 December 2018 ✓
D. 31 December 2018
79. Which Pakistani woman Cricketer was named in ICC Women ODI Team of the Year 2018?
A. Javeria Khan
B. Bisma Maroof
C. Sana Mir ✓
D. Nain Abidi
80. Chief Justice Sardar Muhammad Shamim Khan is the _____
A. 40th Chief Justice of Lahore High Court
B. 48th Chief Justice of Lahore High Court ✓
C. 13th Chief Justice of Lahore High Court
D. 22nd Chief Justice of Lahore High Court
81. Pakistan is _____ largest sugar producer and eighth largest consumer in the world.
A. 4th
B. 5th ✓
C. 6th
D. 7th
82. Pakistan declared 1,000 years old Hindu temple as national heritage, named:
A. Krishna Temple
B. Panj Tirath ✓
C. Laxmi Temple
83. D. Nar Singh Mandir
What is the name of shelters for homeless which are being built by Govt of Pakistan?
A. Ashiana
B. Panah Gah ✓
C. Old House
D. Shelter House
84. Which airways announced to resume flights to Pakistan after 10 years?
A. Norway Airlines
B. Australia Airways
C. British Airways ✓
D. None of these
85. According to 2018 report compiled by the Education Management Information System (EMIS), _____ girls quit primary schools in tribal districts.
A. 79pc ✓
B. 89pc
C. 69pc
D. 59pc
86. For how many years, former Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was sentenced to jail in Al-Azizia Reference on 24 Dec 2018?
A. 3
B. 7 ✓
C. 10
D. None of these
87. The Triangular Initiative Meeting held at Islamabad between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, it was _____
A. 11th Triangular Initiative Meeting
B. 12th Triangular Initiative Meeting
C. 13th Triangular Initiative Meeting ✓
D. 14th Triangular Initiative Meeting
88. What is "Triangular Initiative Meeting" held at Islamabad on Dec 11-12 2018?
A. Drug control ✓
B. Sports
C. Education
D. Travelling facilities
89. Which founding member of Pakistan Women Cricket Team recently died in Dec 2018?
A. Nida Dar
B. Shazia Khan
C. Sharmeen Khan ✓
D. None of these

90. Shaikh Rasheed inaugurated "Rahman Baba Express" train, it will travel from Peshawar to _____.
- A. Sukkur
B. Karachi ✓
C. Kotri
D. Larkana
91. Which bank proposed a \$7.5-billion lending programme for Pakistan for next three years?
- A. World Bank
B. ADB ✓
C. Islamic Bank
D. AIIB
92. Pakistan plans to send first astronaut to space in _____.
- A. 2020
B. 2022 ✓
C. 2024
D. 2026
93. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to provide Rs _____ billion for the construction of Naulong Dam in Balochistan.
- A. 25.6 billion
B. 26.6 billion ✓
C. 27.5 billion
D. 28.5 billion
94. Pakistani Cricketer Yasir Shah became the fastest bowler to reach 200 wickets in Test Cricket breaking Australia's record set 82 years ago.
- A. Clarrie Grimmett ✓
B. Bobby Simpson
C. Denis Lillie
D. Neil Harvey
95. According to World Bank Report 2018, trade between Pakistan and South Asia valued at _____.
- A. \$ 2 Billion
B. \$ 4 Billion
C. \$ 5.1 Billion ✓
D. \$ 39.7 Billion
96. According to World Bank Report 2018, trade between Pakistan and India values little over 2 Billion, whereas without trade barriers, it could reach _____.
- A. \$25 Billion
B. \$31 Billion
C. \$37 Billion ✓
D. \$48 Billion
97. According to Henley Passport Index 2018, Pakistani Passport has visa free access to how many countries?
- A. 25
B. 30
C. 33 ✓
D. 40
98. The Supreme Court ordered the government of Pakistan not to

appoint _____ on top posts and to draft laws in this regard after approval from the cabinet?

- A. Minority nationals
B. Dual nationals ✓
C. An individual having age less than 25 years
D. All of the above
99. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) proposed a _____ lending programme for Pakistan for next three years on 14th Dec 2018.
- A. \$3 billion
B. \$5 billion
C. \$7.5 billion ✓
D. \$10 billion
100. Who is the President of Pakistan Hockey Federation (PHF)?
- A. Abdullah Sultan
B. Khalid Sajjad Khokhar ✓
C. Muhammad Haroon
D. Tauqeer Dar
101. The 2018 ACC Emerging Teams Asia Cup was held in _____.
- A. Pakistan
B. India
C. Sri Lanka
D. UAE
E. A & C ✓
102. PM Imran Khan inaugurated shelter home for homeless people in _____ on 14th Dec 2018.
- A. Hyderabad
B. Peshawar ✓
C. Quetta
D. Rawalpindi
103. Chief Justice of Pakistan inaugurated the building of the Supreme Court's registry in _____ on 10th DEC 2018.
- A. Turbat
B. Quetta ✓
C. Khuzdar
D. Kalat
104. Which of the following Pakistani boy topped in the list of top security researchers who have contributed research to the Microsoft products and services?
- A. Ahsan Mujtaba
B. Ashar Javed ✓
C. Ahmed Hussain
D. Hamza Wajih
105. Who announced "sin" taxes on tobacco and sugary drinks in Pakistan?
- A. Amir Mehmood Kiani ✓

- B. Asad Umar
C. Shireen Mazari
D. None of above
106. Which PTI minister resigned from his portfolio over accusations of being involved in occupying state land & alleged abuse of power?
A. Babar Awan
B. Azam Swati ✓
C. Jahangir Tareen
D. Aleem Khan
107. How many times Pakistan won the "Blind Cricket World Cup"?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2 ✓
D. 3
108. Which country's Prime Minister was asked by Donald Trump in a letter, to play his role in resolving Afghan issue?
A. PM of India
B. PM of Pakistan ✓
C. PM of Afghanistan
D. PM of Russia
109. LHC stays demolition of Punjab Governor House Wall on:
A. Dec. 1, 2018
B. Dec. 2, 2018
C. Dec. 3, 2018 ✓
D. Dec. 6, 2018
110. Pakistan was elected as a member for the council of _____ for a four-year term (2019-2022) after securing 155 out of a total of 177 votes in November 2018.
A. International Organisation for Migration
B. International Telecommunication Union ✓
C. International Commission on Missing Persons
D. International Center for Migration Policy Development
111. China and Pakistan together launched the bus service to facilitate tourists as part of an initiative to connect both countries via road under the CPEC. The bus will travel from _____.
A. Lahore-Kashgar
B. Kashgar-Lahore
C. Karachi-Kashgar
D. Rawalpindi-Kashgar
E. A & B ✓
112. Who was named as new chief Jamiat Ulema Islam Sami (JUIS) after assassination of previous chief Maulana Sami ul Haq?
A. Maulana Abdul-ul-Haq
B. Maulana Hamid ul Haq ✓
C. Maulana Bashir Ahmed
D. Maulana Sultan Ahmed
113. Sardar Khalid Ibrahim passed away due to brain hemorrhage on 4th November 2018. He was a renowned politician from _____.
A. Gilgit Baltistan
B. Azad Jammu and Kashmir ✓
C. FATA
D. Balochistan
114. Who is the current Chief Justice of Islamabad High Court?
A. Justice Iqbal Hameed ur Rahman
B. Justice Sheikh Najam ul Hassan
C. Justice Muhammad Anwar Khan Kasi
D. Justice Athar Minallah ✓
115. Who holds the record of taking most wickets in a single test game by a Pakistani Bowler?
A. Imran Khan
B. Yasir Shah
C. Muhammad Abbas
D. Saeed Ajmal
E. A & B ✓
116. Pakistan has decided to build Kartarpur Corridor in Nankana Sahib. The corridor will provide visa-free access to the Indian _____ pilgrims to the shrine.
A. Muslim
B. Sikh ✓
C. Hindu
D. Christian
117. Which former Indian Cricket star arrived in Pakistan to attend the groundbreaking ceremony of the Kartarpur Corridor in Nankana Sahib on 28th November 2018?
A. Kapil Dev
B. Navjot Singh Sidhu ✓
C. Sunil Gavaskar
D. Sachin Tendulkar
118. The Human Resources Committee (HRC) of the World Bank Board has elected _____ Pakistan's executive director _____ as its chairman for a period of two years.

119. Who announced to launch and lead awareness campaign for family planning?
 A. Muhammad Nabi
 B. Shahid Ashraf Tarar ✓
 C. Anwar Ali Qureshi
 D. Abdul Majeed Sial
120. Terror attack on Chinese Consulate that was carried out on 23rd November 2018 was later foiled by a team of police officials led by _____
 A. SSP Naureen Akbar
 B. SSP Suhai Aziz ✓
 C. SSP Aneela Qadir
 D. SSP Fida Hussain Mastoi
121. Terror attack on Chinese Consulate that was carried out on 23rd November 2018 was claimed by _____
 A. TTP
 B. Baloch Liberation Army ✓
 C. Sindhudesh Liberation Army
 D. Baluch Liberation Front
122. How many terrorists were killed by security forces in the operation against terror attack on Chinese Consulate on 23rd November 2018?
 A. 1
 B. 9
 C. 3 ✓
 D. 7
123. Which provincial government decided to dissolve Provincial Ehtisab Commission and to transfer the Rs300 million allocated fund of Ehtisab Commission to Anti-Corruption Department?
 A. Punjab
 B. KP ✓
 C. Sindh
 D. Balochistan
124. The route of new train "Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Express" will be from _____ to _____
 A. Karachi, Kashmore
 B. Karachi, Mirpurkhas ✓
 C. Karachi, Shahdadpur
 D. Karachi, Bhit Shah
125. The route of new train "Sindh Express" will be from _____ to _____
 A. Karachi, Kashmore
 B. Karachi, Sukkur ✓
 C. Karachi, Hyderabad
 D. Karachi, Larkana
126. Haji Muhammad Abdul Wahab died on 18th November 2018. He was the chief of which organisation?
 A. Dawat-e-Islami
 B. Tableeghi Jamaat ✓
 C. Deobandi Jamaat
 D. None of these
127. Final match of PSL-4 was played in _____ on 17th March 2019 as per official announcement by PCB?
 A. Lahore
 B. Karachi ✓
 C. Abu Dhabi
 D. Dubai
128. How many matches of PSL-4 were played in Pakistan as per official announcement by PCB?
 A. 3
 B. 5
 C. 8 ✓
 D. 11
129. Pakistan signed MoU with _____ to partially abolish visa requirements on 21st November 2018.
 A. Malaysia ✓
 B. China
 C. S.Arabia
 D. UAE
130. Renowned poetess, writer, Fahmida Riaz passed away at age of _____ on November 21, 2018.
 A. 70
 B. 73
 C. 74
 D. 72 ✓
131. First Pakistani Lady Cop to receive 'Sword of Honour' is _____
 A. Shaista Riffat
 B. Qurat-ul-Ain
 C. Faryal Fareed ✓
 D. Soniya Noor
132. ICC dismissed Pakistan's case against India that the PCB had filed over BCCI's refusal to play with Team Green. The PCB had filed a compensation claim of _____ dollars?
 A. 10 million
 B. 40 million
 C. 70 million ✓
 D. 100 million

133. How many times Pakistan has borrowed from IMF since Dec 8, 1958?
 A. 12 times
 B. 21 times ✓
 C. 27 times
 D. 33 times
134. When did Pakistan became member of IMF?
 A. 1947
 B. 1948
 C. 1950 ✓
 D. 1951
135. Which of the following Company get penalized by Supreme Court amounting for Rs100 million in dam fund?
 A. Bahria Town
 B. Nestle Pakistan
 C. DG Cement ✓
 D. Dandot Cement
136. Pakistan and _____ signed an agreement to further strengthen their cooperation to deal with transnational organised crime, including drug trafficking, money laundering and human trafficking on 18th November 2018?
 A. UAE ✓ B. S.Arabia
 C. China D. UK
137. Which country has shown its will to collaborate with Pakistan in fight against terrorism by carrying out joint border operations and putting in place an effective intelligence sharing mechanism on 18th November 2018?
 A. Iran ✓ B. India
 C. Afghanistan D. Iraq
138. Which of the following provincial government imposed a ban on the manufacture, sale and purchase of non-biodegradable polythene bags in the province?
 A. Punjab B. Sindh ✓
 C. KP D. Balochistan
139. Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered D.G Khan Cement Company Limited to deposit _____ into the SC Dam Fund as penalty in the Katas Raj pond case.
 A. RS 300 million
 B. RS 200 million
140. C. RS 100 million ✓
 D. RS 50 million
140. Which country announced to provide \$4.6 million in grant-aid to Pakistan to support the supply of essential polio vaccine for the campaigns during the 2018-19?
 A. Japan ✓ B. China
 C. S.Arabia D. Malaysia
141. Which of the following Pakistani woman featured on "BBC's 100 Women 2018" List?
 A. Asma Jahangir
 B. Ruth Pfau
 C. Krishna Kumari ✓
 D. Malala Yusufzai
142. According to the Human Rights Watch (HRW) 2018 report, over _____ children are out of school in Pakistan.
 A. 11.8 million
 B. 18.4 million
 C. 22.5 million ✓
 D. 26.2 million
143. The Assets Recovery Unit (ARU) of the government traced over _____ fake bank accounts which were allegedly used to stash billions of dollars abroad.
 A. 5000 ✓
 B. 6000
 C. 7000
 D. 8000
144. Government's Assets Recovery Unit has identified properties of Pakistanis worth _____ in 10 countries.
 A. 3.3 billion
 B. 4.4 billion
 C. 5.3 billion ✓
 D. 6.3 billion
145. When did Imran Khan visited China in 2018?
 A. 1 November to 5 November ✓
 B. 1 October to 5 October
 C. 1 September to 5 September
 D. 1 December to 5 December
146. According to NACTA, how many people killed in drone attacks since 2004 to 2018?
 A. 2,500 B. 2,714 ✓
 C. 2,890 D. 3,412

147. According to National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), a total of _____ drone attacks have been conducted in Pakistan since January 2004 to 2018.
 A. 209 B. 309
 C. 409✓ D. 509
148. Which country will host SAFF (South Asian Football Federation) Championship in 2020?
 A. Bangladesh
 B. India
 C. Pakistan✓
 D. UAE
149. Who is the leader of the opposition in National Assembly of Pakistan?
 A. Khurshid Shah
 B. Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman
 C. Shahbaz Sharif✓
 D. Farooq Sattar
150. The National Highway Authority fetched over _____ by auctioning its 201 vehicles in Nov 2018.
 A. Rs 200 million
 B. Rs 210 million
 C. Rs 220 million
 D. Rs 213 million✓
151. How many vehicles were auctioned by National Highway Authority in Nov 2018?
 A. 200 B. 201✓
 C. 203 D. 204
152. Which Nobel Prize winner was honored by Harvard University "2018 Gleitsman Award" on Dec. 6, 2018?
 A. Nadia Murad
 B. Malala Yousafzai✓
 C. Kailash Satyarthi
 D. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
153. Who became first Pakistani to circumnavigate globe solo?
 A. Shakeel Ahmad
 B. Fakhr-e-Alam✓
 C. Rehman Ali
 D. Abdul Majid
154. Which Pakistani Cricketer broke Kohli's record and became fastest player to reach 1,000 runs in T20 International?
 A. Babar Azam✓
 B. Fakhar Zaman

- C. Ahmed Shahzad
 D. Asif Ali
155. Which Pakistani singer and activist claimed to accomplish _____ around the world on November 4, 2018?
 A. Momina Mustehsan
 B. Salman Ahmed
 C. Fakhr-e-Alam✓
 D. Janbaz Mirza
156. Who has made most fastest 1000 T20I runs in cricket?
 A. Babar Azam✓
 B. Virat Kohli
 C. Aaron Finch
 D. Fakhar Zaman
157. _____ Pakistani poor live in rural areas, says World Bank report 2018.
 A. 60pc B. 70pc
 C. 80pc✓ D. 50pc
158. "Prime Minister Imran Khan" inaugurated first "Shelter Home" in Lahore on _____.
 A. 10-November-2018✓
 B. 11-November-2018
 C. 12-November-2018
 D. 13-November-2018
159. Maulana Sami ul Haq was murdered in Rawalpindi on _____.
 A. 31 October 2018
 B. 02 November 2018✓
 C. 04 November 2018
 D. 06 November 2018
160. How many accords were signed with China to expand cooperation, during PM Imran Khan's visit to China?
 A. 11 B. 12
 C. 14 D. 15✓
161. First-ever Evening Court is set up in which city of Pakistan?
 A. Islamabad
 B. Rawalpindi
 C. Karachi
 D. Lahore✓
162. Who set up first-ever "Evening Court" in Pakistan?
 A. Justice Saqib Nisar
 B. Justice Asif Saeed Khosa
 C. Justice Muhammad Anwaar-ul-Haq✓
 D. Justice Athar Minallah

163. First telecom company in Pakistan to successfully deploy and cross the 10,000 4G sites mark in October 2018:
- Jazz
 - Telenor
 - Zong ✓
 - Ufone
164. In its 2018 Freedom on the Internet Report, the democracy watchdog Freedom House scored Pakistan out of 100.
- 43 ✓
 - 63
 - 73
 - 83
165. Recent UN report highlighted that Pakistan's only _____ of children were getting a minimal acceptable diet.
- 10%
 - 6%
 - 8%
 - 4% ✓
166. Which country protested over bus service between Pakistan and China?
- Afghanistan
 - India ✓
 - America
 - Bangladesh
167. Which two countries offered asylum to Aasia Bibi?
- USA and UK
 - France and Spain ✓
 - Canada and Mexico
 - Germany and Belgium
168. Aasia Bibi accused of committing blasphemy in:
- June 2009 ✓
 - November 2010
 - October 2014
 - July 2015
169. Supreme Court acquitted Aasia of blasphemy charge, ordered her release on:
- 31 October 2018 ✓
 - 30 October 2018
 - 29 October 2018
 - 1 November 2018
170. The 2018 study showed how many Pakistanis do not know what the Internet is?
- 69pc ✓
 - 79pc
 - 59pc
 - 49pc
171. The 2018 study showed how much percent Pakistanis own a mobile of some kind?
- 57pc ✓
 - 67pc
 - 77pc
 - 47pc
172. Zainab Bibi, the tallest woman declared by the Guinness Book of World Records in _____ died on July 19, 2018.
- 1997
 - 2001
 - 2003 ✓
 - 2007
173. Arif Alvi sworn in as 13th President of Pakistan on _____.
- September 4, 2018
 - September 6, 2018
 - September 8, 2018
 - September 9, 2018 ✓
174. How much Pakistan has managed to secure duty-free market access into China?
- \$1 billion ✓
 - \$2 billion
 - \$3 billion
 - \$4 billion
175. When Prime Minister Imran Khan visited Beijing on his first official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese leadership?
- November 1, 2018 ✓
 - November 2, 2018
 - November 4, 2018
 - November 6, 2018
176. What will be the worth of two way bus ticket, which travels between Lahore and Tashkurgan in China?
- Rs 17000
 - Rs 20000
 - Rs 23000 ✓
 - Rs 24000
177. From how many countries, over one hundred parliamentarians participated in the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) three day conference held in Gwadar in Oct. 2018?
- 20
 - 24
 - 26 ✓
 - 32
178. The Pakistan Citizens Portal (PCP) has been connected to _____ of government offices in the federal capital and

- provinces through internet to receive people's complaints and transmit them to the officials concerned.
- A. 80% B. 90%
C. 60%✓ D. 70%
179. Prime Minister Imran Khan launched the Pakistan Citizens Portal on _____.
- A. October 29, 2018
B. October 28, 2018✓
C. October 27, 2018
D. October 26, 2018
180. At which river, the first hydropower investment project of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the Karot Hydropower Station is being constructed?
- A. Jhelum✓ B. Chanab
C. Kabul D. Indus
181. What is name of a young Pakistani who won the performance of reciting Qirat of Qura'n in the World Qira't Competition-2018?
- A. Osama Haider
B. Mohammad Hassan✓
C. Qari Najam Mustafa
D. None of these
182. Which country's business private jet claimed to be entered Islamabad on 24 Oct, 2018, but government of Pakistan rejected assertion of a journalist?
- A. India
B. Afghanistan
C. Israel✓
D. America
183. How many persons were exposed by FIA who own properties in UAE?
- A. 44✓ B. 45
C. 46 D. 48
184. Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) set up offices in which countries in October 2018?
- A. Iran and Greece✓
B. Saudi Arabia and UAE
C. European countries
D. Turkey and Egypt
185. Prime Minister Imran Khan met his Russian counterpart Dmitry Medvedev on November 5, 2018 in _____.
- A. Beijing
B. Shanghai✓
C. Geneva
D. Moscow
186. How many Pakistani soldiers have been martyred till now in UNO Peace Missions?
- A. 136 B. 146
C. 156✓ D. 166
187. Who was appointed as Vice Chief of Air Staff Pakistan?
- A. Rashid Ali
B. Arshad Malik
C. Asim Zaheer✓
D. Abdul Jabbar
188. President of Pakistan Dr. Arif Alvi attended the Grand Airport Inauguration of which country on 30th October 2018?
- A. Saudi Arabia
B. China
C. Turkey✓
D. UAE
189. What is the total length of trip from Lanzhuo to Islamabad where China launched a new rail and road cargo service?
- A. 4000Km B. 4500Km✓
C. 5000Km D. 5500Km
190. Saudi Arabia pledged to provide how many billions package to Pakistan?
- A. \$4bn B. \$5bn
C. \$6bn✓ D. \$7bn
191. Which Pakistani woman bowler top ranked ODI bowler in October 2018?
- A. Sana Mir✓
B. Diana Baig
C. Aliya Riaz
D. Kainat Imtiaz
192. How much worth of oil, KSA agreed to one year deferred payment facility for Pakistan?
- A. 1b\$ B. 2b\$
C. 3b\$✓ D. 4b\$
193. Which Cricket bowler set 100 years history best average rate by taking 59 wickets in 10 Test matches?
- A. Rashid Khan
B. Mohammad Abbas✓
C. Shadab Khan
D. Ish Sodhi

194. According to Business Insider 2018 report, Pakistan is the _____ powerful military in the world.
 A. 5th B. 9th
 C. 13th✓ D. 18th
195. The Conference of the OIC Ministers for Water elected Pakistan as Member to the OIC Water Council for _____ tenure, during its fourth Session held at Cairo on 15 October 2018.
 A. One year B. Two years✓
 C. Three years D. Four years
196. How many consecutive times, Pakistan Army team won gold medal in the world's toughest Cambrian Patrol Competition?
 A. 2nd B. 3rd
 C. 4th✓ D. 5th
197. Which provincial government planned to build Pakistan's ever digital city near Islamabad behind Margala Hills?
 A. Punjab B. KP✓
 C. Sindh D. Balochistan
198. Against which disease, President Dr Arif Alvi on October 15, 2018 launched the national immunization drive?
 A. Malaria B. Polio
 C. Typhoid D. Measles✓
199. Which Pakistani player has won first Medal in the 2018 Youth Olympic Games?
 A. Farhan Amjad, Weightlifting
 B. Inayatullah, Wrestling✓
 C. Nubaira Babur, Shooting
 D. Aqib Sherazi, Baseball player
200. When PM Imran Khan inaugurated "Clean & Green Pakistan" campaign?
 A. 2-10-2018
 B. 4-10-2018
 C. 6-10-2018
 D. 8-10-2018✓
201. According to 2018 estimated nuclear warhead inventories, Pakistan had _____ warheads.
 A. 125 to 135 B. 140 to 150✓
 C. 150 to 160 D. 150 to 175

202. Pakistan will receive 1000 MW of electricity through CASA transmission line from:
 A. Tajikistan
 B. Kyrgyzstan
 C. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan✓
 D. Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan
203. Kashmir Black Day is observed on _____.
 A. 25 Oct
 B. 26 Oct
 C. 27 Oct✓
 D. 28 Oct
204. Which of the following Pakistani woman had received UN Human Rights Prize?
 A. Malala Yousafzai
 B. Asma Jahangir
 C. Begum Rana Liaquat Ali
 D. Benazir Bhutto
 E. All of the above✓
205. How many Pakistani women are awarded with UN Human Rights Prize till now including Asma Jahangir?
 A. 2
 B. 3
 C. 4✓
 D. 5
206. According to UNFPA report 2018, Pakistan's population is _____.
 A. 207 million✓
 B. 206 million
 C. 205 million
 D. 204 million
207. Foreign Minister of Pakistan Shāh Mahmood Qureshi visited New York on _____.
 A. 18 September 2018
 B. 20 September 2018
 C. 21 September 2018
 D. 22 September 2018✓
208. Pakistan has been member of Security Council for _____.
 A. Seven times✓
 B. Five times
 C. Six times
 D. One time
209. Who is the Pakistan's first female envoy to Iran?
 A. Zubaida Jalal

- B. Shireen Mazari
 C. Riffat Masood ✓
 D. Mehreen Farouqi
210. Who was appointed first Christian as Advocate General of Sindh by Sindh Govt?
 A. Salman Talibudin ✓
 B. Murtaza Wahab
 C. Barrister Zameer Ghumro
 D. None of these
211. Who is the current Chief of General Staff of Pakistan Army?
 A. Lieutenant General Salman Ashraf
 B. Lieutenant General Nadeem Raza ✓
 C. Lieutenant General Bilal Akbar
 D. Lieutenant General Ahsan Saeed
212. Who is the Chairman of Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA)?
 A. Mukhtiar Hussain
 B. Muneer Ahmed
 C. Lt Gen Muzammil Hussain (R) ✓
 D. None of these
213. Who is the first woman car mechanic in Pakistan?
 A. Sadaf Nawaz
 B. Uzma Nawaz ✓
 C. Mehwish Nawaz
 D. Nazia Nawaz
214. Which Pakistani PhD student won the Italian Award for enhancing LTE, 5G Wireless Systems along with a Prize money of US \$ 5000 in Bologna, Italy on October 2, 2018?
 A. Qurat-ul-Ain Nadeem ✓
 B. Naseer Ahmed Khan
 C. Dr Faiz ul Hassan
 D. Ahmed Ali Sherazi
215. According to Interior Ministry Sept-2018 report, How many Pakistanis are jailed abroad?
 A. 11803 ✓ B. 11000
 C. 12803 D. 10500
216. When did Pervez Musharraf resigned from the post of President?
 A. 18 August 2008 ✓
 B. 12 October 2008
 C. 10 September 2008
 D. 5 July 2005

217. Which country asked to setup joint ventures for Palm Oil production in Pakistan?
 A. Indonesia ✓
 B. Malaysia
 C. Thailand
 D. None
- these
218. Punjab Health Minister Dr Yasmin Rashid recently revealed that Pakistani scientists from University of Health Sciences (UHS) have successfully cloned biological
 A. Skin ✓
 B. Eye retina
 C. Pancreas
 D. Kidney
219. China is going to sell 48 advanced armed drones to Pakistan. What is the name of the drone?
 A. Wing Loong I
 B. Wing Loong III
 C. Wing Loong II ✓
 D. Wing Fling II
220. The Rung Do Pakistan campaign is a joint initiative of WWF-Pakistan, Careem and other partners with the aim to plant a total of _____ trees across the country by August 2019.
 A. 1 million
 B. 1.2 million
 C. 1.4 million ✓
 D. 1.6 million
221. Who launched a mangrove plantation drive at Sandspit on 12th Oct 2018 to plant 180,000 saplings in the coastal belt of Pakistan?
 A. WWF-Pakistan B. Careem
 C. Uber D. A & B ✓
222. According to official studies conducted by WHO, UN, the World Bank, and IARC Globocan, Pakistan with 7,311 fatalities in one year is ranked _____ out of 50 countries for Cervical Cancer deaths.
 A. 6th
 B. 7th ✓
 C. 8th
 D. 9th
223. Name of the Pakistani student who won the top prize in Commonwealth Essay Competition is:

224. Lt. Gen. Asim Muneer Ahmed was appointed as DG ISI on _____.
- A. 08-October-2018
B. 06-October-2018
C. 10-October-2018 ✓
D. 09-October-2018
225. On August 09 2018, the first Inaugural Asma Jahangir Scholarship was awarded to a student named _____.
- A. Sajida Vandal
B. Wajiha Aziz
C. Sana Gul ✓
D. Shaheen Sattar
226. Who is the Chairman of NEC (National Economic Council) constituted by President Dr Arif Alvi?
- A. Prime Minister ✓
B. Finance Minister
C. Speaker of the National Assembly
D. Chairman of the Senate
227. How many dollars were invested in the First Phase of Gwadar Free Economic Zone?
- A. \$474 million ✓
B. \$454 million
C. \$790 million
D. \$670 million
228. Pakistan conducted successful test of Ghauri missile system on _____.
- A. 8 OCT 2018 ✓
B. 5 OCT 2018
C. 1 OCT 2018
D. 1 FEB 2018
229. Who is the current Chief of the Naval Staff of Pakistan Navy?
- A. Vice Admiral Syed Arifullah Hussaini,
B. Vice Admiral Waseem Akram
C. Vice Admiral Shah Sohail Masood
D. Vice Admiral Zafar Mahmood Abbasi ✓
230. How many members are there in National Economic Council which constituted by President on October 5, 2018?

231. Saudi Arabia to invest in new oil refinery in the _____ city of Pakistan.
- A. Port Qasim
B. Gwadar ✓
C. Lahore
D. Attock
232. Who is the current Governor of Balochistan?
- A. Muhammad Khan Achakzai
B. Nawab Zulfikar Ali Magsi
C. Owais Ahmed Ghani
D. Justice (retd) Amanullah Khan Yasinzai ✓
233. Which Pakistani Martial Arts Athlete broke the Guinness World Record for the most side jumps in one minute, of an Indian?
- A. Irfan Mehsud ✓
B. Naeem Ullah
C. Yasir Habib
D. Bismillah Khan
234. How many times have Pakistan won the Asia Cricket Cup?
- A. 1
B. 2 ✓
C. 3
D. 5
235. Who made the most number of runs in Asia Cricket Cup 2018?
- A. Shikhar Dhawan ✓
B. RG Sharma
C. Mushfiqur Rahim
D. Imam-ul-Haq
236. Which team won the Asia Cricket Cup 2018?
- A. Sri Lanka
B. Bangladesh
C. India ✓
D. Pakistan
E. Afghanistan
237. How many agreements were signed between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia on CPEC Projects?
- A. 2
B. 3 ✓
C. 4
D. 5
238. Which country was invited by Pakistan to become the Third Partner in CPEC?
- A. Iran
B. Afghanistan
C. Saudi Arabia ✓
D. None of these

239. PM Imran Khan has approved a summary for the appointment of _____ as new GB Governer.
- Ghazanfar Ali Khan
 - Raja Jalal Hussain ✓
 - Hafeez-ur-Rehman
 - Raja Mahdi Ali Shah
240. Which country offered jobs for skilled and semi-skilled workers from Pakistan?
- Qatar ✓
 - S. Arabia
 - UAE
 - Iran
241. Which PTI MNA is accused of smuggling electronic appliances and is declared as proclaimed offender by Customs Court?
- Murad Saeed
 - Aslam Khan ✓
 - Ali Amin Gandapur
 - Pervaiz Khattak
242. Which 19-year-old was Pakistan's first Athlete to win a karate medal (bronz) in the Asian Games 2018?
- Shubana
 - Nargis ✓
 - Nazia
 - Nasreen
243. The altitude of the Paristan Lake (Highest lake of Pakistan) above sea level is _____.
- 15,641 feet ✓
 - 15,397 feet
 - 14,971 feet
 - 14,100 feet
244. As Prime Minister, Imran Khan first visited which country?
- Afghanistan
 - Saudi Arabia ✓
 - Iran
 - China
245. Islamabad High Court suspended punishment of Nawaz Sharif, Marium and Capt Safdar on _____.
- 18th Sept 2018
 - 19 Sept 2018 ✓
 - 20 Sept 2018
 - None of Above
246. Who presented an Amended Finance Bill for the Year 2018-2019?

- A. Aslam Khan ✓
B. Umar Ayub
C. Ghulam Sarwar Khan
D. Khusru Bakhtiar
247. Out of 102 vehicles presented for auction of PM house, _____ cars were sold out in the auction on 17th September 2018.
- | | |
|---------|-------|
| A. 55 | B. 58 |
| C. 61 ✓ | D. 63 |
248. How many vehicles of prime minister house were put up for sale by the prime Minister of Pakistan on 17th September 2018?
- | | |
|----------|--------|
| A. 90 | B. 96 |
| C. 102 ✓ | D. 108 |
249. Pakistan PM pledged to grant citizenship to 1.5 million Afghan refugees who _____.
- Are married to a Pakistani
 - Are born & raised in Pakistan ✓
 - Are refugees
 - All of the above
250. PM of Pakistan pledged to grant citizenship to _____ who have lived on the margins of Pakistan's society for decades.
- Afghan refugees
 - Bengali refugees
 - Rohingya minority
 - All of the above ✓
251. The Namaz-e-Janaza (Funeral Prayer) of Begum Kulsoom Nawaz was offered on 13th September 2018 in:
- Badshahi Mosque
 - Regent Park Mosque, London ✓
 - Jati Umra
 - Faisal Mosque
252. Famed Pakistani singer Momina Mustehsan became the first female musician to garner 100 million views for her song _____ on YouTube.
- Aaya na tu
 - Afreen afreen ✓
 - Tera woh pyar
 - Awarapan
253. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi made his first visit to which country after assuming the office?
- Saudi Arabia

254. Begum Kulsoom Nawaz served as the President of Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) from _____ to 2002.
 A. 1997
 B. 1998
 C. 1999 ✓
 D. 2000
255. Which country's Foreign Minister visited Pakistan on 14 September 2018?
 A. USA
 B. Turkey ✓
 C. China
 D. India
256. What was the name of Turkish Foreign Minister who visited Pakistan on 14 September 2018?
 A. Mevlut Cavusoglu ✓
 B. Adnan Menderes
 C. Refik Saydam
 D. Kudret Ozersay
257. On 13th September, 2018 Air Chief Marshal Mujahid Anwar Khan was honoured with 'Legion of Merit' award in:
 A. UK
 B. Turkey ✓
 C. Italy
 D. None
258. How many times Kalsoom Nawaz became First Lady of Pakistan?
 A. One time
 B. Two times
 C. Three times ✓
 D. Four Times
259. Pakistan Army contributed Rs. _____ in the Supreme Court's Fund for Diامر-Bhasha and Mohmand Dam.
 A. 2 billion
 B. 3 billion
 C. 1 billion ✓
 D. 5 billion
260. Which Pakistani film was nominated for the Best Documentary Film award at the prestigious Regina International Film Festival (RIFFA) 2018?
 A. He Named Me Malala
 B. Indus Blues ✓
 C. A Girl in the River
 D. Abu: Father
261. Pakistan has proposed to open the _____ Border Crossing with India for Sikh pilgrims to visit
- Gurdwara Darbar Sahib without visa.
 A. Longewala
 B. Kartarpur ✓
 C. Rann of Kutch
 D. Wagah
262. Which former Pakistani captain announced to launch a children hospital project for children born with congenital heart disease (CHD)?
 A. Waqar Younis
 B. Misbah-ul-Haq ✓
 C. Younis Khan
 D. Shahid Afridi
263. Begum Kulsoom was under treatment at _____ since June 2017 passed away on 11th Sep 2018.
 A. Shaukat Khanum Memorial Hospital
 B. London's Harley Street Clinic ✓
 C. The Royal London Hospital
 D. London Bridge Hospital
264. Dr Arif Alvi is a/an _____ by profession.
 A. Radiologist
 B. Orthopedic surgeon
 C. Cardiologist
 D. Dentist ✓
265. Dr Arif Alvi became Pakistan's 13th President by _____ securing _____ votes.
 A. 283
 B. 352 ✓
 C. 363
 D. 393
266. Who is the current Attorney General of Pakistan?
 A. Mr. Ashtar Ausaf Ali
 B. Anwar Mansoor ✓
 C. Khalid Jawed Khan
 D. Mr. Salman Aslam Butt
267. Who is the Current Chief Justice of Balochistan High Court?
 A. Justice Amanullah Khan
 B. Justice Tahira Safdar ✓
 C. Justice Ghulam Mustafa Mengal
 D. Justice Muhammad Noor Meskanzai
268. CLSA Ltd decided to invest back in Pakistan. CLSA exited Pakistan in _____ due to "considerable instability" at that time.

- 269. Which country's Foreign Minister arrived in Pakistan on 30th August 2018 for talks with the Pakistani leadership?
A. Iran ✓
B. India
C. Afghanistan
D. Turkey
- 270. Which eight years old Pakistani kid made world record by acing in O-level Chemistry exam?
A. Abdul Jabbar
B. Qamar Muneer Akbar ✓
C. Shujaat Hussain
D. Abdullah Sultan
- 271. Which country's PM announced to skip the United Nations General Assembly session 2018 to focus his attention on the country's economy?
A. Pakistan ✓
B. India
C. Bangladesh
D. Afghanistan
- 272. How many candidates have submitted their nomination paper for Pakistan's presidential election held on September 4, 2018?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3 ✓
D. 4
- 273. Which country sought an emergent meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to raise the issue of blasphemous caricature contest in the Netherlands on 29th August 2018?
A. Pakistan ✓
B. S.Arabia
C. Bangladesh
D. Turkey
- 274. Pakistan Army Sepoy Maqbool Hussain who breathed last on 28th August 2018 got injured and was taken prisoner by the Indian Army during the _____ war.
A. 1971
B. 1999
C. 1965 ✓
D. 1948
- 275. Pakistan Army Sepoy Maqbool Hussain who faced extreme torture in Indian prisons during his

- A. 10
B. 30
C. 40 ✓
D. 20
- 276. The Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered Asif Ali Zardari & Pervez Musharraf to submit complete details of their assets and bank accounts of past _____ years within three weeks on 29th August 2018.
A. 3
B. 6
C. 10 ✓
D. 15
- 277. Current Governor Sindh is _____
A. Imran Ismail ✓
B. Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad
C. Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui
D. Muhammad Zubair
- 278. Who was nominated for the position of PCB chairman by the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
A. Najam Sethi
B. Ehsan Mani ✓
C. Wasim Khan
D. Shaharyar Khan
- 279. Which bowler made history in T20 Cricket by giving just a single run in his 4 overs spell?
A. Mitchel Starc
B. Muhammad Irfan ✓
C. Rashid Khan
D. Sunil Narine
- 280. Government of Pakistan banned VIP protocol given by the _____ to influential people at airports on 26th August 2018.
A. Pakistan Customs
B. FIA ✓
C. Flight staff
D. All of the above
- 281. Who is the current Leader of the House in Senate of Pakistan?
A. Raza Rabbani
B. Raja Zafar-ul-Haq
C. Shibli Faraz ✓
D. Aitzaz Ahsan
- 282. Who is the current Leader of Opposition in Senate of Pakistan?
A. Raza Rabbani
B. Raja Zafar-ul-Haq ✓
C. Sherry Rehman
D. Aitzaz Ahsan
- 283. Who is the current Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
A. Nafees Zakaria

284. B. Khawaja Asif
C. Shah Mehmood Qureshi ✓
D. Sartaj Aziz
In July 2018, Pak Navy signed contract for acquisition of 4 MILGEM class warships from _____
A. Turkey ✓ B. China
C. Russia D. Japan
285. Which Election Symbol was allotted to Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP) in General Election 2018?
A. Star B. Book
C. Clock D. Crane ✓
286. Jam Kamal Khan became _____ Chief Minister of Balochistan.
A. 14 B. 15
C. 16 ✓ D. 17
287. Imran Khan elected as _____ Prime Minister of Pakistan.
A. 20th B. 21st
C. 22nd ✓ D. 23rd
288. Who is the current Chief Minister of SINDH?
A. Syed Murad Ali Shah ✓
B. Qaim Ali Shah
C. Arbab Ghulam Rahim
D. Zahid Qurban Alvi
289. Who is the current Speaker of Balochistan Assembly?
A. Siraj Durrani
B. Sardar Babar Musa Khel
C. Muhammad Nawaz
D. Abdul Quddus Bizenjo ✓
290. Who is the current Deputy Speaker of Balochistan Assembly?
A. Siraj Durrani
B. Sardar Babar Musa Khel ✓
C. Muhammad Nawaz
D. Abdul Quddus Bizenjo
291. Who is the current Deputy Speaker of Sindh Assembly?
A. Javed Hanif
B. Asad Qaisar ✓
C. Rehana Leghari
D. Dost Mazari
292. Who is the current Deputy Speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan?
A. Dost Mazari
B. Qasim Suri ✓
C. Ch Pervez Elahi
D. Asad Qaisar
293. Who is the current Deputy Speaker of PUNJAB Assembly?
A. Jan Muhammad Jamali
B. Asad Qaisar
C. Ch Pervez Elahi
D. Dost Mazari ✓
294. Who is the current Chief Minister of KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA?
A. Pervez Khattak
B. Akram Khan Durrani
C. Ameer Haider Khan Hoti
D. Mehmood Khan ✓
295. Who is the current Speaker of Punjab Assembly?
A. Jan Muhammad Jamali
B. Asad Qaisar
C. Ch Pervez Elahi ✓
D. Rana Muhammad Iqbal
296. Who is the current Deputy Speaker of KP Assembly?
A. M Atif Khan
B. Shahram Khan
C. Dr Mehr Taj Roghani
D. Mehmood Jan ✓
297. Who is the current Speaker of Sindh Assembly?
A. Syed Muzaffar Hussain Shah
B. Qaim Ali Shah
C. Nisar Ahmed Khuro
D. Agha Siraj Durrani ✓
298. Asad Qaiser sworn in as _____ Speaker of National Assembly on 15-8-2018.
A. 21st ✓ B. 22nd
C. 23rd
D. None of these
299. Who is the current Speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan?
A. Khursheed Shah
B. Asad Qaisar ✓
C. Qasim Suri
D. Ayaz Sadiq
300. Current National Assembly of Pakistan is _____
A. 13th National Assembly
B. 14th National Assembly
C. 15th National Assembly ✓
D. 16th National Assembly

I.Q. (Mental Ability) Test

with Explanatory Answers

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

(VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL)

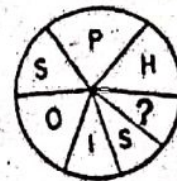
- State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Nida-i-Millat, The Nation, Family Magazine, -----
(A) Nawa-i-Waqt (B) Waqt
(C) Jang (D) Express
- State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Sutlej, Ravi, Jhelum,-----.
(A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) Khyber (D) Azad
Pakhtunkhwa Kashmir
- State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Africa, Antarctica, Asia,-----.
(A) Persian Gulf (B) Gulf of St. Lawrence
(C) Hudson Bay (D) Australia
- State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Das Kapital, David Copperfield: As you like it,-----.
(A) Nana (B) Emile Zola
(C) Adam Smith (D) Victor Hugo
- State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, -----.
(A) Japan (B) Myanmar
(C) Philippines (D) Thailand
- Insert the missing number from the choices given below:
7 10 9 12 11 ??
(A) 14 & 13 (B) 15 & 14
(C) 13 & 12 (D) 12 & 10
- Insert the missing number from the choices given below:
8 17 5 12 ?
16 10 11 9
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 10 (D) 18
- Find the odd-man-out:
(A) Lion (B) Fox
(C) Giraffe (D) Herring
- Find the odd-man-out:
(A) Dollar (B) Cuba
(C) Pound (D) Franc
- Find the word that can be prefixed by any of the letter given here:
P, FL, C, W, CL
(A) INCH (B) CHO
(C) AJI (D) AST
- HOLY is to SLOB as LOW is to?
(A) ONE (B) OLD
(C) GLOW (D) BOW
- If Arid = 80, DEAR = 89, RAID = 63, READ = ?
(A) 60 (B) 85
(C) 83 (D) 47
- Insert the missing letter:
A D H M S ?
(A) T (B) P
(C) L (D) Z
- Insert the missing letter:
K N H P T L I N ?
(A) D (B) T
(C) P (D) S
- Insert the missing letter:
(A) Q/S (B) TW
(C) P/K (D) H/L
- If CARUSO = 84 and GIGLI = 56, how much is CROSBY worth?
(A) 39 (B) 54
(C) 75 (D) 28
- REMBRANDT = 83, CEZANNE = 48, ONSTABLE = ?
(A) 40 (B) 42
(C) 85 (D) 44
- ELECTRICITY-GAS = 100, JACK-JILL = ?
(A) 50 (B) 30
(C) 25 (D) 0
- Find the word that can be prefixed by any of the letters given here:
TH, L, ST, M, W
(A) INK (B) ILL
(C) END (D) OLL
- Find the odd-man-out:
(A) Canada (B) Australia
(C) Berlin (D) Austria

21. Find the odd-man-out:
 (A) Ant (B) Spider
 (C) Bee (D) Moth
22. Insert the missing number:
 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, ?
 (A) 10 (B) 25
 (C) 20 (D) 15
23. Insert the missing number:
 0, 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?
 (A) 40 (B) 42
 (C) 35 (D) 25
24. Insert the missing number:
 17 33 8 5 29 12 13 ? 10
 (A) 33 (B) 32
 (C) 20 (D) 22
25. Insert the missing number:
 8 4 20 9 3 15 6 6 ?
 (A) 20 (B) 12
 (C) 18 (D) 24
26. Hero loves Leander:
 Darby loves Joan
 Juliet loves Romeo
 Whom does Joan Love?
 (A) Tom (B) Dick
 (C) Harry (D) None
27. Disentangle the letter in each of these words, all of which are name of animals, which of these animals is the largest?
 (A) LARPOE (B) RHOSE
 (C) SNUKK (D) GITER
 (E) EARZB (F) OMSEO
28. Insert the missing word:
 GRID (RING) HANG
 STIR (.....) GAFF:
 (A) TIEE (B) TIFE
 (C) GIRE (D) HIRE
29. Insert the missing word:
 PIECE (CELL) PILLS
 GRIPS (.....) SWELL
 (A) TILE (B) MIKE
 (C) PILE (D) GIPE
30. Find the odd-man-out:
 (A) TUEPCIR (B) NITNIGAP
 (C) SHOTCAM (D) OTHOP
31. Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second:
 SHR (.....) LING
 (A) INK (B) ONG
 (C) INE (D) EEN
32. Insert the word that complete the first word n beings the second:
 WEAT (.....) MIT
 (A) HER (B) TER
 (C) GET (D) MET
33. Insert the word that means the same as

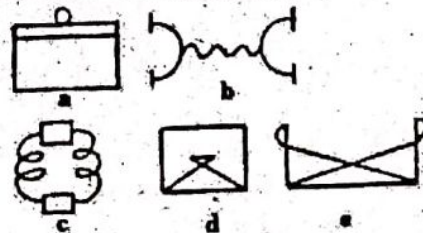
- the words outside the brackets:
 ARMOUR (.....) POST
 (A) ARM (B) DELIVERY
 (C) MAIL (D) LETTER
34. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
 CROWD (.....) NEWSPAPERS
 (A) MOB (B) PRESS
 (C) STORY (D) INCIDENTS
35. Insert the word missing from the brackets:
 GOLF (BALL) GAME
 RAIN (.....) SPRIT
 (A) DAY (B) WEATHER
 (C) BOW (D) DROPS
36.
 (A) 12 (B) 14
 (C) 11 (D) 16
37. Insert the missing number

84	B1	88
14 12	18 9	? 11

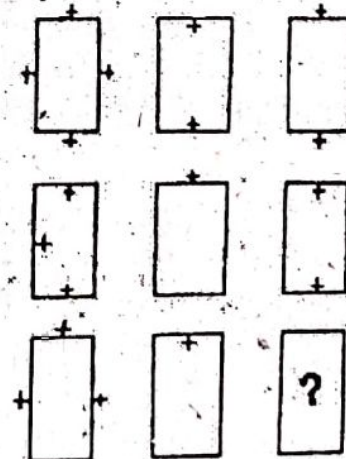
- (A) 16 (B) 77
 (C) 22 (D) 8
38. Insert the missing letter.

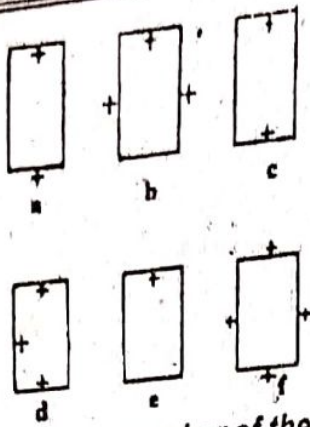


- (A) Y (B) O
 (C) E (D) P
39. Find the odd-man-out.



40. Which of the numbered figures fits into the vacant square?





41. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Ummat, Jasarat, Awam,.....
- (A) Sindhi (B) Punjabi
(C) Urdu (D) Pushto
42. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Vanuatu, Fiji, Tuvalu,.....
- (A) South America (B) Asia
(C) North America (D) Australia
43. State the serial number of which choice fills in the blank space.
Sahara, Gobi, Thar,.....
- (A) Takla Makan (B) Ole
(C) Nile (D) Mississippi
44. State the serial number of which choice fills in the blank space.
Othello, Twelfth Night, the Tempest,.....
- (A) Merchant of Venice (B) Murder in the Cathedral
(C) Inferno (D) Paradise Lost
45. State the serial number of which choice fills in the blank space.
Dera Ismail Khan, Pabbi, Nowshera,.....
- (A) Balochistan (B) Sindh
(C) Gilgit-Baltistan (D) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
46. Insert the missing numbers from the four given below:
6, 9, 18, 21, 42, 45, ?, ?
- (A) 90 & 92 (B) 90 & 93
(C) 93 & 94 (D) 95 & 96
47. Insert the missing number from the four given below:
- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 7 | 9 | 5 | 11 |
| 4 | 15 | 12 | 7 |
| 13 | 8 | 11 | ? |

- (A) 12 (B) 15
(C) 10 (D) 8
48. Find the odd-man-out:
- (A) August (B) September
(C) October (D) November
49. Find the odd-man-out:
- (A) Ashok Chakra (B) Kirti Chakra
(C) Shaurya Chakra (D) Arjuna Award
50. Insert the word that can be prefixed by any of the letters given her:
ST, BR, S, L, GR, H
- (A) AND (B) INK
(C) END (D) IND
51. *REPUBLICAN=108, DEMOCRAT=?*
- (A) 96 (B) 84
(C) 76 (D) 72
52. Barometer is to Gas meter as Pugilism is to?
- (A) Lightning (B) Protectionism
(C) Cruising (D) Bimetallism
53. Insert the missing letter:
N, O, M, Q, I, ?
- (A) Y (B) X
(C) L (D) Z
54. Insert the missing letter:
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| L | O | T |
| D | H | O |
| P | S | ? |
- (A) X (B) Y
(C) Z (D) B
55. Insert the missing letter
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| B/F | G/M | N/V | P/? |
| (A) X | (B) T | (C) S | (D) Z |
56. *DRIVER = 7*
PEESTRIAN = 11
ACCIDENT = ?
- (A) 10 (B) 8
(C) 9 (D) 12
57. Find the odd-man-out:
- (A) Crank (B) Mess
(C) Harlot (D) Farther
(E) Babylon
58. *POMEGRANATES-PIEBALD = PILLIWINKLE?*
- (A) PISTACHIO (B) PSTICHE
(C) PETROL (D) PESTILENCE
59. Insert the word that can be prefixed by any of the letters given here:
H, B, P, W, ST

- (A) ILI (B) ALL
 (C) SLL (D) AND
60. Find the odd-man-out:
 (A) Agha Khan Cup (B) Asia Cup
 (C) Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup (D) Davis Cup
61. Find the odd-man-out:
 (A) India (B) Iran
 (C) Iraq (D) Moscow
 (E) U.K.
62. Insert the missing number:
 2, 8, 5, 6, 8, ?, 11,
 (A) 6 (B) 4
 (C) 0 (D) 8
63. Insert the missing number:
 12, 21, 23, 32, 34, ?
 (A) 43 (B) 22
 (C) 32 (D) 21
64. Insert the missing number:

14	9	5	21	8	13
28	9	?			

 (A) 19 (B) 18
 (C) 14 (D) 15
65. Insert the missing number:

9	4	20
8	5	12
7	6	?

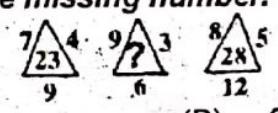
 (A) 3 (B) 4
 (C) 1 (D) 5
66. Find the odd-man-out:
 (A) Animal (B) Engine
 (C) Identity (D) Octagon
67. Which of these animals whose names are hidden in the jumbled letters below is the smallest?
 (A) NOBIS (B) NETIKT
 (C) WROTHAG (D) USEOM
68. Insert the missing word.
 ORBIT (RILE) WHEEL
 ARSON (.....) STEMS
 (A) ROSE (B) MORE
 (C) SONE (D) WIRE
69. Insert the missing word.
 SING (NINE) SPEND
 LONG (.....) CREST
 (A) NOSE (B) ROSE
 (C) LINE (D) MINE
70. Find the odd-man-out.
 (A) REPLUP (B) KOYNED
 (C) RAEZU (D) LOITEV
71. Insert the word that completes the first

- and begins the second.
 AM (.....) EL
 (A) PUSH (B) END
 (C) LONG (D) BUSH
72. Insert the word that completes the first and begins the second.
 CONTR (.....) ING
 (A) PED (B) RED
 (C) ACT (D) ICE
73. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
 ROD (.....) MAIL
 (A) POST (B) LETTER
 (C) DELIVERY (D) GRILL
74. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
 ACCOUNT (.....) BEAK
 (A) BANK (B) BILL
 (C) BIRD (D) FLY
75. Insert the word missing from the brackets.
 TAR (PITCH) THROW
 SALOON (.....) ROD
 (A) HOTEL (B) SHOP
 (C) BAR (D) IMAGE
76. Insert the missing number.



- (A) 97 (B) 11
 (C) 28 (D) 3

77. Insert the missing number.



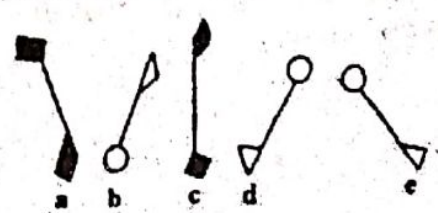
- (A) 12 (B) 21
 (C) 18 (D) 15

78. Insert the missing letter.

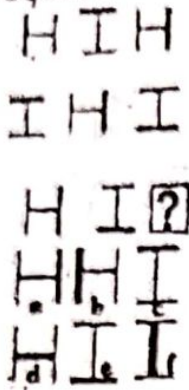


- (A) D (B) A
 (C) S (D) Y

79. Find the odd-man-out.



80. Which of the numbered figures fits into the vacant square?



81. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Nigeria, Egypt, Libya,.....

- (A) Atheist (B) Christian
(C) Buddhist (D) Muslim

82. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Tea, Coffee, Tobacco,.....

- (A) Gram (B) Rice
(C) Maize (D) Jute

83. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean,.....

- (A) Antarctica (B) Indian Ocean
(C) Panama (D) Ole

84. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Quetta, Peshawar, Lahore,

- (A) Multan (B) Rawalpindi
(C) Abbotabad (D) Karachi

85. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Hindku, Siraiki, Potohari,.....

- (A) Punjab (B) Azad Kashmir
(C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (D) Baluchistan

86. Insert the missing number from the four given below.

8 10 14 18 ? 34
50

- (A) 24 (B) 26
(C) 30 (D) 32

87. Insert the missing number from the four given below.

7 16 9 5 21 16
9 ? 4

- (A) 13 (B) 15

88. Find the odd-man-out.

- (A) House (B) IGIOO
(C) Bungalow (D) Office

89. Find the odd-man-out.

- (A) U.N.E.S.C.O (B) U.N.I.C.E.F.
(C) N.I.P.C.E.D. (D) W.H.O.

90. Select the word that can be prefixed by any of the letter given below.

ST, T, C, D, M, P,
W

- (A) BKT (B) ART
(C) ARK (D) LAP

91. GNERATION=95
TELEVISION=?

- (A) 90 (B) 89
(C) 85 (D) 83

92. REWARDED =80
CODRDINATE=75
OPINIONATED=?

- (A) 87 (B) 74
(C) 85 (D) 72

93. Insert the missing letter.

N Q L S J U?

- (A) H (B) O
(C) T (D) P

94. Insert the missing letter.

S P L O K F
U P ?

- (A) J (B) L
(C) S (D) P

95. Insert the missing letter.

A/E D/I G/N ?/?

- (A) J/T (B) L/M
(C) P/S (D) ?/Q

96. EVE-ADAM = JOAN-?

- (A) BIL (B) DON
(C) JOHN (D) MIKE

97. If a girl without a boy is poor, and if she is worth 20, what is his worth?

- (A) 13 (B) 25
(C) 30 (D) 12

98. Find the odd-man-out.

- (A) SIR (B) MAIN
(C) FIG (D) TON

99. Select the word that can be prefixed by any of the letter given here.

SCR, R, DR, G, C,
J, N, T.

- (A) ART (B) INCH
(C) ONE (D) APE

100. Find the odd-man-out.

- (A) Andre Aggasi (B) Boris Becker
 (C) Martina (D) Wasim
 Navratilova Akram

101. Find the odd-man-out.
 (A) Chariot (B) Car
 (C) Bus (D) Wagon
 (E) Sleigh

102. Insert the missing number.
 45 15 18 6 9
 ?

(A) 3 (B) 5
 (C) 8 (D) 9

103. Insert the missing number.
 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, ?

(A) 21 (B) 18
 (C) 22 (D) 20

104. Insert the missing number.
 6 8 7 36 64 49
 24 48 ?

(A) 33 (B) 35
 (C) 30 (D) 28

105. Insert the missing number
 6 10 14 12 ? 22
 19 25 31

(A) 17 (B) 18
 (C) 20 (D) 16

106. I was supposed to meet my girl friend at noon every Sunday. The first time she came at 12.30, the next time at 1.20, then at 2.30, then at 4.00. When did she turn up after that?

(A) 4.33 (B) 4.50
 (C) 5 (D) 5.50

107. Which of these is not an animal?
 (A) LATHPEEN (B) TICRECK
 (C) HELAW (D) FEFEOC

108. Insert the missing word.
 SMMITH (TIDE) BREAD
 GROSS (.....)GROWL

(A) MORE (B) ROLL
 (C) SOLO (D) TILE

109. Insert the missing word
 BOILS (SOOT) STOOR
 DIVES (.....)AGONY

(A) RING (B) SING
 (C) JING (D) PING

110. Find the odd-man-out.
 (A) STUN (B) PAGRE
 (C) MUPL (D) SNUG

111. Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second.
 SP(.....) OW

- (A) And (B) All
 (C) Rice (D) Ell

112. Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second.
 AD (.....) ROY

(A) VICE (B) NICE
 (C) RICE (D) NITE

113. Insert the word that means the same as the word outside the brackets.
 EXCAVATION (.....) POSSESSION

(A) EXTRACTION (B) MINE
 (C) INCLUDE (D) STONE

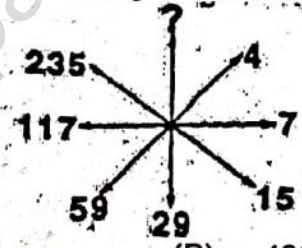
114. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
 PUNISH(.....) NICE

(A) FINE (B) STRONG
 (C) SMOOTH (D) GOOD

115. Insert the word missing from the brackets.
 PLANK (BOARD) MEALS
 STRIKE (.....)SUCCESS

(A) COLOURFUL (B) VICTORY
 (C) ACHIEVE,EMT (D) HIT

116. Insert the missing number.



(A) 694 (B) 496
 (C) 469 (D) 369

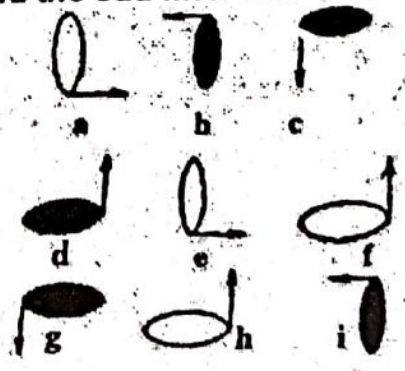
117. Insert the missing number.



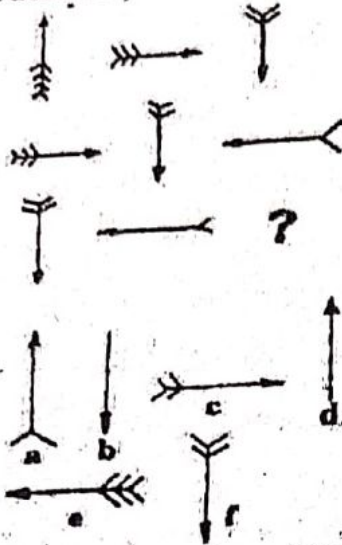
(A) 4 (B) 6
 (C) 34 (D) 24

118. Insert the missing letter.
 (A) A (B) U
 (C) E (D) O

119. Find the odd-man-out.



120. Which of the numbered figures fits into the vacant square?



121. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Mirpur, Bagh, Kotli,.....

- (A) Azad Kashmir
- (B) Gilgit-Baltistan
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Occupied Kashmir

122. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Jhelum, Ravi, Beas,

- (A) Jamuna
- (B) Kabul
- (C) Indus
- (D) Sutlej

123. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Nile, Amazon, Panama,

- (A) Volga
- (B) Red Sea
- (C) Arctic Ocean
- (D) Thar

124. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Kalidas, Virgil, Goethe,

- (A) Homer
- (B) Tolstoy
- (C) G.B Shaw
- (D) Shakespeare

125. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.

Diamir, Astore, Hunza,

- (A) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Azad Kashmir
- (D) Gilgit-Baltistan

126. Insert the missing number from the four given below.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|----|----|---|
| 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | ? |
| (A) 5 | (B) 50 | | | |

127. Insert the missing number from the four given below.

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| (C) 25 | (D) 20 |
| 2 5 7 4 7 5 | |
| 3 6 ? | |
| (A) 6 | (B) 8 |
| (C) 9 | (D) 12 |

128. Find the odd-man-out.

- (A) Byron
- (B) Shelley
- (C) Keats
- (D) Chamberlain
- (E) Chaucer

129. Find the odd-man-out.

- (A) Bade Ghulam Ali Khan
- (B) Vilayat Khan
- (C) Bismillah Khan
- (D) Rabindranath Tagore

130. Insert the word that can be prefixed by any of the letters given here.

B, T, R, P, BR

- (A) INT
- (B) EACH
- (C) RED
- (D) ALL

131. Louse is to Scalp as Hound is to?

- (A) Pixie
- (B) Actor
- (C) Gusto
- (D) Hour

132. Find the odd-man-out.

- (A) Superciliousnes s
- (B) Consciously
- (C) Inimitable
- (D) Exterminator y

133. Insert the missing letter.

- | |
|-------------|
| B E ? Q Z |
| (A) M (B) O |
| (C) T (D) J |

134. Insert the missing letter.

- | |
|-------------|
| H K Q C G O |
| E J ? |
| (A) B (B) L |
| (C) T (D) S |

135. Insert the missing letter.

- | |
|-----------------|
| R/N V/P K/C Q/? |
| (A) J (B) L |
| (C) G (D) P |

136. PASTICHE=PESTILENCE=?

- (A) LASCIVIOUS
- (B) PISTACHIO
- (C) SENTIMENTAL
- (D) PUMPERNICKE

137. Find the odd-man-out.

- (A) JOT
- (B) FED
- (C) DIN
- (D) GUT

138. If ZN + XT = TZ AND ZV + ZR = ZJR, What

is Z+Z ?
 (A) X (B) Y
 (C) P (D) L
 139. Insert the word that can be prefixed by any of the letter given here.
 ST T
 G

(A) END (B) ILL
 (C) ALL (D) ONE
 140. Find the odd-man-out.
 (A) Shakespeare (B) Charles Dickens
 (C) G.B Shaw (D) Das Kapital

141. Find the odd-man-out.
 (A) Gold (B) Silver
 (C) Iron (D) Ammonia
 142. Insert the missing number
 3 8 15 24 35 48 ?
 (A) 63 (B) 36
 (C) 32 (D) 64

143. Insert the missing number.
 6 11 ? 27
 (A) 16 (B) 12
 (C) 18 (D) 20

144. Insert the missing number.
 4 12 10 6 10 3
 6 7 6 8 ?
 (A) 9 (B) 7
 (C) 4 (D) 2

145. Insert the missing number.
 4 6 3 8 2 8
 4 4 6 5 ?
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 1

146. Which of the words give at the bottom will go with the three at the top?
 ROVER, FALL, LORD
 (A) TIGER (B) GRACE
 (C) SLIP (D) FEAR

147. Find the odd-man-out.
 (A) Opulent (B) Detergent
 (C) Station (D) Hiding
 148. Insert the missing word.
 ETHYL (HERO) FROWN
 UNTIL (.....) ABEAM
 (A) MORE (B) TILE
 (C) TUBE (D) BORE

149. Insert the missing word.
 GOOSE (SONS) NOOSE
 DRINK (.....) PLUSH
 (A) NIPS (B) PINS

(C) NICE (D) RICE
 150. Find the odd-man-out.
 (A) LAWL (B) YESDUTA
 (C) OFOR (D) DIWWON


151. Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second.
 INDIS (.....) R
 (A) ROSE (B) POSE
 (C) GOES (D) FORE

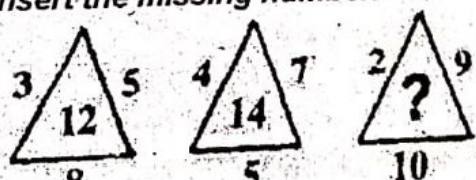
152. Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second.
 PYRA (.....) GET
 (A) MIT (B) TIP
 (C) MID (D) MIP


153. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
 SMALL (.....) MEMORANDUM
 (A) LITTER (B) MINUTE
 (C) LETTER (D) DOCUMENT

154. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
 NEW (.....) IMPUDENT
 (A) FRESH (B) STRONG
 (C) INITIAL (D) GOOD

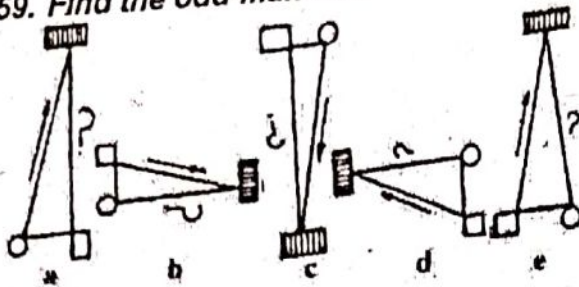
155. Insert the word missing from the brackets.
 PAPER (WEIGHT) LITTER
 SHEEP (.....) COLLAR
 (A) GOAT (B) HEN
 (C) DOG (D) CAT

156. Insert the missing number.

 (A) 52 (B) 160
 (C) 32 (D) 24

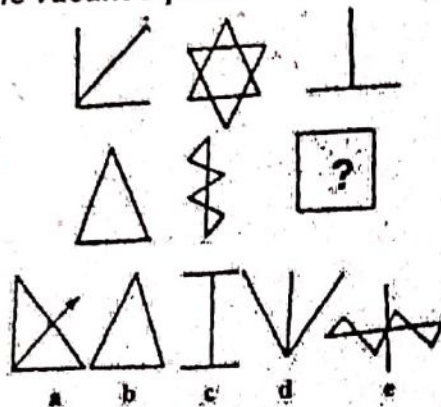
157. Insert the missing number.

 (A) 18 (B) 20
 (C) 90 (D) 8

158. Insert the missing number.


- (A) E (B) J
(C) Y (D) O
159. Find the odd-man-out.



160. Which of the numbered figures fits into the vacant square?



161. Supply the missing number.

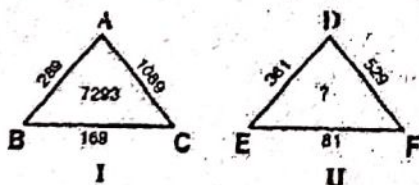
25	52	?	18	23	32
	91	19			
(A)	20		(B)	18	
(C)	19		(D)	None of these	

162. Write the number of the choice which provides the answer in the following:

If $2 \times 1 = 36$
 $3 \times 2 = 69$
 $1 \times 2 = 63$
 $1 \times 2 = 63$
 Then $1 \times 1 = ?$

- (A) 33 (B) 23
(C) 63 (D) 81

163. Consider the following figures.



The figure 7293 inside the triangle I has been arrived at based on some logic and is dependent upon the figures written outside the triangle. On the

same logic, the missing figure in triangle II is:

- (A) 971 (B) 9381
(C) 2933 (D) 3933

Direction: Red the following statements and answer question 164 and 165.

A toy cube has pictures of different fruits on its six faces. The top face has the picture of orange. Banana is adjacent to melon and orange. Apple is not at the bottom of the cube and melon is opposite to peach.

164. The neighboring faces of the sixth fruit mango do not have the picture of

- (A) Apple (B) Orange
(C) Peach (D) Banana

165. Which fruit is opposite the face having the picture of apple?

- (A) Banana (B) Peach
(C) Orange (D) Mango

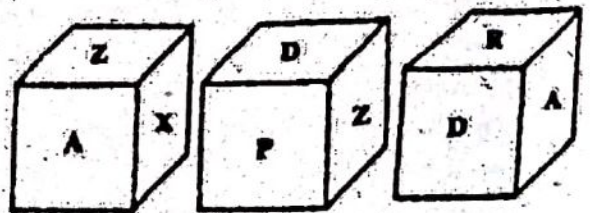
166. How many times is the letter "D" used in the weekdays?

- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 8 (D) 7

167. There are eight girls at a dance on a certain evening, and all those present dance but no body has the same partner more than once. How many pairs danced during the entire evening?

- (A) 20 (B) 28
(C) 18 (D) Cannot be determined

Direction: Different letter have been written on the faces of the same cube. letters on some of the faces re shown in the figure below Answer questions 168-170 on the basis of these figures.



168. The letter which occurs on the face opposite P is.

- (A) A (B) R

169. the letter which are on the neighboring faces of X are

- (A) ARD (B) APD
- (C) APR (D) ZAD

170. The neighbors of R are.

- (A) APZX (B) ADXZ
- (C) APXD (D) None of these

Explanatory Answers

1. (a): (Nawa-i-Waqt)
2. (a): (Punjab)
3. (d): (Australia)
4. (a): (Nana)
5. (d): (Thailand)
6. (a): (14 and 13)
7. (a): (2)
8. (d): (Herring)
9. (b): (Cuba)
10. (a): (INCH)
11. (b): (OLD). H is the eight letter of the alphabet, and S is the eighth of the alphabet written backwards. Similarly, all the other letters in each pair of words correspond.
12. (d): (47). Give each letter its appropriate number in the alphabet and multiply by the number denoting its position in the word, i.e., 1, 2, 3, or 4.
13. (d): (Z)
14. (a): (D)
15. (c): (P/K)
16. (a): (39). Take material value of letters going up and down the alphabet alternately.
17. (d): (44). Give letters the appropriate numbers in the alphabet, add together each alternate letter, starting with the first one.
18. (d): (0). Give each letter its number in the alphabet, ordinarily and in reversed

19. (a): (INK) order alternately, and sum for each word.
20. (c): (Berlin)
21. (b): (Spider)
22. (d): (15)
23. (b): (42)
24. (a): (33)
25. (d): (24)
26. (a): (Tom). The first letters in the names of the lovers are three, five and seven letters apart. Joan and Tom continue the series and are nine letters apart.
27. (f): (OMSEO)
 - (a) LEOPARD
 - (b) HORSE
 - (c) SKUNK
 - (d) TIGER
 - (e) ZEBRA
 - (f) MOOSE
 - (g) RABBIT
28. (b): (TIFF). The first letter of the word in the brackets is the second letter of the first word, the second is the third letter of the first word, the third is the third letter of the second word, the fourth is the fourth letter of the second word.
29. (c): (PILE)
30. (c): (SHOTCAM). Picture, Painting, and Photo and all reproductions of something.
31. (a): (INK)
32. (a): (HER)
33. (c): (MAIL)
34. (b): (PRESS)
35. (c): (BOW). As golfball and ballgame go together, so do rainbow and bowsprit.
36. (b): (14)
37. (a): (16)
38. (a): (Y). It makes the word PHYSICS in clockwise direction.
39. (b)

40. (a): Each cross outside the rectangle counts plus one and inside the rectangle minus one.
41. (c): (Urdu)
42. (d): (Australia)
43. (a): (Takla Makan)
44. (a): (Merchant of Venice)
45. (d): (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)
46. (b): (90 and 93)
47. (c): (10)
48. (a): (August)
49. (d): (Hilal-i-Pakistan)
50. (a): (AND)
51. (b): (84). There are two series. One gives the vowels the following values:
A=1, E=2, I=3, O=4, U=5.
The other is the numbers of the letters (other than vowels) in the alphabet in reverse. Thus
B=25, C=24 to Z=1.
52. (c): (CRUISING). Take the five vowels, and call A=1, E=2, I=3, O=4, U=5.
53. (a): (Y)
54. (a): (X)
55. (d): (Z)
56. (c): (9). Count numbers of letters in word and add one to get number.
57. (c): (Harlot). The number of letters in the alphabet between the first and last letters of each word is twice that of the letters in the word between first and last plus one. Thus, in CRANK, there are 3 letters between C and K. Twice 3 plus one is 7, and there are seven letters between C and K in the alphabet (DEFGHIJ). HARLOT is the odd-man-out.
58. (c): (PETROL). In each word substitute numbers for letters, counting alternately from the beginning or the end of the alphabet. Only PETROL completes the equation properly.
59. (c): (ILL)
60. (d): (DAVIS CUP)

61. (d): (Moscow) Jobs Test Preparation
62. (b): (4)
63. (a): (43)
64. (a): (19)
65. (c): (4)
66. (e): (Unicorn). In all other words, the first and last vowels are identical.
67. (d): (USEOM)
68. (a): (ROSE). The first letter of the word in brackets is the second letter of the first word, the second is the fourth letter of the first word, the third is the fifth letter of the second word, the fourth is the third letter of the second word.
69. (a): (NOSE)
70. (b): (KOYNED) (All the others are colour: PURPLE, AZURE, VIOLET)
71. (d): (BUSH)
72. (c): (ACT)
73. (a): (POST)
74. (b): (BILL)
75. (c): (BAR). Pitch means the same as to and throw, and bar means the same as saloon and rod.
76. (a): (97)
77. (b): (21)
78. (c): (S). It makes the word CHEMISTR in clockwise direction.
79. (e)
80. (b)
81. (d): (Muslim)
82. (d): (Jute)
83. (b): (Indian Ocean)
84. (d): (Karachi)
85. (a): (Punjab)
86. (b): (26)
87. (a): (13)
88. (d): (Office)
89. (c): (NIPCED)
90. (b): (ART)
91. (b): (89). The letters are given in the corresponding numbers in the alphabet, alternating with the

reversed alphabet (i.e., Z=1 to A=26). Starting with the reversed alphabet, G=20, then the ordinary alphabet E=5, etc. to total 95. (87). There are two series. One is A=5, E=4, I=3, O=2, U=1, the other is the ordinary number which the letter (other than vowels) has in the alphabet. The two series are combined and then the numbers added, e.g.,

$$\text{REWARDED} = 18 + 4 + 23 + 5 + 18 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 80.$$

- 93. (a): (H)
- 94. (a): (J)
- 95. (a): (J/T)
- 96. (d): (MIKE). The letters in the male names have their numerical value in the alphabet, those in the female names with alphabet reversed, (i.e., Z=1, Y=2, etc.) EVE—ADAM=30, JOAN—MIKE=30.
- 97. (a): (13). Give appropriate numbers to the letters. GIRL (5267) and BOY (931). POOR (4336) is the first minus the second, 20 is the sum of the figures in GIRL, and 13 is the sum of the figures in boy.
- 98. (d): (TON). In all the other words, the consonants are next to each other in the alphabet i.e., S, and R; M and N; F and G; H and G.
- 99. (d): (APE)
- 100. (d): (Wasim Akram)
- 101. (e): (Sleigh)
- 102. (a): (3)
- 103. (c): (22)
- 104. (b): (35)
- 105. (a): (17)
- 106. (d): (5.50). The first time she was 30 minutes late, the second time 30+50 minutes, the third time 30+50+70 minutes, then 30+50+70+90 minutes,

- and finally 30+50+70+90+110 minutes.
- 107. (d): (FEFEOC)
- 108. (c): (SOLO)
- The first letter of the word in brackets is the fourth letter of the first word, the second is the third letter of the first word, the third is the fifth letter of the second word, the fourth is the third letter of the second word.
- 109. (b): (SING)
- 110. (d): (SNUG). All the others are fruits, i.e., nuts, grape, plum.
- 111. (c): (END)
- 112. (a): (VICE)
- 113. (b): (MINE)
- 114. (a): (FINE)
- 115. (d): (HIT). The word in the middle has the same meaning as the two words at either side: to strike is to hit, and a hit is a success.
- 116. (c): (469)
- 117. (b): (6)
- 118. (b): (U). It reads the word RUSSIAN in anticlockwise direction.
- 119. (d)
- 120. (d)
- 121. (a): (Azad Kashmir)
- 122. (d): (Sutlej)
- 123. (a): (Volga)
- 124. (a): (Homer)
- 125. (d): (Gilgit-Baltistan)
- 126. (a): (5)
- 127. (a): (6)
- 128. (d): (Chamberlain)
- 129. (d): (Rabindrananth Tagore)
- 130. (b): (EACH)
- 131. (b): (ACTOR). Substitute numbers for letters alternately, taking A as 1, B as 2 etc. and Z as 1, Y as 2, etc. LOUSE adds up to 58, SCALP to 75, HOUND to 58, and only ACTOR of the other words adds up to 75.

132. (b): (Consciously). Code vowels A=5, E=4, I=3, O=2, U=1. Add the numerical values of the vowels in each word. All come to 18, except those in CONSCIOUSLY which come to 8.
133. (d): (J)
134. (c): (T)
135. (c): (G)
136. (d): (PUMPERNICKEL). The letters are given their appropriate numbers, using the alphabet forwards and then backwards alternately (P=16th forwards, U=6th backwards, etc.). PASTICHE and PESTILENCE add up to 131, and only Pumpernickel in the others also does so.
137. (d): (GUT). The two consonants in the other words are at equal distance from the vowel in the middle, e.g., J is five letters before O, and T is five letters behind.
138. (a): (X). Letters are set equal to a certain number Z=1, X=2, V=3, T=4, R=5, P=6, N=7, L=8, and J=9. The letters go backwards in the alphabet, skipping one letter each time.
139. (d): (ONE)
140. (d): (Das Kapital)
141. (d): (Ammonia)
142. (a): (63)
143. (c): (18)
144. (a): (9)
145. (b): (3)
146. (c): (Slip). All these words can be prefixed by 'land':
147. (f): (Police). In all the other words, the first and second letters are consecutive letters in the alphabet, in 'police' this order is reversed.
148. (c): (TUBE). The first letter of the word in the brackets is the third letter of the first word, the second is the first letter of the first word, the third is the second letter of the second word, the fourth is the third letter of the second word.
149. (a): (NIPS)
150. (b): (YESDUTA). All others (wall, roof and window) are parts of a house.
151. (b): (POSE)
152. (c): (MID)
153. (b): (MINUTE)
154. (a): (FRESH)
155. (a): (GOAT). As paper-weight and weight-lifter go together, so sheep-dog and dog-collar go together.
156. (a): (52)
157. (a): (18)
158. (a): (E). It reads the word GERMAN in anticlockwise direction.
159. (e)
160. (c)
161. (d): The order of the digit is reversed. Hence, answer will be 81.
162. (a): Reverse the order of digit and multiply by 3.
163. (d): 7293 is the product of square roots of 1089, 289 and 169.
164. (b): (Orange)
165. (a): (Banana)
166. (c): (8)
167. (b): (28). Any girl can dance with each of the remaining 7 girls as a partner. Thus, total number of pairs will be $8 \times 7 = 56$, where each pair will be repeated. Therefore, number of pairs was 28.
168. (a): (A)
169. (c): (APR)
170. (c): (APXD)
- *****

Translation from English into Urdu

TRANSLATION (ENGLISH TO URDU)

انگریزی سے اردو میں ترجمہ کرتے وقت مندرجہ ذیل ہدایات کو مد نظر رکھیں:

1- To live from hand to mouth (مثلاً) اور با محاورہ ترجمہ کریں۔ مثلاً (He could not help weeping) کا ترجمہ بڑی مشکل سے گزارہ کرنا ہوگا۔

2- ایک زبان سے دوسری زبان میں ترجمہ کرتے ہوئے یہ بھی دیکھنا ضروری ہوتا ہے کہ جس زبان میں ترجمہ کیا جا رہا ہے اس کے روزمرہ اور محاورے کے مطابق ترجمہ کیا جائے۔ بعض جملوں کا اگر لفظی ترجمہ کیا جائے تو وہ بالکل لغو اور مضحکہ خیز ہوگا۔ مثلاً (He could not help weeping) کا ترجمہ ”وہ رونے کی مدد نہ سکا“ غلط ہوگا۔ اس کا صحیح ترجمہ یہ ہوگا ”وہ روئے بغیر نہ رہ سکا“ یا ”وہ رونے سے باز نہ رہ سکا“۔

3- انگریزی اور اردو کے فقروں کی بناوٹ میں فرق ہوتا ہے۔ لہذا ترجمہ کرتے وقت فاعل (Subject) ’مفعول (Object) اور فعل (Verb) کی ترتیب کا خاص خیال رکھیں۔ مثلاً:

We	Play	cricket.daily	رہتے ہیں۔	روزانہ کرکٹ	ہم
Subject	Verb	Object	فعل	مفعول	فاعل
		(جو کام کیا جا رہا ہو)	(جس پر کام کیا جا رہا ہو)	(کام کرنے والا)	

4- انگریزی میں Punctuations کا استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ جبکہ اردو میں ترجمہ کرتے وقت ان کی ضرورت نہیں پڑتی۔ Direct Speech اور Indirect Speech کا ترجمہ کرتے وقت خاص توجہ مرکوز کریں۔ مثلاً:

Direct Speect:	He said, "I am writing a letter". اس نے کہا میں خط لکھ رہا ہوں۔
Indirect Speect:	He said that he was writing a letter. اس نے کہا کہ وہ خط لکھ رہا تھا۔

5- انگریزی اور اردو میں Active Voice اور Passive Voice مختلف ہوتے ہیں۔ لہذا ترجمہ کرتے وقت اس چیز کو بھی ذہن میں رکھیں۔ مثلاً:

English was taught by the teacher.	استاد نے انگریزی پڑھائی۔
A letter was written.	خط لکھا گیا۔
A letter was written by Aslam.	اسلم نے ایک خط لکھا۔

Note: Knowledge of vocabulary and grammar is essential for translation.

ترجمہ کیلئے ضروری ہے کہ آپ Grammar کے اصولوں سے واقفیت رکھتے ہوں اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ Vocabulary بھی ضروری ہے۔

MODEL EXAMPLES

Passage No. 1

He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. His mother had swooped upwards. As he passed beneath her he heard the swish of her wings.

Translation

ایک لمحہ کیلئے اس نے حیرانگی سے انتظار کیا، حیران ہوتے ہوئے کہ وہ اس کے قریب کیوں نہیں آئی۔ اور پھر بھوک سے پاگل ہوتے ہوئے وہ مچھلی پر چھپٹا۔ ایک بلند چیخ کے ساتھ وہ گرا اور خلا میں اوپر نیچے ڈولنے لگا۔ اس کی ماں اوپر فضا میں بلند ہو گئی تھی۔ جیسے ہی وہ اس کے نیچے سے گزرا اس نے اپنی ماں کے پروں کی پھر پھر ہٹ سنی۔

Passage No. 2

Now, education is free up to matric classes. Now the children of the poor will also be able to get education. The Government of Pakistan has taken over the control of colleges and schools. Everybody will have equal rights in the country. The government will award scholarships to intelligent children. They will be able to receive education in the top most educational institutions. We should strive for the development of the country.

Translation

اب میٹرک تک تعلیم مفت ہو گئی ہے۔ اب غریبوں کے بچے بھی مفت تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ حکومت پاکستان نے کالج اور سکول اپنے قبضے میں لے لیے ہیں۔ ملک میں ہر شخص کو برابر کے حقوق حاصل ہونگے۔ حکومت ذہین بچوں کو وظائف دے گی۔ وہ اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں میں تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ ہمیں ملک کی ترقی کیلئے کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔

Passage No. 3

Machines deprive us of two things which are certainly important ingredients of human happiness namely, spontaneity and variety. Machines have their own pace and their demands. A man who has a costly plant must keep it working. The great trouble with the machine, from the point of view of the emotions, is its regularity. And, of course, conversely, the great objection to the emotions, from the point of view of the machine, is their irregularity. As the machine dominates the thoughts of people who consider themselves "serious", the highest praise they can give to a man is to suggest that he has the qualities of a machine that he is reliable, punctual, exact, etc. And an "irregular" life has come to be synonymous of a bad life.

Translation

مشینوں نے ہمیں ان دو چیزوں سے محروم کر دیا ہے جو یقیناً انسانی مسرت کے اہم اجزاء ہیں یہ بے ساختگی اور تنوع ہیں۔ مشینوں کی اپنی رفتار ہے اور اپنے مطالبات۔ وہ شخص جس کے پاس ایک قیمتی مشین ہے اس امر پر مجبور ہے کہ اسے چلتا رکھے۔ جذبات کے لحاظ سے جو چیز مشین میں سب سے زیادہ معیوب ہے اور وہ ہے اس کی باقاعدگی اور وہ یقیناً اس کے برعکس ہے۔ مشین کے نقطہ نظر سے جذبات پر جو سب سے بڑا اعتراض ہو سکتا ہے وہ ان کی بے قاعدگی ہے۔ چنانچہ ان لوگوں پر جو اپنے آپ کو سنجیدہ سمجھتے ہیں جب مشین حاوی ہو جاتی ہے تو وہ انسان کی بہترین تعریف اس انداز

میں کرتے ہیں کہ گویا اس میں مشین کی خصوصیات ہیں۔ مثلاً یہ کہ وہ قابل اعتماد وقت کا پابند اور قطعی درست ہے وغیرہ۔ چنانچہ ایک غیر متوازن زندگی بڑی زندگی کے ہم معنی بن کر رہ گئی ہے۔

Passage No. 4

To some people, it is unbelievable that a young boy of seventeen commanded an army at such an early age and conquered the whole of Sind. Such a daring example is very rare in the history of the world. Muhammad Bin Qasim was the pioneer of Muslim conquests of the Indo-Pak Sub-continent. He established a rule which lasted for over eight centuries.

Translation

بعض لوگوں کے نزدیک یہ ناقابل یقین بات ہے کہ ایک سترہ سالہ نوجوان نے اتنی چھوٹی سی عمر میں فوج کی کمان سنبھالی اور پورے سندھ کو فتح کر کے رکھ دیا۔ دنیا کی تاریخ ایسی جرات مندانہ مثال پیش کرنے سے قاصر ہے۔ برصغیر پاک و ہند میں مسلمانوں کی فتوحات کا بانی محمد بن قاسم ہے۔ اس نے یہاں ایک ایسی حکومت کی داغ بیل ڈالی جو آٹھ صدیوں سے بھی زیادہ عرصہ تک برقرار رہی۔

Passage No. 5

His first grief was the sudden death of his good mother. Sarah, his sister, was only eleven years old, and could not manage the house work very well, although Abe was very handy and helped her all he could. It was then that his father brought him books from the house of a man for whom he often did some work---Pilgrim's Progress, Aesop's Fables and Robinson Crusoe. These books opened a new world for him.

Translation

زندگی کا سب سے بڑا اور پہلا غم اس کی والدہ کی وفات تھی۔ ساراہ اس کی بہن صرف گیارہ سال کی تھی۔ اور اچھی طرح گھر کا کام کاج نہ سنبھال سکتی تھی۔ اگرچہ اسی ہلکا پھلکا تھا اور جو کچھ اس سے ہو سکتا تھا اس کی مدد کرتا تھا۔ پھر ایسا ہوا کہ اس کا والد جہاں اکثر وہ کام کرتا تھا اس آدمی کے گھر سے اسے اس قسم کی کتابیں لادیا کرتا تھا مثلاً پیلگریمز پروگریس، ایسوپس فیبلس اور رابنسن کروزو۔ ان کتابوں نے اس کیلئے ایک نئی دنیا کھول دی۔

Passage No. 6

Examination is not a thing to be afraid of. Sometimes, it has been observed that the students develop a fever owing to the very idea of examination. The nearer the examination draws, the harder they study; as a result of which either they fall ill or not able to prepare themselves thoroughly owing to nervousness; and therefore fail in the examination. This kind of failure, sometimes, creates in them inferiority complex; which becomes all the more deep-rooted with the passage of time.

Translation

امتحان کوئی ڈرنے والی چیز نہیں ہے۔ بعض دفعہ تو دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ طلباء کو امتحان کے خیال سے ہی بخار چڑھ جاتا ہے۔ جیسے جیسے امتحان نزدیک آتا جاتا ہے وہ اتنی ہی زیادہ شدد سے پڑھائی شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔ اس کا نتیجہ صرف یہ ہوتا ہے کہ یا تو وہ بیمار پڑ جاتے ہیں یا پھر گھبراہٹ میں پوری تیاری نہ کر سکنے کی وجہ سے ناکام ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اس قسم کی ناکامی سے بسا اوقات ان کے اندر احساس کمتری پیدا ہو جاتا ہے۔ جو وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ گہری جڑیں پکڑ لیتا ہے۔

Passage No. 7

And the organ pealed forth and the young voices of the choir sounded so soft and pure. The bright warm sunshine streamed in through the church-window to the place where

Karen was sitting. Her heart was so full of sunshine and peace and joy that at last it broke and her soul flew on the sunbeams to heaven, where there was no one to ask about the shoes.

Translation

اور پھر ساز بنجنے لگا اور گانے والوں کی آوازیں بڑی لطیف اور پاکیزہ لگنے لگیں۔ گرجے کی کھڑکی سے سورج کی چمکتی ہوئی کرنیں وہاں آنے لگیں۔ جہاں کرنیں بیٹھی ہوئی تھی۔ اس کا دل روشنی، اطمینان اور مسرت سے معمور تھا کہ آخر کار وہ ٹوٹ گیا۔ اور اس کی روح سورج کی شعاعوں کے بارے جنت کی طرف پرواز کر گئی۔ جہاں سرخ جوتوں کے بارے میں پوچھنے والا کوئی نہ تھا۔

Passage No. 8

It was not merely a question of religious differences, as that phrase is general understood. It was not merely that, whereas the Muslims were monotheists, the Hindus were polytheists. The Hindus believed in a caste system whereas the Muslims in the equality of men. Their economic outlooks were also very different. It was for these reasons that the Muslims asked for a country of their own. The demand was not so unreasonable as it was made out to be, by some people at the time.

Translation

جیسا کہ عام طور پر سمجھا جاتا ہے یہ محض مذہبی اختلافات کا سوال نہیں تھا۔ صرف یہ ہی بات نہ تھی۔ اگر مسلمان ایک خدا پر یقین رکھتے تھے تو ہندوؤں سے خداؤں پر ایمان رکھتے تھے۔ ہندوؤں کی پات کے نظام پر یقین رکھتے تھے جبکہ مسلمان انسانوں کی مساوات پر یقین رکھتے تھے۔ ان کے معاشی نظریے مختلف تھے۔ ان وجوہات کی بناء پر مسلمانوں نے اپنے لئے ایک علیحدہ وطن کا مطالبہ کیا۔ یہ مطالبہ اتنا بھی غیر مقبول نہیں تھا جتنا کہ کچھ لوگ وقت سمجھتے تھے۔

Passage No. 9

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan. His life is a model of continuous struggle for us. According to him Nature has given us unlimited resources and it is now our responsibility to build our country strong. Quaid-e-Azam was a man of firm determination. He did not like to serve under anyone, and always wanted to be his own master. He was a man of good taste. He did his work dedicatedly.

Translation

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح پاکستان کے بانی ہیں۔ ان کی زندگی ہمارے لئے ایک مسلسل جدوجہد کا نمونہ ہے۔ ان کے مطابق قدرت نے ہمیں اپنا ہموار سفر سے نوازا ہے۔ اور اب اپنے ملک کو مضبوط بنانا ہماری ذمہ داری ہے۔ قائد اعظم پختہ عزم کے انسان تھے۔ وہ کسی کے ماتحت رہ کر کام کرنا پسند فرماتے تھے۔ اور ہمیشہ خود اپنا مالک بننا چاہتے تھے۔ وہ ایک اعلیٰ ذوق کے مالک تھے۔ وہ اپنا کام پورے خلوص سے سرانجام دیتے تھے۔

Passage No. 10

It is feared that the oil in the world will run out in a few years. Every country is making efforts to discover more reserves of oil. It is not known how far this attempt will succeed. It is the need of the hour that we cut short of our oil requirements. The consumption of oil in industry and agriculture cannot be curtailed, but it can be in private needs. We should import buses in place of cars so that the facility of buses for students is improved.

Translation

ڈر ہے کہ چند سال بعد دنیا کا تیل ختم ہو جائے گا۔ ہر ملک یہ کوشش کر رہا ہے کہ تیل کے مزید ذخیرے دریافت کرے۔ معلوم نہیں یہ کوشش

کس حد تک کامیاب ہوگی۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم اپنی تیل کی ضرورت کو کم کریں۔ صنعت و زراعت میں تیل کی کھپت کو کم نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔
نجی ضرورتوں کو کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ہمیں چاہئے کہ باہر سے کاروں کی جگہ بسیں درآمد کریں تاکہ طالب علموں کے لیے بسوں کی سہولت کو بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔

Passage No. 11

"On this occasion the thought that is naturally uppermost in my mind is the support and help that the movement for the achievement of Pakistan received from the student community, particularly of this province. I cannot help feeling that the unequivocal and unmistakable decision of the people of this province to join Pakistan, which was given through the referendum held last year, was helped considerably by the contribution made by the students. I take particular pride in the fact that the people of this Province have never and in no way lagged behind in the struggle for freedom and achievement of Pakistan."

Translation

آج اس موقع پر جو خیال فطری طور پر میرے ذہن میں سب سے بلند ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ وہ سہارا اور مدد جو کہ پاکستان کے حصول کے سلسلے میں طلبہ کے گروہ کی طرف سے ملی۔ خاص طور پر اس صوبے سے۔ میں احساس کئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ اس صوبے کے لوگوں کا پاکستان کے ساتھ الحاق کا واضح اور بغیر غلطی کے فیصلہ تھا جو کہ پچھلے سال ریفرنڈم کے ذریعہ کیا گیا۔ اس فیصلے میں طلبہ نے بھرپور حصہ لیا۔ مجھے اس حقیقت پر بالخصوص فخر ہے کہ اس صوبے کے لوگ پاکستان کے حصول اور جدوجہد میں کبھی بھی اور کس طرح بھی پیچھے نہیں رہے۔"

Passage No. 12

The teacher, like the artist, the philosopher, and the man of letters, can only perform his work adequately if he feels himself to be an individual directed by an inner creative impulse, not dominated and fettered by an outside authority. It is very difficult in this modern world to find a place for the individual. He can subsist at the top as a dictator in a totalitarian state or a plutocratic magnate in a country of large industrial enterprises, but in the realm of the mind it is becoming more and more difficult to preserve independence of the great organized forces that control the livelihoods of men and women. If the world is not to lose the benefit to be derived from its best minds, it will have to find some method of allowing them scope and liberty in spite of organization that there are men to whom free scope must be afforded.

Translation

استاذ فلسفی اور ادیب کی طرح صرف اسی وقت بطریق احسن اپنے کام کو سرانجام دے سکتا ہے جب وہ کسی خارجی قوت کی محکوم اور غلبہ قبول کئے بغیر اپنے داخلی تخلیقی جذبے کے ماتحت تعلیم کی طرف راغب ہو۔ دور جدید میں فرد کی انفرادیت کا قائم رکھنا بڑا مشکل ہو گیا ہے۔ وہ ایک آمرانہ ریاست میں سرسراقتدار آکر بطور آمر زندہ رہ سکتا ہے یا ایک بڑے صنعتی ملک میں ایک دولت مند تاجر کے طور پر زندہ رہ سکتا ہے۔ لیکن ذہن کے میدان میں بڑی منظم قوتوں کے ہوتے ہوئے جو کہ افراد کی زندگیوں کو کنٹرول کرتی ہیں اپنی آزادی کو قائم رکھنا بہت مشکل ہو گیا ہے۔ اگر دنیا اپنے بہترین دماغوں سے فائدہ اٹھانا چاہتی ہے تو اس کو منظم قوتوں کے باوجود ایسے طریقے ڈھونڈنے ہوں گے جن کے ذریعے ان کو آزادی سے کام کرنے کا موقع مل سکے۔

Passage No. 13

"Remember, you must have patience. Rome was not built in a day. Time factor, therefore, is essential. You must trust in your Government and I assure you that they are fully alive to the needs of the people, and particularly the masses who require special attention."

Give them full chance and opportunity. The success of our achievements will depend upon our unity, discipline and faith not only in ourselves but in God Who determines the destinies of people and nations."

Translation

"یاد رکھیں، آپ میں صبر ہونا چاہئے۔ روم ایک دن میں تعمیر نہیں ہوتا۔ اس کے لئے وقت کا تقاضا ضروری ہے۔ آپ کو اپنی حکومت پر اعتماد کرنا چاہئے اور میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ وہ لوگوں کی ضروریات سے پوری طرح باخبر ہے اور خاص طور پر عام لوگوں سے جنہیں خاص توجہ کی ضرورت ہے، انہیں پورا پورا موقع فراہم کریں۔ ہماری کامیابی کا دار و مدار ہمارے اتحاد، تنظیم اور نہ صرف اپنے اوپر بلکہ خدا پر یقین ہے۔ جو لوگوں اور زموں کی تقدیریں بناتا ہے۔"

Passage No. 14

"There is one thing which I am sorry to say I missed to refer in my written speech. My young friends you must now fully realise the vital change, the fundamental change that has taken place. You are not now merely to confine yourselves to becoming Government servants which was the avenue to which most of you aspired. You must now realise that fresh fields, new channels and avenues are now being thrown upon to you where you have unlimited opportunities, namely, you must direct you attention to science, commercial banking, insurance, industry and technical education."

Translation

"ایک جس کا حوالہ دینا میں اپنی تحریری تقریر میں بھول گیا ہوں اس کے لئے میں معذرت خواہ ہوں۔ میرے نوجوان دوستو! اب آپ کو ضروری اہم اور بنیادی تبدیلیوں کا پورا پورا شعور ہونا چاہئے جو کہ ہو چکی ہیں۔ اب آپ اپنے آپ کو محض سرکاری ملازم بننے کے خول میں محدود نہ کریں۔ جیسا کہ اب تک آپ میں سے زیادہ تر اس راستہ کی تمنا کرتے رہے ہیں۔ اب آپ کو احساس ہونا چاہئے کہ نئے میدان، نئے راستے اور نئی منزلیں آپ کی نظر ہیں جہاں آپ کے لئے لامحدود مواقع ہیں۔ جیسا کہ آپ اپنی توجہ سائنس، تجارتی بینکنگ، انشورنس، صنعت اور فنی تعلیم پر مرکوز کریں۔"

Passage No. 15

The inner voice of the poet replies that God does not require the talent or work of human beings. Submission to the orders of God and resignation to His will is as good as service to Him. God is the Master of this universe and millions of angels carry out His orders over lands and oceans without rest. Even the people or angels who stand and wait, also submit to His will. In a way they are also serving the God.

Translation

شاعر کے باطن کی آواز جواب دیتی ہے۔ یعنی خدا کی طرف سے جواب ملتا ہے کہ خدا تعالیٰ کو نہ تو انسان کی صلاحیتوں کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اور نہ ہی اس کی خدمت کی۔ ضروری نہیں کہ خدا کی رضا کے لئے بڑے بڑے کام سرانجام دیئے جائیں۔ خلوص، سچائی اور پوری لگن کے ساتھ کئے گئے کام ہی خدا کے لئے بہترین ہیں اور وہ راضی ہوتا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کائنات کا مالک ہے۔ لاکھوں فرشتے خشکی اور سمندر پر بغیر آرام کئے بڑی تیزی سے اس کے کام سرانجام دیتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ لوگ جو کھڑے ہو کر انتظار کی زحمت اٹھاتے ہیں وہ بھی خدا کی رضا حاصل کرتے ہیں بلکہ اس کی خدمت کرتے ہیں۔



TRANSLATION

(From Urdu into English)

Important Instructions

کسی ایک زبان کا مفہوم دوسری زبان میں ادا کرنے کو ٹرانسلیشن (Translation) کہا جاتا ہے۔ ترجمہ کرنا ایک فن (Art) زبان کا انگریزی میں ترجمہ کرنے کے لیے انگریزی گرامر (Grammar) پر عبور حاصل ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ چند بنیادی چیزوں کے واقفیت بھی ضروری ہے۔ اگر آپ چند اصول یاد کر لیں تو یقیناً آپ ترجمہ کرنے میں دلچسپی لیں گے۔

اردو سے انگریزی ترجمہ کرنے کے لئے مشق (Practice) لازمی شرط ہے۔ اردو جملے کا انگریزی میں ترجمہ کرنے کیلئے باتوں کا خیال رکھیں:

- 1- سب سے پہلے جملے کا فاعل (Subject) معلوم کریں۔ بعض دفعہ فاعل اپنی طرف سے لگانا پڑتا ہے۔
 - 2- فاعل (Subject) معلوم کرنے کیلئے اپنے آپ سے سوال کریں۔ کون؟ کیا؟ کیوں؟ کس سے؟ فاعل معلوم ہو جائیگا۔
 - 3- فاعل کے بعد ہمیشہ فعل (Verb) آتا ہے۔ فعل اردو جملے کے آخر میں ہوتا ہے۔
 - 4- فعل کے بعد مفعول (Object) ہوتا ہے اور (متعلقات فعل) یعنی باقی جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
 - 5- اردو اور انگریزی میں فقرے کی بناوٹ مختلف ہوتی ہے۔ ترجمہ کرتے وقت اس کا خاص خیال رکھیں۔
- اردو جملے کی ترتیب:

(1) فاعل (2) مفعول وغیرہ (3) آخر میں فعل ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً

ہم	کرکٹ	کھیلتے ہیں
فاعل	مفعول	فعل

انگریزی جملے کی ترتیب:

ماتی جملہ (4) مفعول (Object) (3) فعل (Verb) (2) فاعل (Subject)

We	Play	Cricket
Subject	Verb	Object

اردو سے انگریزی میں ترجمہ کرنے کیلئے فعل کی تینوں حالتوں کا یاد کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔

امدادی فعل (Helping Verbs):

یہ وہ افعال (Verbs) ہیں جو صرف زمانہ (یعنی ماضی، حال، مستقبل) ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ ان میں کسی کام کا کرنا ہونا یا سہنا نہیں ہوتا۔ امدادی فعل (Helping Verbs) زبانی یاد کر لیں:

1. (is, are, am)
2. (was, were)
3. (have, has, had)
4. (shall, will)
5. (should, would)
6. (can, could)
7. (may, might)
8. (must, ought)
9. (will be, shall be)
10. (do, does, did)

نوٹ: does, do اور did امدادی فعل بھی ہیں اور اصل فعل بھی۔

نمبر شمار کے لحاظ سے بریکٹ میں دیئے ہوئے افعال کو اکٹھے یاد کریں۔ اس طرح یہ جلدی یاد ہو جائیں گے۔
مثلاً am, are, is کو ایک ہی سانس میں اکٹھے بولیں پھر was اور were اکٹھے بولیں۔ اسی طرح آخر تک یاد کریں۔
اب آپ سب سے پہلے امدادی افعال کی حالتیں مح معانی یاد کریں۔ یہ آپ کے بہت کام آئیں گی۔

امدادی فعل کی حالتیں

First Form	Second Form	Third Form
Be ہوتا	was تھا، تھی	been
Is ہے	was تھا، تھی	been
Am ہوں	was تھا، تھی	been
Are ہیں	were تھے، تھیں	been
Have رکھنا پاس ہونا	had رکھتا تھا، پاس تھی	had
Has رکھنا پاس ہونا	had رکھتا تھا، پاس تھی	had
Will گا، گئے گی	would مستقبل کا اظہار / علامت ماضی	would
Shall گا، گئے گی	should چاہیے	should
Can سکنا (طاقت)	could سکا، سکی	could
May سکنا، ممکن ہونا (شاید)	might علامت ماضی	might
Must چاہیے (ضرور)	must	must
Ought چاہیے (ضرور) اخلاقی ذمہ داری	ought	ought
Do کرنا، ادا کرنا (فرض)	did کیا	done

مندرجہ ذیل جدول اچھی طرح ذہن نشین کریں۔

صرف I کیساتھ جمع کیساتھ واحد غائب کیساتھ is, are, am, کا استعمال	واحد کیلئے was, کا استعمال	جمع کیلئے were
I am واحد	I was واحد	
We are جمع	We were جمع	
You are واحد، جمع	You were واحد، جمع	
He is واحد	He was واحد	
She is واحد غائب	She was واحد غائب	
It is واحد	It was واحد	
They are جمع (ذکر اور مؤنث کیلئے)	They were جمع (ذکر اور مؤنث کیلئے)	

	صرف واحد غائب کیساتھ باقی سب کیساتھ	صرف واحد غائب کیساتھ باقی سب کیساتھ
	have کا استعمال	فارم 1
1st Person	I have..... We have.....	I go..... We go.....
2nd Person	You have.....	You go.....
3rd Person	He has (واحد غائب)..... She has (واحد غائب)..... It has..... They have (جمع).....	He goes..... She goes..... It goes..... They go.....

It, She, He یا کوئی واحد اسم (مذکر، مؤنث یا بے جان) واحد غائب (3rd Persons Singular) ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک عام نشانی یہ ہے کہ واحد غائب کیساتھ جو فعل استعمال ہوگا، اُس فعل کے آخر میں 's' یا 'es' ہوگا۔ جیسا کہ اوپر کی مثالوں میں has, is اور has تینوں افعال کے لفظ کا آخری حرف 's' ہے۔ اسی طرح goes میں go کے ساتھ 'es' کا اضافہ کیا گیا ہے۔ واحد غائب یعنی It, She, He یا کسی واحد اسم کے ساتھ اصل فعل کی 1st فارم کبھی استعمال نہیں کریں گے۔ واحد غائب کیلئے پہلی فارم کے ساتھ 's' یا 'es' (جو بھی صورت حال ہو) ضرور لگائیں گے۔

باقی سب کے ساتھ Will	I, We کے ساتھ Shall کا استعمال
I shall.....	
We shall.....	
You will.....	
He will.....	
She will.....	
It will.....	
They will.....	

نوٹ: Shall اور Will زمانہ مستقبل (Future Tense) کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ اگر اسی فعل میں پختہ ارادہ، دھمکی یا وعدہ وغیرہ کے معنی ہوں تو We اور We کے ساتھ will استعمال کریں اور باقی سب کے ساتھ shall لگائیں۔ مثلاً:

- (i) I shall help you. (i) میں تمہاری مدد کروں گا۔ (سادہ مستقبل)
 - (ii) I will help you. (ii) میں تمہاری ضرور مدد کروں گا۔ (وعدہ)
 - (iii) He will speak the truth. (iii) وہ سچ بولے گا۔ (سادہ مستقبل)
 - (iv) He shall speak the truth. (iv) وہ ضرور سچ بولے گا۔ (یقین)
- اُسے سچ بولنا ہوگا۔ (حکم، مجبوری)

نوٹ: shall اور will کے بعد ہمیشہ فعل کی پہلی فارم (First Form) استعمال ہوگی۔

EXAMPLES

Passage-1

آدمی اپنی قسمت خود بناتا ہے۔ اس کو چاہئے کہ محنت اور لگن سے کام کرے تاکہ وہ اپنی زندگی میں کامیابی حاصل کر سکے۔ محنت اس دنیا کی سب سے بڑی حقیقت ہے جسے جھٹلایا نہیں جاسکتا۔ اگر ہم ماضی پر نظر دوڑائیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ جتنے بھی عظیم آدمی گزرے ہیں سب نے محنت سے کام کیا اور قسمت سنواری۔ کچھ لوگ کام نہیں کرتے اور جب ناکام ہوتے ہیں تو قسمت کو کوٹنے لگتے ہیں۔ خدا بھی ان لوگوں کی مدد کرتا ہے جو اپنی مدد آپ کرتے ہیں۔

Translation

Man is the master of his fate. He should work hard with devotion so that he can achieve success. The hardwork is the basic fact in the world which cannot be belied. If we have a look at our past, we will realize that all the great men worked hard and made their fate. Some people do not work and blame their stars in case of failure. God also helps those who help themselves.

Passage-2

سورج ایک ستارہ ہے جو دوسرے ستاروں کے مقابلے میں ہم سے قریب ترین ہے۔ قریب ہونے کے باوجود زمین سے اس کا فاصلہ بانوے لاکھ میل ہے۔ زمین سورج کا سیارہ ہے اس لئے وہ مستقل طور پر سورج کے گرد گھومتی رہتی ہے۔ اگر سورج نہ ہو تو زمین پر کوئی زندہ نہیں رہ سکتا۔ ہم ہر لمحہ سورج کے محتاج ہیں۔ اس لئے سائنسدان سورج کا حال معلوم کرنے کی کوشش کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ اس مقصد کے لئے الگ رسدگاہیں بنائی گئی ہیں۔ انسان کے علم میں روز بروز اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔

Translation

The sun is a star which is nearest to the earth as compared with the other stars. In spite of its nearness, its distance from the earth is ninety-two million miles. The earth is a planet revolving around the sun, so it revolves constantly around the sun. If the sun is not there, no living being on earth can remain alive. We are dependent on the sun in every way. Therefore, scientists are trying to learn about its condition. For this purpose, separate observatories have been set up and man's knowledge is increasing day by day.

Passage-3

علامہ اقبال ہمارے قومی شاعر ہیں۔ وہ سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ابتدائی تعلیم بھی وہاں ہی حاصل کی۔ اس کے بعد لاہور چلے آئے جہاں انھوں نے فلسفے میں ایم اے کیا۔ کچھ دن وہ گورنمنٹ کالج میں پروفیسر بھی رہے۔ پھر وہ انگلستان چلے گئے۔ انگلستان سے واپسی پر انہوں نے شاعری شروع کی لیکن انہیں یہ کام پسند نہ تھا۔ ان کی زیادہ دلچسپی شاعری اور قومی مسائل میں تھی۔ جب وہ سوچتے کہ تمام دنیا میں مسلمان غریب ہیں تو انہیں دکھ ہوتا۔ اسی دکھ کو انہوں نے اپنے شعروں میں بیان کیا ہے۔ لیکن ان کی شاعری کی یہ خوبی ہے کہ پڑھنے والے کو غمگین نہیں کرتی بلکہ پراسکتی ہے۔ اقبال کا ہر شعر زندگی کے جذبے سے بھرپور ہے۔

Translation

Allama Iqbal is our national poet. He was born in Sialkot, and also got his early education there. After this he went to Lahore and from there, passed his M.A., in Philosophy. For some days he also served as Professor at Government College. Then he proceeded to England. On his return from England he began practice as a lawyer, but he did not like this job. He was more interested in poetry and national problems. He was pained to see that the Muslims all over the world were poor, ignorant and backward. He expressed his feelings in his verses. But the merit of his poetry is that it does not sadden the reader. Rather it excites him to action. Every verse of Iqbal is full of the spirit of life.

Passage-4

علم ایک نعمت ہے۔ ہمیں نہایت محنت سے علم حاصل کرنا چاہئے۔ علم حاصل کرنے کا بہترین طریقہ یہ ہے کہ آپ اپنے تحصیل علم کے ذوق کو ہمیشہ زندہ رکھیں۔ ہر چیز کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل کرنا اور اس کی چھان بین علم کے حصول میں نہایت سود مند ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ زندگی کے بارے میں چھوٹی سی چیز بھی سامنے آئے تو اس کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے۔

Translation

Knowledge is a blessing. We should acquire knowledge with devotion. The best way to acquire knowledge is to keep your curiosity alive. We should try to get information about everything. It proves useful to conduct a probe into everything. We must try to gather knowledge about each and everything, no matter how insignificant it happen to be about life.

Passage-5

زندگی کے نشیب و فراز میں ایسے لمحات بھی آتے ہیں جب انسان بالکل ناامید ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسے ہر طرف اندھیرا ہی اندھیرا نظر آتا ہے اور اس کے مقابلے کی سکت ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ بات انسان کی عظمت کے خلاف ہے۔ دنیا میں جتنی بھی ترقی ہوئی ہے، وہ اس عزم و ہمت کا نتیجہ ہے جو کہ اللہ نے انسان کو عطا فرمائی ہے۔ انسان کو چاہئے کہ کبھی ہمت نہ ہارے بلکہ مردانہ دارنا کامیوں کا سامنا کرے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ایک دن ضرور کامیابی عطا فرمائے گا۔

Translation

In the ups and downs of life there come such moments when one becomes quite hopeless. He sees darkness everywhere and loses his power of competition. It is against the dignity of man. All the progress in the world is the result of the determination and perseverance that God has blessed man. Man should never lose heart, instead he should face manfully (bravely) his failure. God will bless him success one day.

☆☆☆☆☆☆

ESSAY WRITING

WHAT IS AN ESSAY?

When we do not know the exact meaning of a word we look up for the same in the dictionary. It is really an interesting exercise to compare and contrast the meaning and the definition available in various dictionaries. "The Concise Oxford Dictionary" defines essay as:

"A literary composition on any subject, usually in prose and short."

Whereas in the "Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary," essay has been defined as:

"A trial; an experiment; a written composition, less elaborate than a treatise."

Etymologically essay means:

"To weigh, to balance."

Though defining a thing means putting a limit, it will, however, not be out of place if a few definitions by renowned scholars are quoted. The oft-quoted definition is that of Dr. Johnson who defined essay as:

"A loose sally of mind; an irregular, undigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition."

This definition has been criticised since its very inception----rightly or otherwise. Benson did not attach much importance to the subject, matter but to the charm of personality. According to him:

"The essential point about an essay is not the subject but the charm of personality."

Bacon, the most renowned essayist, said:

"Reading macketh a full man; writing an exact man; and conference ready man."

None can become "an exact man" until he is conscious of what he writes

Essay is the product of our

- (i) Reading (مطالعه)
- (ii) Observation (مشاهده)
- (iii) Thinking (سوچ و پچار) and
- (iv) Practice (مشق).

QUALITIES OF A GOOD ESSAY

Essay being the reflection of writer's whims, caprices, idiosyncrasies and rationality, it is difficult to bind it in a few stereotyped qualities. As the subject-matter includes "Anything from the Day of Judgement to a pair of scissors," as Lynd puts it, "the qualities are likely to be different from essay to essay." All the essays, however, possess some common qualities.

Structure (بنادٹ): Essay is an organic whole but not unshaped lump. It is divided into paragraphs of different length.

Unity (وحدت): Essay is like a building which is, no doubt, made of individual bricks but each brick is not called "a building". It is the unity of design which goes to make the building. Similarly, every sentence, each paragraph and essay as a whole should have unity. The systematic development of thought is the keynote of a good essay. Digression and unnecessary padding will defeat the very purpose of an essay.

Coherence (رابط): The ideas in the essay should not hang loose like gossamer but should be stitched together in a logical sequence. Ideas in the essay are inter-linked like the links of chain. Disjointed ideas will mar the beauty of the essay. The hotch-potch of ill-digested ideas creates anarchy in the essay.

Balance (توازن): A proper proportion should be maintained between the various parts of the essay. If the trivial points are unduly stretched and important points unduly economized, the essay will have ill-balance which is a disqualification. The main theme should always be kept in mind. Suppose the essay has to be written in about 1,000 words, the best division of paragraphs and points would be to put approximately:

- (i) 100 words in the introduction,
- (ii) 100 words in different paragraphs numbering 8, and
- (iii) About 100 words in the conclusion.

Choice of Subject (موضوع کا انتخاب): Choose the topic with which you are thoroughly acquainted. Some students select unfamiliar subjects, simply wishful thinking. A man who is the master of the topic with which you have got only nodding acquaintance, will secure definitely higher marks than you. Understand the subject thoroughly before you start writing. Wrong start will mean wrong essay.

PARTS OF AN ESSAY

An essay can be divided into following parts:

1. **The Introduction (تعارف، آغاز):** Every essay needs an introduction.

Introduction is the face of the essays. It should, therefore, be striking, fascinating and must at once capture the attention of the reader. Various essayists have started their essays in different ways. The modern tendency is to take a direct plunge into the subject-matter. The hackneyed method was to start the essay with a definition or quotation. The start may also depend on the particular subject-matter. Even a quotation may be most fit if the subject of the essay can conveniently accommodate it.

2. **The Body (نفس مضمون):** It is the most important portion of the essay. Here only one is likely to be led astray. The middle of the essay contains the main discussion on the subject-matter and as such attempts should be made to avoid non-essential material.

3. **The Conclusion (اختتام):** Conclusion flows naturally out of the essay. No hard and fast rules can be prescribed. The end should neither be dramatic nor abrupt but natural. It is the last impression on the reader or the examiner. Be very careful that last impression is not bad. No indication like,

- (i) It is the time, the essay should end;
- (ii) In conclusion, I may add;
- (iii) O God, solve the problems;
- (iv) Lack of time did not allow me to write more, etc.

should be given. If introduction is the face, middle the body, conclusion constitutes the legs of the essay. If a beautiful face and symmetrical body are supported on lean legs, the whole structure will lose its charm.

Essay is an organic whole, hence the beginning, the middle and the end are to be knit together.

Style (امان): Dean Alford says in this connection:

"Be simple, be unaffected, be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Simplicity is the soul of good English."

QUAID-I-AZAM

MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan. He was a great leader of the Sub-continent (برصغیر). He was born in Karachi on the 25th of December, 1876. His father Mr. Poonja Jinnah was a famous businessman (زرر). His mother was also an educated woman (خانوان). He was the eldest son of his parents.

RECRUITMENT TEST GUIDE

Poonja Jinnah gave his son a good education. At the age of sixteen he was sent to England for studying law by his father when his friend Sir Fredrik Craft advised him to do so. He proved (ثابت کیا) himself over there as an industrious (مختی) and honest student. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn and did his Bar-at-law from there. He returned to his homeland (وطن) after four years and set up as a lawyer in Bombay. He soon became a successful (کامیاب) lawyer (وکیل). In 1900, he was appointed (تقرر ہوا) magistrate for Bombay Presidency (مدرات). Quaid-i- Azam had started taking interest (دلچسپی) in politics (سیاست) during (کے دوران) his stay (قیام) in London. So, he left his practice of law and joined the Indian National Congress. He wanted to unite (متحد کرنا) the Hindus and the Muslims against (کے خلاف) the English. But he felt that the Hindu leaders were trying to safeguard (دفاع کرنا) their own interests (مفادات). He decided to join the Muslim League.

He worked for a separate (علیحدہ الگ) homeland for the Muslims. He presented (پیش کئے) his demands (مطالبات) of the Muslims of India in his Fourteen Points (چودہ نکات). These demands were rejected (مسترد کئے گئے) by the Congress. But he did not lose heart (ہمت ہارنا). He was a man of strong will (ارادہ). He had to face (سامنا کرنا) a large number of hardships (مصائب، مشکلات) but he remained (رہے) firm (مستقل مزاج، پکا) to his stand (موقف، نقطہ) (الگ). The Muslim League passed a resolution (قرارداد) demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims. There were many difficulties (مشکلات) in his way but he never considered (خیال کیا) them a hindrance (رکاوٹ) in his way to progress. He was as firm as a rock and always showed strong will at all occasions (مواقف).

The Quaid-i-Azam was a very great orator (مقرر). During his struggle (جدوجہد) for Pakistan, he had to make a lot of speeches. He delivered his speeches very effectively (موثر طریقے سے). He discussed all the important (اہم) aspects (پہلوؤں) of the subject in his speech. When he spoke in the Constituent (آئین ساز، دستور ساز) Assembly (مجلس), he discussed its functions (مقاصد) clearly (واضح طور سے). After a long struggle, his efforts were crowned with success (کامیاب ہوئیں). The dream of Pakistan became a reality (حقیقت) on the 14th August, 1947. He became the first Governor- General of Pakistan. He worked very hard for the progress of country.

Quaid-i-Azam was a thin and lean (دبیلے پتلے) man but he had great qualities of head and heart. He was a great politician (سیاست دان). He was courageous (باہمت) and fearless (غور). He was a man of Principle. He was a peace-loving person. He always wanted to see Pakistan prosperous (خوشحال) and powerful. He gave us the message (پیغام) of unity (اتحاد), discipline (ضبط) and faith (ایمان). He worked day and night with determination (عزم). His health failed and he died on the 11th of September, 1948. But his services for the Muslims of the Sub-Continent will keep him alive (زندہ) in our hearts. Now we are duty-bound to work hard, serve Pakistan and to thank God.

ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL

Allama Iqbal is our national poet. He was born at Sialkot on November 9, 1877. He belonged to a respectable Kashmiri family. One of his forefathers (آباؤ اجداد) left Kashmir and settled (آباد ہوئے) in Sialkot. His father Sheikh Nur Muhammad was a very pious (متمنی دین دار) and religious (مذہبی) man. Allama Iqbal inherited (ورثے میں پایا) a very deep love of his religion (مذہب) from his parents. mysticism

Allama Iqbal received his early education from Mission High School, Sialkot and passed Intermediate examination from Murray College. His teacher Molvi Syed Mir Hassan was one of the most learned (عالم فاضل) and pious man of his time. Iqbal had the good fortune (قسمت) of studying Arabic, Persian (فارسی) and Islamiyat under the inspiring (دلولہ انگیز) guidance (رہنمائی) of his teacher. In one of his poems he applauded (سرفراز کرتا) the love, affection (محبت، شفقت) and care of his teacher bestowed (عطا) upon him. Then he went to Lahore and passed his M.A examination from Government College, Lahore. He joined the teaching staff of the Govt Colleg. Lahore and served there for some time.

In 1905, he went to Europe for higher studies in Philosophy and Law. He did his Ph.D. in Philosophy from Germany and Bar-at-Law from London. He served as a professor of Arabic in London University for six months. His stay in Europe was of great importance (اہمیت). He was not impressed by the Western civilization (تہذیب). He disliked the Western civilization. That is why he criticized (تنقید کی) it in his poetry. His hatred (نفرت) is quite prominent (نمایاں) in his poems. He also predicted (کہا) that the materialistic (مادہ پرستانہ دنیاوی) civilization of the West is to lead them only towards (کہے مرف) destruction (تباہی).

When he returned home, he started law practice in the Lahore High Court. But he was more interested in poetry than in law. Most of his time he devoted (وقف کیا) to poetry, philosophy and religion. He aroused (جگانا، ابھارنا، ہوشیار کرنا) the Muslims through the message of his poetry. In fact, he had great love and sympathy for the Muslims of India. He wanted to help them. He wrote many poems. He asked (کہا) the Muslims of the whole world to unite (متحد).

Iqbal presided over (صدرت کی) the Allahabad Session of the All-India Muslim League in 1930. Here, he gave us the idea (تصور) of Pakistan. He said that the only solution (حل) of the problems (مسائل) of the Indian Muslims was a separate (الگ) Muslim State (ریاست). He preached that slavery (غلامی) was the greatest curse (لعنت). The Muslims should break the chains (زنجیریں) of slavery. He pointed out (نشان دہی کی) the main (بڑی) causes (دوجہات) of the degradation (پستی) and humiliation (شرمساری) of the

Muslims in his poems "Shikwa" and "Jawab-e-Shikwa"

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was a great poet of Urdu and Persian. He was an inspired (روحاً روشن فکر) and creative (تخلیقی) poet. He dreamt (خواب دیکھا) of a separate homeland for the Muslims of the Sub-Continent (برصغیر). But he could not live long to see his dream materialize (حقیقت بنا) in the shape of Pakistan in 1947. He died on the 21st April, 1938. His death was a great loss for the Muslims. He was buried (دفن ہوا) near the gate of Shahi Masjid, Lahore. Every year Iqbal Day is celebrated to pay him homage (خرام عقیدت). May his soul rest in peace.

He wrote many books such as Bangi-i-Dara, Bal-e-Jabreel, Zarb-e-Kalim, Israr-e-Khudi, Ramuz-e-Bekhudi, Javaid Nama, etc.

A ROAD ACCIDENT

Road accidents are quite common in our big cities. Sometimes, these accidents prove to be fatal (مہلک). Thousands of men, women and children die every year in road accidents. And the number of those who are injured is great.

The main factors responsible for road accidents are heavy traffic on roads, rash (تیز غیر محتاط) driving, ignorance (لا علمی) of traffic rules and carelessness. Generally (عموماً عام طور) the cyclists and motor-cyclists are the victims (نشانہ شکار) of such accidents. Sometimes, pedestrians (پیدل چلنے والے) are also killed in these accidents.

Last Monday, I saw a very tragic (المناک) accident. I was standing near the Railway Road. I was waiting for Bus No. 47 to go to my school. It was 8.00 a.m. There was a great rush of buses, cars, taxis, rickshaws, bicycles, motor-cycles, etc. There was a lot of noise. Everyone seemed to be in a hurry to reach his place of work in time.

At this moment, I saw a bus coming at full speed. A child who was playing there ran towards the road. He got in the way of the bus. The driver turned to one side to save the child. In doing so, he struck his bus against a tree. The bus turned turtle (الٹ گئی) and smashed up (ٹکڑے ٹکڑے ہو گئی).

All the traffic on the busy road came to grinding halt (آہستہ آہستہ رک جاتا). A number of people rushed to rescue (کی مدد کرتا) the passengers of the bus. The passengers had a very bad time. Many of them received severe (شدید) injuries. Blood rushed out (تیزی سے نکلتا) their wounds. An old man was lying unconscious (بے ہوش) on the road. Two women and a child died on the spot (موقع پر). The driver of the bus had also been injured. It was a terrible (خوف ناک) experience which took away my breath. After about five minutes, I heard some shrill (باریک اور تیز) voice of a young child nearby. I took the child up in my

hands and tried to soothe (دلاسا دینا، تسلی دینا) him.

Police was informed on phone about this road accident. The police arrived the spot within a few minutes. They took a photograph of the place of the accident. Then they carried the injured as well as the dead to the hospital. One of the injured was declared dead. Others were allowed to go home after first aid. The driver of the bus was arrested by the police for rash driving. The police recorded measurements (کارروائی) and the statements of some eye witnesses (عینی شاہد). It was a tragic accident.

Road accidents take place almost everyday. We can avoid accidents if we follow some simple rules.

A PICNIC

Lahore is a very beautiful city. It has a number of picnic spots. These picnic spots provide us with much needed leisure (فرصت). They refresh and soothe (تسکین) our tired nerves (اعصاب). They are very popular with the people. They prove rest and recreation (تفریح) to them. Students, too, like picnics because these picnics give a feeling of change and they become fresh.

We had a holiday last Friday. It was a fine day. A cool breeze was blowing but it was pleasing. My friend Khalid, Nasir and I wondered how we should spend the pleasant day. Khalid suggested a picnic. His proposal was, at once, cheerfully welcomed. Some other friends also got ready to make our company sweet.

We, then, decided that we should go to the beautiful Shalimar Garden. So we went to the bazar and bought some fruit, sweets, cakes, milk, etc. We got a tea-pot, six cups and a kettle and some utensils (برتن). All these things were packed in a basket. We were happy as we would have a free day to enjoy ourselves.

We hired two taxis and drove to the Shalimar Garden. We reached there in no time. They journey was very comfortable (آرام دہ). There was a great deal of hustle and bustle (روقت) in the garden. We were very happy to see a great number of picnickers who had already come to the garden. They had spread their carpets and mats, and put their things there. Many children were running about in every corner of the garden. They were wearing T-shirts, sport shirts and other fashionable dresses. They were looking very smart and cheerful.

We selected a grassy plot under the shady trees, put our things on the mat and sat there. Khalid suggested that each boy should participate by playing music, giving a tit-bit (لطیفہ), singing or reciting a poem. His suggestion was welcomed because it gave

us a wide choice. The songs were so soothing (تسکین بخش) and the poems were so enchanting (دلفریب) that they attracted the attention of everybody around us. The programme went off very well (کامیاب رہا، بہت اچھا رہا).

Thereafter (بعد ازاں), we decided to visit the garden leaving two friends at the spot for cooking and preparing lunch. We strolled (چہل قدمی کرنا، سیر کرنا) about the beautiful garden for an hour. There were trees and plants of different varieties (اقسام). There were beautiful parks where one can play or just lie flat to relax. We also saw very beautiful fountains. They cast a spell (جادو کا اثر) over us. Then we came to our picnic spot.

Now we were feeling hungry. The lunch was ready. We had our lunch with great delight. Then we lay down on the grass and talked on different topics. A conjurer (مداری) also came there and started showing his performance (کام، پروگرام). A large number of people gathered around him to enjoy his show. He showed his tricks so well that none could understand the secret. In the end of his show, he spread a piece of cloth on the ground. He asked everyone to throw a rupee. Some did it. The show went on for two hours. All of us were very happy.

Now it was time for light refreshment. We picked some dry sticks and lit a fire. We made tea and enjoyed it very much with sweets and fruit. It was now getting dark. Most of the people had left. We packed our utensils, crockery and other things and rushed out of the garden.

The picnic had thus come to an end. But its memory will always remain fresh in my mind. I wish I could go this picnic spot every Friday.

A RAILWAY JOURNEY

Pakistan Railways network (راستوں وغیرہ کا بیچ در بیچ جال) is one of the biggest in the world. It is the cheapest mode (طریقہ) of travel as compared (مقابلہ کرنا، موازنہ کرنا) to the air travel and road transport. Railways are the countries wheels of progress (ترقی) and prosperty (خوش حالی). A journey by rail is very convenient (آرام دہ، موزوں) and save lot of time and worry. Therefore, I always prefer (ترجیح دینا) to go by train than by bus because it is always interesting and exciting.

Last week, I had to go to Rawalpindi for taking part (شریک ہونا) in my friend's marriage. I packed up my luggage and went to Multan Railway Station in a taxi. I reached the railway station about half an hour before the start of the train. There was a great rush at the railway booking office. Anyhow I purchased (خریدتا) my ticket for Rawalpindi with great difficulty. I engaged (خدمات حاصل کرنا) a coolie to carry my luggage

and went to Platform No. 5.

The Khyber Mail arrived at the platform in time. Before the train could stop, passengers (مسافر) started boarding (سوار ہونا) it. I was lucky to get a seat by the side of a window. The first bell rang and at once there was a bustle (افزائری، دوڑ دھوپ) among the passengers. There was lot of pushing and jostling (زور آزمائی). There was another ringing of the bell. The doors were banged shut (زور سے بند کرنا). The guard of the train blew his whistle and waved the green flag and the train steamed off.

Our compartment was crowded to suffocation (کھپا کھپا بھرا ہوا تھا، تل دھرنے کو جگہ نہ تھی). People of all types were huddled together (بے ترتیبی سے اکٹھے تھے). Some passengers were very talkative (باتونی). They started discussing (بحث) politics (سیاست). The problem of rising prices was another favourite (پسندیدہ) topic. Some of the passengers were rude (گستاخ), others were polite. There were so many kinds of people, such a variety of dress and occupation (پیشہ، کام، روزگار), so much noise and such a random (بے سوچے سمجھے، اٹکل بچو) talk that I did not feel dull even for a single minute. Every now and again (بے گاہے گاہے، کبھی کبھی) beggars came to beg and hawkers (پھیری والا) came to sell books, newspapers and magazines.

As the train hurried on, various kinds of scenery passed before my eyes. At one time the train passed through a dense (گھنا) forest, at the other time it got into (داخل ہوئی) a deep valley. Then we passed over a river which was in rapid (تیز) motion. The farmers were ploughing (بل چلانا) their fields and the cattle were grazing. The train ran followed the mountainous (پہاڑی) track in a zigzag (بیچ دار، بل کھاتا ہوا) manner. It passed through many tunnels (سرنگیں). A cool breeze was blowing but it was pleasing. The mountains were full of green trees, plants and grass. The scenery was beautiful. There were also many interesting and picturesque (دل کش، جاذب نظر) sights on the way. The journey from Multan to Rawalpindi was thus very pleasant (خوش گوار).

The train stopped at big railway stations till at last it reached Rawalpindi. I came out of it. The weather was very fine. I thanked my stars that while in Rawalpindi, I will be away from the scorching (جھلسا دینے والی) heat of Multan. My friend had come to receive me. He was very happy to see me. A coolie brought my luggage out of the station and I drove in my friend's car to his house. I told my friend that the railway journey from Multan to Rawalpindi had been comfortable (آرام دہ) and pleasant. It was a memorable (یاد رکھنے کے قابل) journey.

MY HOBBY

A hobby is an occupation (شغل) which gives pleasure and amusement (تفریح، کھیل) to a person, and which carries on (جاری رکھنا) of his own accord (از خود بخود), simply (صرف) because he likes it. A hobby is not pursued (تلاش کرنا، پیشہ اختیار کرنا) for a profit (فائدہ، نفع). The main purpose (مقصد) of a hobby is to derive (حاصل کرنا) pleasure (خوشی) out of it. It is meant for our mental (ذہنی) and physical (جسمانی) relaxation (تفریح، کھچاؤ میں کمی). Rather (قدرے کسی قدر), a hobby has a great educative (بصیرت افروز) value (اہمیت). Moreover (علاوہ ازیں), hobby gives stimulus (زندگی، گزران، بودوباش) to better living (کوئی شے جس سے یہ جان پیدا ہو، محرک).

There is no compulsion (جبر، مجبوری) about a hobby, but it arises (آغاز ہونا، ابتدا ہونا) purely from personal (ذاتی) taste (ذوق). Different people pursue (درپے ہونا، تلاش کرنا) different hobbies. Selection of a suitable (موزوں، مناسب) hobby depends on the time that one can devote (وقف کرتا) to it, the money one can afford (مقدور ہونا) and one's aptitude (درجہ، صلاحیت).

There are many different hobbies like gardening, coin-collecting, photography, reading books and magazines, swimming, fishing, etc. Stamp-collecting (ٹمپلے جمع کرنا) is one of the most popular (مقبول) hobbies in the world. A hobby has a beneficial (مفید) effect (اثر) on the mind and it prevents one from ever becoming dull and in low spirits (عکسین، افسردہ، اداس).

Stamp-collecting is my favourite hobby. I have made a big collection (انبار، ذخیرہ) of stamps. I collect new as well as old stamps. They are of various (مختلف) countries. They are of different shapes and sizes. It started for me when my father gave me a beautiful album of stamps some years ago. I have added two more. Now I have three large albums filled with stamps of various kinds. I look after my album very much. I enjoy the beauty of these attractive (دلکش) stamps.

Stamp-collecting is a popular hobby. It is not expensive (مہنگا، قیمتی). Stamps can be purchased easily. Nearly every city has a professional stamp dealer; many department and variety stores maintain sections devoted to the needs of collectors. But a person can build a collection without expense (خرچ). One of my friends is a clerk in a post office. He supplies me with stamps. I have never bought a single stamp from the market. I exchange stamps with (غیر ملکی) foreigners (ہو، بیرونی). Moreover (علاوہ ازیں), most of my friends are foreigners (ہو، بیرونی) stamps is one of the greatest pleasures in philately (ڈاک کے ٹمپلے جمع کرنا، ڈاک فراہمی). Therefore, I have collected many stamps of different countries. They look very pretty.

My hobby provides me both pleasure and knowledge. Whenever I feel lonely, I have a look at my collection. The stamps offer me great pleasure. They give me the maximum (زیادہ سے زیادہ) satisfaction (تکسین). My hobby also teaches me a good deal of

geography and something of history. I learn much from this hobby. It is an interesting and informative (مفید پر از معلومات) hobby, My hobby keeps me cheerful. It makes me happy when I sit in the silence of my room and as often I look at my stamps. Nothing on this earth could stay me away from this hobby.

MY AMBITION (MY AIM IN LIFE)

A man without any ambition (آرزو شدید خواہش) cannot progress in this world. He achieves nothing in life. He has no goal or destination (منزل مقصود). He does not have any desire (خواہش) to make a start. He is tossed (اچھلنا یا اچھلانا) about like a straw (تنکا) in the wind. So every young person should have an ambition for his career (پیشہ ذریعہ معاش زندگی کا ڈھب).

It is a fact that progress, peace and prosperity (خوشحالی) are the result of human ambitions. It is ambition that urges (زور دینا، مجبور کرنا) us forward (آگے کی طرف). But simply (صرف محض) having an ambition is not enough (کافی). Ambition must be backed up (وصلہ) by continuous (مسلل) efforts (کوشش) to achieve it. If a man sets an ambition before him, but does nothing to achieve (تکمیل کرنا) it, will never achieve (حاصل کرنا) anything. His ambition is no more than an unreal (خیالی، غیر حقیقی) dream (خواب).

There are as many aims as men. The nature of ambition is different from man to man. It depends upon his family background (پس منظر), upbringing (پرورش), economic (اقتصادی) position and social status (مرتبہ). Some people want to be doctors, other to be engineers or civil and military officers. The ambition of some other persons is to earn wealth and fame (شہرت) so that even after their death their name lives on (زندہ رہنا). Thus, we find people striving (دل جمعی سے کوشش کرنا) to become top sportsmen, poets, novelists, artists, educationists, film stars, etc.

As for myself, the sole (واحد اکیلا) object (مقصد) of my life is to lead a life of simplicity (سادگی) and goodness (نیکی خوبی). Therefore, my ambition in life is to become a teacher. I have my own reasons (وجوہات) for this. First, about seventy per cent of people in my country are illiterate (ناخواندہ ان پڑھ). They are all in ignorance (جهالت). By becoming a teacher, I will be able to remove (دور کرنا، نجات حاصل کرنا) illiteracy (ناخواندگی) and ignorance. Secondly, though teaching is not a paying profession, yet it is one of the noblest professions. The best people in the world are those who learn and teach others. Our Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the greatest teacher of mankind. Thus, this profession will enable me to translate (جامہ پہنانا، تعبیر کرنا) into my life the Islamic (اسلامی) Principle of simple

living and high thinking. I hope to perform this stupendous (عظیم الشان) task. Thirdly, this profession calls for (کا تقاضا کرتا) a sense of dedication (نذر، وقف) and a missionary zeal (جوش). I possess (کے پاس ہوتا) both the qualities beyond measure (حد سے زیادہ). Fourthly, I will serve my country by producing (تیار کرتا) better citizens. The students of today are the citizens of tomorrow. By being a teacher, I will be able to make my humble (ادنیٰ، معمولی) contribution (حصہ) in the building of my nation. I will also be able to inculcate (خوب ذہن) a sense (مفہوم، مطلب) of patriotism (حب الوطنی، وطن پرستی), nationalism (قوم پرستی) and responsibility (ذمہ داری) in my students.

In the light of above mentioned (ذکر کرتا) reasons, I am convinced (منوایمنا، باور کرتا) that my decision (فیصلہ) is right. I will, therefore, leave no stone unturned (کوئی کسر نہ چھوڑتا) to achieve this ambition of my life.

THE POLICEMAN

A policeman is a very useful public servant. He is a well-known figure of our society. He is seen doing his duty in crowded streets, on big railway stations, in fairs (میلے), public gatherings and crossings (چوراہا) in cities.

A policeman is usually tall, strong and well-built (تومند). He usually wears a neat and clean uniform (Khaki pant and black shirt) with a cap on his head. He wears round his waist (کمر) a leather (چمڑا) belt with a brass (پتیل) plate bearing his number. He has a short, strong, heavy stick and a whistle. He looks very smart in his uniform.

Of all the public servants, the policeman is perhaps (شاید) the most useful. His chief duty is to keep peace and order and see that the law is obeyed. He has to protect (حفاظت کرتا) our lives and property (جانیدار). He has to prevent (روکنا) crimes (جرائم) and arrest (قابل) criminals (مجرم). He has to keep an eye on the persons of objectionable (گرفتار کرتا) character (کردار). At night, when everybody is fast asleep, one can hear his whistle or the sound of his footsteps (آواز قدم). He puts check (مزاحمت) on unpleasant (جان کی بازی لگا accidents (حادثات). This he does sometimes at the risk of his own life.

A policeman has to control traffic in big cities. He is clad (لبوس) in neat uniform (with shirt and blue pant) and a blue cap (خود). In fact, it is the uniform that tells us if a policeman belongs to traffic wing, civil wing or armed wing. He also manages (نظم و نسق کرتا) jobs at the police stations or check posts. He is assigned (تفویض کرتا، سپرد کرتا) (جگہ، مقام) of the town or city, when there is any fear of disturbances (گڑبڑ) and other interruptions (مدخلت). During

public demonstrations (احتجاج، مظاہرہ) and strikes (ہڑتال) he plays an important and decisive (کردار) role (فیصلہ کن).

A policeman's duty is very hard, because he has to be on duty round-the-clock though his duty is changed after reasonable intervals. He remains (رہتا ہے) on duty during the wintry (سرمائی سردیوں کا سا) nights and chilly (ٹھنڈ) mornings. His duties are manifold (متعدد، کئی، گونا گوں). But he is low paid.

A policeman in Pakistan is the least educated person. He does not behave well. Most of the people do not like him because he is often dishonest and very hard upon the poor. He tortures (بے گناہ، معصوم) the innocent (ازیت دینا) and lets go the guilty (جرم، خطا کار). People have lost all faith in him because he deals with people very roughly and rudely (بدتمیزی سے). He is a public servant but behaves like a master. Some policemen are notorious (بدنام) for taking bribes (رشوت) but all are not alike (یکساں، اسی طرح).

A policeman should be educated and honest. He should be polite (خلیق، مہذب) and kind to the people in trouble. He should be recruited (بھرتی کرنا، کمی پوری کرنا) from the educated class and his pay should be increased (اضافہ کرنا، بڑھانا).

A MORNING WALK

A morning walk is the most refreshing (تازہ دم کرنے والی، روح افزا) of pastimes (تفریح) a man could have. It does not need any training. It is the easiest of all exercises. It can keep a person fit and fresh throughout the day. It is suitable (ٹھیک، موزوں) for all, whether boys and girls, the young or the old, the rich or the poor, etc. It improves the health and refreshes the mind. That is why doctors always recommend (مشورہ دینا) morning walk to their patients.

In order to have a morning walk one has to wake up early in the morning. The cool air of the morning gives a pleasant (خوش گوار) feeling (احساس) of enjoyment (لطف) to one who is out to have a morning walk. I get up at 5 O'clock daily and start my morning walk at half past five. I usually go to the river which is about a kilometre and a half from my house.

I pass through the Municipal Gardens. At this early hour of the day all nature is quiet. Dew-drops on the leaves of the trees and plants look like pearls (موتی). The trees look fresh and beautiful. Birds fly about in the trees. Their songs amuse (خوش کرنا، تفریح کرانا) me. Flowers bloom (بہار پر آنا، پھلنا، پھولنا) in the gardens and the air is laden (سے لدی ہوئی) with their sweet fragrance (خوشبو). Beautiful flowers of the garden dance with joy when a breeze blows. It is a delight (مسرت، لطف) to watch. The fresh (تازہ) and cool (ٹھنڈی) air of

the gardens is very pleasant (خوشگوار). It invigorates (تقویت پہنچانا) me. It cheers (خوش کرنا) my mind and refreshes my brain (دماغ). In the garden, some people take rounds, others walk barefooted (نگے پاؤں) on the green grass. The green grass is covered with dew-drops.

On the way, I see green crops. The green crops waving in the fields give freshness (تروتازگی) and charm (دل کشی) to my eyes. It also purifies (صاف کرتی ہے) the blood and improves (بہتر بنانا، درست کرنا) digestion (ہاضمہ). I also see the farmers ploughing their fields, sowing (بوٹا) new crops (فصلیں) or reaping (فصل کاٹنا) the ripe (پکی ہوئی) standing crops. Some farmers are working at the wells (کنوئیں). Persian wheels of the wells produce melodious (سریلی، خوش آہنگ) sound. I come across (کسی چیز یا شخص سے کسی کا سامنا ہونا) a number of bullock carts (بیل گاڑی) crawling (ریٹگنا) slowly along the road. I also see many old men walking or doing light exercises.

After half an hour's pleasing walk, I reach the river. First of all, I say my prayers. Then I sit on the bank and take rest. The river flows (بہتا) quietly. I see many a man on the bank. Some of them are taking exercise and some are bathing in the river.

Then I take a walk by the river side. I walk up and down the bank. I spend at least an hour on the bank so that when the sun rises in the east, I can enjoy the beauty of the rising sun. Every object (چیز، شے) looks bright and charming in the golden light of the rising sun. The first rays (شعاعیں) of the sun are very good for health. At about half past seven I return home.

One must form (بنانا) a regular habit of a morning walk. It is good for health only if it is undertaken (شروع کرنا) regularly without any break. It makes a person healthy, active and smart. It is beneficial (مفید) for those who enjoy it. It gives one a new energy (توانائی) to do one's work. It also purges (صاف کرنا) one's mind of all sorrows, bitterness and unhappiness. Even a depressed (افسردہ دل) man feels cheerful (خوش باش) and optimistic (پر امید).

PAKISTAN OF MY DREAMS

Pakistan is my beloved country and motherland. I am proud of Pakistan, its history, culture (ثقافت) and glorious past (درخشاں ماضی). It has been great, wonderful and fascinating. Pakistan is the fort and heart of Islamic world. We achieved Pakistan on the name of Islam, so that we may perform our religious duties freely according to our own will.

Pakistan is now a free and sovereign country. It is an emerging world power. It occupies great strategic importance. Its natural resources (ذرائع) and manpower are huge. Pakistan has been free for over 60 years. And yet it has not developed into a

country of my dreams. There are many big problems to be solved. They include poverty, illiteracy (ناخواندگی), unemployment (بے روزگاری), want of self-reliance in defence, overpopulation, corruption, regionalism (علاقائییت). Communal tensions, riots and terrorism are other big issues to be solved.

The appalling (خونناک) poverty makes my heart bleed. The gap between the rich and the poor is increasing. The majority of people live under poverty line. They are keeping their bodies and soul together with a great difficulty. There are still starvation (قحط کی وجہ سے). The glaring inequalities make me sad and gloomy. This is not Pakistan of my dreams. I want poverty to be removed. I want that every Pakistani citizen has a decent life. His living standard (معیار زندگی) is of international standard, that there is no child labour. I want to see everybody healthy. I want to wipe away the tears from the eyes of everybody.

In the Pakistan of my dreams, there will be no poverty, no deprivation (محرومیت). People will not suffer from hunger, ill health, exploitation (استحصال) and unemployment. Each and everybody will be suitably employed and engaged in useful activity. Financially (مالی اعتبار سے), it would not depend on any other country. Cooperation with other countries is a different matter. Industrially, Pakistan will be soon one of the major powers.

Pakistan of my desires will be very powerful, strong, united and formidable. No neighbouring or distant country will dare to commit aggression (جارجیت) against Pakistan. We shall have our own mighty missiles, atom bombs and nuclear weapons. We shall have our rocket system to launch our own space programme. Then our astronauts will go beyond Moon and Jupiter. It will be a military and space power of the first rank. But it would remain a peaceful country with friendly relations with all. I want Pakistan to have a permanent seat in the Security Council of the U.N. with Veto power. There cannot be any compromise on this question. Pakistan of my dreams will not hesitate (ہچکچائے گا نہیں) to develop effective and powerful deterrents, because if we want peace, we have to be prepared for war.

There will be no illiteracy. Each and everybody will be fully literate and educated. There will be free, compulsory and universal education for children up to the age of 14. The education for women will be given importance. They will be truly empowered and made equal partner with man in every field.

In the Pakistan of my dreams, merit will be above everything else. There will be no reservations. Every person would be equal in the truest sense. The weaker section will be given fullest opportunity to develop their skills and abilities. All would be first and last Pakistanis. There will be no majority or minority. Casteism (کاسٹہ پات) and communalism (فرقہ داریت) and regionalism (علاقائییت) will not find any place there.

Pakistan is now one of the top ten corrupt countries. It is a matter of great

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RECRUITMENT TEST GUIDE

Corruption should be dealt with an iron hand in Pakistan. Corruption, criminalization and nepotism (اقتربا پروری) will be eradicated (جڑ سے اکھاڑ دینا). There would be emphasis on character building, patriotism, service and sacrifice. There would be no delay in justice. Lawcourts will work in shifts to clear the pending (زیر التوا) cases. There will be total transparency. People will have the right to information. There will be one common civil code. The nation will be above all other things.

There will be fundamental (بنیادی) electoral (انتخابی) reforms. The education and examination systems will be overhauled. The education will be work-oriented. I want to see Pakistan to be a true and ideal Islamic state. I want to shape Pakistan after my dreams. Therefore, I want to implement thousands of my ideas based on ground realities. I want to see Pakistan really a free, fearless, powerful, more united and prosperous (خوشحال) country.

AN IDEAL CITIZEN

A citizen is a person living in a particular country and state. He enjoys certain social and political rights (سماجی و سیاسی حقوق) there. He also has every right to participate (حصہ لیتا) in the voting, political system and other affairs (معاملات) of the country. He has liberty to follow and preach his faith, adopt a profession of his choice and to develop his skills (مہارتیں) and abilities (صلاحیتیں) to the maximum. But rights mean duties also. He is bound to be faithful to the country and its people. It is his duty not to harm others and their religious sentiments (مذہبی جذبات). He has to maintain peace, law and order. He has to obey the laws of that country.

In a country there may live people of many nations and countries. But they all are not its citizens, for example, in Pakistan live many Americans, Russians, Chinese, English and others. But they do not enjoy the status of Pakistani citizens. They cannot participate in elections. They cannot enjoy the rights, the privileges (امتیازی حقوق) and freedoms as are granted to Pakistani citizens. Similarly, many Pakistanis live in many other countries but they are still Pakistani citizens and not of the country they live in.

Citizens are the real strength of a nation. On them depend the greatness and power of a nation. If the citizens of a country are honest, hard working, well educated, well off, patriotic, technically advanced then that country is powerful and prosperous (خوشحال). Natural resources and physical advantages are also necessary. But ultimately it is its citizens that matter. They are the real source of power, greatness and strength.

An ideal or good citizen is ever law-abiding (قانون کی پاسداری کرنے والا). He obeys the laws willingly. He helps the authorities in maintaining law and order of the country. He or she obeys the rules and regulations which are for the good of all. If the rules are violated (مخت بردستی), there will be chaos (مخت بردستی) and disorder. There would be no

safety and security. An ideal citizen participates in exercising his vote and electing representatives.

An ideal citizen is dutiful. He is aware of his responsibilities and duties. A student's duty is to study sincerely and become a useful member of the society. A soldier's duty is to fight bravely and defend the freedom and borders of the country. A farmer's duty is to grow plenty of food-grains, fruits etc. with his sweat and labour. The duty of a government official is to be honest, regular, punctual and hard working. A shopkeeper is supposed not to practice blackmarketing and profiteering. Citizens pay their taxes honestly and in time. An ideal citizen never indulges in dishonest and corrupt practice. In times of emergency, an ideal citizen is ever ready to make any sacrifice. In times of floods, famines (قحط), epidemics (وبائی امراض), earthquakes etc, he comes forward and helps the government in overcoming (تاقوت پانے میں) the (بحران). During wars and external dangers (بیرونی خطرات) to the country, he is ready to go as a soldier or to contribute generously for the defence of the nation. In emergencies, his faith and patriotism are at his best. He considers no sacrifice during such times. His faith is firm and unshakable (غیر متزلزل) in his motherland. For the good of the society and the nation is above everything else.

An ideal citizen is proud of his nation's history and heritage (وراثت). He helps in the growth and preservation of the culture and civilization of the nation. He attempts to conserve and protect its environment and ecology (ماحولیات). He always keeps in his mind the health, prosperity and well-being of the nation. He never does anything that is against the interest of the country.

A good citizen lives in harmony (ہم آہنگی کے ساتھ), peace with other citizens and neighbours. He never creates trouble nor quarrels with other fellow citizens. He is patient and tolerant of other faiths and religions. He never hurts the sentiments (جذبات) of the people of other religions. He believes in equality, liberty and fraternity (اخوت بھائی چارہ). He follows the principle of live and let live. He is always watchful and alert to expose the anti-national elements. He takes keen interest in the happenings of the country. He is well aware of what is happening in the country and the world.

An ideal citizen is a man of principles and ideals. He never compromises (تسلیم) of his principles. He works hard to further strengthen the unity and integrity (سلیت) of the nation. He is kind, truthful, hard working, sincere and cooperative. He is never idle and makes useful contribution to the progress of the society. He helps the poor, the weak and the needy.

An ideal citizen strives (جدوجہد کرتا ہے) to get his education.

sees that they develop into good and useful citizens. He adopts family planning and other welfare measures. Greatest good of greatest number should be his ideal. He is ever ready to sacrifice his personal interest for the sake of higher and greater interests of the society.

CORRUPTION OR A SOCIAL EVIL

Today corruption (بدعنوانی، رشوت ستانی) is almost a world phenomenon. It is, in fact, a universal problem (بین الاقوامی مسئلہ), having existed in all ages (ہر دور میں). It has clung to mankind like an incurable (نا قابل علاج) disease. In view of its general prevalence (ہر جگہ پھیلا ہوا), scholars have devoted a good deal of thought and attention in a desire to get rid by any means (کسی بھی ذریعہ سے امید ہونا). In a free and competitive society, investment of capital (سرمایہ کاری) can yield only reasonable returns in the long run. But corruption or acceptance of bribes (رشوت) promises a rapid change in financial conditions. Originally the Police and income tax were notorious for corruption but now the evil has spread to almost every Department of Government. Even courts of justice and education are no exceptions.

Prevalence of corruption has created disappointment (مایوسی) and discontent (غیر زنگ آلود ہو جاتی ہے) among the community. The machinery of government gets rusted (بند ہو جاتی ہے) and ceases to (بند ہو جاتی ہے) work in the intended manner. Corruption decreases respect for law and sense of allegiance to the government. In a society governed by corrupt officials (بدعنوان سرکاری اہلکار), the whole system of moral, ethical (اخلاقی) and religious values (اقدار) is impaired. The distinction between right and wrong (اچھے اور برے کی تیز) disappears. Revolutions (انقلاب) and military take-overs become common. Every student of history knows that one of the main causes of the downfall (زوال) of nations has been corruption. In his famous book "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire", Gibbon has stated that as long as there were even two percent honest men in the Roman administration, the Empire lingered on (چلتی رہتی).

The factors that contribute to the prevalence of corruption differ from country to country. Those that are common to most countries including Pakistan are seven. First, general economic condition (معاشرتی حالت) of the country is poor and every one tries to feather his nest. Second, the rates of payment of public officials are low, and they are tempted (رغبت پاتے ہیں) to accept bribes. Third, the general price level and the standard of living are very high: honest means of a person fail him. Fourth, social conditions and customs (سماجی حالات و رواج) demand high expenditure of money. Fifth, there exist no strong

opinion against corruption; it has been accepted as a common thing. Sixth, laws confer on the public servants, vast powers (وسیع قوت) and discretions (اختیارات) they take undue advantage (ناجائز فائدہ) of that. Lastly, there are no adequate means (وافر ذرائع) to prevent corruption or bring the offenders to book.

To root out (جڑ سے اکھاڑنا) corruption, a complete change of the political, social and economic system is necessary. No revisions of pay scales, however liberal, can reduce corruption. The reason is that the wealth targets aimed at by corrupt officials are very high. Similarly, a mere change in Government has to rely on permanent services for its day to day administration. Unless the motive or inducement (ترغیب، لالچ) for corruption is removed, corruption will continue. Four steps, however, may be of some use. First, wide discretionary (وسیع اختیارات) powers should be taken away from individual officials. Second, Anti-corruption Department should be made more effective. Third, the mind of the people should be changed by the prevalence of moral values. Last, the punishment for corruption should be more exemplary (مثالی).



TERRORISM (OR) BOMB BLASTS

Terrorism (دہشت گردی) means use of force and threats (قوت اور دھمکیوں کا استعمال) against persons, groups or governments for political or other purposes. Terrorism is not a modern activity. Hundreds of years ago, societies were not as organised (منظم) as they are today with modern facilities (جدید سہولیات) of roads, telephones, regular police force and so on. Then heads (سرور) of strong groups of people, robbers and warriors (لڑنے اور لڑنے والے) made use of force and threats to life and property to get their aims.

Now terrorism itself is quite an organised activity. There are terrorist organizations (تنظیمیں) or societies which train terrorists for their purposes. Sometimes these organizations are supported by foreign governments and huge funds and modern weapons (تھیاریاں) are easily provided to them. There can be some terrorists like robbers acting personally for limited purposes.

Firstly, a regular terrorist organization usually works against the government. It tries to damage key government buildings (اہم سرکاری عمارات), offices and public places like railway stations and airports with bombs and destructive (تباہ کن) weapons. It kills people and destroys property in crowded places like market centres, bus stands and railway stations. This sets the people against the government and causes public demonstrations (مظاہرے). The bomb blasts (بم دھماکے) and the resulting deaths and destruction in different parts of our country are an example of such terrorism.

A terrorist organization operating in a country

from foreign governments. It also joins hands with forceful groups or parties opposed to the government inside the country.

Second, nations or big communities (فرقے، گروہ) within a country use terrorist methods to gain greater freedom or independence. Thus the Sikhs in India have been committing acts of terrorism to achieve self-rule in the Punjab. The Irish people in North Ireland have been terrorizing the British government to force it to grant them independence.

Third, there are internal or international terrorists like Carlos who actively hijack planes or kidnap (take away unlawfully) (انگوا کرتا ہے) important or rich persons. They demand huge amount of money for the release of prisoners or some political concessions for the return of the aeroplanes, passengers or the kidnapped persons. Air hijackings (جہازوں کا انگوا) have been quite common.

Terrorism needs to be checked very carefully. The government should force all the people illegally (غیر قانونی طور پر) present in the country to leave. It should force the refugees to remain in their camps all the time. It should make arrangements to stop the illegal flow of arms and money into the country from abroad (باہر کے ممالک سے). It should have really effective secret service which can report all kinds of terrorist plans (دہشت گردی کے منصوبے). It may help the United Nations Organization to establish a special anti-terrorist international force. Other steps for checking terrorism take the use of the police or the army on a large scale can be discussed in newspapers, on the radio and TV (the mass media) and in the elected assemblies.

After the striking of aeroplanes with the American World Trade Centre, all the countries of the world decided to root out terrorism from the world. Pakistan is a peace-loving country and playing an active role against terrorism.

SMUGGLING (OR) A NATIONAL EVIL

Smuggling is one of the biggest evils of modern times. It means to carry things illegally (غیر قانونی طور پر), into or out of a country or through customs without paying the duty. Sometimes in one country a thing is cheaper (سستی) than it is in another country. Usually, there are restrictions (پابندیاں) on the transfer of such things but the smugglers take the risk and continue their business. They carry cheap things to a country where they are sold at high prices. The favourite articles of smugglers are gold, silver, opium (اوپون), charas (چرس), radios, transistors, watches, fountain pens, tape recorders, computers and costly cloth of superior quality. In spite of various attempts to remove smuggling, the business goes on.

Causes of the prevalence (پھیلنے کی وجوہات) of smuggling are four. First, the desire to become rich overnight (راتوں رات امیر بننا) works at the root of smuggling. This is an age of

competition and man is judged by his wealth. So, everybody wishes to be richer than the other. Legal business yields money but slowly. Smuggling is risky but it brings in money in no time. Second, there is a great difference between the price of a thing in one country and its price in the other. Prices of gold, silver, heroin, computers and opium especially vary at different places. Smuggling promises large amounts of profits. Third, the smugglers are a well-organized group (خاصے منظم گروہ). They have inexhaustible funds of money, cars, jeeps, steamers and ammunition at their disposal. There is a lack of proper arrangements to check this evil. Land and sea Custom Departments are poor in resources. Lastly, the corrupt officers accept bribes and let the smugglers escape (زار ہونے دیتے ہیں). In case of any complication (پچیدگی) or danger, they resign and start living independently. As a result the smugglers thrive.

Smugglers are the greatest and most dangerous enemies of a country. The harm (نقصانات) of smuggling are countless (لا تعداد). This causes a great loss to the national resources, national wealth and the national economy. The wealth of one country flow to the other. Smuggling of gold decreases the gold reserves (ذخائر) in a country. This bad practice of smuggling also creates many evils. The smugglers offer large bribes to the custom officers and to police officers. Some are tempted and help the smugglers by ignoring them. The prices of the things smuggled to other countries, rise up. A smuggler is the worst sort of man because he does not spare even his country. Smuggling is the worst practice because it does harm to the country.

To stop smuggling, the smugglers should be given exemplary punishments (سزائیں). The staff of custom and police on the borders should be very active, dutiful, loyal and honest. The people living near borders should co-operate with the government. We should avoid buying of smuggled things on a low rate. We should at once inform the government if we learn that such person is taking part in smuggling. Ours is a developing country. To make our progress rapid, we should uproot (جڑ سے اکھاڑنا) smuggling from the country.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment (بے روزگاری) is an economic term. Employment means occupation To engage doing something productive (کسی تعمیری کام میں مصروف رہنا) is to be employed. So unemployment means absence of employment. When the people are out of work, they are said to be unemployed. Unemployment is a world wide problem (عین الاتواری مسئلہ). Even rich and advanced (ترقی یافتہ) countries like U.S.A., U.K. and France suffer from unemployment. In the Asian countries, unemployment is at its highest peak. Pakistan is no exception.

Unemployment is a social evil of far-reaching consequences (دور رس نتائج). It spells

starvation (قحط، بھوک), disease and death on its victims. They have no education, no culture, and therefore, no concern for right and wrong, good and evil. Dishonesty, corruption, crime, sin and vices of all kinds prevail in society, where population is unemployed on a large scale (وسیع پیمانے پر). Politically unemployment breeds discontent (بے اطمینانی کو پرورش دیتی ہے) in the masses (عام لوگوں میں). Votes are sold and bought. Revolutions (انقلابات) and mob violence (تشدد) are the result of unemployment. People busy in finding out jobs for them cannot pay attention to their rights and duties as citizens. Moreover, when large portion of population is unemployed, no effect to increase the national income can succeed.

The causes of this widespread unemployment are four. First, our system of education is paid to general and liberal education. Our country is an advancing country and needs skilled hands. The teaching institutions turnout a peculiar type (مخصوص قسم کے) of young man who hates manual labour (مخت مشقت), He is good for nothing except reading books and dreaming of high in society. Second, our country is not much advanced in industry. We cannot absorb all our young men in factories. Moreover, they are not skilled. Third, in our country a few privileged persons are keeping all the key industries to them. If work and leisure are equally distributed, all men will have enough of work and enough of leisure. But the educated young men and common men have neither the capital (سرمایہ), nor the opportunities (موافق) to try their luck in business. Lastly, in our country, birth-rate (شرح پیدائش) is very high. The resources (ذرائع) of the country are not enough to maintain such a large population. People are more and jobs are few. The result is unemployment.

Keeping in view the consequences of this evil, the Government of Pakistan is doing much. It is already running 23 Employment Exchanges. The National Man Power Council runs a National Employment Bureau which helps the Pakistanis to get jobs. Recently, two Youth Employment Services have been set up. They give vocational guidance (پیشہ ورانہ راہنمائی) to young people and assist them in finding jobs suited to their taste and ability (قابلیت اور ذوق کے مطابق). Labour Department has set up 7 Technical Training Centres at various places and 9 more are being established. But in spite of all this, much more is needed. Production should be stepped up (بڑھائی جائے) in agriculture. The country should be industrialised to provide new channels of employment. The concept of education should be changed, planned distribution of wealth should be ensured and population must be kept within reasonable limits. It is only after a long-time struggle that we can get rid of this evil (اس برائی سے چھٹکارا پاسکتے ہیں).

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