

ONE LINER MCQS

For

PST

(Primary School Teacher)



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General Science

Mathematics

Social Studies

English

Urdu

Islamiyat

Section# 01

General Science

①

(A to Z)

Chap # 1

Chapter # 1

General Science

4th, 5th.....

(FTS)(NTS)

CT, PST, DM, PET.....

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- ① Classification of animals and plants is called **Taxonomy**.
- ② The process of grouping the things in groups and subgroups is called **Classification**.
- ③ In classification **Similar** things are kept in one group.
- ④ All living things are divided into **Five** main Kingdoms/groups.
- ⑤ All living things are divided into **Bacteria, Algae, Fungi, plants and Animals**.
- ⑥ In older classification bacteria were considered as **plants**.
- ⑦ Bacteria are kept in a separate Kingdom called **monera**.
- ⑧ Bacteria are very small organisms and can be seen with **microscope**.

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- ⑨ Algae are **green** in colour.
- ⑩ Algae are kept in a separate Kingdom called **protista**.
- ⑪ Algae are generally present in **water**.
- ⑫ Besides green colour Algae are found in **red** and **brown** colours.
- ⑬ **Fungi** is a cotton like fluffy mass appear on the stale bread.
- ⑭ The singular of fungi is **Fungus**.
- ⑮ Mushroom is a type of **Fungus**.
- ⑯ **Plants** can prepare their own food.
- ⑰ plants are the **Living** organisms.
- ⑱ Herbs, shrubs, trees and aquatic (water dwelling) are different groups of **plants**.
- ⑲ plants have **Roots, Stem, Leaves etc.**

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- ②① **Animals** can not prepare their own food.
- ②② Animals are divided into **Two** large sub groups.
- ②③ organisms which have back bone in their body are called **Vertebrates**.
- ②④ Invertebrates do not have **back bone** in their body.
- ②⑤ Vertebrates are divided into **Five** classes.
- ②⑥ plants **Can not** move from place to place.
- ②⑦ Animals **Can** move from place to place.
- ②⑧ Fishes are **vertebrates** which live in water and respire by **gills**.
- ②⑨ Amphibians are **Vertebrates**.
- ②⑩ **Amphibians** can live in water and on land.
- ③① **Reptiles** are completely land vertebrates.

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③①

Reptiles lay **eggs** on **land**.

③②

Snake is the example of **Reptiles**.

③③

Snakes lost their legs due to their **Life style**.

③④

Birds are **vertebrates**.

③⑤

The forelimbs of birds are modified into **wings**.

③⑥

The birds which can not fly are called **Running Birds**.

③⑦

Ostrich is the largest bird in the world.

③⑧

Ostrich is a **Running** bird.

③⑨

Ostrich/Running birds lost their ability of flight due to **having no enemies** or **having no predator**.

④⑩

Mammals are **vertebrates**.

④⑪

Those vertebrates which give birth to young ones and the mother feeds the babies with her milk are called **Mammals**.

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(42) **Bat** is a unique mammals that can fly in air.

(43) Human beings are also **mammals**.

(44) Invertebrates can be classified into **Two** major groups, **insects** and **worms**.

(45) The largest sub groups of invertebrates is **insects**.

(46) Insects have **Three** pairs of legs.

(47) Body of insects can be divided into **Three** parts.

(48) Head, Thorax and abdomen are the **Three** main parts of body of **Insects**.

(49) Earth worm is a common **worm**.

(50) Worms are **invertebrates**.

(51) Earth-worms make the soil fertile and are called as **living fertilizers** or **bio fertilizers**.

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⑤② plants can be classified into **Flowering** and **non flowering** plants.

⑤③ Flowering plants produce **Flowers** for their reproduction.

⑤④ Non-Flowering plants do not bear **Flowers**.

* ⑤⑤ **Reptiles** has hard rough skin.

* ⑤⑥ Snakes, lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, turtles all belong to the group of **Reptiles**.

⑤⑦ **Moss** is a non-flowering plant.

⑤⑧ Non-Flowering plants generally grow in **damp** places.

⑤⑨ Flowering plants can be classified into **Monocots** and **Dicots** plants.

⑥① Monocots and Dicots are the subgroups of **Flowering** plants.

⑥② Monocot plants can be differentiated from Dicot plants due to **Number of cotyledons**.

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- (7)
- (62) The Flowers of Sunflower, rose, jasmine, pansy are very large and **Conspicuous**.
- (62) The Flowers of wheat and grasses are very small and **inconspicuous**.
- (63) Seeds of **Monocot** plants are made of one cotyledon.
- (64) Seeds of **Dicot** plants are made of two cotyledons.
- (65) In monocots leaf, veins are **parallel**.
- (66) In Dicots leaf, veins are in **Network**.
- (67) Leaves of **monocot** plants are narrow and pointed.
- (68) Leaves of **Dicot** plants are broad and wide.
- (69) The Flower of monocot has **Three** floral parts or multiple of These numbers.

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70 The Flower of dicot has **Four or Five** floral parts or multiple of these numbers.

71 Monocots have **fibrous** roots.

72 Dicots have **tap** roots.

* 73 Ears receive sound signals and send them to our **brain**.

74 Teeth contain **Calcium**.

75 **Bacteria** grow in teeth and damage them if not properly cleaned.

76 Small children have milk teeth which are **Twenty** in number.

78 A normal Adult human being has **Thirty Two** teeth.

79 Sources of calcium are **Milk, Bananas, Eggs**.

80 **Skin** protects the internal organs from environmental effects and infections.

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- ⑨
 - ⑧① Our skin provides us sense of touch.
 - ⑧② The flesh of the body is made of **Muscles**.
 - ⑧③ Muscles are attached with **bones**.
 - ⑧④ Muscles and bones work together to produce **Movements**.
 - ⑧⑤ **Bones** help to protect our vital organs like heart, liver, brain, lungs etc.
 - ⑧⑥ Heart is a muscular pump which is located on the **Left** side of the chest cavity.
 - ⑧⑦ **Heart** pumps blood to different parts of the body.
 - ⑧⑧ The food we chew passes down into a sac like structure called **Stomach**.
 - ⑧⑨ Lungs are important because they **Release Carbon Dioxide** and **Absorb oxygen**.

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- (10) vital organ of the body is **Brain** which is Controls Centre of the body.
- (91) To make our muscles and bones healthy we should **exercise**.
- (92) **Brain** is the Control Centre of the body.
- (93) Brain is the **vital** organ of the body.
- (94) Movement is produced by muscles and **Bones**.
- (95) Lungs absorbs **Oxygen** gas from the air.
- (96) A child may get rash if he/she does not **Bathe** regularly.
- (97) If we do not take healthy food, we will become **weak**.
- (98) Teeth chew the food and make it easily **digestible**.
- * (99) Food store in a seed in the form of **Cotyledon**.

(100) Science is the study of **Nature**.

*** (END OF THE CHAPTER) ***

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(A to Z) ^① General Science

chap # 2

Level 4th, 5th

FTS, NTS, ETEA

CT, PST, PET, DM.....

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Related to chap # 2 class 4th

- ① Living things like animals and plants requires **Food, Air, water and sunlight** to survive.
- ② Air contains gases like **Nitrogen, oxygen and Carbon dioxide.**
- ③ Animals and plants take **oxygen** from the air to breathe.
- ④ plants absorb **Carbon dioxide** from the air during **day** time to prepare their food.
- ⑤ Animals and plants ~~body~~ bodies consist of **70%** of water.
- ⑥ plants prepare their food in the presence of **Sunlight.**

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- ⑦ The stored food in plants is utilized by **Animals**.
- ⑧ In Quran Allah says "And we give life to every thing from **water**."
- ⑨ The movement of animals and human beings from place to place is called **Locomotion**.
- ⑩ Touch-me-not (choi-moi) plant shows rapid movements of leaf when **touched**.
- ⑪ A seed is transformed into a plant by the process of **Growth**.
- ⑫ Some animals lay eggs while some produce **Babies**
- ⑬ Most of the plants produce seeds which grow into young plants called **Seedlings**.
- ⑭ Similar characters are transferred by the parents to their young ones, this property is called **Heredity**.

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CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

- (3)
- (15) The kittens look like a cat and a puppy looks like a **Dog**.
- (16) A Human baby is similar to a human, this property is called **Heredity**.
- (17) The differences among young ones of the same parents are called **Variation**.
- (18) The fish-like animals swimming in standing water are **tadpoles (young frogs)**.
- (19) Animals and plants pass through a series of developmental stages ~~with~~ which make up their **life cycle**.
- (20) Larva is transformed into **pupa**.
- (21) pupa is transformed into **Adult**.
- (22) Different stages of life cycle of many insects are **egg, Larva, pupa, Adult insect**.

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Related to Chap#2 class 5th:

- ②③ Microscope was invented by Dutch Scientist, Antony Van Leeuwenhoek in 1667.
- ②④ Microorganism can only be seen with an equipment called microscope.
- ②⑤ Virus, Bacteria and Fungi are examples of microorganisms.
- ②⑥ Viruses can only be seen with electron microscope.
- ②⑦ Viruses live inside a living cell.
- ②⑧ Outside of Living cell viruses make Crystals.
- ②⑨ Viruses may be spherical, rod shaped or tadpole shaped.
- ③⑩ Influenza, measles, chicken-pox, polio, hepatitis and AIDS are the diseases caused by viruses.
- ③⑪ The word virus is derived from Latin word "Venom" which means poisonous fluid.

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- (32) The natural ability of the body to resist diseases is called **immunity**.
- (33) Microscope was invented in **1667**.
- (34) The first virus was identified by **W. Stanley**.
- (35) Virus was discovered in **1935**.
- (36) The first virus identified by W. Stanley was **Tobacco Mosaic Virus**.
- (37) **Bacteria** are the most abundant living organisms in the world.
- (38) There is no nucleus in **Bacteria**.
- (39) Bacteria are present in **water, air, soil, food, hot springs, frozen lakes and glaciers**.
- (40) **Bacteria** are present inside the bodies of animals and plants.
- (41) **Bacteria** convert milk into **yogurt**.
- (42) **Bacteria** convert sugar syrup into **alcohol**.
- (43) Some **Bacteria** help in **baking**.

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④④ Bacteria help in making pickle. (١٥١)

④⑤ Bacteria Convert milk into Curd. (٥٢)

④⑥ Some Bacteria are useful whereas some are harmful.

④⑦ Bacteria The soil fertile.

④⑧ Bacteria are the main decomposers in the ecosystem.

④⑨ Bacteria Cause tuberculosis (TB), pneumonia, cholera, typhoid, dysentery in human beings.

⑤⑥ Bacteria cause diseases in plants like blight, citrus canker, crown gall.

⑤① To control bacterial diseases special medicines are used which are called antibiotic.

⑤② First antibiotic was extracted from a fungus called Penicillium.

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7 CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

53 **Bacteria** are the main decomposers in the ecosystem.

54 **Fungi** is a diverse group of organisms.

55 **Mushroom** is a type of **Fungi**.

56 **Fungi** take their food by decomposing the material.

57 **Fungi** play an important role in recycling.

58 **Yeast** is a microscopic **Fungus**.

59 The microorganism used in baking industry is **Yeast**.

60 **Yeast** raises dough in flour.

61 Rust and Smut are disease of plants caused by **Fungi**.

62 Ringworm and athlete's foot are the common diseases/infections caused by **Fungi**.

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* (63) First antibiotic **Penicillin** was extracted from a fungi called **penicillium**.

(64) Rusts are commonly **black** in colour and smuts are **yellow**.

(65) The condition in which a disease causing microorganism enters the body of an organism and start growing there is called **Infection**.

(66) Crystals of viruses and spores (seeds) of bacteria and fungi are present in **air, water, soil**.

(67) To increase the immunity of the body **vaccination** is done.

or (68) **Vaccination** is done to increase the **immunity** of the body.

(69) The power of the body to control germs is called **immunity**.

or (70) The natural ability of the body to resist diseases is called **immunity**.

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(9)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

(71) Infections caused by microorganisms can be avoided by keeping ourselves **clean.**

(72) Some fungi are beneficial but many are **harmful.**

(73) Hapatitis and polio is caused by **virus.**

END of the chap#2

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(A to Z) ① "General Science" chap # 3

FTS, NTS, ETEA

CT, PST, PET, DM,

3rd, 4th, 5th

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Related to chap #1 class 3rd:-

- ① **Earth** is the only planet where life exists.
- ② Earth is also called the "Life planet".
- ③ life on earth is because of **Sun**.
- ④ The heat and light of the sun help to prepare **food** of living things.
- ⑤ All living things need **heat** and **light** of the **sun** to **live** and **grow**.
- ⑥ **Temperature** is the measurement of heat and cold.
- ⑦ Temperature can be measure with a **Thermometer**.
- ⑧ Temperature, light and water are called **Environmental Factors**.
- ⑨ **Habitat** is a place where a living thing can live.

- ⑩ Home of plants and animals is called **Habitat**.
- ⑪ There are **Two** main habitat, **Land habitat** and **water habitat**.
- ⑫ Land Habitats are **Forest, Desert** and **Gasland**.
- ⑬ water Habitats are **River, pond, Ocean/sea, Polar Regions**.
- ⑭ **Camel** is known as ship of the desert.
- ⑮ **Indus** River is the largest river of Pakistan.
- ⑯ **Oceans and Seas** are Salty water habitats.
- ⑰ **Jelly fish** is the oldest living thing on the earth.
- ⑱ The ~~is~~ biggest animal found on earth is **whale**.
- ⑲ Life is very Rard on **polar Regions**.

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- ②⑦ our earth has two poles **North pole** and **South pole**.
- ②⑧ Camel can store food in its **hump**.
- ②⑨ Camel can close **nostrils** to save itself from sand.
- ②⑩ Boat like body, fins and tail fin help the fishes in **Swimming**.
- ②⑪ Fishes breathe in water through its **gills**.
- ②⑫ **Cactus** is found in deserts.
↳ (a plant in desert)
- ②⑬ **Lotus** is found in ponds/water.
↳ (a plant in water)
- ②⑭ In pine trees seeds are safe in **Cones**.
- ②⑮ pine trees have **Needle like** leaves.
- ②⑯ **broad feet** helps the camel in a desert habitat.
- ③① The young ones of animals are **Similar** to their parents.

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④

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

Related to Chap #3 class 4th:-

③① Carbohydrates (Sugars) provide instant energy to our body to perform ~~work~~ work.

③② potato, wheat rice, corn and all types of sweet fruit contain Carbohydrates.

③③ Meat, chicken, egg, pulses, milk contain proteins.

③④ proteins help in growth and healing of wounds.

③⑤ proteins are building blocks of our body.

③⑥ our flesh, our nails, hair etc are made up of proteins.

③⑦ Glucose is a form of Carbohydrates.

③⑧ As compared to carbohydrates and proteins Fats provide more energy.

③⑨ Oil, ghee, peanuts, other nuts, yolk of egg, milk, butter, cream all contain Fats.

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- (40) If we eat equal amount of carbohydrates, proteins and fats, **fats** will provide more energy to the body.
- (41) vitamins are mostly found in **fruits and vegetables**.
- (42) **vitamin D** is found in **milk**.
- (43) **vitamin A** is found in **Carrots**.
- (44) **vitamin C** is found in **oranges**.
- (45) **vitamin B** is found in **leafy green vegetables**.
- (46) The body uses **Minerals** to perform many functions like building strong bones and teeth etc.
- (47) **Calcium** is found in milk, cheese and leafy green vegetables.
- (48) **Iron** is found in meat, eggs, Spinach.
- (49) **potassium** is found in bananas, tomatoes, beans, peas and peanuts.

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⑤0 A diet containing food items from all food groups in proper amount is called **Balanced Diet**.

⑤1 A diet missing any of the food groups is called a/an **unbalanced Diet**.

⑤2 A **food pyramid** shows different food groups in terms of their amount in our diet.

⑤3 Hygiene means to keep ourselves **clean**.

⑤4 Healing of wounds is helped by **proteins**.

⑤5 **Fats** is represented at the top most portion of the food pyramid.

⑤6 Fats are present in **yolk** of egg.

⑤7 Flesh of our body is made up of **proteins**.

⑤8 To keep healthy we need **balanced diet**.

⑤9 potato is a rich source of **carbohydrates**.

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⑦

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Related to chap#3 class 5th :-

- ⑤② Seeds are of ~~two~~ **two** types.
- ⑤① The pieces of seeds are called **cotyledons**.
- ⑤② The seeds which have one cotyledon are called **Monocotyledonous** seeds.
- ⑤③ The seeds which have two cotyledons are called **Dicotyledonous** seeds.
- ⑤④ wheat, rice, maize, barley are ~~Monocotyledonous~~ **Monocotyledonous** seeds.
- ⑤⑤ A seed has a hard outer coat called **Testa**.
- ⑤⑥ A grain of maize contain **one** cotyledon.
- ⑤⑦ In grain of maize yellow coloured embryo can be seen surrounded by food material called **endosperm**.
- ⑤⑧ French bean, gram, pea, mango are the examples of **Dicotyledonous** seeds.
- ⑤⑨ Baby plant inside the seed is called **embryo**.

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- ⑥0 The posterior part of the embryo is called **Radical**.
- ⑥1 Radical of the embryo grows into **Roots**.
- ⑥2 The interior part of the embryo is called **plumule**.
- ⑥3 plumule of the embryo grows into **stem and leaves**.
- ⑥4 Cotyledons are important because they **store food**.
- ⑥5 The process in which seeds grow into new plant is called **Germination**.
- ⑥6 A seed kept at low temperature does not grow because of not getting **proper Temperature**.
- ⑥7 There are **Two** types of Germination.
- ⑥8 **Hypogeal Germination and Epigeal Germination** are the types of Germination.
- { Hypogeal → Hypo = below, geo = earth
Epigeal → epi = above, geo = earth
- ⑥9 In Hypogeal Germination Cotyledons remains **below** the soil.

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- 70 In Epigeal Germination The cotyledons come **above** The soil.
- 71 Seeds need **Four** conditions to grow well.
- 72 Seeds require water, air, light and proper temperature for Germination.
- 73 The cutting of rose and Jasmine growing into new plants, this type of Germination is called **vegetative growth**.
- 74 Monocot Seed of wheat and maize Show **Hypogeal** Germination.
- 75 we eat different Seeds because they have **Stored** food.
- 76 During germination The first part arises from the Seed is **Radical**.
- 77 Bean seed, Caster oil seed and pea seed are the examples of **Epigeal** germination.



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① (a to z) "General Science" Chapter # 4

FTS, NTS, ETEA

3rd, 4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

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Related to chap # 3 class 3rd:-

- ① Earth revolves around The **Sun**.
- ② All seasons occur due to the revolution of the **earth** around the **Sun**.
- ③ A course along which someone or something moves is called **direction**.
- ④ There are **Four** important directions.
- ⑤ The four important directions are **East, west, North and South**.
- ⑥ A dark image formed by a body that blocks rays of light is called **Shadow**.
- ⑦ In morning time the shadow will be towards **West** and **longer** than the body.
- ⑧ In the noon the shadow will be **under the feet** and much **smaller** than the body.

② CT, PST, PET, DM,

- ⑨ In Evening The shadow will be towards The **East** and **longer** than The body.
- ⑩ The Sun gives us the light and **heat**.
- ⑪ The opposite direction of North is **South**.
- ⑫ In a map, the upper part will be in the **North** direction.
- ⑬ The Sun is a bright **star**.

Related to chap #4 class 3rd:-

- ⑭ Allah has gifted our earth with many **resources**.
- ⑮ There are **Three** kinds of resources.
- ⑯ Three kinds of resources are **natural resources**, **Human resources** and **capital resources**.
- ⑰ Resources found in nature are called **natural resources**.
- ⑱ plants, animals, water, air, land, forests and soil are examples of **natural resources**.

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③ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑱ The people who are useful to the Society are called **Human Resources**.

⑳ Doctor, Teacher, Engineer, Mason, painter, Driver are examples of **Human resources**.

㉑ Tools, machines and factories are called **capital resources**.

㉒ Vehicles, Factory, ship, Aeroplane, Motorway, poultry farm are the examples of **capital resources**.

㉓ The things we buy and sell are called **Goods**.

㉔ Goods come from **natural and capital resources**.

㉕ To do something useful is a **Service**.

㉖ Teaching and nursing are examples of **Services**.

㉗ A person who buys a thing is a **buyer**.

㉘ A person who sells a thing is a **Seller**.

㉙ The dependence of people on each other for various goods and services is called **Interdependence**.

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Related to chap#5 class 3rd :-

30

(30) The natural world that surrounds a living thing is called its **environment**.

31

(31) Each year April **22** is celebrated as Earth Day.

32

(32) **Human activities** changes the natural environment.

33

(33) **Conservation** of natural ~~resources~~ resources means to protect or save natural resources by using it wisely.

34

(34) Natural Resources can be saved by:-

(i) **Recycling** the used resources.

(ii) **Re-using** of the used materials.

(iii) **Reducing** misuse of natural resources.

35

(35) Those animals which are left very few in number are called **Endangered** animals.

Examples:-

Markhor, Snow leopard, Indus Dolphin, flying squirrel, chakor, Ibex, etc.

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36) 17th May is the Day of endangered animals.

37) Markhor is the national animal of **Pakistan**.

38) Chakor is the national bird of **Pakistan**.

39) The animals that lived on earth but are no more there, are called **Extinct** animals.

Examples :- Dinosaurs, Dodo bird, Golden toad.

Related to chap #4 class 4th :-

40) All types of environment have two main components.

41) The two main components of environment are **Living components** and **non-living components**.

42) Air, water, soil, light etc are the **Non-living** components of environment.

43) Animals, plants, Bacteria, Fungi etc are the **Living** components of environment.

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6

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

- (44) Land, water, Air are different types of environment.
- (45) Land environment includes Mountains, Deserts, Forests, Grasslands.
- (46) In land environment animals have Thick Skin.
- (47) Whales and Dolphins are not fishes, They are mammals.
- (48) Whales and Dolphins give birth to their babies.
- (49) Whales and Dolphins come above water to Respire.
- (50) There are ~~three~~ three types of animals.
- (51) Herbivores, Carnivores, Omnivores are Three types of Animals.
- (52) Animals which eat only plants are called Herbivores.
- (53) Animals which eat flesh of the other animals are called Carnivores.

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MSc Physics, CT, BEd.

7

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- (54) Animals which eat both types of food (plants and flesh of animals) are called **Omnivores**.
- (55) Cow, goat, donkey, horse are the examples of **Herbivores**.
- (56) Dog, Lion, etc are the examples of **Carnivores**.
- (57) Hen, crow etc are the examples of **Omnivores**.
- (58) Human beings are **Omnivores**.
- (59) **Plants** are the only organisms in this world which produce their own food.
- (60) plants are called **producers** because they produce their own food.
- (61) Animals eat plants (producers) and therefore called **Consumers**.
- (62) Bacteria and fungi are called **Decomposers**.
- (62) The relationship of eating and being eaten is called **food chain**.

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MSc physics, CT, BED.

(8) CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- (63) plants are producers while animals are **Consumers**.
- (64) Desert is an example of **land** environment.
- (65) Our surrounding is called our **environment**.
- (66) Birds have **hollow** bones which are help-ful in flying.
- (67) Boat - shaped body of fish helps them in **movement**.
- (68) Fungi are an example of **decomposers**.
- (69) Crow is a **Omnivore**.
- (70) In which environment animals have thick skin? **Land environment**.
- (71) Tiger, Lion, dog, cat, whale and dolphin are **Carnivores**.
- (72) In fishes fins are the organs of **loco motion**.

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(9)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

Related to chap # 5 class 4th :-

- (73) Any Thing which occupies space and has mass is called **Matter**.
- (74) Matter is found in **Three** states.
- (75) Solid, liquid and gas are the **Three** states of **Matter**.
- (76) Solid objects are hard and have **fixed** volume and shape.
- (77) Chair, book, pen, ruler, stone, iron, tree are the examples of **Solids**.
- (78) Liquids do not have **fixed** shape.
- (79) Liquids have **fixed** volume.
- (80) Liquids can **flow**.
- (81) water, honey, tea are the examples of **Liquids**.
- (82) Gases have no **fixed** shape and volume.
- (83) Most of the gases are **colourless** and **odourless**.
- (84) we can not see the **Gases** (mostly).

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(10)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(85) Air, Steam, oxygen gas, natural gas, Carbon dioxide gas, hydrogen gas are the examples of **Gases**.

(86) **Matter** can be changed from one form to another by heating.

(87) The Solids which dissolve in Liquids are called **Soluble Solids**.

(88) The Solids which do not dissolve in liquid are called **Insoluble Solids**.

(89) when Insoluble Solids are mixed with water or with each other they form a **mixture**.

(90) There are **Two** simple methods of separation of components of a mixture.

(91) **Decantation and Filtration** are two simple methods of separation of components of a mixture.

(90) **Decantation** is a method used for separation of insoluble solids from the mixture.

(91) **Filtration** a process of separating an insoluble solid from a liquid by passing it through a filter paper.

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11

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

92) Water filters are made on the principle of **Filtration**.

93) The three states of matter can be converted into each other.

94) The soluble solids/materials get dissolved in water and make **Solutions**.

95) The substance which has no fixed shape and fixed volume is called **Gas**.

Related to chap 4 class 5th:-

96) A harmful change in environment is called **pollution**.

97) The things which cause pollution are called **pollutants**.

98) Water, air and land make **environment**.

99) There are **Three** main kinds of pollution. (**water pollution, Air pollution, Land pollution**)

100) Contamination of lakes, oceans and ground-water is called **water pollution**.

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MISL physics, CT, BED.

12 CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- (101) when the amount of carbon dioxide increases in the air and oxygen decreases then this state of matter is called **Air pollution.**
- (102) Gases like Sulphur Dioxide and Nitrogen Dioxide dissolved in rainwater to produce **acid rain.**
- (103) The pollution of the earth by solid and liquid wastes is known as **Land pollution.**
- (104) **Harmful** gases pollute the air.
- (105) **Ozone** prevents earth from most of the sun's harmful rays.
- (106) **Ozone** is the upper layer of the atmosphere.
- (107) cars and buses give off large amount of **harmful gases.**
- (108) pollution is mainly caused by **people.**
- (109) The main cause of air pollution is **burning of fuels.**

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13

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- 110 We need clean air for **breathing**.
- 111 Planting trees is the best way to reduce **Air pollution**.
- 112 Dysentery, typhoid, cholera, hepatitis and skin diseases cause by **polluted water**.
- 113 Asthma, skin and eye allergies, headache, ENT problems and lungs diseases cause by **polluted Air**.
- 114 Biodegradable materials are those which are degraded by **nature**.
- 115 Dead plants and animals are **biodegradable**.
- 116 Non-biodegradable materials are those which can not be degraded by **Natural methods**.
- 117 **Non-biodegradable Things** always pollute our environment.

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(a to z) ① "General Science" chapter # 5

FTS, NTS, ETEA

CT, PST, DM, PET-----

3rd, 4th, 5th

By:- ASIF JAVED RAHİ
MPTL physics, CT, BED
PST GPS Kotka M. Alikhan

Related to chap # 6 class 3rd:-

- ① Food is a basic need of **living things**.
- ② On the basis of food, animals can be divided into **Three groups**.
- ③ Herbivores ~~eat~~ animals eat **plants**.
- ④ Herbivores ~~the~~ animals have **broad and flat teeth**.
- ⑤ Carnivores animals eat **Flesh** of other **animals**.
گوشت
- ⑥ Teeth of carnivores are **long, sharp and pointed**.
- ⑦ Omnivores animals eat **both meat and plants**.
(کھانسی)
- ⑧ Cow, deer (دیر), rabbit, elephant, grasshopper are examples of **Herbivores** animals.
- ⑨ Tiger, falcon, fox, polar bear, cat are examples of **Carnivores** animals.

2

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- (10) Chimpanzee, Mouse, turtle, Bears, Ostrich, Crow are examples of **Omnivores** animals.
- (11) Basic food groups are **Fruits, vegetables, Seeds/Grains, Dairy Food, Meat, Dry Fruit.**
- (12) A diet which has ~~a~~ right amounts of all food items is called **Balanced** diet.
- (13) A **balanced** diet meets all the needs of our body and keeps us healthy.
- (14) Cleanliness, proper sleep and exercise are the basic factors of **healthy** living.
- (15) Food gives us **energy.**

Related to chap# 8 class 3rd:-

- (16) A person who invents/makes a thing for the first time is called an **inventor.**

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③

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

①7 A Thing That is invented / made by The inventor is called **invention**.

①8 Something seen or learned for The first time is called **discovery**.

①9 Light bulb was invented by **Thomas Edison**.

②0 X-ray machine was invented by **Prof: Wilhelm Roentgen**.

②1 Computer was invented by ~~that~~ **Charles Babbage**.

②2 Camera was invented by **Ibn-Al-Haytham**.

②3 At first time, Aeroplane was invented by **wright Brothers**.

②4 Telephone was invented by **Alexander Graham Bell**

②5 Internet was invented by **Tim Berners Lee**.

②6 Television was invented by **John Logie Baird**.

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④

CT, PST, PET, DM) -----

- ②7 Edison built his first lab at the age of **10**.
- ②8 Edison lost his hearing at the age of **12**.
- ②9 Ibn-e-Sina, Al-masudi and Ibn-al-Haytham are **Muslim** ~~seta~~ inventors.
- ③0 ~~It~~ Rose Essence was invented by **Ibn-e-Sina**.
- ③1 windmill was invented by **Al-masudi**.
- ③2 pinhole camera and Dabber was invented by **Ibn-al-Haytham**.
- ③3 Modern digital computer was invented by **J.V Atanosoff**.
- ③4 Fax Machine was invented by **A. Bain** in **1843**.
- ③5 Microwave was invented by **P. Spencer**.

Related to Chapter # 9, class 3rd:-

- ③6 In old times people used **Tools** to make their work easy.

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5

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

37 Long long ago men used **Stone** tools for hunting.

38 A **Tool** is a device that can be held in the hand to carry out a particular function.

39 **Lever** is used to lift heavy loads.

40 **Rope and pulley** is used to draw water from the well.

41 **Force** is used to push or pull an object.

42 When we move something to bring it closer, it is called a "**pull**".

43 When we move something away from ourselves, it is called a "**push**".

44 A device which makes our work easier is called a "**Machine**".

45 A thing can only move when a **Force** is applied on it.

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⑥

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

④⑥ A woodcutter uses his **axe** to cut woods.

④⑦ Lever is a **Simple** machine.

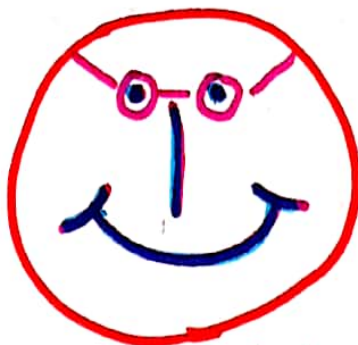
④⑧ A sweeper sweeps with help of a **broom**.

④⑨ An act to oppose the will/idea of another or others is called a **Conflict**.

⑤⑥ A **Conflicts** is not a positive and healthy attitude.

⑤① when conflicts are at local community **Community leaders** play an important role to resolve it.

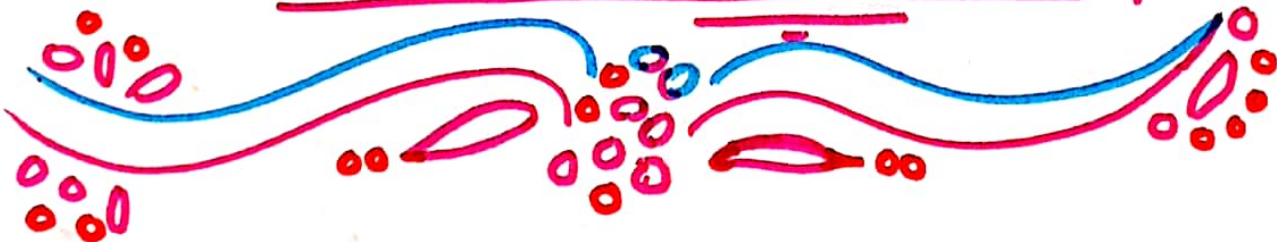
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END

Congrats

Class 3rd Science Completed.



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7

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

Related to chap # 6 class 4th :-

① **Heat** is a form of energy which flows from hot objects to cold objects due to difference in temperature.

or ③ Heat is a form of **energy**.

④ The degree of hotness or coldness of a body is known as **Temperature**.

⑤ Our sense of touch does not give us the **exact measurement** of temperature.

⑥ **Thermometer** is a device used for the measurement of Temperature.

⑦ The glass tube of thermometer is filled with **mercury or alcohol**.

⑧ A thermometer measures temperature in **degrees**.

⑨ A doctor measures our Temperature with a **Thermometer**.

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M^{sc} physics, CT, BED.

(8)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(60) There are **Two** common scales of temperature.

(61) Centigrade scale / Celsius scale ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Fahrenheit scale ($^{\circ}\text{F}$)

(62) Freezing point of water in Celsius scale is **0°C** .

(63) Freezing point of water in Fahrenheit scale is **32°F**

(64) Boiling point of water in Celsius scale is **100°C**

(65) Boiling point of water in Fahrenheit is **212°F** .

(66) Doctors use clinical Thermometer, while in Laboratories we use ~~Laboratory~~ ~~Thermometer~~. **Laboratory** Thermometer.

(67) A small Thermometer used to measure human body temperature is called a **clinical Thermometer**.

(68) The average temperature of a healthy person is **98.6°F or 37°C** .

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⑨ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑥7 In laboratories we use the **Centigrade** Thermometer.

⑥8 Laboratory Thermometer is marked from **-10°C to 110°C** .

⑥9 Mercury is **poisonous**.

Related to chap # 7, class 4th :-

⑦0 Force is a **push or pull** exerted by one thing on another.

⑦1 A **Force** can change the shape and size of an object.

⑦2 A **Force** can change the speed of a moving object or the direction in which a body is moving.

⑦3 The larger the force the greater the **distance travelled**.

⑦4 The distance covered by a body in a unit time is called **Speed**.

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10

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

75) If we divide The distance Covered by The time we will get **speed**.

76) Any Thing that helps to make a work easier is called a **machine**.

77) jack and rod, pulley, Scissors, screw drivers etc are **Simple machines**.

78) Cutter, stapler, Nut Cracker, Hammer, Broom stick, plier, wheelbarrow, pulley are **Simple machines**.

79) A scissor is a **Simple machine**.

80) Lifting a box is **pulling**.

81) Screw driver and Scissors are called **Simple machines**.

82) Speed of a car can be changed by **applying force**.

83) **Stapler** is an example of Simple machine.

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(11)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

(84) A force can stop a **moving** body.

Related to chap # 5, class 5th :-

(85) Any thing that occupies space (volume) and has mass is called **Matter**.

(86) Matter exists in ~~two~~ **three** states.

(87) Solids, Liquid and gas are **three** states of **Matter**.

(88) A solid has a **fixed** shape and volume.

(89) In solid, molecules are **closely** packed together. ~~which~~ ~~are~~

(90) wood, iron, gold, are examples of **Solids**.

(91) A liquid has definite volume but it does not have **fixed shape**.

(92) water, milk, oil, juice, honey, petrol are examples of **Liquid**.

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12

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- 93) A gas has no definite **shape and volume.**
- 94) The force of attraction in solids is **Strong.**
- 95) The force of attraction in liquids is relatively **weaker** ~~than~~ as compared to solid.
- 96) The forces of attraction in gases is very **weak.**
- 97) Solids **expand** on heating
- 98) At boiling point the liquids converts into **Vapours or Steam.**
- 99) The change of state from solid to liquid when heat is added to materials is called **Melting process.**
- 100) Different materials melt at **different** temperatures.
- ~~101) The change of state from liquid to gas when heat is added to materials is called **Freezing process.**~~

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(13)

(101) The change of state from liquid to solid when heat is removed from material is called **Freezing process**.

(102) water change into ice at 0°C .

(103) The change of state from liquid to gas when heat is added to a material is called **Boiling process**.

(104) Boiling point of water is 100°C .

(105) when liquid converts into gaseous state without boiling, the process is called **Evaporation process**.

(106) Evaporation process occurs only on the surface of **liquid**.

(107) When vapours change into liquid on cooling, the process is called **Condensation process**.

(108) The process in which some ^{substance} ~~solids~~ change directly from solid state to gas without becoming liquid, when heat, is called **Sublimation**.

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(14)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(109) * when Sun shines on rivers, lakes, ocean, water evaporates continuously and converts into clouds, The clouds when passes through some colder regions, they converts into Raindrops, and fall on earth and then on earth this rain water flows to rivers, oceans, The whole cycle/process is called **water cycle.**

(110) ~~the~~ If there is no evaporation process in nature, there would be no **water cycle.**

(110) **Moisture** is the tiny drops of water present in the air.

(111) **Dew** is the moisture in the air that settles on plants due to cold.

(112) **Fog** is the droplet of water vapours in the air and are much close to the ground.

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mth physics, CT, BED.

(15) CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(109) Fog reduces **visibility**.

(110) When weather becomes cold enough to cause freezing, such condition of moisture is known as **Frost**.

(111) **Snow** is the frozen water falling from the sky in soft, white balls shape.

(112) **Rain** is the water falling in drops from vapours.

(113) In water cycle, water is available in **all Three states**.

(114) **Gas** fills all the volume available.

(115) In water cycle, the sun plays important role in **evaporation**.

(116) All physical objects are made of **matter**.

(117) water exists in **Three States**.

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mpe physics, CT, BED.

(16)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(118) Formation of cloud is an example of **evaporation** process.

(119) Dry ice is **carbon dioxide**.



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MPBTL physics, CT, BED.

(a to z) ① " General Science "

chap # 6

FTS, NTS, ETEA

4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

By:- ASIF JAVED RAHI
M.Sc. physics, CT, BED.
PST, Gps Kotka M. Ali
Khan

Related to chap # 8, class 4th :-

- ① The sensation of hearing is called **sound**.
- ② Sound is produced by **vibrating** bodies.
- ③ Sound is always produced by a **vibrating** body.
- ④ The sound that has a pleasant effect on our ears is called **pleasant or musical** sound.
- ⑤ The sound that has unpleasant effect on our ears is called **noise**.
- ⑥ Loud and unpleasant sounds all around us are called **noise** pollution.
- ⑦ Noise pollution causes damages to our **ears and brain**.

(2)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

(8) Sound can not travel in **Vacuum**,

(9) Sound needs **medium** to travel.

(10) The rabbit turns its outer ears to capture **Sound waves**.

(11) Snakes don't have **ears**.

(12) **Snakes** feel the vibrations of their tongue and detect their prey and enemy.

(13) The pleasant effect of sound is **music**.

(14) Noisy environment is due to **unpleasant sound**.

Related to chap # 9, Class 4th :-

(15) The flow of electricity is called **Current**.

(16) The materials through which electricity can pass are called **Conductors**.

(17) The materials through which electricity can not pass are called **Insulators**.

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mpsa physics, CTs BED.

③ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑱ Iron, aluminum, gold, copper are the examples of **conductors**.

⑲ Rubber, plastic, wood, glass are the examples of **insulators**.

⑳ Electricity is dangerous and it can ~~be~~ cause **death** if improperly handled.

㉑ The path for flow of current is

or ㉒ The path in which current flows is called a **circuit**.

㉓ When the wire is connected and bulb is lit, this is called a **closed circuit**.

㉔ When the wire is disconnected and the bulb is off, this is called an **open circuit**.

㉕ A magnet attracts things made of **iron**.

㉖ A magnet has two poles, North pole and **South pole**.

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④

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

②7) ~~These~~ The magnets which are made with the help of electricity are called **Electromagnets**.

②8) There are **two** types of magnet.

②9) The **natural/permanent** magnets do not lose their magnetic qualities and are found in nature.

③0) **Artificial/temporary** can lose their magnetic ability easily.

③1) **Artificial** magnets are man made magnets.

③2) The things which are attracted towards the magnet are called magnetic materials.

③3) The things which a magnet does not attract, are called **non-magnetic** materials.

③4) we need **electromagnets** to run an electric fan.

③5) Like poles of magnet **repel** each other.

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MPTL physics, CTB ED.

5 CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- (36) The north pole of a freely hanging magnet always points to the **North** of the earth.
- (37) The property of magnet to attract things is called **magnetism**.
- (38) When an iron or steel bar is rubbed against a magnet, **magnetism** is produced in it.
- (39) When a magnet is heated or struck by a hammer it loses its **magnetic property**.
- (40) Opposite poles of a magnet **attract** each other.
- (41) Iron particles ~~of~~ can be separated from the sand with the help of a **magnet**.
- (42) All **metals** are conductors.
- (43) **Artificial** magnets are demagnetized easily.

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MPCB physics, CT, BED.

6

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

Related to chap #10, class 4th :-

(44) The earth is one of the planets of our Solar System.

(45) The earth is not a **perfect sphere**.

(46) The earth **spins or rotates** on its axis.

(47) The earth take **23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds (about 24 hours)** for one complete rotation.

(48) ~~The~~ one rotation of the earth on its axis, make **one day**.

(49) The equator divides the earth into two parts

(50) The upper part of earth, above the equator is called **Northern hemisphere**.

(51) The lower part of the earth, under the equator is called **Southern hemisphere**.

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mpst physics, CT, BEd.

(7)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(52) The spin of the earth creates **day and night.**

(53) Circular movement of one thing around the other is called **Revolution.**

(54) The earth takes about **365 days and 6 hours** to make one revolution around the sun.

(55) When earth complete one revolution around the sun, this period is known as **One year.**

(56) There are **Four** seasons in a year.

(57) The four seasons are Summer, Autumn, winter and **Spring.**

(58) The earth's axis of rotation is tilted at **23.5°** .

* (59) If it is summer, the hemisphere will be tilted **towards the sun.**

(60) The tilt of the axis creates ~~sun~~ **Seasons.**

By:- **ASIF JAVED RAHIZ** **MPhil physics, CT, BED.**

⑧

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

⑥1 If the earth was not tilted on its axis, there would be no **Seasons**.

⑥2 If there is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, there is **winter** in the Southern.

(END of Chap # 10)

Some extra MCQs (class 4th):-

⑥3 A **Cavity** is a hole in a diseased tooth.

⑥4 Cavities are also called **Dental Caries**.

⑥5 **Diarrhoea** is loose, watery stools.

⑥6 **Digestion** is the process by which food is broken down into smallest parts.

⑥7 **Food poisoning** is a general term for health problems arising from eating contaminated food.

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MPhil physics, CT, BED.

9

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

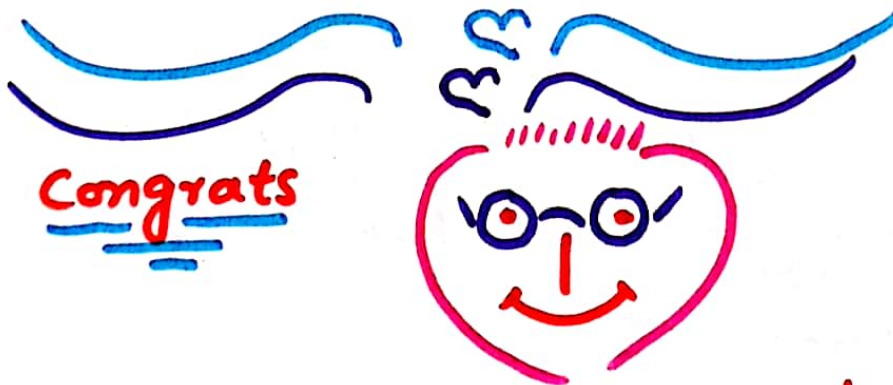
(68) A mixture which has ~~or~~ uniform composition and taste is called **homogenous Mixture.**

(69) A mixture which do not ~~have~~ has uniform composition and taste is called **Heterogeneous Mixture.**

(70) Conditions and practices that serve to promote or preserve health are called **Hygiene.**

(71) The precipitate of saliva that accumulates around teeth at the gum line is called **Tartar.**

(72) Space occupied by a substance is called **Volume.**



Science Course of class 4th
Completed.
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MPhil physics, CT, BED.

10

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

Related to Chap # 6, class 5th :-

73) In order to move or stop an object **Force** is required.

74) Friction is a force that oppose **motion**.

75) Friction is a **Contact** Force.

76) Friction acts when objects are in **contact** with each other.

(That is why friction is called **contact force**) \Rightarrow Contact forces are those forces in which the contact of the bodies is must.)

77) Friction forces are **large** on rough surfaces.

78) Friction forces are **small** on smooth surfaces.

79) The roughness on the surfaces of object/body is the cause of **Friction force**.

80) **Friction** helps us in walking and running.

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(11)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

(81) Ignition of match stick is due to **Friction**.

(82) Moving objects slow down due to **Friction**.

(82) Friction produces **heat**.

(82) Friction does not depend on the **Surface area**.

(83) Friction depends on the **roughness** of the surfaces with which objects are in contact.

(84) Lubricants, ball bearings, rollers, wheels, air cushions and stream lined shapes are used to reduce **Friction**.

(85) **Gravity or gravitational** is the force ~~of~~ with which earth attracts other objects towards itself.

(86) Force of gravity is a ~~non~~ **non-Contact** force.

(i.e. contact of bodies and earth is not necessary for gravity force).

BY:- ASIF JAVED RAHİ ^U M~~PH~~ physics, CT, BED.

(12)

CT, PST, PET, DMs

(87) The gravity force was first time observed by **Sir Isaac Newton**.

(88) The quantity of matter in an objects is called its **Mass**.

(89) Mass of the object is a **Constant** quantity.
(i.e. **Mass of the bodies remains same (constant) everywhere**).

(90) The gravitational force acting on an object is called its **weight**.

(91) The amount of gravitational force acting on an object is called its **weight**.

(92) The weight of a body is a **variable** quantity.
(i.e. **weight of the body does not remain the same everywhere, its value is different from place to place or is different at different distances from the centre of the earth**)

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13

93) If the forces acting on an object produce no change in state of rest or motion then the forces are said to be **balanced forces**.

94) Balanced forces are equal and **opposite in direction**.

95) when the forces acting on an object are not equal these forces are called **Unbalanced forces**.

96) The SI unit of force is **newton (N)**.

97) The SI unit of weight is **Newton (N)**.

(Because weight is a force i.e. force of gravity so its unit is also newton (N).)

98) The SI unit of Mass is **Kilogram (kg)**.

99) The tendency of all objects to resist any change in their state of rest or motion is called its **Inertia**.

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(14)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

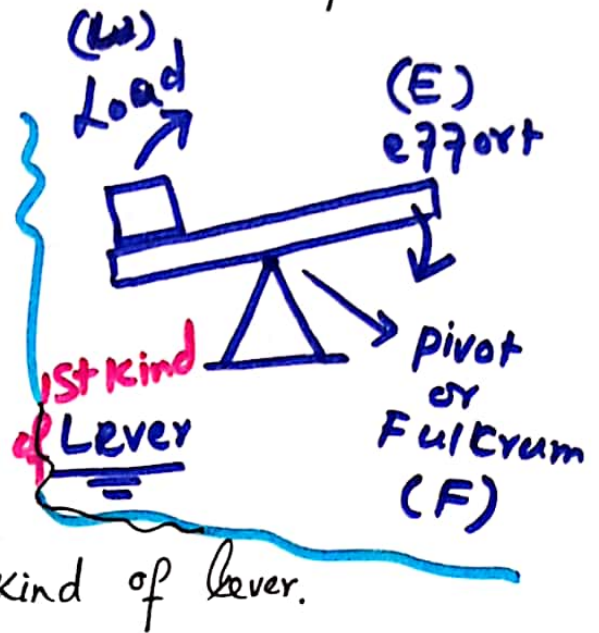
- (100) A device which makes our work easier is called **Machines**.
- (101) Wedge, inclined plane and lever are examples of **Simple machines**.
- (102) Wedge is a **Simple machine**.
- (103) A sharpener is an example of **wedge**.
- (104) Inclined plane is a **Simple Machine**.
- (105) Inclined plane is used for **lifting objects to a height**.
- (106) ~~The~~ ~~lever~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~fixed~~ ~~point~~ ~~about~~ ~~which~~ ~~the~~ ~~rigid~~ ~~rod~~ ~~or~~ ~~bar~~ ~~turns~~.
In the lever **Pivot or Fulcrum (F)** is a fixed point about which the rigid rod or bar turn.
- (107) The applied force on the lever is called **Effort (E)**.
- (108) The resisting force to the applied force in the lever is called **Load**.

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(15)

(109) There are **Three** kinds of lever.

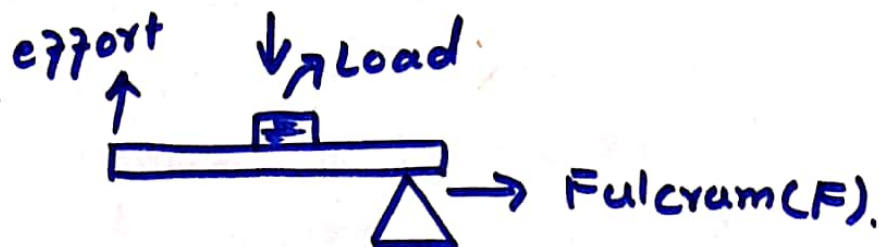
(110) In 1st kind of lever
The fulcrum is between
The effort and The load.



(111) Pliers, Scissors, claw hammer and sea saw are examples of **1st** kind of lever.

(112) In Second Kind of lever, The Load is between The Fulcrum (F) and effort (E).

(113) Bottle opener, wheelbarrow, nut cracker, paper cutter and tin opener are examples of **Second** kind of lever.



Second Kind of Lever.

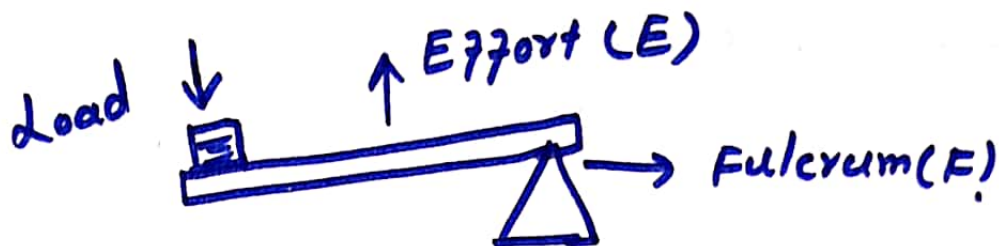
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16

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114 In Third kind of lever, the effort (E) is between the Fulcrum (F) and Load.

115 Broom, tongs, human arm, stapler, fishing rod are examples of **Third** kind of lever.



Third Kind of Lever

116 Ball bearings reduce friction because they roll on surface to reduce friction.

(Friction is greater when bodies slide on each other, while friction is less when body roll on each other. So we use ball bearing, so that sliding friction (which is greater) converts into rolling friction (which is less).

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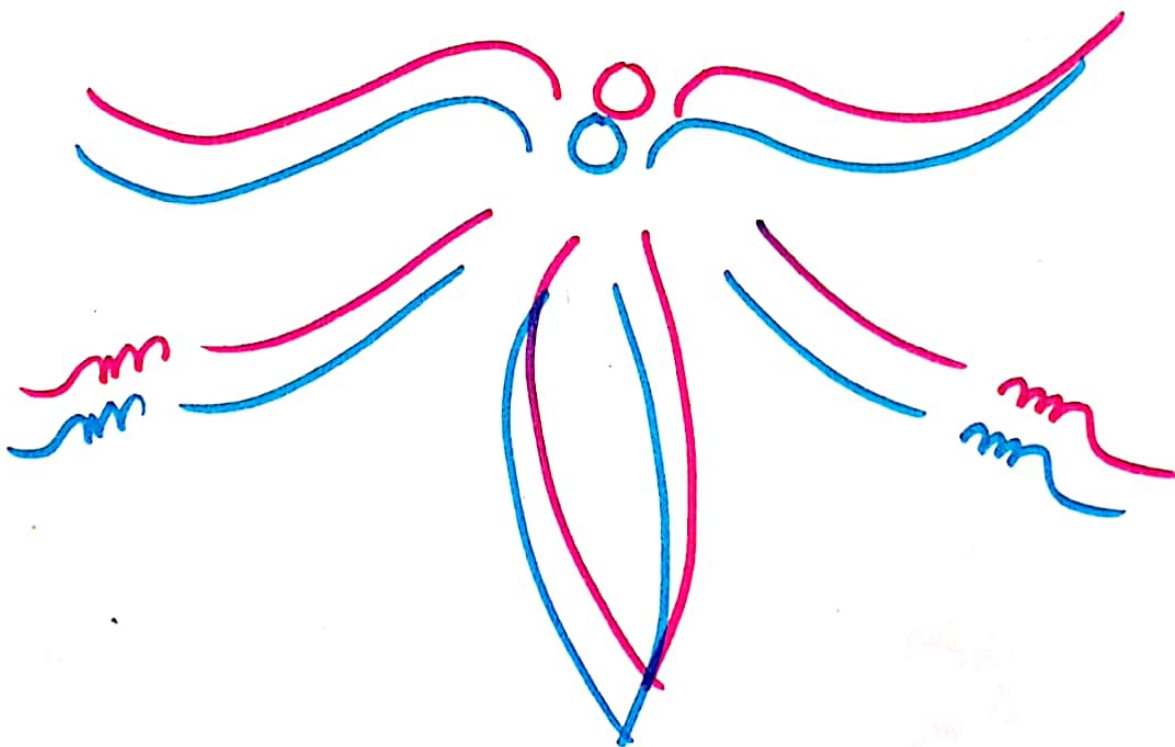
(17)

(117) **Gravity** is responsible for falling of objects on earth.

(118) There will be no **motion** if the forces are balanced.

(119) Balanced forces are always **equal**.

(120) A lever turns about a fixed point called **Fulcrum**.



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(ato z) "General Science" chapter# 7
5th

FTS, NTS, ETEA

CT, PST, PET, DM.....

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PST GPS Kotka M. Alikhan
Lakki Marwat

Related to chap# 7, class 5th:-

- ① Light is a form of **Energy**.
- ② We can not see without **Light**.
- ③ **Sun** is the largest natural source of light.
- ④ Objects that emit or give ~~off~~ out light of their own are called **luminous objects**.
(Examples are Sun, bulb, candle, torch etc)
- ⑤ Sun and stars are **natural** sources of light.
- ⑥ Electric bulb, neon tube, candle, torch are **artificial** sources of light.
- ⑦ The objects that do not emit or give out their own light are called **non-luminous objects**.

②

CT, PST, PET, DM, ~~.....~~

⑦ Moon is a **non-luminous** object.

(Because Moon ^{emits} ~~has~~ no light, it only reflects the light of Sun fall on it)

⑧ Non-luminous objects can only be seen when light falling on them reflects into our eyes.

⑨ Light travel **travels** than sound.

⑩ Light travels in a **straight** path.

⑪ If we can not see through an object then the object is called **opaque**.

(e.g wood, stone etc).

⑫ If we see clearly through an object then the object is called **Transparent**.

⑬ If we can not see clearly through an object, then the object is called **Translucent**.

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③ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- ⑭ When an opaque object blocks the light, **Shadow** is formed.
- ⑮ The main source of light energy is **Sun**.
- ⑯ When the moon passes between the Sun and the Earth **Solar Eclipse** occurs.
(سورج گرہن)
- ⑰ When the Earth passes through the Sun and the moon **Lunar Eclipse** occurs.
(چاند گرہن)
- ⑱ Pinhole Camera works on the principle that **light travel in straight line**.
- ⑲ Image formed on a screen may be **real or imaginary** image.
- ⑳ Moon is a/an **non-luminous** object.
- ㉑ Moon orbits the **Earth**.
- ㉒ An object which orbits a planet is called a **Satellite**.
- ㉓ Moon is a/an **natural** satellite.

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(4)

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(24) phases of moon occur due to changes in **position** of moon.

(25) In **New** moon the surface of the moon is dark and invisible.

(26) when we see only a silver of the moon's surface, we call it **Crescent** moon.

(27) when we can see one half of the moon's surface, this is **Quarter** moon.

(28) when the moon getting
Full → gibbous → half → crescent
→ new, the moon is **waning moon**.

(29) when the moon getting → new → crescent
→ half → Three quarters → full, the moon is **waxing moon**.

(30) when the moon surface is fully lighted, it is called **Full moon**.

(31) when we can see roughly three quarter of the moon's surface, it is called **Gibbous** moon.

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⑤ CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

Related to chap # 8, class 5th:-

- ③② The rate of flow of charge across conductor is called **Current**.
- ③③ The unit of Current is **Ampere**.
- ③④ The path through which electric current passes is called an/a **electric circuit**.
- ③⑤ _____ is a device used to reduce the danger of short-circuit or over flow of current.
- ③⑥ **Circuit breakers** are advanced form of fuse.
- ③⑦ The branch of science that deals with the charges at rest is called **electrostatic**.
- ③⑧ charge is induced on the surface of the comb due to **Friction**.
- ③⑨ Lightening is a natural example of static discharge.

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⑥

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④① A charged body produces **electric field** around it.

④② **Similar** charged bodies repel each other.

④③ **opposite** charged bodies attract each other.

④④ **Electroscope** is used for finding the nature of charge on a body.

④⑤ In magnet the same poles (N-N) or (S-S) repel each other while the opposite poles (S-N) attract each other.
(S → South pole, N → North pole)

④⑥ The magnetic effect is stronger at **poles** and weaker at **Centre**.

④⑦ Magnet has **Two** poles.

④⑧ Magnet has **South** pole and **North** pole.

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⑦ CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

④⑧ The space around a magnet in which its magnetic effect is felt is called **magnetic field**.

④⑨ The effect of magnetic field can be felt by using **small test magnets**.

⑤⑩ The magnetic field around a magnet is represented by **Magnetic lines of force**.

⑤① The magnetic field is **not** visible.

⑤② The magnetism produced by electric current is called **electromagnetism**.

⑤③ Large electromagnets are used in some cranes to lift **heavy iron objects**.

⑤④ The Earth behaves like a magnet with **two** poles.

⑤⑤ **Compass** is used to find the direction.

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8

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(56) A bar magnet acts like a compass needle.

(57) Compass needle is also used to find out the magnetic effect of **electricity**.

(58) When current is passed in a conductor it produces a **magnetic** effect.

(59) Compass will always point towards **North - South**.



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(a to z)

①

General Science

Chap# 8

3rd, 4th, 5th

FTS, NTS, ETEA

ET, PST, PET, DM, ----

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MPhil physics, CT, BED
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Lakki Marwat

Related to Chap# 9, class 5th :-

① **Soil** makes up the outer most layer of our Earth.

or ② **Soil** supports the growth of plant roots and provides a living place for different animals.

or ③ **Soil** provides a living place for different animals.

④ **Soil** contains food for plants and animals.

⑤ Soil is of different types such as **sand, clay and slit.**

(2)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(6) Sand means the **largest** particles of the soil.

(7) Clay means the **smallest** particles of the soil.

(8) Sand does not hold **many nutrients**.

(9) clay can hold a lot of **nutrients**.

(10) **Silt** are soil particles whose sizes are between sand and clay.

(11) There are **Five** components of soil.

(ie. 1. particles 2. Nutrients 3. Decomposers
4. water 5. Air)

(12) particles are formed from **broken Rocks**.

(13) The sand absorbs water **easily**

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③

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

⑭ A soil which has all sizes of particles is suitable for plants.

⑮ There are **Three** types of soil.
(i.e. sand, clay and slit)

⑯ Earth worms make the **Soil** fertile.

Related to chap # 10, class 5th :-

⑰ The sun, Earth, moon and other planets form the **solar system**.

⑱ Our solar system consists of the sun and **eight planets**.

⑲ **Sun** is the biggest object in the solar system.

⑳ The centre of the solar system is **Sun**.

㉑ All the planets move around **Sun**.

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(22) The solar system is always in **motion**.

(23) The international Astronomical Union decided in 2006 to call Pluto a "**dwarf planet**".

(24) There are eight planets of the solar system.

(i.e. 1. Mercury, 2. Venus, 3. Earth, 4. Mars, 5. Jupiter, 6. Saturn, 7. Uranus and 8. Neptune).

(25) Sun is a **star**.

(26) Sun is almost **one million** times bigger than the Earth.

(27) A group of stars is called a **Constellation**.

(28) Stars give ~~off~~ ^{out} their **own light**.

(29) planets do not give out light.

(30) Our Earth is a **planet**.

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5

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(31) The path on which the planet moves round the sun is called its **Orbit**.

(32) **Telescope** is used to see the planets more clearly.

(33) The light from the sun reaches the earth in about **8 minutes**.

(34) The natural satellite of the Earth is **Moon**.

(35) Moon takes about **28** days to complete one revolution around the Earth.

(36) The Earth has **one** moon/s.

(37) The Mars has **two** moons

(38) Mercury and Venus do not have any **moon**.

(39) **Satellite** is an object which revolves in orbit around a larger object.

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6

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

- (40) **Astroids** are planetoids, which move around the Sun and are present between orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
- (41) Jupiter has **62** moon/s.
- (42) Saturn has **33** moon/s.
- (43) Uranus has **27** moon/s.
- (44) Neptune has **13** moon/s.
- (45) Light year is the unit of **distance**.
- (46) planets and moons are the **natural** satellites.
- (47) **Sun** is the smallest star.
- (48) The moon takes about **28** days to complete one revolution around the earth.
- (49) The largest planet in the solar system is **Jupiter**.

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⑦ **CT, PST, PET, DM, ----**

⑤⑩ At night we can see the planet **Venus** clearly.

⑤① The closest star to the earth is **Sun**.

⑤② The distance between the earth and Sun is **149 Million** Kilometers.

⑤③ Temperature on the surface of the Sun is about **6000 °C**.

Congrats:-

Level 3rd, 4th, 5th
General Science Completed

According to ~~FIS~~ new pattern ~~PST~~ syllabus Completed

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Lakki Marwat.

Section #02

Mathematics

(A to Z) "Mathematics" ^① "chap #1"
"2nd, 3rd" "4th, 5th"

FTS - NTS - ETEA

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

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PST GPS Kotka M-Alik

① 4th, 20th, 10th etc are ordinal numbers.

Explanation:- when we write numbers in order such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th ----- then such numbers are known as ordinal numbers.

② The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are called Arabic numbers.

③ The numbers I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X etc are called Roman numbers.

④ Before the introduction of Arabic numbers, Europeans used Roman numbers.

⑤ Roman numbers are also used in watches and setting page numbers.

②

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⑥ There is no **Zero (0)** in Roman numbers.

⑦ Roman numbers can be written both in **small** and **bold** letters.

⑧ All numbers whose ones digit is **1, 3, 5, 7 or 9** are called **odd numbers**.

⑨ All numbers whose ones digit is **0, 2, 4, 6 or 8** are called **Even numbers**.

Explanation:- Let we have: 389, 2354, 2, 43, 5, 76

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	3	8	9 → odd odd
2	3	5	4 → even
			2 → even
		4	3 → odd
			5 → odd
		7	6 → even

① as in 389, ones is 9 (odd) so 389 is odd.

② as in 2354, ones is 4 (even) so 2354 is even.

③ as in 2, ones is 2 (even) so 2 is even.

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- ↳ ④ as in 43, ones is 3 (odd) so 43 is odd.
⑤ as in 5, ones is 5 (odd) so 5 is odd.
⑥ as in 76, ones is 6 (even) so 6 is even.

- ⑩ \rightarrow largest.
greatest one digit number is 9.
- ⑪ Smallest two digits number is 10.
- ⑫ Largest two digits number is 99.
- ⑬ Smallest Three digits number is 100.
- ⑭ Largest Three digits number is 999.
- ⑮ Smallest Four digits number is 1,000.
- ⑯ Largest Four digits number is 9,999.
- ⑰ Smallest Five digits number is 10,000.
- ⑱ Largest Five digits number is 99,999.
- ⑲ Smallest Six digits number is 100,000.
- ⑳ Largest Six digits number is 999,999.
- ㉑ Smallest Seven digits number is 1,000,000.
- ㉒ Largest Seven digits number is 9,999,999.

⑳ In 7675, The place value of 6 is 600.

Explanation :- See the place values chart.

-----Ten Thousand	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	ones
	7	6	7	5

as 6 is on Hundreds place so its place

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(4)

place value is 600.

(24)

which digit is in tens place in 236?

Ans:- 3.

(25)

One billion, four million, six hundred thousand and twenty in numerals is

1,004,600,020.
Billion Million Thousand Unit

(26)

Subtraction of Smallest two digits number from greatest two digits number gives :- 89.

Explanation:- We know that smallest two digits number is "10" and largest or greatest two digits number is "99"

So:-
$$\begin{array}{r} -99 \\ 10 \\ \hline 89 \end{array} :-$$

(27)

Mathematics is a queen of science.

(28)

99 is the greatest Two digit number.

(29)

Three hundred millions when written in numerals has 8 Zeros.

Explanation:-

Three Hundred millions in numerals = 300,000,000
Million Thousand Unit

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Here we see that Three Hundred millions have 8 zeros.

30 Addition of smallest two digit number and greatest two digit number gives

109

Explanation:-

Smallest two digit number = 10
greatest two digit number = 99⁺
109

31 One packet has 10 pencils. 2.5 packets have 25 pencils.

Explanation:-

In one packet: 10 pencils
In 2.5 packets: 2.5×10 pencils
 $= 2.5 \times 10 = \frac{25}{10} \times 10 = 25$

or $\begin{array}{r} 2.5 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline 25.0 \end{array} \Rightarrow 25$ as ~~decimal place is~~

32 In mathematics symbol $>$ stands for greater than. ie. $6 > 4$

33 In mathematics symbol $<$ stands for smaller than. ie. $4 < 6$

34 Arithmetic operations are $+$, $-$, \times , \div .

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35) 2, 9, 6, 8, 11, 13, 12, 10
In ascending order can be written as:

2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

36) Ascending order means writing number from **Smallest** to **greatest**.

{ (as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,)
(or 2, 5, 10, 100, 101, 102, 105, 306,)

37) 2, 9, 6, 8, 11, 13, 12, 10
In Descending order can be written as:-

12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 6, 2

38) Descending order means writing numbers from **largest** to **Smallest**.

39) { i.e. (9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1)
or (1000, 999, 657, 525, 429,)
etc.

39) when we perform mixed operations of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division we use **DMAS Rule**.

40) In DMAS Rule DMAS stands for **Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction**.

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Explanation: In DMAS Rule:-

D → Division First

M → Multiplication Second.

A → Addition Third

S → Subtraction Last

e.g. → $18 + 4 \times 6 \div 2 - 9$

 ↳ Division 1st. $\Rightarrow 6 \div 2 = 3$

⇒ $18 + 4 \times 3 - 9$

 ↳ multiplication 2nd $\Rightarrow 4 \times 3 = 12$

⇒ $18 + 12 - 9$

 ↳ Addition 3rd $\Rightarrow 18 + 12 = 30$

⇒ $30 - 9$

 ↳ Subtraction $\Rightarrow 30 - 9 = 21$

 Last

⇒ 21 Ans

④① Find The value of $2 + 3 \times 6 = 20$.

Explanation:

DMAS $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 + 3 \times 6 \\ \Rightarrow 2 + 18 \\ \Rightarrow 20. \end{array} \right.$ ✓

④② For Mixed operation (+, -, ×, ÷) inside in a bracket or brackets we use **BODMAS**.

④③ In BODMAS Rule BODMAS stands for **Brackets, order, Division, multiplication, Addition, Subtraction.**

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8:

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(44) BODMAS is also known as **PEDMAS**.

(45) PEDMAS stands for **parenthesis, exponent, ~~multiplication~~, division, multiplication, Addition, Subtraction.**

(46) $(45 \div 5 \times 7 - 20 + 2) + 3 = 48$

Explanation.. According to BODMAS Rule we first do Arithmetic operations inside the brackets.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & (45 \div 5 \times 7 - 20 + 2) + 3 \\ \Rightarrow & \underbrace{45 \div 5}_{\text{Division 1st}} \times 7 - 20 + 2 + 3 \quad [45 \div 5 = 9] \\ \Rightarrow & \underbrace{9 \times 7}_{\text{multiplication 2nd}} - 20 + 2 + 3 \quad [9 \times 7 = 63] \\ \Rightarrow & \underbrace{(63 - 20 + 2)}_{\text{Addition 3rd}} + 3 \quad [63 + 2 = 65] \\ \Rightarrow & \underbrace{(65 - 20)}_{\text{Subtraction at last}} + 3 \quad [65 - 20 = 45] \end{aligned}$$

Bracket ~~end~~: Finished:-

$$\Rightarrow 45 + 3$$

└─ Addition

$$\Rightarrow \underline{48} \text{ Ans}$$

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① (atoz) "Mathematics" chapter # 2
3rd, 4th, 5th

FTS, NTS, ETEA

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PST GPs Kotka M. Ali Khan

Related to chap # 2 class 3rd:

$$\begin{array}{r} ① \quad 4323 \\ + 2615 \\ \hline 6938 \end{array}$$

, This is **Vertical**

method of addition.

② $4213 + 3122 = 7335$, This is **Horizontal** method of addition.

③ A Shopkeeper purchased 1235 bags of sugar and 2320 bags of rice. Find the total number of bags. **(3555)**

Explanation:-

$$\text{Sugar bags} = 1235$$

$$\text{Rice bags} = 2320$$

$$\hline \text{Total bags} = 3555$$

Ans

from **Total** number we guess that This is addition.

2

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

④ There are 1672 orange trees and 2326 apple trees in two gardens. How many trees are there in all? (3998)

Explanation:-

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Orange trees} = 1672 \\
 \text{apple trees} = + 2326 \\
 \hline
 \text{Total trees} = 3998 \text{ Ans.}
 \end{array}$$

⑤ A gardener wants to plant 2735 plants. He has planted 1525. How many more he has to plant? (1210).

Explanation :-

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \checkmark \quad \text{Target of total plants} = 2735 \\
 \text{Gardener planted} = - 1525 \\
 \hline
 \text{Remaining amount to be planted} = 1210 \text{ Ans.}
 \end{array}$$

⑥ Multiplicand x Multiplier = **product.**

Explanation:- $12 \times 3 = 36$

$\underbrace{12}_{\text{multiplicand}} \times 3 = 36$
↳ multiplier ↳ product

↳ Multiplicand x Multiplier = product.

⑦ In **Multiplication** Zero means nothing.

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CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

③

⑧ When we multiply any number by zero, then the product will be **Zero**.

Explanation:-

$$7 \times 0 = 0$$

$$50 \times 0 = 0$$

$$100 \times 0 = 0$$

and so on -----

✓
Revised
2020

⑨ A short operation for repeated subtraction of the same number from any number is called **division**.

⑩ Division is the inverse process of **multiplication**.

⑪ **Dividend** is that number which is divided.

⑫ **Divisor** is that number which divides the dividend.

⑬ **Quotient** is that number which is obtained as the answer in division.

⑭ **Remainder** is the number which is left out of the dividend. ✓

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(4)

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Explanation:-

$$18 \div 2 = 9$$

$$\text{or } \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 2 \overline{)18} \\ \underline{18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Here 18 is dividend
2 is divisor
9 is quotient
and 0 is remainder.

OR :-

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \overline{)10} \\ \underline{9} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

← Divisor → Quotient
 → Dividend
 → Remainder.

(15) we first divide the tens and then **ones**.

Explanation:-

Let:- $4 \overline{)72}$

① First divide 7 tens by 4.

$$\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ \text{Tens} \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \text{ones} \end{array}$$

→ Tens

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(16) Divide 72 apples equally among 4 boys. How many apples does one boy get. **(18)**.

Explanation:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 4 \overline{)72} \\ \underline{-4} \downarrow \\ 32 \\ \underline{32} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

As Quotient is actually answer, so each boy will get 18 apples.

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Related to chap #1, 2 class 4th :-

17) In vertical method of addition " _____ " line indicates "equal to." $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \frac{2}{4} \\ \frac{6}{6} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$ is equal to.

18) In division, when a digit is brought down and it can not be divided, we write **a zero in the quotient** and then bring down the next digit.

Explanation:-

Let:-

$$\begin{array}{r}
 105 \rightarrow \text{Quotient.} \\
 8 \overline{)840} \\
 \underline{-84} \\
 040 \rightarrow \text{as 4 is less than 8.} \\
 \underline{-40} \\
 00
 \end{array}$$

So we bring down the 0 but first we write a 0 in the quotient

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19) All numbers whose one digit is 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 are exactly divisible by 2.

20) Explanation:-

Hund	Tens	ones
		4
	8	2

1) 4 is ^{exactly} divisible by two 2 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 2 \overline{)4} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{because} \\ \text{Here ones is 4.} \end{array}$

2) 82 is exactly divisible by 2, because here ones is 2.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r}
 41 \\
 2 \overline{)82} \\
 \underline{-8} \\
 02 \\
 \underline{-2} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

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②⑦ If the sum of digits of a number is exactly divisible by **3** then that number is also divisible by **3**.

Explanation:- 2556 is exactly divisible by 3, because:-

$$2+5+5+6=18 \text{ which is divisible by } 3 \text{ i.e. } 3 \overline{)18} \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -18 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

⇒ 2556 is also exactly divisible by 3.

us. let check it. ⇒

$$3 \overline{)2556} \begin{array}{r} 852 \\ -24 \\ \hline 015 \\ 15 \\ \hline 006 \\ 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

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Note:- If we solve a division and the remainder is equal to zero, then we say that the dividend is **exactly divisible** by divisor.

②⑧ All those numbers whose ones digit is 0 or 5 are divisible by **5**.

Explanation:-

Hund	Tens	ones
		5
	5	0
1	2	5

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(i) 5 is exactly divisible by 5, because here ones are ~~equal~~ 5.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5 \overline{)5} \\ \underline{5} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(ii) 50 is exactly divisible by 5 because here ones is zero.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \overline{)50} \\ \underline{50} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(iii) 125 is exactly divisible by 5 because here ones are 5,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 5 \overline{)125} \\ \underline{-10} \\ 25 \\ \underline{-25} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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22 A number greater than 1, which has no factor or divisor other than 1 and itself is called a **prime number**.

23

Explanation:-

prime numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23 - - - - -

e.g. $\left. \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 1 \overline{)13} \\ \underline{-13} \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 13 \overline{)13} \\ \underline{-13} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$

23 A number is divisible by 10, if its ones place digit is 0.

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⑧

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Explanation:-

In 100, Zero is on ones place. i.e. Hund Tens **ones** \Rightarrow 100 is exactly divisible by 10 \Rightarrow 100 is exactly

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 10 \overline{) 100} \\ \underline{100} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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②4 A number having factor or divisor other than 1 and itself is called a **Composite number.**

Explanation:-

4, 6, 9, 15 have divisors other than 1 and ~~them~~ themselves; so they are composite numbers.

(i) $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{4} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 4 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{4} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{4} \\ 0 \end{array}$ \rightarrow by 2.
 \hookrightarrow by 1. \hookrightarrow by itself

(ii) $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 1 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 6 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$ ✓

(iii) $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 1 \overline{) 9} \\ \underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 9 \overline{) 9} \\ \underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ \underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array}$

(iv) $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{15} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 15 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{15} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{15} \\ 0 \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 5 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{15} \\ 0 \end{array}$

By:- ASIF JAVED RAHIL MSc physics, CT, BED.

(A to Z) "Mathematics"

Chap# 3

By:-

ASIF JAVED RAHI

M.Sc. physics, CT, BED
PST GPS KOTKA M. Ali Khan

3rd, 4th, 5th
(FTS) (NTS) (ETEA)

CT, PST, DM, PET

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(H.C.F — L.C.M) 4th, 5th:-

- ① The numbers which can exactly divide a given number are called **Factors** of that number.

Example/Explanation:-

1, 2, 3, 6 are

The factors of 6.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 1 \overline{)6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} 2 \overline{)6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} 3 \overline{)6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} 6 \overline{)6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

- ② If we multiply a number by 1, 2, 3, ----
The products are **multiples** of that number.

Explanation:-

let we have a number 2, then

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

→ 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ----
are multiples of 2.

- ③ Breaking up a composite number into prime factors is called **Prime factorization**.

②

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④ a composite number written as a product of prime numbers is known as the **prime factorization** of the number.

Explanation:- By prime factor we means a factor which is only divisible by 1 and itself. eg 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, -----

Now let we have a composite number
12 $\Rightarrow 12 = 3 \times 4$

Revised (2020) $= 3 \times 2 \times 2$
prime factors / numbers.
 \rightarrow Hence we do prime factorization of 12.

⑤ The HCF (Highest Common Factors) of two or more numbers is the greatest number that can exactly **divide** the given numbers.

Explanation:- Let we find the HCF of 16 and 20. First find factors of each one:
factors of 16 : 1, 2, 4, 8, 16
factors of 20 : 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

Common factors are $\Rightarrow 1, 2, 4$

\Rightarrow Highest Common Factor of 16 and 20 is 4.

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⑥ The HCF of 3, 9 is 3

Explanation:-

Factors of 3 : 1, 3

Factors of 9 : 1, 3, 9

Common Factors are: 1, ③

⇒ Highest Common Factor is 3.

⑦ The HCF of 9, 15, 18 is 3.

Explanation:-

Factors of 9 : 1, 3, 9

Factors of 15 : 1, 3, 5, 15

Factors of 18 : 1, 3, 6, 9, 18

Common Factors are: 1, ③

Highest Common Factor is 3.

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⑧ The HCF of 15, 30, 36 is 3.

Explanation:-

Factors of 15 : 1, 3, 5, 15

Factors of 30 : 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

Factors of 36 : 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

Common Factors : 1, ③

⇒ Highest Common Factor is 3.

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4

9) prime Factorization method and Venn diagram method are Two methods for finding **HCF**.

10) In prime factorization method (i) first we find The **Factors** of given numbers. (ii) Then we identify ~~Common~~ **Common Factors** and (iii) Then we **Multiply** Common factors.

Explanation:-

Let's find The HCF of 24, 30 and 36 by prime factorization method.

(i) we find The factors of all numbers:-

$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
2	30
3	15
5	5
	1

$30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$

$36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

2	36
2	18
3	9
3	3
	1

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(ii) Identify Common Factor:- Common factors are 2 and 3.

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(iii) Multiply common factors :-

⇒ H.C.F = 2 × 3 = 6 ✓

(ii) The H.C.F of 24 and 20 is 4.

Explanation:-

(i) Find the factors of 24 and 20

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2 & 24 \\
 \hline
 2 & 12 \\
 \hline
 2 & 6 \\
 \hline
 3 & 3 \\
 \hline
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2 & 20 \\
 \hline
 2 & 10 \\
 \hline
 5 & 5 \\
 \hline
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

⇒ 24 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3

⇒ 20 = 2 × 2 × 5

(ii) Find common factors: 2, 2

(iii) Multiply common factors:-
⇒ H.C.F = 2 × 2 = 4

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(12) The H.C.F of 9, 27, 54 is 9

Explanation:- (i) Find factors of 9, 27, 54

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 3 & 9 \\
 \hline
 3 & 3 \\
 \hline
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 3 & 27 \\
 \hline
 3 & 9 \\
 \hline
 3 & 3 \\
 \hline
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2 & 54 \\
 \hline
 3 & 27 \\
 \hline
 3 & 9 \\
 \hline
 3 & 3 \\
 \hline
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

⇒ 9 = 3 × 3

⇒ 27 = 3 × 3 × 3

⇒ 54 = 2 × 3 × 3 × 3

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⑥

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(ii) Find Common Factors:- 3, 3

(iii) Multiply Common Factors:-

⇒ H.C.F = 3 × 3 = 9

(while 14 and 21 are not ~~common~~ coprime because they are divisible by 7) (commonly)

⑬ The H.C.F of two number is 1, then the numbers are **co-prime**. (because they are being commonly divisible only by 1). (14 and 15 are co-prime)

⑭ The H.C.F of 5, 10 and 15 is **5**. (use same method as done above)

⑮ A number divisible by 2 and 3 is also divisible by **6**.

⑯ 1645 is **not divisible** by 3.

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Explanation:- As stated in chap # 2:

* A number is divisible by Three if we add all digits present in that number and the sum is also divisible by 3 then the number is divisible by 3.

⇒ 1645 = 1 + 6 + 4 + 5 = 16 which is not divisible by 3, so, 1645 is not divisible by Three.

{ 1512 is divisible by 3 because
1512 ⇒ 1 + 5 + 1 + 2 = 9 which is divisible by 3.

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Division method (For finding HCF)

Find the HCF of 195 and 247 by Division Method

⇒

Step I:- Divide the greater number by the smaller number.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 195 \overline{) 247} \\
 \underline{-195} \\
 52
 \end{array}$$

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Step II:- Now divide previous divisor by remainder.
previous divisor = 195
Remainder = 52

$$\begin{array}{r}
 195 \overline{) 247} \\
 \underline{-195} \\
 52 \\
 52 \overline{) 195} \\
 \underline{-156} \\
 39 \\
 39 \overline{) 52} \\
 \underline{-39} \\
 13 \\
 13 \overline{) 39} \\
 \underline{-39} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

again

Again

The last divisor is the HCF of these numbers. HCF = 13

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HCF of Three numbers (By Division method):-

Step 1: Find the HCF of any two of the given numbers.

Step 2: Now find the HCF of the third given number and the HCF of obtained in step 1.

Let Find the HCF of 96, 84, 54

⇒ Step 1:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 84 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{84} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

HCF of these two number

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 12 \overline{) 84} \\ \underline{84} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Step 2:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 12 \overline{) 54} \\ \underline{48} \\ 6 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 6 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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So the HCF of all three number = HCF = 6.

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Venn Diagram Method:-

(17) A diagram that uses circles to represent sets and their relationship is called **Venn Diagram**.

Steps:-

Let's find the HCF of 30 and 36 by using Venn Diagram.

(1) Find the ^{prime} factors of each number.

~~Factors of 30 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30~~

~~Factors of 36 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36~~

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 30} \\
 \underline{3} \\
 15 \\
 \underline{15} \\
 0 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

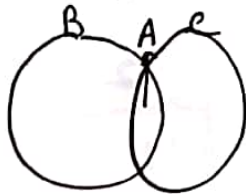
$\Rightarrow 30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 36} \\
 \underline{2} \\
 18 \\
 \underline{18} \\
 0 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

Common factors

(2) Draw two circles (one for each number) such as:

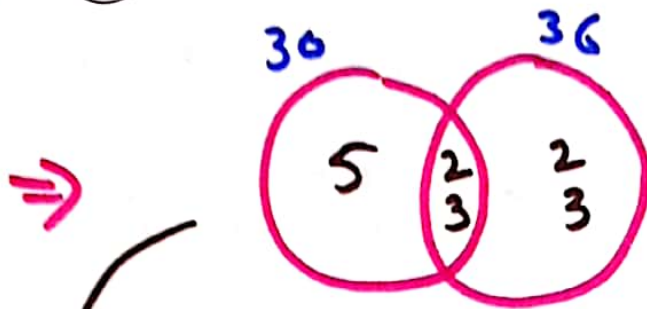


(3) Now write prime factors (Common factors in Section A).

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⇒

(4) Multiply the common factors which is HCF of 30 and 36.

⇒ HCF = 2 × 3 = 6

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Least Common Multiple (LCM):-

(18) **LCM** of two or more numbers is the least number that is exactly divisible by each one of the ~~at~~ given numbers.

Finding Least Common multiple (LCM) by Common multiples method:-

(NOTE : when we multiply a number by 1, 2, 3, 4, --- we get its multiples).

Let Find the L.C.M of 6, 8, 12

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Step 1: Find the multiples of each:

Sol:- multiples of 6 are: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, -----

multiples of 8 are: 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, -----

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multiples of 12 are: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, -----

Step 2: Find Common multiples: 24, 72.

Step 3:-
Find Least (small) common multiple:

$$\Rightarrow LCM = 24$$

(19) The L.C.M of 3 and 5 is:- 15

Explanation:-

Step 1:- multiples of 3 are: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, -----

multiples of 5 are: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, -----

Step 2:- Common multiples are: 15, 30

Step 3:- LCM = 15.

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Find LCM by prime factorization method:-

Let's Find The L.C.M of 27 and 45.

Step 1 ::

Find The prime factors:

⇒

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 27 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

,

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 45 \\ \hline 3 & 15 \\ \hline 5 & 5 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

⇒ Common factors are: 3, 3

Non-Common factors are: 3, 5

⇒ $27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$

⇒ $45 = 3 \times 3 \times 5$

⇒ Step 2 :: Find Common and non-Common factors

Step 3 :: Find product of Common factors and **nonCommon factors**.

⇒ product of common factors = $3 \times 3 = 9$

⇒ product of non-Common factor = $3 \times 5 = 15$

Step 4 :: The product of common and Non-Common factors is LCM.

⇒ $L.C.M = 9 \times 15$

⇒ $L.C.M = 135$

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⇒ LCM of 27 and 45 is 135.

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(13)

(20) The LCM of 25, 35, 45 is 1575.

Explanation:-

Step 1:-

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 5 & 25 \\
 \hline
 5 & 5 \\
 \hline
 & 1 \\
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r|l}
 5 & 35 \\
 \hline
 7 & 7 \\
 \hline
 & 1 \\
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r|l}
 3 & 45 \\
 \hline
 3 & 15 \\
 \hline
 5 & 5 \\
 \hline
 & 1 \\
 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 25 = 5 \times 5$
 \quad
 $35 = 5 \times 7$
 \quad
 $45 = 3 \times 3 \times 5$

Step 2 :: Common factors are: 5

Non-Common factors are: 5, 7, 3, 3

Step 3 :: product of common factors = 5

product of non-Common factors =

$$5 \times 7 \times 3 \times 3 = 315$$

Step 4 ::

product of common and non-Common factors
 $= 5 \times 315 = 1575$

\Rightarrow LCM of 25, 35, 45 is 1575

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(14)

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Find LCM by division method.

Let Find L.C.M of 12, 18, 20

Step 1:- Divide the given number by prime numbers.

Divisors.	2	12	18	20
	2	6	9	10
	3	3	3	5
	3	1	1	5
	5	1	1	1
		1	1	1

Step 2:- If any number is not exactly divisible write it as it is, just like 9, 5 which is not exactly divisible by 2 and 3

Step 3:- Continue dividing till all the quotients are 1.

Step 4:- Now write all the divisors in one line and multiply them, the product is the L.C.M of given numbers.

$\Rightarrow LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 180$

$\Rightarrow LCM \text{ of } 12, 18, 20 \text{ is } 180.$

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21) The LCM of 18, 24, 60 is 360.

Explanation:

Step 1:

	18	24	60	
2	9	12	30	
2	9	6	15	
3	9	3	15	
3	3	1	5	
5	1	1	5	
	1	1	1	

step 1 (above 2)

step 2 (right of 9, 15, 5)

step 3 (below 1, 1, 1)

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Step 4:

LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 360$

⇒ LCM of 18, 24, 60 is 360.

(NOTE)

It is just an explanatory chapter towards LCM, HCF. Inshallah. Detailed MCQ's on HCF, LCM will be uploaded in Chap #4.

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(a to z) ⁽¹⁾ " Mathematics "

chap # 4

3rd, 4th, 5th

FTS, NTS, ETEA

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

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PST GPS Kotka M. Alikhan
Lakki Marwat

Remaining on HCF, LCM:-

① what are the longest ^(HCF) equal pieces into which three ropes of 42 metres, 48 metres and 54 metres length can be cut? 6.

Explanation:- Here from the longest equal pieces (the question can be solve).

Here we need to find the HCF of 42, 48, 54.

2	42
3	21
7	7
	1



2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1



2	48
2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
	1

②

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$$\Rightarrow 42 = 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 54 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

Common factors = 2, 3

$$\Rightarrow \text{HCF} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

\Rightarrow The longest equal pieces will be of 6 meters length.

HCF

② Find the maximum capacity of the pot that can measure milk of 24 litres, 36 litres and 48 litres exactly.
(12 litres)

Explanation:- ^{we} find we are to find the HCF of 24, 36, 48 that HCF will be the capacity of the pot.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 24} \\
 \underline{2 12} \\
 2 6 \\
 \underline{3 3} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 36} \\
 \underline{2 18} \\
 3 9 \\
 \underline{3 3} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 48} \\
 \underline{2 24} \\
 2 12 \\
 \underline{2 6} \\
 3 3 \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

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③

Common factors = 2, 2, 3

$$\Rightarrow \text{HCF} = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{HCF} = 12$$

\Rightarrow The maximum capacity of the pot will be 12 litres.

③ Two ropes of 12m and 18m long are to be cut into small pieces of the same length. What will be the maximum length of each piece?

(6m).

Explanation:- we are to find the HCF of 12 and 18 that HCF will be the maximum length of each piece.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 12 \\ \hline 2 & 6 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 18 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

Common factors = 2, 3

$$\Rightarrow \text{HCF} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

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④

so the maximum length of each piece will be 6 m.

④ Find the LCM Smallest length of rope ^(LCM) from which pieces of 9cm, 12cm and 15cm can be cut. (180cm).

Explanation:- we are to find the LCM of 9, 12 and 15 that LCM will be the smallest length of rope.

⇒

2	9	12	15
2	9	6	15
3	9	3	15
3	3	1	5
5	1	1	5
	1	1	1

$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = \underline{180}$

⇒ The smallest length of the rope = 180cm.

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5

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5 Find the ^{LCM} least number of flowers which can be used to make ^(single) bouquets of 8, 12 and 15 flowers each. (120 Flowers)

Explanation :- we are to find the LCM of 8, 12, 15 that LCM will be the least number of flowers.

⇒

2	8	12	15
2	4	6	15
2	2	3	15
3	1	3	15
5	1	1	5
	1	1	1

⇒ $LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 120$

⇒ least number of flowers = 120 ✓
flowers.

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⑥ When one unit/whole quantity is divided into equal parts, all those parts are called **Fractions**.

⑦ $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{3}{9}$ are **Fractions**.

⑧ Fraction = $\frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$

Explanation :-

$\frac{7}{10}$ → Numerator.
→ Fraction bar.
→ Denominator.

⑨ Two or more Fractions having same denominators are called **Like Fractions**.

(e.g. $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{3}{10}$ etc)

⑩ Two or more Fractions having different denominators are called **Unlike Fractions**.

(e.g. $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ etc)

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⑧

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⑪ $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{8}{10} = \frac{11}{10}$

Explanation:- Fractions having same denominator can be added very simply.

Step 1:- Find the LCM of both denominators which is almost 10

\Rightarrow and Now $\Rightarrow \frac{3+8}{10} = \frac{11}{10}$ ✓

⑫ $\frac{4}{10} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{22}{30}$ or $\frac{11}{15}$ (as $\frac{22}{30} = \frac{11}{15}$).

Explanation:- Fractions having different denominators are little much difficult to add:-

Step 1:- Find the LCM of the denominators of the given fractions:

LCM of 10 and 3 is :-

multiples of 10 = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 ---

" " 3 = 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33 ---

LCM = 30

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⑧

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Step 2 :- Divide and multiply each fraction by a number so that denominator becomes equal to the LCM

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{12}{30} \checkmark \quad \text{as} \quad \frac{12}{30} > \frac{10}{30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10}{30} \checkmark$$

Now both the fractions have same denominator and they are like fractions and we can add them now simply

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12}{30} + \frac{10}{30} = \frac{12 + 10}{30}$$

$$= \frac{22}{30} \checkmark$$

⑬ The ascending order of $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{7}{12}$ is $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{3}{4}$

Explanation :- All the fractions have different denominators so first of all

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(14) The descending order of $\frac{5}{13}$, $\frac{3}{13}$, $\frac{7}{13}$ and $\frac{10}{13}$ is

$$\frac{10}{13}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{5}{13}, \frac{3}{13}.$$

(15) The lowest form of $\frac{12}{18}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$

Explanation :- $\frac{12}{18} = \frac{6^2}{9^2} = \frac{2}{3}$

(16) The lowest form of $\frac{19}{57}$ is $\frac{1}{3}$.

Explanation $\frac{19^1}{57^3} = \frac{1}{3}$

(17) In $\frac{6}{11}$ The denominator is 11.

(18) In $\frac{9}{10}$ The numerator is 9.

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(19) A fraction with 1 as numerator is called a **unit** fraction.

Explanation :- $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{10}$ etc

(20) If the numerator in the fraction is less than the denominator then the fraction is called a **proper** fraction.

~~(20)~~ Explanation :- $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{6}{9}$ etc.
 \swarrow $5 < 8$ \searrow $6 < 9$.

(21) If the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator, the fraction is called an/a **improper** fraction.

Explanation :- $\frac{13}{9}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{7}{7}, \frac{2}{2}$ etc
 \swarrow $13 > 9$ \downarrow $5 > 4$ \downarrow $7 = 7$ \downarrow $2 = 2$.

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(22) A **mixed** fraction is a whole number and a proper fraction.

Explanation:- $2 \frac{3}{5}$ is a mixed fraction.

(23) An improper fraction can always be written as either a mixed fraction or a **whole number**.

(24) $\frac{7}{4}$ ^{→ Improper fraction} in mixed fraction is equal to $1 \frac{3}{4}$

Explanation:- we can find the mixed fraction of $\frac{7}{4}$ by dividing numerator by denominator i.e.

divisor $\leftarrow 4 \overline{)7} \rightarrow$ quotient

$\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow$ Remainder.

To change an improper fraction into a mixed fraction/number, we divide the numerator by

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The denominator:-

⇒ 1: The quotient (here 1) becomes the whole number part.

⇒ 2: The remainder (here 3) becomes the numerator of the fraction.

⇒ 3: The divisor ⁽⁴⁾ becomes the denominator of the fraction.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{4} = 1 \frac{3}{4}$$

→ Remainder
→ Divisor.
↙ quotient

(25) $2\frac{1}{4}$ in improper fraction is equal to:

Explanation:- Mixed fraction can be converting into improper fraction as:

⇒ 1:- multiply the denominator of

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The fraction by the whole number portion of the mixed fraction. (here 2×4)

↳ 2: Add the numerator of the fraction to that product.
(ie. $1 + 2 \times 4$)

↳ 3: write that sum over the original denominator to form the improper fraction.

ie. ~~1+2~~ $1 + 2 \times 4 = 1 + 8 = 9$

↳ $\frac{9}{4}$ → sum.
↳ original denominator.

↳ $2\frac{1}{4} + = \frac{9}{4}$

(Remaining part of prod. will be in class 5)

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(atoz) ^① Mathematics

Chap# 5

FTS, NTS, ETEA

4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

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① $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{1}$ or 2.

Explanation:- This addition (Fraction with same denominators) is very simple.

Here LCM is "2" (of denominators).

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1+3}{2} = \frac{4}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{1}$ or 2.

② $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{13}{12}$.

Explanation:- first find the LCM of

denominators which is; ~~8~~ (12).

3 \Rightarrow 3, 6, 9, (12), 15, ---

ie 4 \Rightarrow 4, 8, (12), 16, ---

Now multiply and divide each fraction by a number such that the

(2)

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denominators becomes equal to LCM.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{4} = \left(\frac{4}{12}\right)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{3} = \left(\frac{9}{12}\right)$$

now add both new fractions:

$$\frac{4}{12} + \frac{9}{12} = \frac{4+9}{12} = \left(\frac{13}{12}\right)$$

$$(3) \quad 8\frac{1}{9} + 3\frac{5}{12} = 11\frac{19}{36}$$

Explanation:-

Step 1:- changed the mixed number into improper fraction.

$$\Rightarrow 8\frac{1}{9} = \left(\frac{73}{9}\right)$$

$$\text{and } \Rightarrow 3\frac{5}{12} = \left(\frac{41}{12}\right)$$

Step 2:- Now add both improper fractions

$$\frac{73}{9} + \frac{41}{12}$$

Now as denominators are different
so first we find the L.C.M of

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③

denominators. →

1st method

2	9-12
2	9-6
3	9-3
3	3-1
	1-1

2nd method: ⇒ 9: 9, 18, 27, **36**, 45 -----

⇒ 12: 12, 24, **36**, 48, -----

L.C.M = 36

2 × 2 × 3 × 3
= **36**
LCM.

and divide
Now multiply each fraction by a number such that denominators becomes equal to LCM.

⇒ $\frac{73}{9} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{292}{36}$

and $\frac{41}{12} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{123}{36}$ now add both fractions

⇒ $\frac{292}{36} + \frac{123}{36} = \frac{292+123}{36} = \frac{415}{36}$

$36 \overline{) 415}$
 $\underline{396}$
 19

$\boxed{11 \frac{19}{36}}$ Ans

④ $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$.

Explanation:- $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{7-5}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$

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④

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$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Explanation:-

Step 1. Find LCM of denominators \checkmark

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 2 - 8} \\ 2 \overline{) 1 - 4} \\ 2 \overline{) 1 - 2} \\ \hline 1 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = \textcircled{8}$$

LCM \checkmark

Step 2: Now multiply and divide each fraction by a number such that denominator becomes equal to LCM.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{4} = \textcircled{\frac{4}{8}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Step 3:-} \\ \text{Now Subtract} \end{array} \right.$$

and $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{1} = \textcircled{\frac{3}{8}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{4-3}{8} = \textcircled{\frac{1}{8}} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 4\frac{7}{15} - 2\frac{8}{25} = 2\frac{11}{75}$$

Explanation:- Step 1: Convert mixed number into improper fraction :

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$$\Rightarrow 4\frac{7}{15} + = \left(\frac{67}{15}\right) \left(\text{ie. } \frac{4 \times 15 + 7}{15} = \frac{67}{15}\right)$$

$$\text{and } 2\frac{8}{25} = \frac{2 \times 25 + 8}{25} = \left(\frac{58}{25}\right)$$

Step 2 :-
Now

~~Subtract~~ find LCM of denominators:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 15 - 25 \\ \hline 5 & 5 - 25 \\ \hline 5 & 1 - 5 \\ \hline & 1 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LCM} = 3 \times 5 \times 5 = \left(75\right)$$

Step 3 :-

Now multiply and divide both fractions by a number such that denominators become equal to LCM.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{67}{15} \times \frac{5}{5} = \left(\frac{335}{75}\right)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{58}{25} \times \frac{3}{3} = \left(\frac{174}{75}\right)$$

Step 4 :-
Now

Subtract:

$$\frac{335}{75} - \frac{174}{75} = \frac{335 - 174}{75} = \left(\frac{161}{75}\right)$$

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Step 5:-

Convert into mixed number

$$: \frac{161}{75}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 75 \overline{) 161} \\ \underline{150} \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \frac{11}{75} \text{ Ans.}$$

7

$$12 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6.$$

Explanation:- $12 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$

8

$$360 \times 2 \frac{1}{4} = 810.$$

Explanation:- 1st Convert mixed number into improper fraction:

$$2 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2 \times 4 + 1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

Now multiply:-

$$\Rightarrow 360 \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{3240}{4} = 810.$$

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$$\textcircled{9} \quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Explanation:-

multiply numerator by numerator and denominator by denominator:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 4} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \right) \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{30}$$

Explanation:-

1st solve brackets (According to BODMAS Rule.)

$$\left(\frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 3} \right) \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 5} = \frac{1}{30} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \right) \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{11}{105}$$

Explanation:- use BODMAS rule:

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \right) \times \frac{1}{7}$$

Solve 1st.

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$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 3-5 \\ \hline 5 & 1-5 \\ \hline & 1-1 \end{array}$$

LCM = $3 \times 5 = 15$

LCM : $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{5}{15}$
 $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{15}$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{15} + \frac{6}{15} \right) \times \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5+6}{15} \right) \times \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11}{15} \times \frac{1}{7}$$

$$= \frac{11 \times 1}{15 \times 7} = \frac{11}{105} \text{ Ans.}$$

(12) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$. This is

Commutative property of addition of fractions.

(13) $\left(\frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} \right) + \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{10} + \left(\frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{10} \right)$. This is

Associative property of addition of fractions.

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(14) When adding two numbers, if the sequence of numbers is changed and the sum remains the same, this is called **Commutative** property of addition.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ie } 2+3=5 \\ 3+2=5 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2+3=3+2 \\ \text{This is Commutative property} \\ \text{of addition} \end{array}$$

(15) The product of two numbers remains the same if their sequence is changed, this property is called the **Commutative** property of multiplication.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ie } 2 \times 3 = 6 \\ 3 \times 2 = 6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 3 = 3 \times 2 \\ \text{This is Commutative} \\ \text{property of multiplication} \end{array}$$

(16) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ obeys **Commutative** law property of multiplication of fractions.

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$$(17) \left(\frac{8}{5} \times \frac{10}{9} \right) \times \frac{15}{14} = \frac{8}{5} \times \left(\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{15}{14} \right)$$

follow The Associative property of multiplication of fractions.

$$(18) \frac{1}{2} \div 3 = \frac{1}{6}$$

Explanation:- To divide a fraction by a whole number, we change division symbol to multiplication symbol and ^{invert} invert the whole number.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \div 3 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 3} = \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)$$

$$(19) \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{4}{7} = \frac{7}{12}$$

Explanation:- Here $\frac{4}{7}$ is divisor.

Convert \div into \times and invert divisor.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{4}{7} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{4} = \frac{1 \times 7}{3 \times 4} = \left(\frac{7}{12} \right)$$

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$$2\frac{3}{8} \div 1\frac{3}{4} = \frac{19}{8} \text{ or } 1\frac{5}{8}$$

Explanation:-

1st Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions ✓

$$\Rightarrow 2\frac{3}{8} \div 1\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2 \times 8 + 3}{8} \div \frac{1 \times 4 + 3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{19}{8} \div \frac{7}{4}$$

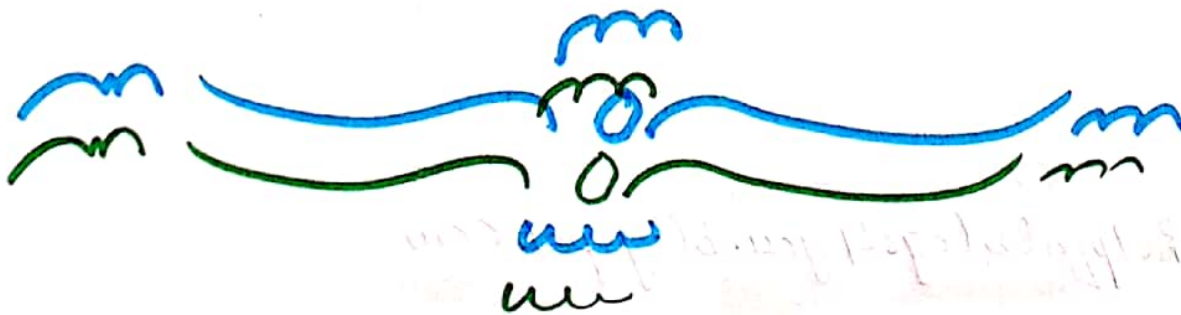
Convert \div into \times and invert the divisor

$$\left(\frac{7}{4}\right) \rightarrow \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{19}{8} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{19 \times 4}{8 \times 7} = \frac{76}{56} \frac{19}{14}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{19}{14}\right) \text{ or } 14 \overline{)19} \Rightarrow \left(1\frac{5}{14}\right)$$

Ans:



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(a to z) ^① Mathematics chap # 6

FTS, NTS, ETEA

Level: 4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM -----

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Decimals and Fraction and Percentages:-

① Numbers that can be written as fraction can also be written as **decimal fraction**.

② **Decimal point** separates the whole number part of the decimal from the fraction part.

③ we first read the whole number part and then the fraction part.

Explanation:-

i) $1 \frac{2}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 5 \overline{) 7.0} = 1.4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.4 \\ 5 \overline{) 7.0} \\ \underline{5} \\ 20 \\ \underline{20} \\ 0 \\ \times \end{array}$$

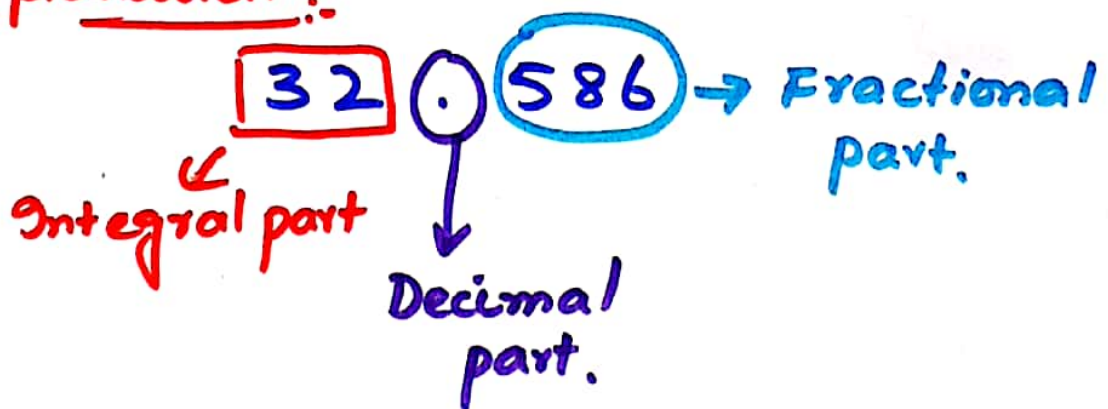
Now in ^① 4 → decimal part / fraction part.
whole number part.

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④ 7.841 can be read as
Seven point, eight, four, one.

⑤ A decimal point is a dot (.) used to separate the integral part of a decimal number from its fractional part.

Explanation :-



⑥ The Decimals in which the number of digits on the right of the decimal point is same are called Like decimals.

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③ CTs PSTs PETs DMs - - - -

⑦ 34.19 and 39.57 are like decimals.

Explanation :-

34. 19 → Two digits
39. 57 → Two digits } → so they are like decimals.

⑧ The decimals in which the number of digits on the right side of the decimal point are different then the decimals are called **Unlike decimals**.

⑨ 44.91 and 57.321 are **Unlike decimals**.

Explanation:-

44. 91 → Two digits
57. 321 → Three digits

as there is difference
⇒ so they are unlike decimals.

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④

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

②

⑩ The sum of 0.7834 and 15.92 is 16.7034.

Explanation:-

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{1} \\
 0.7834 \\
 + 15.9200 \\
 \hline
 16.7034
 \end{array}$$

⑪ $33.7 - 29.8564 = 3.8436$

Explanation:-

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 12 & 16 & 9 & 9 & & & \\
 2 & 2 & 6 & 16 & 16 & 16 & \\
 \end{array} \\
 33.7000 \\
 - 29.8564 \\
 \hline
 3.8436
 \end{array}$$

⑫ $287.5 \times 10 = 2875.$

Explanation:- when we multiply by 10, 100, 1000, the decimal point is moved one place, two place or three places respectively, to the right.

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CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

$$287.5 \times 10$$

$$\text{or } \begin{array}{r} 287.5 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline 2875.0 \end{array}$$

→

as it is multiply by 10 so decimal point will move one place to the right. **from old place.**

13

$$2.875 \times 100 = 287.5$$

Explanation:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.875 \\ \times 100 \\ \hline 2875.00 \\ \hline = 287.5 \end{array}$$

as it is multiply by 100 so decimal point will move two places to the right from old place.

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$$28.75 \times 1000 =$$

Explanation:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 28.75 \\ \times 1000 \\ \hline 28750.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

as it is multiply by 1000 so decimal point will move three places to the right from old place.

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⑥

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⑮

In multiplication of a decimal by 10, 100, 1000 The decimal point is moved one place, two places, Three places respectively to the **Right**.

⑯

In division of a decimal by 10, 100, 1000 The quotient is obtained by moving the decimal point one, two or Three places respectively to the **Left**.

⑰

$$27.42 \div 10 = 2.742$$

Explanation:- $27.42 \div 10 = 2.742$

Decimal ~~is~~ move one place towards left.

⑱

$$27.42 \div 100 = 0.2742$$

Explanation $\therefore 27.42 \div 100 = 0.2742$

Decimal move two places towards left.

⑲

$$274.2 \div 1000 = 0.2742$$

Explanation:- $274.2 \div 1000 = 0.2742$

Decimal move Three places towards left.

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CT, PST, PETS, DM, ----

(20) $0.18 \times 3 = 0.54$

Explanation:-

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 0.18 \\ \quad 3 \\ \hline 0.54 \end{array}$$
 → 2 decimal places
 so we put in
 answer the same
 decimal place

(21) $38.32 \div 4 =$

Explanation:-

① Divide the same way as whole numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.58 \\ 4 \overline{) 38.32} \\ \underline{36} \\ 23 \\ \underline{20} \\ 32 \\ \underline{32} \\ 0 \\ x \end{array}$$

Two decimal places.
Put the decimal point in the quotient above the decimal point in dividend.

(22) $0.116 \div 4 = 0.029$

Explanation:-

① Divide the same way as whole numbers.

② There are not enough ones and tens to divide. write zeros in the ones

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and tenths places in the quotient.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \overline{) 0.029} \\
 \underline{- 8} \\
 36 \\
 \underline{- 36} \\
 x
 \end{array}$$

→ Three decimal places.

* put the decimal point in the quotient above the decimal point in the dividend.

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0.5 x 0.3 = 0.15

Explanation :-

when we multiply two decimals we multiply without considering the decimal points. In the product we put a decimal point after as many digits from the right as the sum of the decimal places of the two given decimals.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.5 \rightarrow 1 \text{ decimal place} \\
 \times 0.3 \rightarrow 1 \text{ decimal place} \\
 \hline
 0.15 \rightarrow 1+1=2 \text{ decimal places in answer.}
 \end{array}$$

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(9)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(24) $0.128 \div 0.08 = 1.6$

Explanation:-

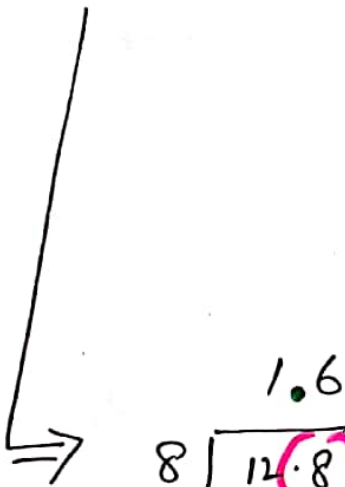
$0.08 \overline{) 0.128}$

1 multiply the divisor by 100 to make it a whole number.

$\Rightarrow 0.08 \times 100 = 8$

2 Multiply the same with dividend

$\Rightarrow 0.128 \times 100 = 12.8$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1.6 \\ 8 \overline{) 12.8} \\ \underline{-8} \\ 48 \\ \underline{48} \\ x \end{array}$$

Here is also one decimal place. } 1 decimal place. } place.

(25) ~~Convert~~ The 0.0095 in fraction is equal to $95/10000$

Explanation :: Removing the decimal point from a decimal number gives us the numerator of a common fraction. In the

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(10)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - -

denominator we write 1, followed by zeros equal in number to the number of decimal places in the decimal fraction.

$$0.\underline{0095} \Rightarrow \frac{95}{10000}$$

↳ 4 decimal places

put 4 zeros in denominator

(26) $\frac{3}{16} = 0.1875$

Explanation:-

$$\frac{3}{16} = 3 \div 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} .1875 \\ 16 \overline{) 3.0000} \\ \underline{-16} \\ 140 \\ \underline{-128} \\ 120 \\ \underline{-112} \\ 80 \\ \underline{-80} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

if the dividend is smaller than the divisor and divisor can not be carried out, we put a decimal point after the whole number and add zeros as required.

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(11) CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(27) When changing a common fraction into a decimal, if the operation of division comes to an end after a few steps, then such a decimal is called a **Terminating decimal**.

(28) The correct order of operations is **Divide, multiply, add and Subtract**.

↳ $1.2 + 1.6 \div 4 \times 3 - 2$

1st $\Rightarrow 1.2 + 0.4 \times 3 - 2$

2nd $\Rightarrow 1.2 + 1.2 - 2$

3rd $\Rightarrow 2.4 - 2$

$\Rightarrow 0.4$ Ans

0.4 one decimal place.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 1.6} \\ \underline{1.6} \\ 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{one decimal place} \checkmark$$

0.4 one decimal place

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 1.2 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{one decimal place} \checkmark$$

1.2 one decimal place

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.2 \\ + 1.2 \\ \hline 2.4 \end{array}$$

2.4 one decimal place

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.4 \\ - 2.0 \\ \hline 0.4 \end{array}$$

(29) $14 \div 0.2 + (3.1 - 2.56) \times 2 = 71.08$

Explanation :- Apply **BODMAS Rule**.

$14 \div 0.2 + (3.1 - 2.56) \times 2$

1st

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(12)

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$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{14 \div 0.2}_{2\text{nd}} + \underline{\underline{0.54 \times 2}}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow 70 + \underbrace{0.54 \times 2}_{3\text{rd}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 70 + 1.08$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{71.08} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Ans}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21010 \\ 3.16 \\ - 2.56 \\ \hline \textcircled{0.54} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.2 \overline{) 14.0} \\ \underline{70} \\ 140 \\ \underline{140} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \times \text{ by } 10 \\ \text{divisor} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{dividend} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.54 \rightarrow \text{Two decimal places} \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \textcircled{1.08} \rightarrow \text{Two decimal places} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 70.00 \\ 1.08 \\ \hline 71.08 \end{array}$$

(30) The symbol "% " is used for percentage.

(31) The word percentage originates from the Latin word **per centum** (out of 100).

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(13) CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(32) Percentage is a special kind of **Common fraction**, in which the denominator is **100**.

(33) If the denominator of the common fraction is 100, then this is a special type of common fraction known as **percentage**.

$$(34) \frac{15}{100} = 15\%$$

(35) 15% in common fraction is equal to $\frac{15}{100}$ and 0.15 respectively.

(36) 0.425 in percentage is equal to **42.5%**.

Explanation:-

$$\Rightarrow 0.425 = \frac{425}{1000}$$

↳ converted into 1st. Fraction

$$\Rightarrow \frac{425}{1000} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{425}{10 \times 100}$$

Divide and multiply by 100.

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{425}{10} \right) \times \frac{1}{100}$$

Solve 1st

because we need only 100 in denominator in %

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(14)

$$42.5 \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{42.5}{100}$$

or $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow 42.5\%$

$$\frac{1}{100}$$

\Rightarrow one percent

$$\text{or } 1\%$$

(37) Amir traveled 20% of the total distance of 400 km. Find the distance covered in kilometers. (80 km).

Explanation :- 20% of 400 km

$$\Rightarrow \frac{20}{100} \times 400 \text{ km}$$

$$\Rightarrow 80 \text{ km} \text{ Ans}$$

Confirmation

$$\frac{80}{400} \times \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{20}{100} = 20 \times \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20\%$$

(38) Sania scored 825 marks out of 1650. Find the percentage of the marks scored by her. (50%).

Explanation :- $\frac{\text{Obtained marks}}{\text{Total marks}} \times 100\%$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{825}{1650} \times 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow 50\% \text{ Ans}$$

but we write 100% because $\frac{1}{100} = 1\%$ or $\frac{1}{100} = 100 \times \frac{1}{100} = 100\%$

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(15) CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(39) The place value of 4 in 265.342 is **Hundredth**.

Explanation:

	Hundreds	Tens	ones	.	Tenths	Hundredth	Thousandth
	2	6	5	.	3	4	2

(40) The multiplication of a decimal by 10, displaces the decimal point from its original position, **one place to right**.

(41) The division of a decimal by 100, displaces the decimal point from its original position; **Two places left**.

(42) 50% of 140 is 70

↳ 50% of 140

$$\Rightarrow \frac{50}{100} \times 140$$

$$= \textcircled{70} \text{ Ans.}$$

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① " Mathematics " chap# 7
(a to z)

FTS, NTS, ETEA

Level: 4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM, ...

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PST GPS Kotka M. Ali Khan
Lakki Marwat

- ① The basic unit of distance is metre
- ② Meter , kilometre , ~~met~~ centimetre and millimetre are used to measure the length or distance.
- ③ " Km " stands for kilometre
- ④ " m " stands for metre.
- ⑤ " cm " stands for centimetre
- ⑥ " mm " stands for millimetre.
- ⑦ $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ metres}$

↳ because in Km , K means Kilo ie 1000
⇒ $1 \text{ km} = 1 \times 1000 \text{ m} = 1000 \text{ m}$
K is a prefix!

(2)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

(8)

$$3 \text{ Km} = 3000 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \text{ km} = 3 \times 1000 \text{ m} = 3000 \text{ m}$$

(9)

$$7 \text{ Km} \cdot 250 \text{ m} = 7250 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 7 \text{ km} \cdot 250 \text{ m} \\ &= 7 \times 1000 \text{ m} + 250 \text{ m} \\ &= 7000 \text{ m} + 250 \text{ m} \\ &= 7250 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(10)

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

(11)

$$6 \text{ m} = 600 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 6 \text{ m} &= 6 \times 100 \text{ cm} \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{as } 1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm} \\ \Rightarrow &600 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

(12)

$$6 \text{ m} \cdot 75 \text{ cm} = 675 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 6 \text{ m} \cdot 75 \text{ cm} \\ &= 6 \text{ m} + 75 \text{ cm} \\ &= 6 \times 100 \text{ cm} + 75 \text{ cm} \\ &= 600 \text{ cm} + 75 \text{ cm} \\ &= 675 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

By: - ASIF JAVED RAHI

(3)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(13) $1\text{cm} = 10\text{mm}$

(14) $180\text{cm} = 1800\text{cm}$

$\Rightarrow 180\text{cm}$ (as $1\text{cm} = 10\text{mm}$)

$\Rightarrow 180 \times 10\text{mm}$

$= 1800\text{mm}$

(15) $261\text{cm} \cdot 5\text{mm} = 2615\text{mm}$

$\Rightarrow 261 \times 10\text{mm} + 5\text{mm}$

$\Rightarrow 2610\text{mm} + 5\text{mm}$

$\Rightarrow 2615\text{mm}$

Remember:-

$\xrightarrow{\times 1000}$ Kilometre \rightarrow metres $\xrightarrow{\times 100}$ Centimetres $\xrightarrow{\times 10}$ millimetres

$1\text{Km} = 1 \times 1000\text{m} = 1000\text{m}$

$1\text{m} \Rightarrow 1 \times 100\text{cm} = 100\text{cm}$

$1\text{cm} = 1 \times 10\text{mm} = 10\text{mm}$

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(4)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ...

(16) I cut 2m of a plank of wood which is 3m long. How much plank did I cut in cm? (200cm)

↳ I cut 2m of the plank

$$\Rightarrow 2\text{m} = 2 \times 100\text{cm} \quad \text{as } (1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}) \\ = 200\text{cm}$$

(17) 3m, 25cm + 2m, 70cm = 5m, 95cm.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\text{m} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{cm} \\ + 2 \quad \text{---} \quad 70 \\ \hline 5\text{m} \quad \text{---} \quad 95\text{cm} \end{array}$$

(18) 7m, 30cm - 2m, 90cm = 4m, 40cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\text{m} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{cm} \\ - 2 \quad \text{---} \quad 90 \\ \hline 4 \quad \text{---} \quad 40 \end{array}$$

↳ $100 + 30 = 130 \rightarrow$ as $1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ - 90 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$$

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MPSG PHYSICS TUTOR

(5)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(19) Ayesha used 2m, 23cm of red ribbon, 1m, 48cm of blue ribbon and 3m, 25cm of green ribbon for tying birthday presents. How much ribbon did she use?
 (6m, 96cm).

⇒

m		cm
	23	23
+	48	48
	25	25
	6	96

(20) A rope is 25m, 50cm long. Hanif cuts a piece of length 8m, 85cm from it. How much rope is left?
 (16m, 65cm)

⇒

m		cm	(1m=100cm)	→	as 1m=100cm
	25	50			
	24	150	100+50=150	→	14 16
	8	85			15 16
					- 85
	16	65			65

By:— ASIF JAVED RAHI MPSCL physics, CT, Bed

(6)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

(21) $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ grams}$ (kg = kilogram)

(22) $49 \text{ kg} = 49000 \text{ grams}$ (gm = grams)

$\Rightarrow 49 \text{ kg} = 49 \times 1000 \text{ gm}$ { as $\text{kg} = 1000 \text{ gm}$
 $= 49000 \text{ gm}$

(23) $19 \text{ kg } 200 \text{ gm} = 19200 \text{ gm}$

$\Rightarrow 19 \text{ kg } 200 \text{ gm}$
 $= 19 \times 1000 \text{ gm} + 200 \text{ gm}$
 $= 19000 \text{ gm} + 200 \text{ gm}$
 $= 19200 \text{ gm}$

(24) $4 \text{ kg } 590 \text{ gm} + 2 \text{ kg } 356 \text{ gm} =$
 $(\text{ ₹ } 6 \text{ kg } 946 \text{ gm})$

\Rightarrow

kg	—	gm
4	—	590
+ 2	—	356
6	—	946

$\begin{array}{r} \text{①} \\ 490 \\ + 356 \\ \hline 846 \end{array}$ ✓

By:- ASIF JAVED RAHI
MPSA PHYSICS CT, BED.

(7) **CT, PST, PET, DM, ----**

(25) $5\text{kg}, 352\text{gm}$ ~~and~~ $2\text{kg}, 240\text{gm} =$
 $(3\text{kg}, 112\text{gm})$.

$$\begin{array}{r} \rightarrow \text{kg} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{gm} \\ 5 \quad \text{---} \quad 352 \\ - 2 \quad \text{---} \quad 240 \\ \hline 3 \quad \text{---} \quad 112 \end{array}$$

(26) $\frac{9}{4} \text{kg} = 2250\text{gm}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9}{4} \times 1000^{\text{250}} \text{gm} = 2250\text{gm}$$

(27) Ali has $5\text{kg}, 800\text{gm}$ of rice in a sack. He added $3\text{kg}, 195\text{gm}$ more. How much does his sack weight now? $(8\text{kg}, 995\text{gm})$.

$$\begin{array}{r} \Rightarrow \text{kg} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{gm} \\ 5 \quad \text{---} \quad 800 \\ + 3 \quad \text{---} \quad 195 \\ \hline 8 \quad \text{---} \quad 995 \end{array}$$

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(8)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(28) Haseeb's family buys 8 kg of rice. If 4 kg, 451 gm are used by them. How much rice is left? (3 kg, 549 gm)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{gm} \\ 7 \text{ } 8 \quad 000 \\ - 4 \quad \quad 451 \\ \hline 3 \quad \quad 549 \end{array}$$

(29) **capacity** means how much a container can hold.

(30) The basic unit for measuring liquids is **Litre**.

(31) 1 Litre = 1000 milli litre.

(32) 7000 l = 7,000,000 ml

} l = litres
ml = millilitres

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(9)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(33) $4\text{ l}, 870\text{ ml} + 2\text{ l}, 246\text{ ml} = 7\text{ l}, 116\text{ ml}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l} \quad \text{ml} \\ 4 \quad 870 \\ + 2 \quad 246 \\ \hline 7 \quad 116 \end{array}$$

(34) $15\text{ l}, 620\text{ ml} - 12\text{ l}, 835\text{ ml} =$
 $(2\text{ l}, 785\text{ ml}).$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l} \quad \text{ml} \\ 15 \quad 620 \\ - 12 \quad 835 \\ \hline 2 \quad 785 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 15 + 620 \\ \hline 1820 \\ - 835 \\ \hline 985 \end{array} \right\} \text{ as } 1\text{ l} = 1000\text{ ml}$$

(35) Usman's family has 2 buckets in their bathroom. One bucket holds $4\text{ l}, 450\text{ ml}$ of water while the other holds $5\text{ l}, 180\text{ ml}$. What is the total capacity of the two buckets?
 $(9\text{ l}, 630\text{ ml}).$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l} \quad \text{ml} \\ 4 \quad 450 \\ + 5 \quad 180 \\ \hline 9 \quad 630 \end{array}$$

By:- ASIF JAVED RAHI

(16)

CT, PST, PET, DM,

- (36) Ali took 1l of drinking water to school. He drank 486 ml at break. How much water is left? (514 ml).

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 1 \quad 000 \\ - \quad 0 \quad 486 \\ \hline 0 \quad 514 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l} \quad \text{ml} \quad \text{l} = 1000 \text{ ml} \\ \rightarrow 1000 \\ 1 \quad 000 \\ - \quad 0 \quad 486 \\ \hline 0 \quad 514 \end{array}$$

- (37) **Time** is a dimension in which events can be ordered from the past through the present into the **Future**.

- (38) a.m stands for "ante meridiem" (Latin word) which means "before mid-day".

- (39) p.m stands for "post meridiem" meaning "after mid-day".

- (40) 1 hours = 60 minutes.

- (41) 1 minute = 60 seconds.

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(11)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

(42) 4 hours = 240 min

↳ 4 hours
= 4×60 min
= 240 min

(43) Hours $\rightarrow \times 60 \rightarrow$ Minutes $\rightarrow \times 60 \rightarrow$ Seconds

(44) Years $\rightarrow \times 12 \rightarrow$ Months.

(45) 1 year = 12 months.

(46) 1 month = 30 days usually.

(47) 1 week = 7 days.

(48) Months $\rightarrow \times 30 \rightarrow$ Days

(49) 5 months = 150 days.

↳ 5 months = 5×30 days
= 150 day

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(12)

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

(50) Convert 68 km into centimetres; (68,00,000 cm)

⇒ 1st Convert into 'm'

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 68 \text{ km} &= 68 \times 1000 \text{ m} \\ &= 68000 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

⇒ Now Convert into cm: { as 1m = 100cm

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 68000 \text{ m} &= 68000 \times 100 \text{ cm} \\ &= 68,00,000 \text{ cm.} \end{aligned}$$

(51) Convert 23540 cm into m:
(235.40 m).

⇒ I:- we know that $1 \text{ cm} = \frac{1}{100} \text{ m}$

So we divide by 100;

$$\begin{aligned} 23540 \text{ cm} &= \frac{23540}{100} \text{ m} \\ &= 235.40 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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(13)

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

52 $60\text{cm} = 0.6\text{ m}$

$\Rightarrow 60\text{cm} = \frac{60}{100}\text{ m}$
 $= 0.60\text{m}$
 $= 0.6\text{m}$

53 $5\text{cm} = 50\text{ mm}$

\Rightarrow As we know that $\left. \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \text{mm} = \text{millimetre}$
 $1\text{cm} = 10\text{mm}$

$\Rightarrow 5\text{cm} = 5 \times 10\text{ mm}$
 $= 50\text{mm}$

54 $1\text{cm} = 10\text{mm}$

55 $2\text{km}, 368\text{ m} + 1\text{km}, 871\text{ m} = 4\text{km}, 239\text{m}$

\Rightarrow

	Km	m
	①	①
	2	368
+	1	871
<hr/>		
	4	239

① 368
+ 871

1239

$\Rightarrow 1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$
 $\Rightarrow 1000\text{m} + 239\text{m}$

کلومیٹر میں 1000
= 1 Km میں
ہے!! اس لیے جو 1000 سے زیادہ ہے اسے
1000 سے تقسیم کریں۔

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(14)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(56)

1800 Seconds = 30 minutes.

↳ 1 Second = $\frac{1}{60}$ minutes

↳ 1800 Seconds = $\frac{1}{60} \times 1800$ minutes.

↳ 18 Seconds = 30 minutes.

(57)

660 minutes = 11 hours.

↳ 1 minute = $\frac{1}{60}$ hours

↳ 660 minutes = $\frac{1}{60} \times 660$ hours.

↳ 660 minutes = 11 hours.

(58)

5 hours, 30 minutes, 15 seconds —

3 hours, 45 minutes, 20 seconds.

1 hour, 44 minutes, 15 seconds.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
$\begin{array}{r} 04 \\ 03 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ 29(60+29) \\ 30 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 15(60+15) \\ 20 \\ \hline 55 \end{array}$

} because 1 min = 60 sec.

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(15)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

(59) 1 year = 12 months.

(60) 5 years = 60 months.

↳ 5 years = 5×12 months
= 60 months.

(61) 114 months = 9 years 6 months

↳ divide by 12 because 1 year = 12 months

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \rightarrow \text{years} \\ 12 \overline{) 114} \\ \underline{-108} \\ 6 \rightarrow \text{months} \end{array}$$

(62) 340 days = months days.

divide by 30, because 1 month = 30 days.

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \rightarrow \text{months} \\ 30 \overline{) 340} \\ \underline{-300} \\ 40 \\ \underline{-30} \\ 10 \rightarrow \text{days} \end{array}$$

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(16)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(63) 1 week = 7 days.

(64) 30 weeks = 210 days.

↳ 30 weeks
= 30×7 days
= 210 days.

{ as 1 week = 7 days

(65) 1 year = 12 month

1 month = 30 days

1 week = 7 days

1 month = $\frac{1}{12}$ year.

1 day = $\frac{1}{30}$ month.

1 day = $\frac{1}{7}$ week.

(66) Temperature is the measure of hotness or coldness.

(67) Temperature is measured by thermometer.

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(17)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(68)

$$100^{\circ}\text{C} = 180^{\circ}\text{F}$$
$$\text{or } \boxed{15^{\circ}\text{C} = 9^{\circ}\text{F}}$$

(69)

$$\text{Temperature in } C^{\circ} = \frac{5}{9} (F^{\circ} - 32)$$

Conversion (F^o to C^o)

(70)

$$\text{Temperature in } F^{\circ} = \frac{9}{5} C^{\circ} + 32.$$

(71)

Convert 40°C in Fahrenheit: (104°F).

as we know:

$$\text{Temperature in } F^{\circ} = \frac{9}{5} (C^{\circ}) + 32 \quad \text{put } 40^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= \frac{9}{5} (40) + 32$$

$$= 72 + 32$$

$$= 104^{\circ}\text{F}$$

(72)

⊗ (Fahrenheit)

$$95^{\circ}\text{F} = 35^{\circ}\text{C}$$

as we know:—

$$\text{Temperature in } C^{\circ} = \frac{5}{9} (F^{\circ} - 32)$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{5}{9} (95 - 32)$$

put 95°F

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(19)

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

↳ price of 1 pen = 20
price of 10 pens = 20×10
= Rs 200.

(75) The value of one object is determined by division and the value of the required number of object is calculated by multiplication.

(76) Ahmad earns Rs. 400 per day, find his weekly income. (Rs 2800)

↳ per day income = Rs. 400
weekly income = 400×7
= Rs 2800

(77) The **propotion** is the equality of two ratios.

means
 $3:4 = 6:8$
Extremes

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(20)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(78) In proportion:

product of extremes = product of means.

(79) A relationship between two quantities, such that with increase in one quantity, the other also increases, and with the decrease in one quantity, the other also decreases, is called **direct proportion**.

(80) A relationship between two quantities such that increase in one decreases the other or decrease in the first increases the second, is called **inverse proportion**.

(81) 15 labourers completed some work in 16 days, In how many days 20 labourers will complete the same work. (**12 days**)

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(21)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

⇒ The increase in the number of labourers will decrease the number of days.

(inverse proportion).
⇒ Labourers Labourers

Labourers		Labourers		days		days
15	:	20	::	x	:	16
↑		↑		↑		↑

product of extremes = product of means

$$15 \times 16 = x \times 20$$

or

$$\Rightarrow x \times 20 = 15 \times 16$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{15 \times 16}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 12 \text{ days}} \text{ Ans. :-}$$

The increase in number of Labourers will decrease the number of days.

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① Mathematics chap# 8
Level: 4th - 5th

FTS - NTS - ETEA

CT, PST, PET, DM,

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① In Arabic ; The word of average means middle ,

② Arithmetic Mean (Average) = $\frac{\text{Sum of number of quantities}}{\text{Total number of quantities}}$

③ Average is also known as Arithmetic Mean.

④ The average of 64, 75, 81, 85, 90 is 79

↳ Average = $\frac{64 + 75 + 81 + 85 + 90}{5} = \frac{395}{5}$

اگر Average کا مطلب ہے اوسط اور اوسط کا مطلب ہے تقسیم کرنا۔ اس کو Average کہتے ہیں۔

(2) CT, PST, PET, DM, ...

- ⑤ The height of three children is 1.6 metre, 1.8 metre and 1.4 metre. Find their average height. (1.6 metres).

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \text{Average height} &= \frac{\text{Total height of children}}{\text{Number of children}} \\ &= \frac{1.6\text{m} + 1.4\text{m} + 1.8\text{m}}{3} = \frac{4.8\text{m}}{3} \\ &= 1.6\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

- ⑥ Bar graphs are generally drawn to show comparison of similar quantities.

- ⑦ The lower limit of 28-38 is 28 and upper limit is 38.

- ⑧ The mean is equal to the sum of all the value divided by number of quantities.

- ⑨ We can express the simple bar graph in two ways horizontally and vertically.

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(3) CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

- (10) ~~Iron~~ **Ruler** is used to draw line and to measure the length of the line.
- (11) **Compass** is used to draw circles and angles of different measurements.
- (12) **Divider** used to mark the distance.
- (13) **protractor** is used to measure the length of angles.
- (14) **Set Squares** is used to draw parallel and perpendicular lines.
- (15) A pencil marked "HB" is hard and black and used to draw **board line or shading**.
- (16) A pencil marked "H" is very hard and used to draw **narrow lines**.

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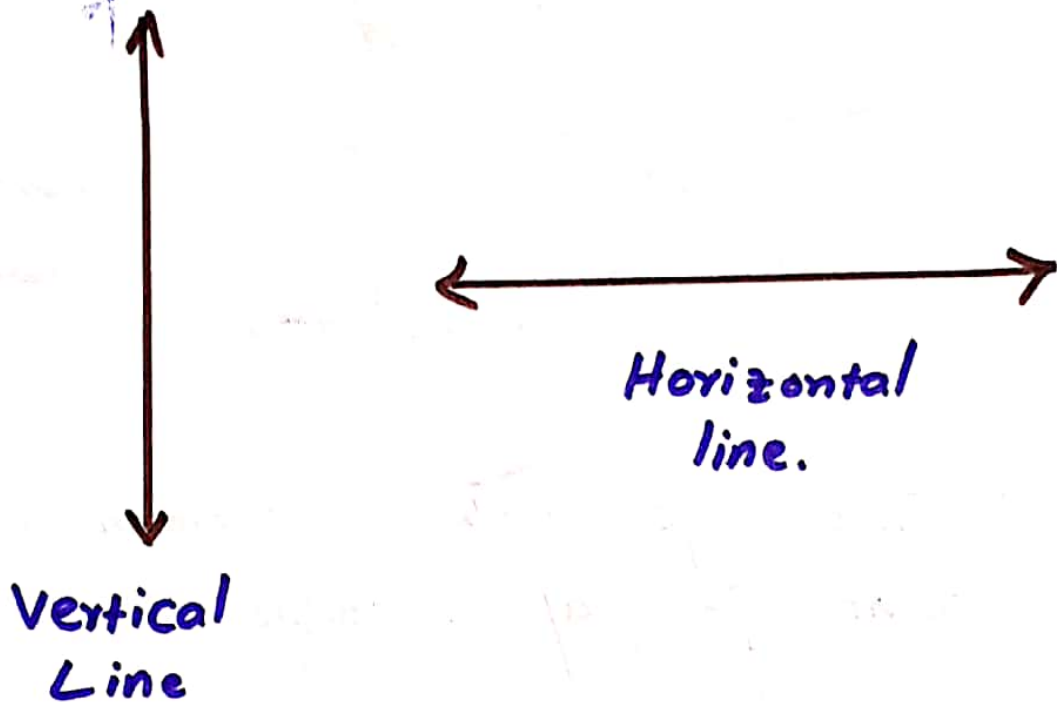
(4) CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

- (17) 9H is the Hardest pencil.
- (18) 9B is the Softest pencil.
- (19) A point is the basic geometrical figure (.). all other figures are made by joining points.
- (20) If we keep on extending a line segment in both directions without stopping we get a line goes on and on.
- (21) we ~~used~~ use Thread to measure the curved line.
(place the thread along the curved line and then measure the thread using a ruler.)
- (22) vertical lines are lines that go straight up and down.
- (23) Horizontal lines are lines that go straight from left to right or from right to left.

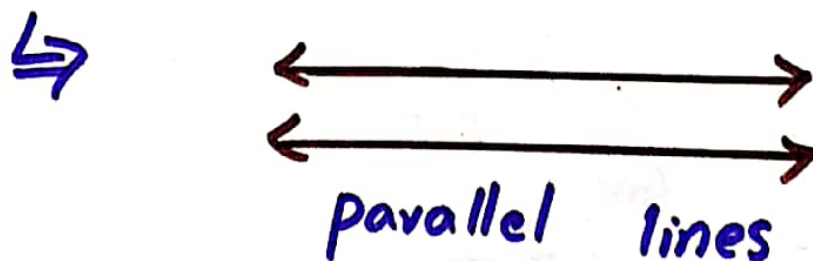
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(5) CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

↳ Explanation :-



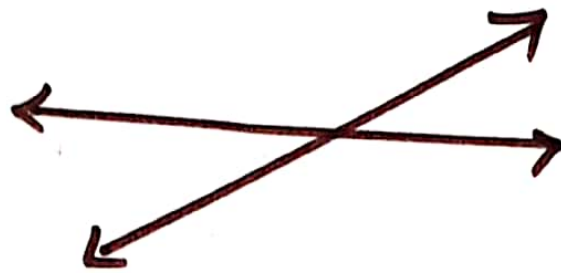
(24) The parallel lines are two lines that are always the same distance apart and never touch at any point.



(25) Two lines which if extended on either side, meet each other, are called non-parallel lines.

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(6) CT, PST, PET, DM, ...

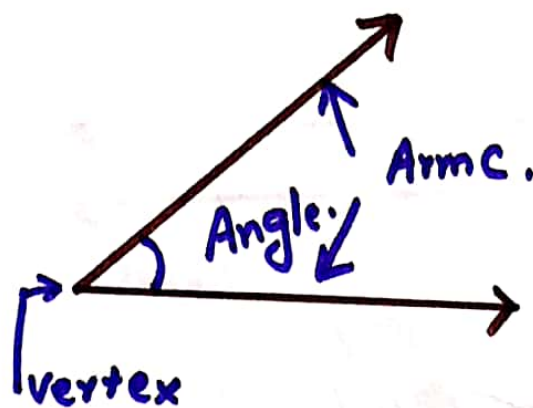


Non-parallel lines

(26) Two rays with a common end point form an Angle.

(27) The common end point of the rays is called the **vertex** of the angle.

(28) The rays forming the angle are called the **arms** of the angle.



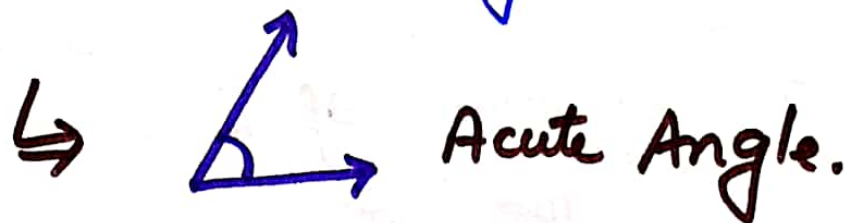
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(29) If we join a vertical line segment and a horizontal line segment, they form a 90° (right angle), so they are perpendicular to each other.

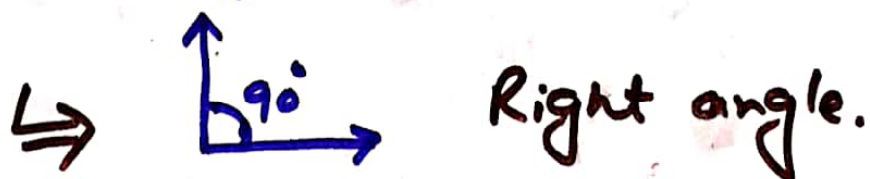
(30) The angle greater than 90° and smaller than 180° is called **Obtuse Angle**.



(31) An angle smaller than 90° is called **Acute Angle**.



(32) An angle equal to 90° is called **Right Angle**.



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(8) CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

- (33) The standard unit for measuring angles is **one degree**. (written as 1°).
- (34) A circle cut in 4 equal parts, Each part has **90°** .
- (35) A circle has **360°** .
- (36) The straight line along the straight edge of protractor is called the **base line**.
- (37) Upper scale of protractor reads the measure of angle from **left to right**.
- (38) The lower scale of protractor reads the measure of ~~the~~ an angle from **right to left**.
- (39) A perpendicular line always makes a **right angle** or **90°** angle with the given line:

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(9)

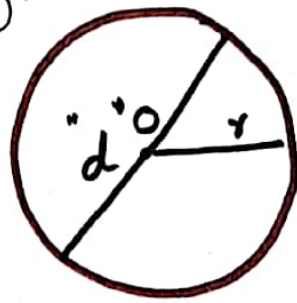
CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

- (40) A closed curve in a plane is called a circle.
- (41) All points of a circle are at equal distance from a fixed point "O". This point "O" is called Centre of the Circle.
- (42) The shortest distance from center to any other point on the circle is called radius of circle.
- (43) A line segment that has both of its endpoints on the boundary of the circle and passes through the center is called Diameter.
- (44) The measure of a circular path is called the Circumference of circle.
- (45) The distance around a circle is called Circumference of circle.

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(10) CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

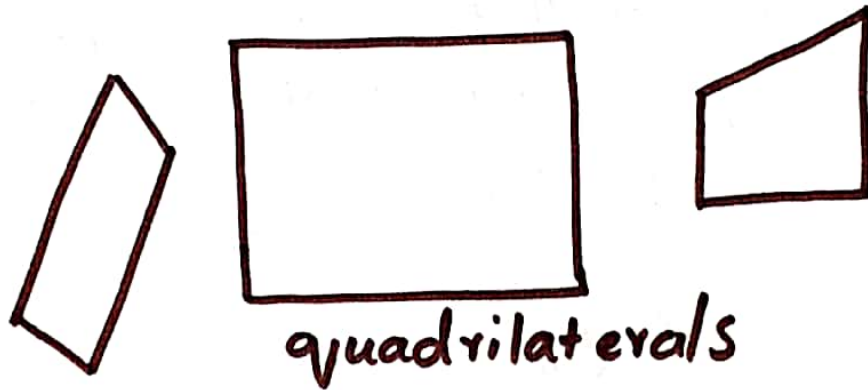
O = Centre of the circle
 d = diameter of the circle.



r = radius of circle

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d &= 2r \\ \text{or } d &= r + r = 2r. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(46) closed shapes having four sides are called **quadrilaterals**.



(47) An angle whose measure is 180° is called a **Straight Angle**.

(48) The arms of a straight angle are extended in **opposite** directions.

(49) An angle with measure 360° is known as **Complete Angle**.

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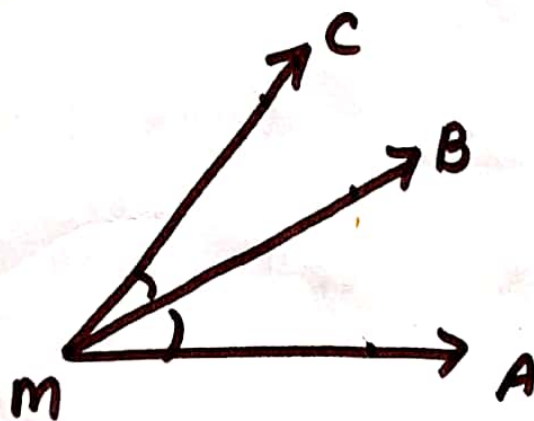
(11) CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(50) An angle whose measure is greater than 180° but less than 360° is called **reflex angle**.

(51) A complete rotation is divided into **360** equal parts. Each part is called a **degree**.

(52) The half of a circle (i.e. 180°) is called a **Semi-circle**.

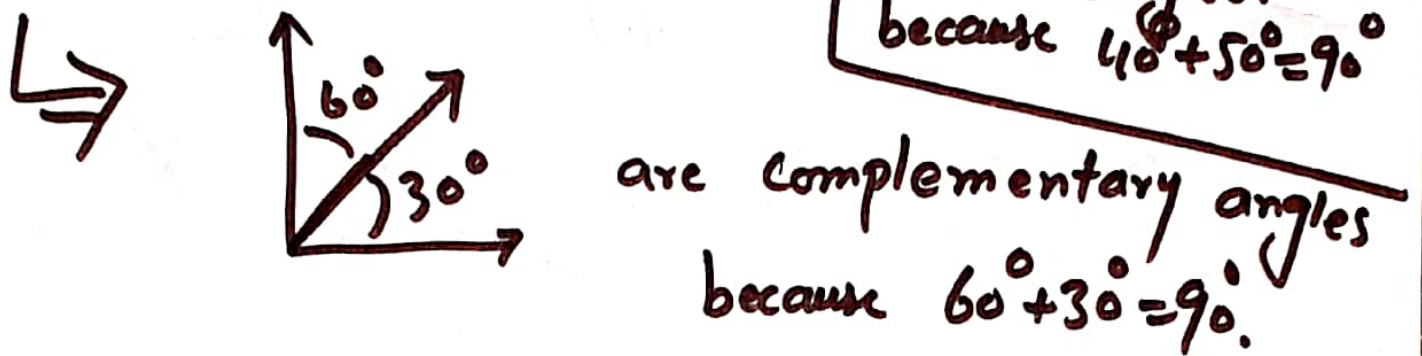
(53) Two angles, on opposite sides of a common arm and having a common vertex are called **Adjacent Angles**.



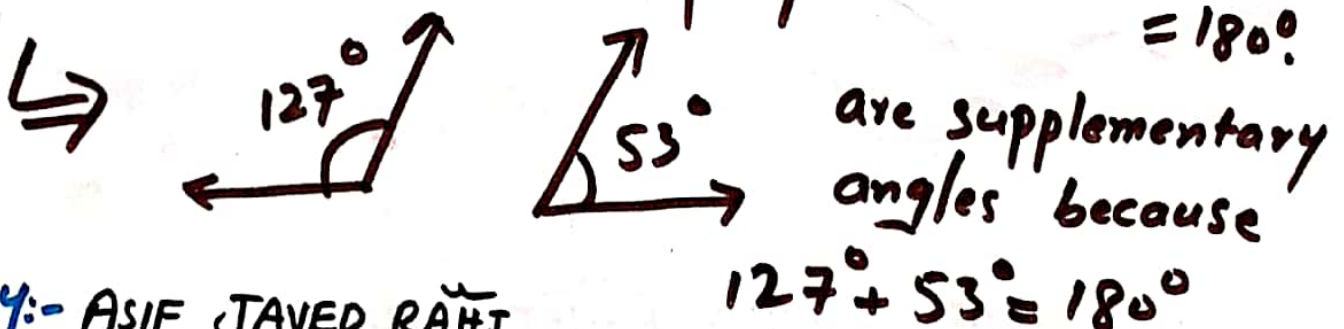
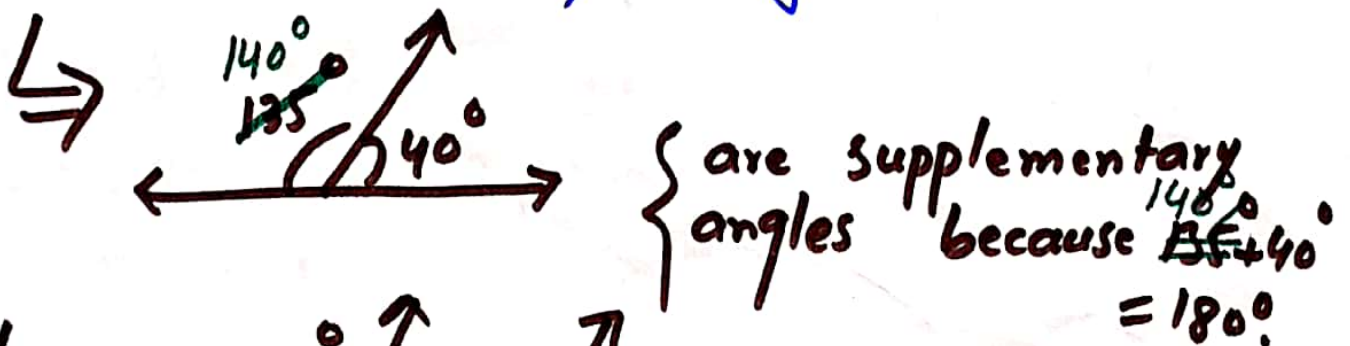
\angle AMB and \angle BMC are adjacent angles

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(54) Two angles, the sum of whose measure is 90° are called **Complementary angles**.



(55) Two angles, the sum of whose measure is 180° are called **Supplementary angles**.



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(13) CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

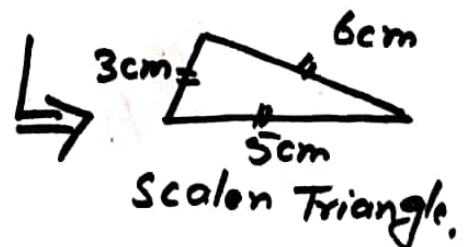
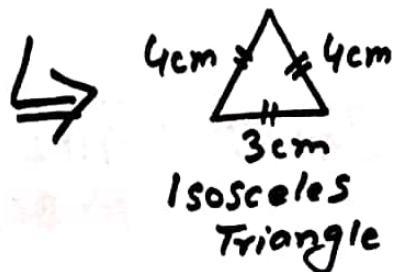
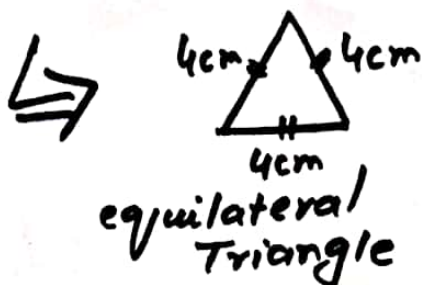
(56) It is not essential for Supplementary angles to be **Adjacent**.

(57) A **Triangle** is a geometrical figure formed by three line segments having common end points when taken in pairs.

(58) A triangle is said to be an **equilateral** if all of its three sides are equal in lengths.

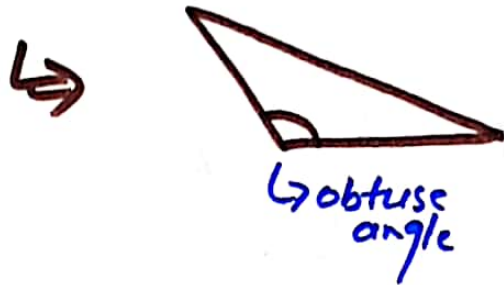
(59) A triangle having two sides equal in length is called **Isosceles Triangle**.

(60) A triangle having all of its three sides unequal in length is called **Scalene Triangle**.

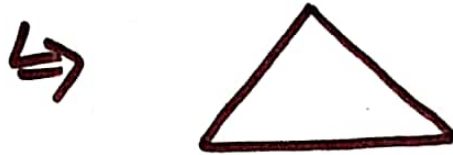


(14) CT, PST, PET, DM, ...

(61) A triangle in which one angle is greater than 90° and less than 180° is called obtuse triangle.



(62) Triangle having no angle greater than or equal to 90° is called Acute triangle.



(63) Triangle having one angle equal to 90° is called Right triangle.

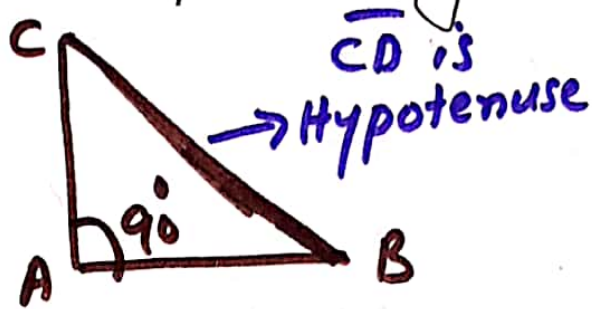


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(15)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

(64) In a right angled triangle, the side facing right angle is called **Hypotenuse** of a triangle.



(65) A closed four sided plane figure is called **Quadrilaterals**.

(66) The elements of a quadrilateral are its four sides and **four angles**.

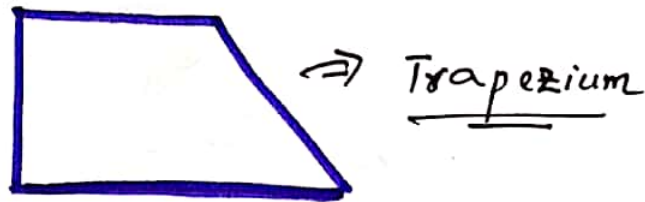
(67) A line segment in a quadrilateral joining two non-adjacent vertices ~~are~~ is called **diagonal** of a quadrilateral.

(68) A quadrilateral in which
↳ All sides are equal.
↳ opposite sides are parallel.
↳ opposite angles are equal.
is called **Rhombus**.

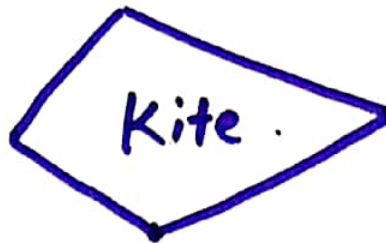


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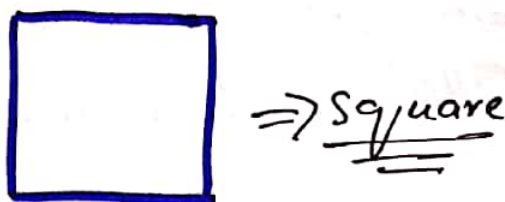
(69) A quadrilateral in which two sides are parallel and two sides are non-parallel is called Trapezium.



(70) A quadrilateral which has
 \Leftrightarrow Two pairs of equal adjacent sides.
 \Leftrightarrow Two opposite angles equal
is called Kite quadrilateral.



(71) A type of quadrilateral whose all sides are equal and all angles are right angles (i.e. 90°) is called Square.

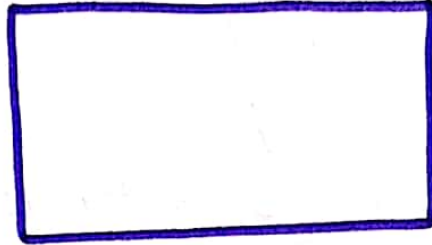


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(17)

CT, PST, PET, DMs----

(72) Type of quadrilateral in which opposite sides are equal and all angles are 90° is called Rectangle.



↳ Rectangle

(73) A geometrical figure that has the same starting and end point is called closed figure.

(74) A geometrical figure that has different starting and end point is called open figure.

(75) The boundary and interior of any closed figure together make up its region.

(76) The amount of surface covered by a figure is called its Area.

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- (77) length \times breadth = Area.
- (78) Units of area is m^2 , or cm^2 .
- (79) The total distance all around the geometrical figure is called perimeter.
- (80) The unit of perimeter is cm or m.
- (81) Perimeter of square = $4 \times$ length of one side.
- (82) Perimeter of rectangle = $2 (\text{length} + \text{breadth})$.
- (83) The numerical figures obtained from any field of study are known as data.



PST (Level 4th, 5th)
Completed 😊

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Section # 03

Social Studies

①

"Social Studies"

Chapter → 1

BY

(A to Z)

(NTS) (FTS) CT, PST, PET, DM, ...

{ نقشے کی مہارتیں - گلوب -
خطوط طول بلد اور عرض بلد - }

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Mphil physics
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(1) Globe is a small model or sample of the **Earth**.

(2) Equator is an imaginary **line** which divides the earth into two equal parts.

(3) **Map** is drawn on a paper while **Globe** is model of the earth.

(4) Index in a **map** is given for identification of different symbols.

(5) **Title** is the important part of a map.

(6) 0° Longitudes is known as **prime Meridian**.

(7) Longitudes are divided into **360 Degrees**.

(8) International Dateline is located at 180° Longitude.

(9) Imaginary lines drawn from North to South on a globe are called **Longitudes**.

(10) Imaginary lines drawn from East to west on globe are called **Latitudes**.

(11) Latitudes are divided into **180 Degrees**.

(2)

- (12) **Equator** is located at 0° Latitudes.
- (13) **Equator** is an imaginary **line** which divides the earth into two equal parts.
- (14) International Dateline is located at 180° **Longitudes**.
- (15) All over the world, the fixation of time is done with respect to 0° **Longitudes** which passes through **Greenwich** a place in **UK**.
- (16) **GMT** stands for **Greenwich mean time**.
- (17) Pakistan is located in **East** from Greenwich.
- (18) A continent is surrounded from **Three** sides by ocean.
- (19) The continent of **Asia** is the biggest continent of the world.
- (20) The whole planet Earth is divided into **Seven Continent** and **Five oceans**.
- (21) **pacific** ocean is the biggest ocean of the world.

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(3)

- (22) Magnetic Compass is used to identify **Cardinal Directions**.
- (23) Cardinal Directions are **four**.
- (24) There are two types of directions i.e.
1) **Cardinal** and 2) **Intermediate**.
- (24) Cardinal directions are **North, South, East and West**.
- (25) Intermediate Directions are **eight**.
- (26) Intermediate Directions are **North, South, East, West and North East, North West, South East, South West**.
- (27) The scale in a map identifies distance between two **places**.
- (28) Pakistan is located in the western part of **South Asia**.
- (29) The standard time of Pakistan is five hours ahead of **Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)**.
- (30) Pakistan is surrounded by Land on three sides **East, West and North**.

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{ ~~MPhil~~ **physics, CT, BEd.** }

(4)

- (31) India is located on the **East** side of Pakistan.
- (32) Border between India and Pakistan is **1610 Km** or **1000 miles**.
- (33) China lies to the **North** of Pakistan.
- (34) The Karakoram Highway links Pakistan and **China**.
- (35) The border between Pakistan and China is **585 Km**.
- (36) Afghanistan is located on the **North-western** border of Pakistan.
- (37) With Afghanistan, Pakistan has **2252 Km** boundary.
- (38) Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is known as **Durand Line**.
- (39) Iran lies to the **South-west** of Pakistan.
- (40) Wakhan, a narrow strip of Afghanistan, separates Pakistan from **Tajikistan**.

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{ **MSc** }

(5)

(41) Gawadar port is situated in **Balochistan** province of Pakistan.

(42) Gawadar port was transferred to Pakistan on 8 September, 1958 from **Oman**.

(43) Pak-Iran border has a length of **805 km** or **500 miles**.



(Chapter # 01) ⇒ complete.

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MSC

(atoz)

"Social Study"

Chap # 2 (1)

class 4th, 5th

TS, NTS, ETEA

PST, CT, DM, PET-----

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PST GPS Kotka M. Ali Khan

Related To Chap # 1:-

Some new MCQ's:-

- ① Longitude and Latitude are **imaginary** lines drawn on maps/globe to locate places on the Earth.
- ② Latitude is distance north or south of the **equator**.
- ③ **equator** is an imaginary circle around the earth halfway between the North pole and the South pole.
- ④ Longitude is ~~the~~ distance east or west of the prime **meridian**.
- ⑤ prime meridian is an imaginary line running from north to south through **Greenwich England**.
- ⑥ Longitude is measured in degrees east or **west** of prime meridian.

2

⑦ The book of maps is called Atlas.

Related to chap #3 class 4th:-

⑧ Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born in 571 A.D.

⑨ Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born at Makkah.

⑩ The Arab used to send their children to Rural areas in a very early age for natural environment.

⑪ For Four years prophet (PBUH) was nurtured by Bibi Haleema.

⑫ At age Six, the mother of prophet (PBUH) Bibi Amina died.

⑬ The grandfather Hazrat Abdul Muttalib died when prophet (PBUH) reached eight years.

⑭ prophet (PBUH) was brought up by his Uncle Abua Talib when his grandfather died.

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CT, PST, PET, DM-----

③

⑮ Prophet (PBUH) belonged to the **Banu Hashim** clan of Quraish.

⑯ The Arab called Him (PBUH) **Sadiq** and **Amin**.

⑰ Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) went to Syria with Abu-Talib at the age of **15** years.

⑱ At the age of **25** He (PBUH) married Hazrat Khadeejah (40 years).

⑲ At the age of **40** years, Angel Gibraeel (AS) came with the message of Allah.

^{oy} ⑳ At ~~the~~ the age of **40** years The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was bestowed with the prophethood by Allah.

㉑ For **Three** years prophet (PBUH) secretly preached the true faith.

㉒ What was the important event in the month of 12th Nabvi? **Hijrah Madina**.

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④

CT, PST, PETM, DM - - - - -

②3) who did accompany the Holy prophet(s) in the migration to Madina?

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A).

②4) prophet (PBUH) entered to Makkah reciting **Surah Al-Fateh.**

②5) prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj in 10th Hijri.

②6) The Holy prophet (PBUH) addressed last sermon called Hajjatul-widah in **632 AD.**

②7) After 14 days of illness prophet (PBUH) died in 11th Hijri at the age of 63.

Related to 2nd chap # class 5th :-

②8) "where Geographical, social and cultural conditions are similar" is called **Region.**

②9) **physical** region can be defined as a region having same weather, climate, rainfall, earth surface etc.

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5

CT, PST, PET, DM -----

30 Physical features of Pakistan are **very different** from place to place.

31 North and Northern western regions of Pakistan are considered of **mountain** ranges.

32 Hindu Kush Mountain originates from **Pamir** plateau.

33 The Pothohar plateau is a plateau in north - eastern part of **Punjab**.

34 Pothohar plateau borders the western parts of Azad Kashmir and the southern parts of **K.P.**

35 Baluchistan plateau extends in the west : Suleman and **Kirthar** mountains.

To. be. continued -----

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PST Gps Kotka M. Ali Khan }

(A to Z) ⑥ Social Study

chap # 2
part - II

FTS-NTS-ETEA

class 4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

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PST GPS Kotka M. Ali Khan

Related to chap # 2 (I) class 4th:-

- ③⑥ The ^{real} Name of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was ~~Ab~~ **Abdullah**.
- ③⑦ The ^(لقب) title of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was **Siddique**.
- ③⑧ The first person to accept Islam in male was **Abu Bakr (R.A)**.
- ③⑨ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was born in **572 AD**.
- ④⑩ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was born at **Makkah**
- ④⑪ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) belonged to **Banu Teem** Tribe of Quresh.
- ④⑫ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) ~~spent~~ Spent **Three** day in Ghar-e-Soar with Holy prophet (P.B.U.H)

(7) CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

(43) **Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)** first testified the Miraj of the Holy prophet (PBUH).

(44) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) punished the false claimants of **prophethood**.

(45) **Musailma Kazab** was one of the false claimants.

(46) The Duration of the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was **Two years, 3 months and 1 day**.

(47) which daughter of the Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was married to the Holy prophet (PBUH)?
Hazrat Ayesha (R.A).

(48) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) died in **13 Hijri, 634 AD**.

(49) The age of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) at the time of his death was **63 years**.

(50) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was buried near the **Holy prophet (PBUH)**.

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MAR PHYSICS .CT.D. 1

8

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

- (51) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was laid to rest near The Holy prophet's (PBUH) grave.
- (52) Hazrat Umar (R.A) was born in **583 A.D**
- (53) Hazrat Umar (R.A) was born at **Makkah**.
- (54) Hazrat Umar (R.A) belonged to **Banu Addi** tribe of Quresh.
- (55) The most popular epithet (لقب) of Hazrat Umar (R.A) was **Farooq-e-Azam**.
- (56) Hazrat Umar (R.A) embraced Islam at the age of **33 years**.
- (57) what was the name of Hazrat Umar's (R.A) sister who had already embraced Islam?
Hazrat Fatima (R.A)
- (58) **Saad bin Zaid** was the brother in law of Hazrat Umar (R.A) who had already embraced Islam.
- (59) **Archery** (تیراندازی) is one of the main traits of the Hazrat Umar's (R.A) character.
- (60) Hazrat Umar (R.A) was gifted with the title **Farooq** by prophet (PBUH).

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9) CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

~~Reset~~

(61) When Hazrat Umar (R.A) embracing Islam, The Holy prophet (PBUH) openly went to The House of Allah to observe prayers with other muslims.

(62) Hazrat Umar (R.A) added **Two more Takbeers** into Azan.

(63) Hazrat Umar (R.A) was The first to assume The epithet of **Amir-ul-Momineen**.

(62) After The embracing of Islam of Hazrat Umar (R.A), The muslims prayed openly.

(63) Hazrat Umar (R.A) assume The Caliphate in **13 A.H.**

(64) Hazrat Umar (R.A) was martyred in **23 A.H.**

(65) **Abu Iolu Feroz** murdered Hazrat Umar (R.A).

(66) Hazrat Umar (R.A) was buried **Near Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) shrine.**

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(10)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(67) The total span of Hazrat Umar's (R.A) Caliphate was **10½ years**.

(68) when Hazrat Umar (R.A) martyred, His age was **63 years**.

(69) Farooq means **Distinguisher**.

(70) **Hazrat Umar (R.A)** established Islamic calendar.

(71) In **Hazrat Umar (R.A)** Khilafat, Iraq came under the **Muslim Dynasty**.

(72) **Hazrat Umar (R.A)** established the department of Education, Jail and police.

(73) The system of the Census (سكسور) of the Muslim state was made in the reign of **Hazrat Umar (R.A)**.

(74) **Hazrat Umar (R.A)** conquered Egypt, Syria and Iran.

333

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(11) CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(75) Hazrat Usman (R.A) was born in **573 AD.**

(76) Hazrat Usman (R.A) was born at **Makkah.**

(77) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) advised Hazrat Usman (R.A) to accept Islam.

(78) Hazrat Usman (R.A) had the longest tenure as caliph among Khufa-e-Rashideen.

(79) Hazrat Usman (R.A) embraced Islam at the age of **34.**

(80) Hazrat Usman (R.A) belonged to **Banu Umayyah** tribe of Quraish.

(81) Hazrat Usman (R.A) was called Ghani owing to his **wealth.**

(82) Hazrat Usman (R.A) was murdered in **36 AH.**

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(12)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

(83) Kinana Bin Bashir attacked first of all to kill Hazrat Usman (R.A).

(84) Hazrat Usman (R.A) was martyred on 18 Zilhaj, 36 AH.

(85) Hazrat Usman (R.A) married Ruqayyah (R.A) and Hazrat Ummay Kalsoom (R.A) one after the other (The daughters of ~~the~~ Prophet (PBUH)) > That is why he was titled as Zunnurain.

(86) Zunnurain means Having Two Lights.

(87) Hazrat Usman (R.A) bought and spared for public the sweet water well in Madina.

(88) Hazrat Usman (R.A) expanded Masjid-e-Nabvi, in 29th Hijrah.

(89) The Surname of Hazrat Usman (R.A) was Abu Amar.

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(13)

CT, IST, PET, DM, -----

(ہجرت کی)

(90) Hazrat Usman (R.A) migrated **Two** times for the sake of Islam.

(91) The age of Hazrat Usman (R.A) was **78 years** at the time of Martyrdom.

(92) The duration of Hazrat Usman (R.A) caliphate was **12 years**.

(93) Hazrat Usman (R.A) was buried in **Madina** in the graveyard of **Jannat ul - Baqi**.

(94) Hazrat Ali (R.A) was born in **598AD**.

(95) Hazrat Ali (R.A) was born in **Makkah**.

(96) The father name of Hazrat Ali ^(R.A) was **Abu Talib**.

(97) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) said, "Hazrat Ali (R.A) is the gate of **Knowledge**".

(98) Hazrat Ali (R.A) married to **Hazrat Fatima (R.A)** at the age of **24 years**.

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(14)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(99) The mother of Hazrat Ali (R.A) **Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (R.A)** gave him the name " **Haider** "

(100) Hazrat Imam Hassan (R.A) and Hazrat Imam Hussain (R.A) are the sons of **Hazrat Ali (R.A)**.

(101) The Surname of Hazrat Ali (R.A) was **Abu Turab**.

(102) The title of Hazrat Ali (R.A) is **Haider-e-Karrar**.

(103) Hazrat Ali (R.A) was martyred in ~~Mufa~~, at 21 Ramazan, 40AH.

(104) The murderer of Hazrat Ali (R.A) was **Ibn e Muljim**.

(105) Hazrat Ali (R.A) Shrine is in **Najf**.

(106) Hazrat Ali (R.A) embraced Islam, when he was **10 years** years old.

(107) Hazrat Ali (R.A) did not participate in the battle of **Tabook**.

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15

(108) Hazrat Ali (R.A) died at the age of **63** years.



Related to chap #2 class 5th :-

(109) At south of Pakistan there lies 10461km Coastal line along the **Arabian** sea.

(108) port Qasim is located in **Karachi**.

(109) Deserts of Pakistan ~~are~~ include **Thal (punjab), Cholistan (punjab), and Thar in Sindh.**

(110) Kok-e-Sufaid in in **Kurram** Agency.

(111) River Nile is in **Egypt**.



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(a to z) ^① " Social Study " chap # 3

FTS, NTS, ETEA

4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

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Lakki Marwat

Related to chap # 2 (ii), class 4th:-

- ① The study of past events, particularly in human affairs is called **History**.
- ② Syed Ahmad Shakeed was born in Bareilly in **1786**.
- ③ Syed Ahmad Shakeed declared Jihad against **Sikh**. (شیخین)
- ④ Syed Ahmad Shakeed defeated Sikh in **Utmazai, Sawabi, Zaid**.
- ⑤ Syed Ahmad Shakeed fought his last battle against Sikhs at **Balakot**.

B

② CT > PST, PET, DM,-----

⑥ Syed Amrad Shaheed embraced
Shahadat at **Balاکot**.

⑦ Syed Ahmad Shaheed embraced Shahadat
on **6th May, 1831**.

⑧ Shah Abdul Aziz - was the former
teacher of **Syed Ahmad Shaheed**.

⑨ Punjab was under the Sikh ruler
Ranjeet Singh.

⑩ By 1836, Sikh rule was established
in D.I. Khan, Bannu, Kohat and
Peshawar

⑪ Sikh empire existed from 1799 to
1849.

⑫ Ranjit Singh ruled from 1801 to **1839**.

⑬ In **1849** British defeated Sikhs
and established its rule in punjab.

⑭ Sikhs occupied **Hazara** in 1819.

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③ CT, PST, DM, PET -----

- ⑮ The war of independence was fought by Indian Muslims Against British in **1857**.
- ⑯ Till **1901** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (old N.W.F.P) was a part of The Punjab Province.
- ⑰ From 1901 till **1935** Act KP (N.W.F.P) or Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was administered through Commissioner System.
- ⑱ First world war was started in **1914** and ended in **1918**.
- ⑲ Khilafat Movement started in **1919**.
- ⑳ Hijrat movement started in **1920** was a part of Khilafat Movement.
- ㉑ Abdul Ghafar Khan (Bacha Khan) belonged to **Uthmazai (Charsada)**.

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④

CT, PST, PET, DM.-----

②② The civil disobedience movement in NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) started in **April 1930**.

②③ The civil disobedience movement started by **Congress and Khudai Khidmatgar**.

②④ Qissa Khwani Bazar massacre of **23rd April** was a reaction to civil disobedience movement by British.

②⑤ The NWFP (KP) referendum 1947 favored accession to **Pakistan**.

②⑥ **Khudai Khidmatgar** boycot the referendum of 1947.

②⑦ In **December, 1979** Soviet Union forces entered Afghanistan.

②⑧ In **1996** Taliban established government in **Afghanistan**.

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5) CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

29) USA attacked on Afghanistan in 2001.

30) In 1979 ^{ہجرت} Afghan refugees ^(ہجرت) started migration to KP (NWFP).

Related to chap # 2⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾, class 5th :- ^{بہتر وابستگی} (Interdependent)

31) Humans are dependent directly on **environment** for his basic needs.

32) ^(پہاڑی علاقے) Hilly areas are dependent for industrial goods and other needs over **plain** areas.

33) ^(سرخ مرتع) Plateau is full of ^(حیرات) **Minerals**.

34) ^(شہری) Urban areas are dependent over ^(دیہی) **rural** areas for fruits, vegetables and other agricultural productions.

35) Developed areas or industrial zones are dependent for **raw** ^(خام) materials and other agricultural goods over rural areas.

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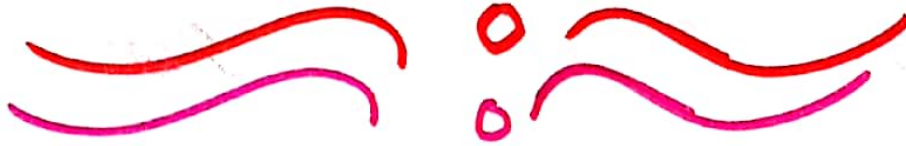
6

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

36

Development in communication further increased interdependence (تلاقی و تعلق).

~~36~~



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~~PHYSICS~~ physics, CT, BED.
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Lakki Marwat

(atot)^① "Social Study" chap# 4

FTS, NTS, ETEA.

4th 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

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Related to chap#2 (iii), class 4th:-

- ① In KP (Khyber pakhtunkhwa), Industrial zones are established in Hayat Abad, Hatar, Hari pur and Gadun Amazai.
- ② Islamia College was established in 1913 by sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan.
- ③ Hayat Abad Medical Complex is located in Peshawar.
- ④ Khyber medical college ~~was~~ is located in Peshawar.
- ⑤ Ayub medical complex is located in Abot Abad.
- ⑥ In Afghan refugees started migration to NWFP (Khyber pakhtunkhwa).

2

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - -

- ⑦ In **2001** Afghan ~~refugee~~ ^{many Afghan} refugees left Pakistan for Afghanistan.

Related to chap[#] 2 (iv) class 4th:-

- ⑧ Khushal Khan Khattak was born in **1613** at Shahbaz Khan house, in **AKORA KHATTAK**.
- ⑨ Khushal Khan Khattak ~~is~~ is known as the man of sword and **pen**
(کاتبِ سیف و قلم)
- ⑩ The famous books of Khushal Khan Khattak include **Dastarnama, Baznama, Tibnama and Dewan-e-Khushal**.
- ⑪ Khushal Khan Khattak died in **1689**.
- ⑫ Allama Iqbal was greatly impressed from ~~Khattak~~ **Khushal Khan Khattak**.
- ⑬ Allama Iqbal was greatly impressed from Khushal Khan Khattak concept of **Eagle**.

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(B)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(14) Haji Sahib Turangzai real name was **Fazal Wahid**.

(15) Fazal Wahid (Haji Sahib Turangzai) born in **1885** in Turangzai Charsadda.

(16) Haji Sahib Turangzai declared Jihad against British and stationed with Mujahideen in **Mohmand** agency.

(17) Haji Sahib Turangzai ~~laid~~ ^{laid} the foundation stone of **Islamia College** in 1913.

(18) Haji Sahib Turangzai established hundreds of religious schools along **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**.

(19) Haji Sahib Turangzai died in **1937**.

(20) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan born in **1890** at Uthmazai, Charsadda.

(21) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan father name is **Behram Khan**.

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(4)

~~CT, PST, PET, DM, - - -~~

- (22) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan joined **army** but soon resigned when a British officer humiliated an Indian Soldier.
- (23) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had great admiration and attachment with Molana Mahmood ul Hassan and **Haji Sahib Turangzai.**
- (24) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a **Social worker.**
- (25) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan started Khudai Khidmatgar Tehreek in **1929.**
- (26) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Bacha Khan) died on **20 January 1988.**
- (27) Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan was born in **1863** in **Topi Swabi.**

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(5)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - -

(28) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan appointed as Tehsildar and was promoted to **Political Agent**.

(29) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum became CM of NWFP (KP) in **1937**.

(30) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan died on **4 December 1937**.

(31) Sardar Abdu Rab Nishtar ~~was~~ born in Peshawar in **1899**.

(32) In **1937** elections Sardar Abdu Rab Nishtar was elected as Independent Candidate.

(33) In **1943**, Muslim League made ~~to~~ **Sardar Abdu Rab Nishtar** ~~the~~ **↳** minister of **finance** in provincial level muslim League government.

(34) Sardar Abdu Rab Nishtar also ~~was~~ became a minister in **1946**.

(35) Sardar Abdu Rab Nishtar played important role in Pakistan movement.

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⑥

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - -

③⑥ Sardar Abdu Rab Nishtar died
December 1958.

③⑦ Molana Mufti Mahmood born in
D.I. Khan.

③⑧ Molana Mufti Mahmood born in
Jan. 1919.

③⑨ Molana Mufti Mahmood passed his
metric examination in **1933.**

④⑩ Molana Mufti Mahmood started his
political career with "Hindustan-chor-do"
movement in **1944.**

④⑪ Molana Mufti Mahmood became a
member of national Assembly in **1962.**

④⑫ In **May 1972**, Molana Mufti
Mahmood became CM of Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP).

④⑬ ~~The~~ Molana Mufti Mahmood played
a very important role in the making
of **1973** Constitution (قانون اساسی)

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7

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

44

Molana Mufti Mahmood died on
14th October 1980.

45

Muhammad Jalal Khan (Jalal Baba)
born in Abbot ~~Abad~~ in **March 1903.**

46

The Father Name of Jalal Baba
was **Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad.**

47

Muhammad Jalal (Jalal Baba) remained
president of "Anjuman-e-Islamia Hazara"
from **1930 to 1952.**

48

Muhammad Jalal (Jalal Baba) was
elected as a president of Muslim
League Hazara in **1939.**

49

In 1947 referendum (N.W.F.P
accession) Jalal Baba played an
important role to mold public opinion
in favor of **Pakistan.**

50

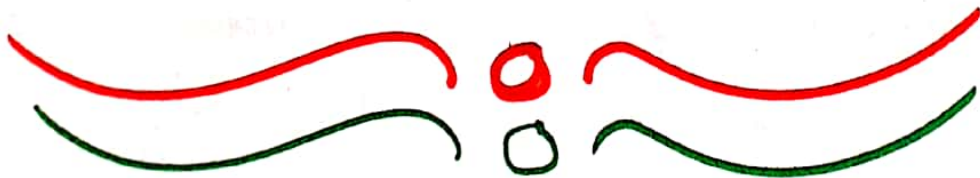
Jalal Baba died on **2 Jan, 1981.**

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8

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - -

- (51) Qazi Hussain Ahmad was born on **Jan 17, 1938** at Nowshera.
- (52) Qazi Hussain Ahmad died on **Jan 6, 2013.**
- (53) Hayat Sherpao born on **1st Feb, 1937.**
- (54) The father name of Hayat Sherpao was **Bahadur Ghulam Haider Khan.**
- (55) At the age of **34** Hayat Sherpao ~~was~~ became Governor of KP and remaine Governor from **Dec 25, 1971 to Apr 20, 1972.**
- (56) Hayat Sherpao died in a blast on **Feb 8, 1975.**



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(a to z) ① 'Social Study'

Chap# 5

class 4th, 5th

FTS, NTS, ETEA

CT, PST, PET, DM -----

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Related to Chap# 3, class 5th :-

- ① The average ~~we~~ weather conditions of a region for more than thirty years is called **Climate**. ^{مناخ}
- ② Sun shines over **equator** ^{خط استوا} vertically all over the year.
- ③ The weather is ~~not~~ ^{very} remains hot at **equator**.
- ④ weather remains cold at both poles.
- or ⑤ The weather remains cold at South pole and **North pole**.
- ⑥ The air waves from sea keeps the coastal regions' weather constantly **pleasant**.

②

CT, PST, PET, DM, ———

⑦ The more a place is above the sea level, the more it will be **Cold**.

⑧ In hilly areas mostly weather remains **Cold**.

⑨ As compare to earth, water/sea ~~becomes~~ easily becomes **hot and cold**.

⑩ Weather conditions are temporary while climate is the average sum of a region's weather for a long period of **Thirty years**.

⑪ Tropical Regions (منطقة/كُرَانَة) is located between 23.5° Latitude towards North and 23.5° Latitude towards South of the **equator**.

⑫ The weather remains hot all the year in **Tropical Regions**.

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③

CT, PST, PET, DM

⑬ Temperate Region (مناطق معتدلة / معتدلة) is located between 23.5° Latitude to 66.5° Latitude towards North and from 23.5° to 66.5° Latitude towards South from equator.

⑭ The weather in Temperate Region is cold in winter and hot in summer.

⑮ cold Regions (مناطق باردة / باردة) is located between 66.5° to 90° Latitude towards North and 66.5° to 90° Latitude towards South from equator.

⑯ The weather remains cold all the year in cold Regions.

⑰ The northern and west northern areas of Pakistan are above sea level, that's why the temperature of these areas drops up to minus Centigrade.

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4) CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

- (18) Sindh and South Punjab usually experience long period of **Summer**.
- (19) In Sindh and South Punjab the summer period is from **March to October**.
- (20) **June** is the hottest month in most parts of Pakistan.
- (21) **January** is the coldest month in Pakistan.
- (22) The Baluchistan plateau (سب و ارتفاع بلوچستان) experience a very harsh
- (23) The Coastal areas of Pakistan experience summer from March till November and winter from December till **February**.
- (24) Human activities (burning of fossils) greatly affect **Climate Condition**.

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5) CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

25) Cutting of trees and excessive Urbanization caused increased in **CO₂**.

26) Industries releases monoxide and **Chlorofluorocarbons (C.F.C)** to the environment.

27) The excessive burning of fossil fuels for power generations greatly contributed to climate change and **global warming**.

28) Human activities also caused the **Green House Effect**.

29) Green House Gases do not allow the **harmful** sun rays to go back to the space.

30) Green House Gases include **CO₂ and Carbon monoxide**.

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6

CT, PST, PET, DM, +-----

31 Green House gases are mostly released by **developed** countries due to excessive industrialization.

32 Green House Gases causing a rise in **Seas level.**

~~33~~

Related to chap #3(i) class 8 4th:-

33 Khyber pakhtunkhwa is consisted of **26** districts.

34 Hindu Kesh Mountain Range is located at **extreme North** of Khyberpakhtunkhwa.

35 Chitral is located in **Hindu Kesh** Mountain Range.

36 Lowari pass is located in **Hindu Kesh** mountain Range.

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7

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- (37) Lowari pass connects Chitral with **Southern** districts of Kp.
- (38) Himalayan Mountain Range is located at **North** east of the province.
- (39) Nanga parbat is the second highest peak of the Pakistan in Himalayas having **8126** meter height.
- (40) The Karakoram mountain range is situated at **North** of the province.
- (41) K-2 in Karakoram range is the highest mountain in Pakistan and **2nd** highest in the world.
- (42) Koh-e-Hindu Raj range is extended to **Dir and Swat areas.**

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8

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(43) The narrow strips between two mountains are called **pass or darra.**

(44) **Khyber** pass is in the mountain range of Koh-e-Sufaid which is extended from Landi Kotal to Afghanistan.

(45) Koh-e-Suleman range is located at South **west** of the province.

(46) Taht-e-Suleman is the highest peak of **Koh-e-Suleman** mountains range.

(47) Southern plains (جنوبی میدان) include **Kohat, Karak, Bamu, Lakki Marwat,** and **D.I. Khan.**

(48) Central plains (مرکزی میدان) include **Peshawar, Mardan, Swabi,** ~~Nushera~~ and **Charsadda.**
Nowshera

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9

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

49 We divide the plains of KP into ^(جانب) three parts **Northern plains, Central plains and Southern plains**.

50 The rivers of KP, ~~are~~ divided into **Three parts, i.e. (Northern river, Central rivers and Southern rivers)**

51 The northern rivers of KP include: river Chitral, panjkora, Swat, Sind and river Kunkar.

52 The Central rivers of the province (KP) include: River Kabul and River Bara.

53 The Southern rivers of KP include: Gomal river and river Kuram.

54 River Bara starts in Mountains of Theeraf ^(تیراف) (Khyber Agency) ^(خیبر ایجنسی) and meets Kabul river near Noshehra.

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55) ~~Kuram~~ Kabul River starts from Kabul and meets Indus river (کابل ندي) near **Khair Abad**.

56) Kuram River starts in Afghanistan and meets **Indus River** after going through **Bannu**. → (and Lakkhi Marwat).

57) Lake ^{شندور} Shandoor and ^{قوہوہ} Qomboh is located in **Chitral**.

58) Lake ^{ماہوداند} Mahoodand and ^{دارال} Daral is located in **Swat**.

59) Lake Saif-ul-Malak, Dodi-pat-Sar and Lulu-pat-Sar are located in **Kaghan (Mansehra)** (کاشغر، مینسہرا).

chap # 3 (ii) class 4th :-

6) The people living permanently in an area/country are called **population** of that area/country.

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11

BT, PST, PET, DM,-----

61 Pakistan is **6th** most populated ~~cont~~ country.

62 Fresh Census (سرگنشناری) must be conducted after every **Ten** years as per **1973** constitution. (اٲن)

63 The smallest province of Pakistan (By area) is **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**.

64 On the basis of population **Khyber - Pakhtunkhwa** is the 3rd biggest province of Pakistan.

65 According to **1998** census, the total population of KP is **17.90 million** (which is 13% of the total population of Pakistan).

66 Most populated area of KP include; Peshawar valley, Charsadda, Nowshera, and **Swabi**..

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12

(درمیانی گنجان آباد علاقے)

(67) Medium level populated districts of Kp include ; Swat , lower Dir , Abbot Abad , Haripur , Mansehra , Bannu and Mala Kand.

(68) Least populated districts of Kp include; Chitral , upper Dir , Shangla , Kohistan , Karak , Lakki Marwat , D.I Khan , Battagram , Tank and Buner.

(69) when the birth rate exceeds the death rate; the population of a country increases.

(70) Urbanization in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa drastically increased.

Chap # 3 (iii) , class 4th :-

(71) Tarbela dam is world largest earth filled dam and also largest dam of Pakistan.

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MPhil PHYSICS, CT, BED.

(13)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(72) A dam is used as water reservoir for irrigation and **power/ electricity** production purposes.

(73) Forests are mostly in **mountain** areas.
Related to chap#3 (iv) class 4th :-

(74) Regions closed to the equator remain **hot**.

(75) Areas near to sea always have a **balanced** (معتدل) weather.

(76) wind van (بادگشا) is used to know the **direction** of wind.

(77) Barrometer is used to measure **air pressure**. (ہوا کا دباؤ)

(78) Rain Guage (بارش کے پیمائش کا آلہ) is used to measure the **quantity** of rain.

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(14)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ———

(79) Anemometer is used to know
The **speed** of air.

(80) Hygrometer is used for **humidity** ^(رطوبت)
level in air. ^(ہوا میں رطوبت کی مقدار کو ناپتا ہے)

(81) Hilly areas ^(پہاڑی علاقے) remains cold
as compared to **plain** areas ^(میدانی علاقے)



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Lakki Marwat



(atoz) ① "Social Study" chap# 6
4th, 5th

FTS, NTS, ETEA

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

By:- ASIF JAVED RAHIZ
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PST GPS Kotka M. Alikhan
Lakki Marwat

Related to chap# 3 (v), class 4th :-

- ① A **natural Hazard** means a natural phenomenon (ocean, floods, earthquake, glacier etc) which can at any time cause disaster to human beings.
- ② **Natural disaster** means ~~that~~ when people are effected by a natural ~~calamity~~ calamity.
- ③ The **8th Oct, 2005** earthquake killed more than 87000 people in the northern areas of Pakistan.

②

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

④ ^{سوناچی} Tsunami is caused by earthquakes in the oceans.

Chap # 04 (i), class 4th :-

⑤ A ^{ریاست} state has **Four** ^{عناصر} elements.

⑥ State elements include ; **territory** ^{علاقہ} population , ^{اقتدارِ اعلیٰ} Sovereignty and government.

⑦ Government is the **agent** of State.

⑧ Government run the affairs of the state.

⑨ Government has **Three** pillars.

⑩ Government makes ^{قانون سازی} legislations for the smooth running of a State.

⑪ ^{قلمس قانون ساز / فقہان} Legislature , ^{حکومت} Executive and ^{عدلیہ} Judiciary are the **Three** pillars of Government.

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③

CT, PST, PET, DM,

⑫ Kp Assembly has 124 MPAs.

⑬ Chief Minister is the Head of provincial government.

⑭ MPA stands for Member of provincial Assembly.

⑮ chief secretary is the head of all government offices and employees.

⑯ Local government Act was passed by KP Assembly on 31st october, 2013.

⑰ chap 4 (ii) class 4th :-

⑰ Any person in a state who is entitled to rights and duties is called a/an ^{سیٹی} citizen of state.

⑱ A pakistani citizen is entitled to a number of basic rights.

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(4)

CT, PST, PET, DMs - ~~~

(19) Citizens are responsible to perform a number of duties.

(20) A right is a claim.

Extra

(21) An inhabitant of a particular town or city or country is called **citizen**

(22) **citizenship** ^{شہریت} means being a member of community and a country.

(23) A set of instructions and guidelines to help society are known as **Rules**.

Chap #4 :- History :- class 5th :-

(24) ^{عیسوی کیلنڈر} The Christian calendar is most common calendar today, started with the birth year of prophet **Essa (A.S) / christ (AS)**.

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5

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

- (25) The period before Hazrat Essa (A.S) birth has been symbolized in this calendar as: BC (Before Christ).
- (26) The Christian calendar is also known as Solar calendar. (شمسی کیلنڈر).
- (27) Earth completes its rotation in 365.5 or $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days and Christian calendar is based on this rotation.
- (28) The Hijri calendar started with prophet (B.P.U.H) migration (ہجرت) to Madena.
- (29) 2nd caliph (خلیفہ) Hazrat Umar (R.A) launched Hijri calendar after 17 years of hijra.
- (30) Islamic calendar (Hijri calendar) is also called lunar calendar. (قمری کیلنڈر).

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6

CT, PST, PET, DM: - - -

31 A month in Islamic calendar
Sometimes is of 29 and sometimes 30
days.

32 A Decade ^(دہائیہ) has 10 years.

33 A Century ^(سویں) has 100 years.

chap 4 (ii) class 5th :-

34 The war of independence 1857
was directed against British Rule
in India.

35 The war of independence 1857 was
started as a reaction against the
used of greased cartridges. (جڑی والے کارتوس)

36 British defeated Muslims and established
direct British control over India.

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(7)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

(37) All India Muslim League was founded at Dhakka in 1906.

(38) Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League in 1913.

(قراردادِ لاہور)

(39) Lahore resolution was presented on 23 March, 1940 at All India Muslim League (AIML) annual session Minto park Lahore.

(تقسیم کا منصوبہ)

(40) The partition plan was announced on 3rd June, 1947.

(عام انتخابات)

(41) The first general elections were held in 1970.

(42) On 5th July, 1977 General Zia ul Haq declared Martial law.

(43) General Zia ul Haq died in a plane crash in August 1988.

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8

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

(44) Pakistan became first Muslim country to conduct nuclear test successfully on 28th May, 1998.

(45) General Pervez Musharraf took over power on 12th October, 1999.

(46) General elections were held on February 2008.

(47) An event in one corner of the world affects other parts of the world in a very short time.

(48) The 11th September 2001 incident changed the whole world.



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(a to z) ^① " Social Study " Chap# 7

FTS, NTS, ETEA

4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

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Related to chap# 5(i) class 4th:-

① opportunity cost means to choose among two things according to your requirement.

② Economic choice means to buy/choose affordable things among many things.

③ Economic Decisions means to decide in advance that what will you buy keeping in view your budget and priority needs.

④ chap 5 (ii) class 4th :-

④ All those things which we are used for living are called goods.

②

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑤

Services means different professionals (Doctor, Teacher, Driver etc) provides their expertise.

⑥

Pen, book, chair, photostate machine etc are **goods**.

⑦

Government has set up a number of departments to provide free services to citizens of **Baluchistan**.

chap 6 (i) class 4th :-

⑧ Religion of islam is the most important ingredient of ^(پاکستانی ثقافت) **pakistani culture**.

chap 6 (iii) class 4th :-

⑨ United Nations was established in **1945**.

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③

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑩ UN Security Council is responsible for disputes resolution.

chap 6 (iv) class 4th :-

⑪ Telephone was invented by Graham Bell.

⑫ Fax is the updated version of telephone for written message communications.

⑬ Mobile phone is the latest version of Traditional Telephone.

⑭ Radio is the most important source of communication.

⑮ Computer is a best and latest source of communication.

⑯ Email is the written message send through computer (Internet).



Class 4th Social Study Completed

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④

CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

Remaining Chap 4 (ii) class 5th:-

①7

Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa.

①8

Nelson Mandela was born in 1918.

①9

Nelson Mandela fought against Apartheid regime and racial discrimination in South Africa.

②0

Nelson Mandela was the leader of African National Congress.

②1

Nelson Mandela imprisoned from 1964 till February 1990 (27 years imprisonment)

②2

Nelson Mandela became the first Black president in South African electoral history in 1994.

②3

Nelson Mandela remained president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.

②4

Nelson Mandela died on 5th December 2013.

By:- ASIF JAVED RAH̃I ~~m~~ physics, CT, BED

5

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

25 Molvi Fazl-e-Haq was born on
17th October 1873.

26 Molvi Fazl-e-Haq was born in
District Barisal (Bengal).

27 Molvi Fazl-e-Haq got his education
from Kolkata University.

28 Molvi Fazl-e-Haq founder
Karshak Saramak party and became
وزیر اعلیٰ
CM (Chief Minister) of Bengal.

29 Molvi Fazl-e-Haq got the title of
Sher-e-Bengal.

30 Molvi Fazl-e-Haq became Interior
Minister (وزیر داخلہ) of Pakistan in 1955.

31 Molvi Fazl-e-Haq became Governor
General of East Pakistan (مشرقی پاکستان)
in 1956.

32 Molvi Fazl-e-Haq died in 1962.

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6

(33) (خلافت عثمانیہ) Turkish Khilafat ended after the First world war. (پہلی جنگ عظیم).

(34) First world war years, 1914 to 1919.

(35)

chap: 4 (iii), class 5th :-

(35) Second world war years, 1939 to 1945.

(36) The two world wars were fought mainly between European countries along with USA, Japan, Russia and few other non-European states.

(37) Muslim populated areas in Palestine include: Gaza Strip (غزہ کی پٹی), River Jordan's west bank (اردن کا جزیرہ کناریہ) and Golan heights. (گولان کی پہاڑیاں).

(38) Bait-ul-Muqadas (Jerusalem) was the first Qibla of Islam.

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7

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- (39) Muslims, Christians and Jews trace their religions and prophets from **Jerusalem**.
- (40) England through Balfour Declaration committed for a Jews state in **Arabian peninsula**.
- (41) Israel state was established in **1948** with the help of England and other European countries.
- (42) Before partition, Kashmir was under the rule of **Dogra Raja**.
- (43) Kashmir issue was presented in the UN on **1st January 1948**.
- (44) In the second world war USA dropped **two** atomic bombs over Japan.

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chap # 4 (iv) class 5th :-

- (45) Karl Marx presented the idea of **Communism**. (اشتراکیت)
- (46) Adolf Hitler and Mussolini practiced the concept of **Nazism** and **Fascism**. (نازیٹ (فاشسٹیت))
- (47) Ideologies greatly changed the shape of the world.

chap # 4 (v) class 5th :-

- (48) Marco polo was born in 1254.
- (49) Marco polo was born in the Roman city of **Venice**.
- (50) Marco polo travelled to Central Asia, India, China and Malaysia. (وسطی ایشیا)
- (51) Marco polo stay in china lasted for **17 years**.

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9

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

52

Marco polo returned to Venice
in 1295.

53

Marco polo died in 1324 in Venice.

54

Ibn Batuta was born in 1304.

55

Ibn Batuta was born in ^(مراكش) Morocco.

56

Ibn Batuta was an ~~an~~ Arab
traveller.

57

Ibn Batuta 1st travel ~~was~~
started in 1325 towards
Makkah (For Hajj).

58

Ibn Batuta started his travel
at the age of 19 years.

59

Ibn Batuta travelled for 30 years
for about 120,700 km.

60

Ibn Batuta died in 1368.

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10

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(61) Vasco Da Gama was born in 1460.

(61) Vasco Da Gama was born in Portugal (Netherlands) (city Sainze).

(62) Vasco Da Gama was The first European sailor to reach india via sea routes in

(63) Vasco Da Gama started his career in portuguese Navy in 1492.

(64) Vasco Da Gama reached india via sea routes on 20 May 1498.

(65) Neil Armstrong was born in The American state of ohio in 1930.

(66) Neil Armstrong learnt to fly aeroplane at The age of 16 years.

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mpet physics; CT BED.

(11)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

(67)

Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on Moon in ~~1930~~. 1969.



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Lakki Marwat.

① "Social Study" chap # 8

FTS, NTS, ETEA

4th, 5th

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

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LAKKI MARWAT

chap # 5 (i) class 5th :-

- ① National Assembly and Senate represents a state at **federal level**.
- ② **president** is the head of state.
- ③ prime ^(وزیر اعظم) Minister is the executive head of **Federal Government**.
- ④ Chief ^(وزیر اعلیٰ) Minister is the executive head of government at **provincial level**.
- ⑤ **Governer** is the head of province.
- ⑥ Our parliament is consisted of two houses i.e. the National Assembly and the **Senate**.
- ⑦ The members of National Assembly (NA) are elected directly.

(2)

(8) NA has total **342** Seats.

(9) General Seats in National Assembly are **272** out of which **60** seats are reserved for women and **10** for minorities.

(10) The role of opposition in the parliament is to watch closely the policies of the **party** in power.
↳ (government).

(11) Senate (upper house of parliament) consisted of **104** members.

(12) Senators are elected **indirectly** by the members of provincial Assemblies.

(انڈائیز)

(13) Executive consists of **prime Minister**, **cabinet** (کابینہ) and **Civil Service** (سرکاری ملازمین)

(14) The written rules and regulations to run the affairs of a state is called **Constitution**.

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③

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

⑮ National Assembly has the power to

↳ make laws

↳ Discussion over government policies.

↳ make and approve annual budget.

⑫ A ~~body~~ body

chap 5 (ii) class 5th :-

⑯ A body of fundamental principles according to which a state ~~is~~ ~~is~~ is acknowledged to be governed. is called **Constitution**. (قانون اساسی)

⑰ The Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on **12th April, 1973**.

⑱ The Constitution of 1973 came into force on **14th August, 1973**.

⑲ The system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state is governed is called **Constitution**.

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(4)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

(20) According to Constitution of 1973 minorities shall be made free to serve their lives according to their own religion.

(21) It is the duty of every citizen to:

↳ respect other's rights

↳ to be honest with Pakistan.

↳ to obey the laws.

Chap(6) class 5th:-

(22) Mass means people and Media means Medium. (وسائل).

(23) Radio is an old source of Communication.

(24) Radio, TV, newspapers, internet are the important sources of Communication.

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MPSU physics, CT, BED!

5

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

Chap # 7th class 5th :-

- (25) The cultures of different parts of Pakistan are **different**.
- (26) The similar components of Pakistan cultures include; language, religion and **same historical background**.
- (27) Respect for **women and elders** is the basic pillar of our culture.
- (28) ^(مسجد) Mosque is the great symbol of discipline and **organization**.
- (29) ~~and / Government~~ Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Urdu and Saraiki are some of the languages speak in **Pakistan**.
- (30) The main difference between Pakistani culture and Indian culture is **Religion**. (دین)

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MPSL physics, CT, BED

6

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

Chap # (8) class 5th :-

- (31) Civil / government servants are responsible to serve the **people** according to their allotted capacities.
- (32) Government is responsible to provide health, education and **Security**.
- (33) **International** trade is vital for Pakistan.
(برآفتاب)
- (34) **Exports** means to sell our country products to a foreign country.
(درآفتاب)
- (35) **Imports** means to buy products from a foreign country.
- (36) In ancient civilizations, humans used to exchange goods for goods (**Barter system**) instead of **Money**.
- (37) The action of buying and selling goods is called **trade**.

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7) **CT, PST, PET, DM,-----**

38) The coins and bank notes collectively called **Money/Currency**.

39) **Bank** is a place where money is deposited and can be with drawn on demand.

40) The very first coins were made and used in **Lydia (part of Turkey)**.

41) pound is the currency of **England**.

42) Euro is the currency of **European Union Nations**.

43) Franc is the currency of **France**.

44) yuan is the currency of **china**.

45) Rupiah is the currency of **India**.

46) yen is the currency of **Japan**.

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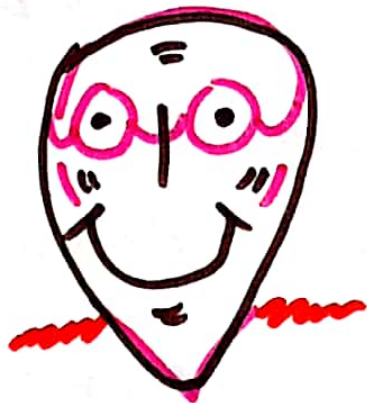
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CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(47) Saudi Royal is the currency of Saudi Arabia.

(48) Dollar is the currency of USA. (دولار)

(49) ATM is the abbreviation of Automated Teller Machine.



Social Study
 Level 4th, 5th
 Completed

According to new ~~PST~~ test pattern.

PST Level Completed

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Section # 04

ENGLISH
T

E انگریزی ENGLISH

One Liner MCQ's
+ -

Basic Concepts (Grammar)

“ ”
S ENTENCE
=

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PST KPESED

①

Sentence:— A Sentence is a combination of words that makes complete sense.

← الفاظ کا ایک مجموعہ جو پورا مطلب بیان کرے۔
Sentence کہلاتا ہے۔

A sentence consists of two parts:—

⇒ Subject:— In a sentence we speak about some person or thing, this person or thing is called Subject.

⇒ Predicate:— In a sentence we must say something about subject. This something speak is called Predicate.

ex:— what is said about subject is called Predicate.

⇒ Karim lives near us.
Subject Predicate

⇒ "Go Rashid" is a sentence.

⇒ If I shout "Run" to you, you know what I mean and therefore, that one word makes complete sense and is a Sentence.

(2)

⇒ "The foolish crow tried to sing." Here subject in this sentence is "The foolish crow."

⇒ Simple Sentence:-

⇒ A sentence contains a subject and a verb is called Simple Sentence. It expresses a complete thought.

Examples:- ① The train was late.



② Maria took the bus.



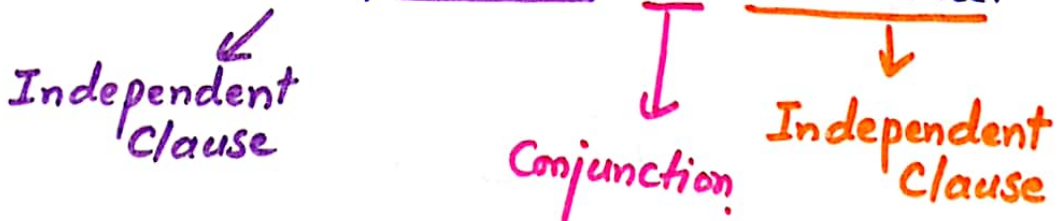
(حکب جملے)

⇒ Compound Sentence:-

⇒ A sentence made up of two independent clauses (or complete sentence) connected to one another with a coordinating conjunction is called Compound Sentences.

Examples:- ^{حکب جملے وہ جملے ہیں جس میں کم از کم دو آزاد حکب یا (clauses) ہوں جنہیں وقفہ، سلسلہ یا حرف ربط کے ذریعے ملا یا گیا ہو۔}
(یا دو سادہ جملوں کا مجموعہ ہو۔)

① I waited for the bus but it was late.



⇒ The sentence that suggest the main idea of a paragraph is called Topic Sentence.

Complex Sentence:— A Complex Sentence

Consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

e.g ① The people said, "as the horses advanced into the ring, they would not allow them to fight."

② I went to the party because I was invited.

③ I came home because I was tired.

④ Think before you speak.

⑤ Faiza worked hard and passed the examination.

③

⇒ There are five kinds of Sentences.

- ① Assertive Sentences or Declarative Sentence.
- ② Interrogative Sentences.
- ③ Imperative Sentences.
- ④ Exclamatory Sentences.
- ⑤ Optative Sentences.



Assertive or Declarative Sentence

⇒ A Sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called Assertive or Declarative Sentence.

⇒ Assertive Sentences/Declarative Sentences end with a period or Full Stop.

Examples :- (ایسے Sentence میں نہ تو کوئی سوال پوچھا جاتا ہے اور نہ ہی کوئی حکم ہوتا ہے۔ اس میں بس ایک بات بیان کی جاتی ہے)

- ① The Sun is not shining.
- ② Tehmina is my friend.
- ③ My dog does not bite.
- ④ Haider is a fast bowler.
- ⑤ He goes to school.
- ⑥ He likes to play cricket.
- ⑦ They are singing a song.
- ⑧ Two and two make four.
- ⑨ The poor beggar did not sit on the floor.
- ⑩ God is present everywhere.

(4)

Tests میں آپ کو اس طرح کی MCQ's بھی دیا جاسکتا ہے
کہ کوئی سا بھی جملہ لکھی کر آپشن میں Kinds of Sentences
دیں اور کہیں کہ یہ کونسا جملہ ہے۔ یعنی کس kind کا جملہ ہے

⇒ "God present everywhere". This is a/an
Assertive / Declarative Sentence.

⇒ "The poor beggar did not sit on the
floor." This is a/an Assertive / Declarative
Sentence.

۶ آیوں بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ:-

⇒ Declarative Sentence simply makes a Statement
or expresses or opinion.

Examples:-

① I want to be a good writer. (makes a
statement).

② My friend is a really good writer.
(expresses an opinion).

Interrogative Sentences:-

⇒ A sentence that asks a question is called an
interrogative sentence.

⇒ Interrogative sentence often begins with who, what,
where, when, why, how or do. ~~and~~ e

(5)

⇒ Interrogative Sentence ends with a question mark. (?)

(ایسے عام جملے جس میں کوئی سوال پوچھا گیا ہو سوالیہ جملے کہلاتے ہیں)
یعنی Interrogative Sentences کہلاتے ہیں۔ ان جملوں کے آخر میں ہم
سوالیہ نشان ”؟“ ، ”؟“ لگاتے ہیں۔

Examples:-

- ① When are you going to Lahore?
- ② Do you know the weather will be tomorrow?
- ③ What is your name?
- ④ How old are you?
- ⑤ Where do you live?
- ⑥ Where are you going?
- ⑦ Do you use your Computer?

یہ عام سوالیہ جملوں کی Interrogative Sentences کی مثالیں ہیں۔

⑥ Imperative Sentences:-

⇒ A sentence that expresses a request, command or advice is called an Imperative Sentence.

⇒ Imperative Sentence usually ends with a period (Full stop) but can under certain circumstances, end with an exclamation point.

Examples:-

- ① please sit down. (Request)
- ② I need you to sit down now. (Request)
- ③ Get out of the room. ~~order~~ (Command)
- ④ Take pity on me. (request)
- ⑤ Shut The door. (Command)
- ⑥ please help me. (Request).

(ایسے Sentence جس میں کوئی نصیحت یا درخواست کی گئی ہو
یا حکم دیا گیا ہو ان جملوں کو Imperative Sentence کہتے ہیں -)

7 Exclamatory Sentences:-

- ⇒ A sentence that expresses strong feelings or emotions is called an exclamatory sentence.
- ⇒ Exclamatory Sentences express surprise, joy, sorrow, appreciation, love, excitement, frustration, anger etc.
- ⇒ An exclamatory sentence ends with exclamation mark (!) (or sometimes with Full stop)

Example:-

- ① what a beautiful flower it is!
- ② How nicely she is singing!
- ③ That is fantastic.
- ④ Hurrah! we won the match!
- ⑤ Alas! my father is died.
- ⑥

(ایسے ہی Sentence جن میں خوشی، حیرانی، افسوس، توفیق،
حبت وغیرہ کا اظہار کیا گیا ہو Exclamatory Sentence کہلاتے ہیں۔)

⑧ Optative Sentences: -

⇒ A Sentence that expresses a wish or a prayer is called Optative Sentence.

Examples: -

① May you live long

② would that I were the principal of this school.

(ایسے Sentence جس میں کوئی خواہش یا دعا ظاہر ہو)
Optative Sentence کہلاتے ہیں۔)

⑨ Conditionals: -

⇒ Sentences with two clauses, "an If clause", and a "main clause", that are closely related, are called Conditionals or Conditional Sentences.

Types: -

Zero Conditional: ~

We use the Zero Conditional to talk about things that are always true. The present simple is used in both clauses.

Examples: -

① If you heat water, it boils.

⑨

② when the sun goes down, it gets dark.

③ It lights up if you push that button.



First Conditional:-

We use the First Conditional when we talk about real and possible situations.

In first Conditional Sentences, the structure is usually **if + present simple** and **will + infinitive**. It is not important which clause comes first.

Examples:-

① I'll go shopping on the way home if I have time.

② If it's a nice day tomorrow we'll go to the beach.

③ If Arsenal win they'll be top of the league.



Second Conditional:-

The Second Conditional is used to talk about "Unreal" or impossible things.

The structure is usually **If + past simple** and

(10)

Would + infinitive - It is not important which clause comes first.

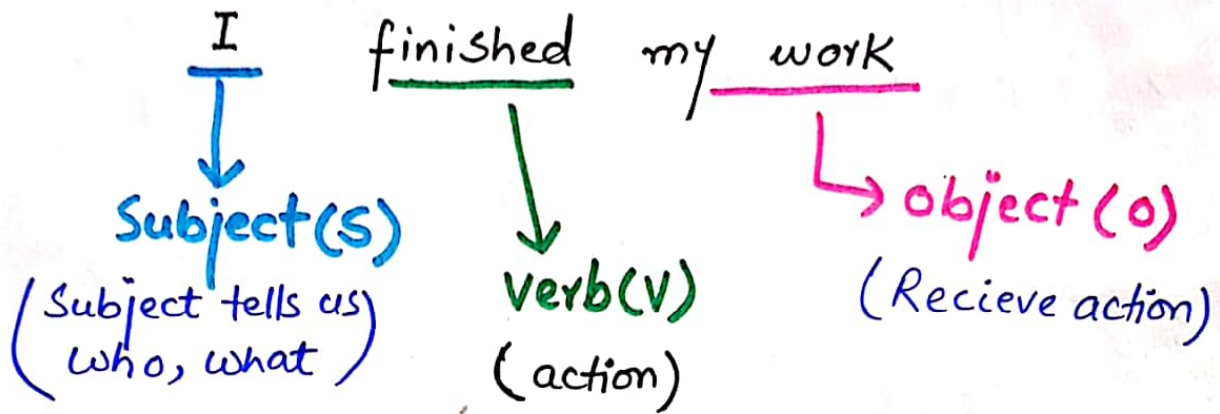
Examples:-

① In January: If it snows tomorrow I'll go skiing. It might snow tomorrow.

② In August:- If it snowed tomorrow I'd go skiing. It almost certainly won't snow tomorrow.

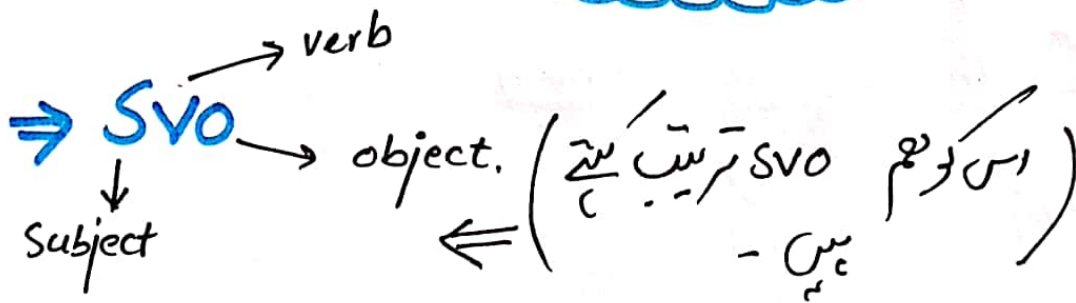
⇒ Although many conditional sentences use if + will/would, conditional sentences can also use other words instead of "if" - e.g. "when", "as soon as", "in case". Other modal verbs can be used instead of will/would, e.g. "can/could", "may", "might".

👉 Sentence Structure:- (SVO pattern):-



The subject of a sentence can be singular or plural.

The verb must always agree with its subject.



⇒ SVO Pattern with direct and indirect

object: — Direct object اور لفظ ہے جو Verb سے براہ راست متاثر ہوتا ہے۔

⇒ A direct object is a word that is affected by the action of the verb directly.

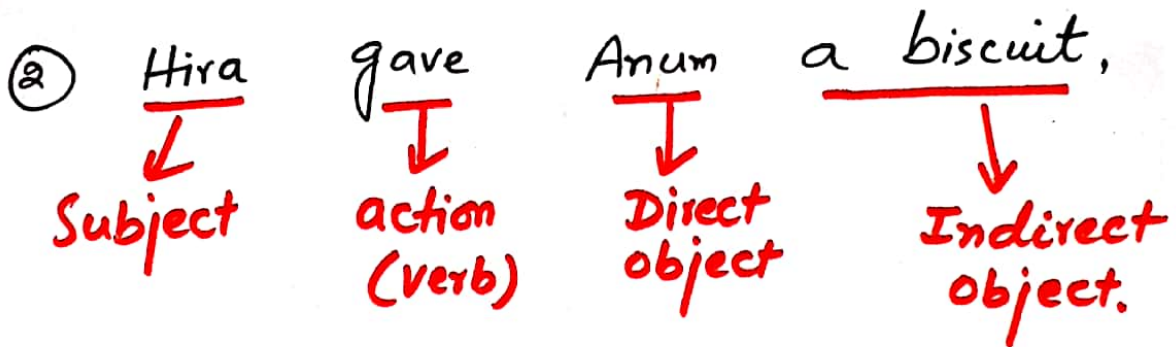
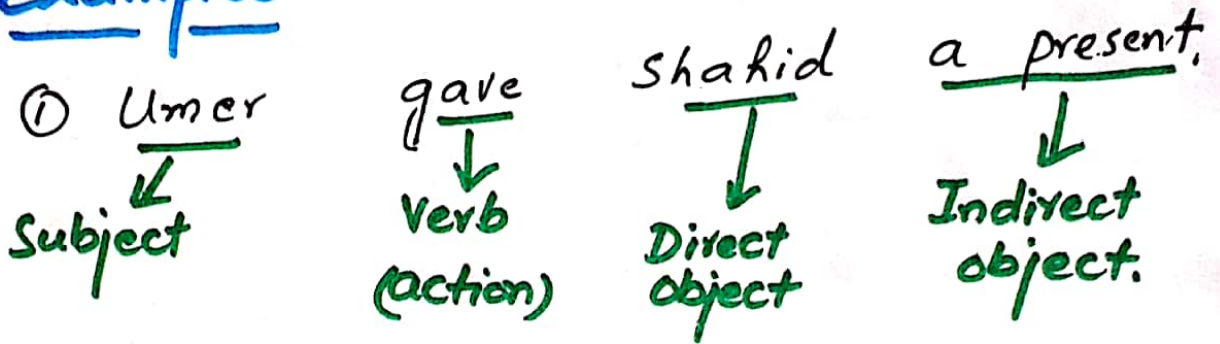
⇒ An indirect objects tells to whom the action of the verb is done.

Indirect object اور لفظ ہے جس کو ~~verb~~ کے بارے میں Verb سے متاثر ہوتا ہے۔

اس لٹے pattern کے اس طرحی ہو سکتا ہے۔

- ⇒ Subject + verb + direct object + indirect object.
- ⇒ Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object.

Examples:-



انگریزی
ENGLISH



The Phrase and the Clause



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Msc physics,
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①

⇒ Clause:- A clause is a group of words with its own subject and verb/predicate.

e.g ① He came

② Aslam writes a letter.

③ She laughs.

⇒ Kinds of Clauses:-

⇒ ① Independent Clause:- Independent clauses has a subject and a verb and can stand by itself as a complete sentence.

e.g ① The school will be closed on Friday.

② I love grammar.

⇒ ② Subordinate clauses:- Subordinate clauses also known as "Dependent clause".

A subordinate clause, although it has a subject and a verb, can not stand by itself as a sentence, it is only part of a sentence.

e.g ① After the children left for school.

② Because I love grammar.

(2)

⇒ Kinds of Subordinate Clauses:-

⇒ ① Adjective clauses:- An adjective clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or pronoun by telling what kind or which one.

- e.g ① The rug, which I bought yesterday, is beige. → (Adjective clause.)
- ② I still remember the time when you broke your arm. → (Adjective clause)

⇒ Essential Adjective clause :- begins with a relative pronoun like that or who. An essential clause is not set off by commas.

- e.g ① The building that they will built in peshawar sold for a lot of money.

⇒ Nonessential Adjective clause:- begins with a relative pronoun like which or who and set off by commas.

- e.g ① The building, which they built in peshawar, sold for a lot of money.

③

⇒ ③ Adverb clauses:— An adverb clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, adjectives, adverb or verbal. It does this by pointing out where, when, in what manner, to what extent, under what condition or why.

e.g ① I'll do the laundry when I'm out of clothes.

② we called because we were worried about you.

⇒ ④ Noun clauses:— A noun clause is a subordinate clause that acts as a noun in a sentence.

e.g ① The dentist treated whichever patient arrived first.



→ whatApp:- 0334 0096197

(5)

e.g ① The lamp on Asad's desk was ~~a~~ a
Birthdays ~~gift~~ gift ^{↓ show}
(which lamp)

② For Asad, fame is the only reason for
writing. → (show what kind of reason).

⇒ ⑥ Adverb phrase:— Adverb phrase is a
prepositional phrase that modifies a
verb, an adjective or adverb by pointing
out where, when, in what manner, or
to what extent.

e.g ① The birds sung songs in the early
morning (^{show.}
sung when)

→ Appositive:— is a noun or pronoun
placed next to another noun or
pronoun to identify, rename or explain
it.

e.g ① She did not for his hobby, running.
② My friend Aslam broke his collarbone.

⑥

⇒ Appositive phrase :- Appositive phrase

is a noun or pronoun with modifiers placed next to a noun or pronoun to add information and details.

e.g ① My jacket, a windbreaker, fits well.
(with a subject)

② I bought a book, an international atlas.
(with a direct object)

➔ Verbal :- A verbal is a word derived from a verb but used as a noun, adjective or adverb.

Verbal phrase :- A verbal with modifiers or a complement is called a verbal phrase.

e.g ① His fascinating responses convinced us.

② The extended table accommodated more people.

③ Having exercised, I rested.

KEEP

Remember

Me 
in

Your's

Prayers.

انگریزی ENGLISH

Parts of Speech



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①

⇒ Parts of Speech:— (اجزائے کلام):—

The words that we use are classified into eight groups, known as parts of speech.

- ① Noun اسم
- ② pronoun اسمِ ضمیر
- ③ Adjective اسمِ صفت
- ④ verbs فعل
- ⑤ Adverbs متعلقِ فعل
- ⑥ prepositions حرفِ جار
- ⑦ Conjunctions حرفِ عطف
- ⑧ Interjections حرفِ فحاشیہ



① Noun:— A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.

کسی چیز، جگہ یا شخص کے نام کو اسم یعنی Noun کہتے ہیں۔

e.g. Ali (person), Peshawar (place), Pen (thing)

Kinds of Nouns:—

① proper Noun:— (اسمِ صوفی) A proper Noun is the special name of a particular person, place or thing. (کسی خاص چیز، جگہ یا شخص کا نام)
e.g.:— Rashid, Karachi etc.

⇒ A proper Noun always begins with a capital letter.

② Common Noun:— (اسمِ نکرہ) اسمِ نکرہ عام طور پر جانے پہچانے ایک ہی قسم کی تمام اشیاء کے نام کو کہتے ہیں۔
A Common Noun is a name given in common to every person, place or thing of the same class or kind.

e.g.:— man, boy, town, city, book etc.

⇒ K-2 is a proper Noun while mountain is a Common Noun.

(3)

⇒ Rashid is a proper Noun while boy is a Common Noun.

⇒ Kavachi is a proper Noun while city is a Common Noun.

(اسمِ مجرد / اسمِ کیفیت / اسمِ ذات)

③ Abstract Noun:- An Abstract Noun is

The name of quality, action or state that is not made of physical matter, i.e. something that we can only think of.

e.g. Kindness, darkness, pain, greed, hope etc.

(یہ اسم (اسمِ مجرد) کسی خاصیت، عمل یا حالت کا نام ہے۔)

Abstract Noun ایسی چیزوں کا نام ہے جن کو نہ ہم دیکھ سکتے ہیں اور نہ چھو سکتے ہیں۔ البتہ ان کا احساس ہوتا ہے۔)

④ Concrete Nouns:- (اسمِ مادہ) (~~اسمِ~~ ~~جسم~~ ~~مادہ~~ ~~نوع~~)

A concrete noun is the name of something that is physical and can be perceived by senses.

(ایسی چیز کا نام جس کا کوئی طبی وجود ہو)

e.g. Boy, air, people, rose, Ali, flower, water, earth.

(~~اسمِ~~ ~~جسم~~ ~~مادہ~~ ~~نوع~~ Concrete Nouns) (~~اسمِ~~ ~~جسم~~ ~~مادہ~~ ~~نوع~~ Abstract Noun)

(4) (اسم جمع)

⑤ Collective Nouns:— Collective noun is the name of a group or collection of the same kind of persons, animals and things. (بہت سے افراد یا بہت سی چیزوں کے مجموعے کا نام اسم جمع ہے)

e.g Army, crowd, flock, swarm, fleet, bunch, herd, litter, plague, pack, class, team etc.

(مثلاً پولیس ایک نام ہے۔ لیکن اس نام سے مراد بہت سے افراد ہوتے ہیں جو ہس محلہ میں گام کرتے ہیں۔ یعنی اس نام کو ہم ایک زیادہ افراد کے گروہ کو نام دینے کے لئے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔)

(اسم واحد)

⑥ Singular Nouns:— when a noun refers to only one person, place, animal or thing, it is said to be singular noun, e.g ① an apple ② a book ③ a boy etc.

(وہ اسم جو کسی ایک جگہ، ایک شخص یا ایک چیز کا نام ہو اسم واحد کہلاتا ہے)

(5)

(7) plural noun:— (اسم جمع):—

When a noun refers to more than one person, place, animal or thing, it is said to be plural noun.

e.g. ① apples ② books ③ boys

غرونی نوٹ:—

① اکثر اسم واحد کو جب ہم اسم جمع میں تبدیل کرتے ہیں تو اسم واحد کے ساتھ "ی" کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

مثلاً ① book ← books ② cup ← cups

③ sprout ← sprouts

② اکثر اسم واحد کو جب ہم اسم جمع میں تبدیل کرتے ہیں تو اسم واحد کے ساتھ "es" کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

مثلاً ① box ← boxes ② bus ← buses

③ prize ← prizes

③ کچھ اسم واحد "vowel" اور "y" پر ختم ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کو اسم جمع میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے "y" کے بعد "ی" لگا لیتے ہیں۔

مثلاً ① boy ← boys ② day ← days

③ key ← keys

④ کچھ اسم واحد "Consonant" اور "y" پر ختم ہوتے ہیں۔ تو اسم اس کو

(6)

اسم جمع میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے "y" کو ہٹا کر "ies" کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

مثلاً ① baby ← babies ② Country ← Countries

③ spy ← spies

(5) کچھ اسم واحد "f" پر ختم ہوتے ہیں تو ہم "f" کو ہٹا کر "ves" لگا کر اس کو اسم جمع میں تبدیل کرتے ہیں۔

مثلاً ① elf ← elves ② leaf ← leaves

③ thief ← thieves

(6) جو اسم واحد "o" پر ختم ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کو اسم جمع میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے "s" کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

مثلاً ① Kangaroo ← Kangaroos

② zero ← zeros

(7) ایسے اسم واحد جو "Consonant" اور "o" پر ختم ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کو اسم جمع میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے "es" کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

مثلاً ① hero ← heroes ② potato ← potatoes

(7)

(8) کچھ اسم جمع اپنے اسم واحد کی طرح لہوتے ہیں۔
مثلاً "طلب" اسم واحد اور اسم جمع ایک جیسے لہوتے ہیں۔
مثلاً "fish" (واحد) ← "fish" (جمع).
(- fishes نہیں ہے)

Detailed Singular → plural

on next page →



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<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
Arm بازو	Arms	لفظ: اگر لفظ (اسم واحد) کا اختتام 's' یا 'ch'، 'sh' یا 'x' پر ہو تو :-	
Bat بلا	Bats		
Cap ٹوپی	Caps		
King بادشاہ	Kings	Ass گدھا	asses
Ticket ٹکٹ	Tickets	Bench بنچ	Benches
Book کتاب	Books	Brush برش	Brushes
Pen قلم	Pens	Bush بھاری	Bushes
Bird پرندہ	Birds	Box صندوق	Boxes
Dog کتا	Dogs	Class کلاس	Classes
Friend دوست	Friends	watch گھڑی	watches
Girl لڑکی	Girls	Dish پلیٹ	Dishes
Poet شاعر	Poets	Tax ٹیکس	Taxes
Bowl پیالہ	Bowls	Canto	Cantos
Leader رہنما	Leaders	Buffalo بھینس	Buffaloes
Jug جگ	Jugs	Naqro حبشی	Naqroes
Cup پیالہ	Cups	Mango آف	Mangoes
		Hero ہیرو	Heroes
		Echo گونج	Echoes
		Potato آلو	Potatoes
		نوٹ: بعض اوقات 's' کے اختتام کے باوجود بھی 's' آتا ہے :-	
		Canto مثنوی کا باب	Cantos

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Dynamo ^{ڈائنامو}	Dynamos	Duty ^{فرض}	Duties
Calico ^{کلیکو}	Calicos	Fly ^{مکی}	Flies
Portico ^{پورٹیکو}	Porticos ^(مغز) Porticoes =	Story ^{کہانی}	Stories
Canoe ^{کنو}	Canoes	Boy ^{بچہ}	Boys
Cuckoo ^{ککوکو}	Cuckoos	Day ^{دن}	Days
Seraqlio ^{سراگلیو}	Seraqlios	Monkey ^{میمون}	Monkeys
○○○○○○		Donkey ^{گدھا}	Donkeys
Bamboo ^{بانس}	Bamboos	Key ^{چابی}	Keys
Curio ^{کوریو}	Curios	Toy ^{کھلونا}	Toys
Portfolio ^{پورٹ فولیو}	Portfolios	Calf ^{کھچرا}	Calves
Piano ^{پیانو}	Pianos	Half ^{آدھا}	Halves
Quarto ^{کوارٹو}	Quartos	Thief ^{چور}	Thieves
Mosquito ^{موسکیٹو}	Mosquitos ^(مغز) Mosquitoes =	Self ^{خود}	Selves
○○○○○○		Loaf ^{روٹی کا ٹکڑا}	Loaves
○○○○○○		Wolf ^{بھڑیا}	Wolves
Army ^{آرمی}	Armies	Knife ^{چاقو}	Knives
City ^{شہر}	Cities	Life ^{زندگی}	Lives
Lady ^{خاتون}	Ladies	Wife ^{بیوی}	Wives
		Shelf ^{شلف}	Shelves

Singular	plural	Singular	plural
Myself <u>بِنَفْسِي</u>	Ourselves	Women <u>عورت</u>	Women
Leaf <u>پتہ</u>	leaves	Child <u>بچہ</u>	Children
Chief <u>سر دار</u>	Chiefs	Louse <u>وچ</u>	Lice
Dwarf <u>بونا</u>	Dwarfs	Footman <u>پیدل</u>	Footmen
Grief <u>غم</u>	Griefs	Man <u>منگو</u> ^{of way}	men of way
Roof <u>چھت</u>	Roofs	ox <u>بیل</u>	Oxen
Strife <u>جھگڑا</u>	Strifes	Foot <u>پاؤں</u>	Feet
Gulf <u>خلج</u>	Gulfs	Washerman <u>دھوی</u>	Washer men
Hoof <u>تھوڑے کا سم</u>	Hoofs	Brother-in-law <u>بھائی - سالہ - بھرنی</u>	Brothers-in-law
Proof <u>ثبوت</u>	Proofs	Coat-of-mail <u>زرہ بکتر</u>	Coats-of-mail
Safe <u>حفظ</u>	Safes	Commander-in-chief <u>پہ سالار</u>	Commanders-in-chief
Deaf <u>سرا</u>	Deafs	Court martial <u>فوجی عدالت</u>	Courts-martial
Brother <u>بھائی</u>	Brethren	Father-in-law <u>سسر</u>	Fathers-in-law
Goose <u>گنسی</u>	Geese		
Dormouse <u>چوہ</u>	Dormice		
Man <u>آدمی</u>	Men		
Mouse <u>چوہ</u>	mice		
Tooth <u>دانت</u>	teeth		

Singular	plural	Singular	plural
Forget-me-not ایک قسم کا پھل	Forgets-me-not	Knight-errant فوجدار	Knights-errants
Governor general حاکم اعلیٰ	Governors general. or Governor generals.	Man-Servant لوزر	Men-Servants
Hand full ممتلئ	Hand fuls.	Lord-Justice ضرائع انصاف	Lords-Justices
Hand full	Hand fuls.	Women-Servant لوکرانی	Women-Servants.
Hanger on طعنی	Hangers on	Mr صاحب	Messrs.
Looker on گمانگاہی	Lookers on	Mrs خاتون	Misses or Mesdams
Maid Servent خادم	Maid Servents	T ٹی (english alphabets)	T,s
Mother-in-law سالی	Mothers-in-law	4 فور (numbers).	4,s
Passer-by گزرگاہی	Passers-by	Mass لوگ	Masses
Poet laureate ملک الشعراء	Poets laureate or Poet laureates	Madam خاتون	Madams
Son-in-law سوکھو	Sons-in-law	B.A بی۔اے	B.As
Step-Daughter سوتیلی بیٹی	step-Daughters	Miss آئینہ-لوکرانی	Misses
Step-mother سوتیلی ماں	Step-mothers	M.A ایم۔اے	M.As.
Step-son سوتیلے بیٹا	Step-Sons		

Singular	plural	Singular	plural
<p>درج ذیل الفاظ اسم جمع و واحد دونوں کا صحیح ادا کرتے ہیں۔</p>			
Cattle	گائے	Cattle	
people	لوگ	people	
Swine	سور	Swine	
sheep	بھڑ	sheep	
species	نوع / قسم	species.	

ویدیو کیلکریز کے لئے لائک اور سبسکرائب کریں۔
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⑧ Masculine Nouns:— Masculine nouns are words for men, boys and male animals.

e.g. Boy, King, rooster.

وہ نائے جو مذکر یا نر جنس کی وضاحت کرے / کو ظاہر کرے اسے
اسمِ مذکر کہتے ہیں۔

⑨ Feminine Nouns:— Feminine Nouns are words for women, girl and female animals
e.g. girls, queen, hen.

وہ نائے جو کسی جاندار کے مادہ یا مؤنث کو ظاہر کرے اسے اسمِ مؤنث کہتے ہیں۔

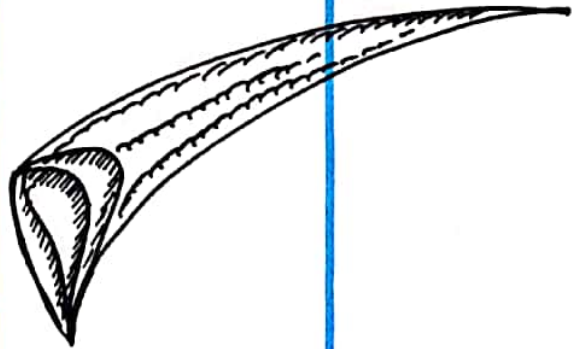
تفصیلی مذکر اور ان کے مؤنث
دوسرے صفحہ پر →

Common Gender:— (جنس مشترک) :-

وہ نائے جو مذکر یا مؤنث دونوں کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً
parent, child, friend, pupil, servant, thief,
enemy, cousin, person, orphan etc.

مذکر Masculine	مؤنث Feminine	مذکر Masculine	مؤنث Feminine
Actor لکڑو	Actress	Hero ہیرو	Heroine
▲ Founder بانی	Foundress	Bachelor کنوارو	Maid
Hunter شکاری	Huntress	Bride groom دولہا	Bride
Negro حبشی	Negress	Bull بیل	Cow
Author مصنف	Authoress	Drake وڙڙو	Duck
Poet شاعر	poetess	Fox لودو	Vixen
Host میزبان	Hostess	Father-in-law مونسو	Mother-in-law
Lion ببر	Lioness	Bull-calf چوڙا	Cow-calf.
Emperor شهنشاه	Empress	Husband شوهر	wife.
Governor گورنر	Governess	Fisher Man مڇيڙو	Fisher wife.
Don فخرزادو	Dona	Man آدمي	Woman
Tailor درزي	Tailoress	Monk وائيس	Nun
Prince شهنشاه	Princess	Nephew بھانجا	Niece
Tiger تير	Tigeress	Ram مڙو	ewe
Waiter خدمتگار	waitress	Son پٽ	Daughter
Master استاد/صاڻو	Mistress	Boy لڙڪا	Girl.
Male مرد	Female		

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Brother بھائی	Sister	Milk Man گوالا	Milkmaid
Cock مرغ or Rooster	Hen	Pea-Cock مور	Pea Hen.
Dog کتا	Bitch	Paternal باپ کا بیٹا	Maternal ماں کا بیٹا
Drone شہرک (ڈرون)	Bee	Uncle چچا، پھوپھا، ڈاڈا	Aunt
Father باپ	Mother	Grand father دادا	Grand-Mother
Bull-elephant ہاتھی	Cow-elephant	He-bear بھینس	She-bear
Cock-sparrow چڑیا	Hen-sparrow	Jack-ass بھٹا	Jenny-ass
King بادشاہ	Queen	Back-rabbit بھونٹ	Deo-rabbit
Lord سردار	Lady	Ox بیل	Cow
Horse گھوڑا	Mare	Fiance منیجر	Fiancee
Mr	Mrs		
Sir سناپ	Madam		
stag بارہنگا	Hind		
Cob (Swan) لاجھنر	Pen		
Grand Son پوتا	Gram Daughter		
He goat بکرا	She goat		



(Neuter Gender:- The nouns which stand for the name of the things without life is said to be ~~of~~ Neuter Gender.)
 e.g Dest, chair, pen etc.

(10) Compound Nouns:- A noun that is made up of two or more words is called Compound Noun.

(دو یا دو سے زیادہ اسم یا الفاظ سے بنے ہوئے ناون کو Compound Noun کہتے ہیں)

e.g ① Tooth + Paste = Toothpaste

② Foot + Ball = Football

③ Black + Board = Blackboard etc.

② Pronouns:- Such words which are used for or instead of nouns are called pronouns.

⇒ The word pronoun means "for a noun".

or ⇒ A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun.

(وہ لفظ جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال ہو اسے پرنون کہتے ہیں)

① Kinds of pronouns:-

① Personal Pronouns:- (غیر ذاتی) The pronouns that stands for the names of the persons or things are called personal pronouns. (ایسے اسم غیر جو کسی شخص یا چیز کے لئے استعمال ہوں)

e.g:- I, me, my, mine, we, our, ours etc.

Three forms of personal pronouns:-

(a) First person pronouns:- (یہ اظہیر بولنے والے کے لئے آتا ہے)
(یعنی جو بات کر رہا ہے)

A pronoun referring to the persons speaking is called the first person pronouns

e.g I, me, mine, we, our, us.

(b) Second person pronouns:- (یہ اظہیر مخاطب یا حاضر کے لئے آتا ہے)
(یعنی جس سے بات ہو رہی ہے)

A pronoun referring to the person spoken to is called the second person pronoun.

e.g:- you, your, you

(c) Third person pronouns:- (یہ اظہیر مخاطب چیزوں کے متعلق یا جن کے متعلق بات ہو رہی ہوگی متعلق استعمال ہوتا ہے)

A pronoun referring to the person or thing spoken of is called the third person pronoun.

e.g:- They, Their, Them, He, His, Him, She, Her, Her, it, its, it.

② Reflexive pronouns:—

(یہ اسم ضمیرِ علیت یا قبضہ کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے)

when self is added to

my, you, him, her, it, our, your and them then they are called Reflexive pronouns.

e.g. ① myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves,
یعنی کی صورت میں

(selves & self).

③ Demonstrative pronouns:—

This, that, these, those are called Demonstrative pronouns.

(یہ اسم ضمیر انفرادی طور پر کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرنے کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے)

(a) we use that (for singular) and those (for plural) to refer to something that is far / there (دور)

دور کسی چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرنے کے لئے

(b) we use this (for singular) and these (for plural) to refer to something that is here / near (نزدیک).

نزدیک کسی چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرنے کے لئے

④ possessive pronouns: - Possessive pronouns

Show ownership or belonging -

e.g His, my, you etc

① Sara is writing on her book.

② This is my pen.



③ Adjectives - (اسم صفت)

اسم صفت وہ لفظ ہے جو اسم یا اسمِ غیر کی وضاحت کرتا ہے یا ان کے معنی میں اضافہ کرتا ہے۔ عموماً اسم صفت کسی اسم کی اچھائی، بُرائی، خوبی، خرابی، تعداد، درجہ یا مقدار میں کرتا ہے۔

⇒ An Adjective is a word that adds to the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

e.g:- Strong man, weak boy, Tall Tree etc.

Forms of Adjectives - or Degrees of Adjectives:-
(اسم صفت کے درجے)

① ~~Comparative~~

① Positive:- He This form only describe a person or thing or persons etc.

اس حالت میں کسی شخص یا چیز کی ذاتی صفت بیان کی جاتی ہے۔
اس کا مقابلہ کسی سے نہیں کیا جاتا۔

e.g ① Aslam is a brave boy.

(ii) Comparative - when we compare two people or things, we use the comparative form of the adjective.

اس حالت میں دو چیزوں یا اشخاص کا آپس میں موازنہ کیا جاتا ہے۔
اس میں than کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

e.g ① Aslam is taller than Akram.

↓
Comparative form

اس صفت کی اس حالت میں (positive) حالت کے ساتھ er کا اضافہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

(iii) Superlative form:- when we compare three or more people, animals or things we use the superlative form of adjective.

اس حالت میں ہم کسی شخص یا چیز کو دوسرے تمام اشخاص یا چیزوں پر ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔ اس میں ذاتی صفت اور موازنے کی بات نقل جاتی ہے۔

e.g ① Akram is strongest boy.

اس حالت میں positive حالت کے ساتھ est کا اضافہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

Kinds of Adjectives:-

① Adjective of quality:- (صفت ذاتی)

Adjective of quality tells us about the quality or kind of a person or thing.

Adj: of quality میں کسی شخص یا چیز کی خاصیت یا قسم کے بارے میں بتاتا ہے۔

e.g ① Peshawar is a large city.

② He is an honest man.

⇒ good, bad, active, lazy etc.

② Adjective of quantity:- (صفت عددی)

Adjective of quantity show how much of a thing is meant.

صفت عددی کسی چیز کے مقدار کے متعلق بتاتی ہے۔

e.g ① I ate some rice

② Most boys like cricket.

⇒ Some, much, little, enough (کب), all, any, half, sufficient (کب) etc.

③ Demonstrative Adjective:— (صفتِ اشارہ)

Demonstrative adjectives points out towards person, place, thing.

صفتِ اشارہ کسی فرد، چیز، جگہ کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے۔

e.g ① This is a book.

⇒ This, These, That, Those.

④ Interrogative Adjective:— (صفتِ استہزاء)

Interrogative Adjective is used with noun or pronoun to ask questions.

صفتِ استہزاء اسم یا اسمِ صغیر کے ساتھ مل کر سوالات پوچھنے کے
موقع پر استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

e.g ① who are you?

⇒ who, what, whose, which, whom

⑤ Adjective of number (صفتِ عددی) — Adjective of numbers show how many/much thing(s) is meant.

صفتِ عددی ہمیں افراد یا اشیاء کی تعداد کے متعلق بتاتا ہے۔

⇒ e.g:- The hand has five fingers.

⇒ One, two, ~~etc~~, ---



⑥ proper adjective :- (صفتِ نسبتی)

That adjective which is derived from proper noun is called proper adjective.

وہ اسم صفت جو اسمِ معروف سے اخذ کیا گیا ہو صفتِ نسبتی کہلاتی ہے۔

e.g. He is an Indian cricketer.

India ایک proper noun ہے۔ اس سے صفتِ نسبتی Indian بنی ہے۔

Pakistan اور Pakistanic وغیرہ۔

⑦ Distributive Adjective :- (صفتِ تقسیم)

Distributive adjective refers to each and every person or thing.

e.g. ① Any of you can go.

② Both girls are intelligent.

⇒ any, each, every, either, neither, none etc.

⑧ Possessive Adjective :- (صفتِ اضافی با ملکیت)

Possessive adjective is that which shows possession.

صفتِ اضافی با ملکیت کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

e.g. ① This is my book. میرا کتاب۔

⇒ my, our, his, her

(اس سے) Possessive Pronouns (جوئی کہتے ہیں)

⇒ Some Important Adjectives with positive, Comparative and Superlative forms:—

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold بیادار	Bolder	Boldest
Brave بیادار	Braver	Bravest
Bright چمکدار	Brighter	Brightest
Clever چلاک	Cleverer	Cleverest
Cheap سستا	Cheaper	cheapest
Clean صاف	cleaner	cleanest
Cold ٹھنڈا	Colder	coldest
Cool ٹھنڈا	Cooler	Coolest
Busy فوق	Busier	Busiest
Big بڑا	Bigger	Biggest
Deep گہرا	Deeper	Deepest
Dark تاریک	Darker	Darkest
Dear پیارا	Dearer	Dearest
Fat موٹا	Fatter	Fattest
Fast تیز	Faster	Fastest
Fine مخمس	Finer	Finest
Fit فوزوں	Fitter	Fittest

Positive		Comparative	Superlative
Great	بڑا	Greater	Greatest
Hard	سخت	Harder	Hardest
Kind	مہربان	Kinder	Kindest
Low	نیچا	Lower	Lowest
Large	بڑا	Larger	Largest
Light	ہلکا	Lighter	Lightest
Long	طویل	Longer	Longest.
Loud	بلند آواز	Louder	Loudest
Near	نزدیک	Nearer	Nearest
New	نیا	Newer	Newest
Old	پرانہ	Older	Oldest
poor	غریب	poorer	Poorest
Small	چھوٹا	Smaller	Smallest
Sharp	تیز	Sharper	Sharpest.
Short	چھوٹا	Shorter	Shortest
Smooth	ہموار	Smother	Smoothest.
Slow	سست	Slower	Slowest.

Positive		Comparative	Superlative
Sweet	مٹھا	Sweeter	Sweetest
Soft	نرا	Softer	Softest
Shallow	کم گہرا	Shallower	Shallowest
Strong	وجہ	Stronger	Strongest
Tall	مٹھا	Taller	Tallest
Thick	موٹا	Thicker	Thickest
Warm	گرم	Warmer	Warmest
Wise	عقل مند	Wiser	Wiseest
Wide	کشتادہ	Wider	widest
Weak	کمزور	weaker	Weakest
Young	نوجوان	younger	Youngest.
<p>نوٹ: Positive Degree کے اختتام پر "y" ہے جو اور اس سے پہلے کوئی Vowel یعنی (a, o, e) نہ ہو تو "y" کو "i" میں تبدیل کر کے "er" یا "est" کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔</p>			
Busy	صوف	Busier	Busiest
Dry	خشک	Drier	Driest
Happy	خوش	Happier	Happiest
Heavy	بھاری	Heavier	Heaviest
Jolly	خوش	Jollier	Jolliest
merry	خوش باش	Marrier	Marriest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Pretty خوبصورت	prettier	prettiest
Beautiful خوبصورت	more beautiful	most beautiful
Active چست	more active	most active
Courageous دلیر	more Courageous	most Courageous
Difficult مشکل	more difficult	most difficult
Dangerous خطرناک	more dangerous	most dangerous
Famous مشہور	more famous	most famous
Foolish بدوقوف	more foolish	most foolish
Obedient فرمانبردار	more obedient	most obedient
popular مقبول	more popular	most popular
Pleasant خوشگوار	more pleasant	most pleasant
useful مفید	more useful	most useful
درج ذیل صورتوں میں کوئی خاص اصول قرار نہیں		
Bad برا	Worse	Worst
Evil بد	Worse	Worst
Far دور	Farther	Farther
Fore اگلا	Former	From Foremost
Good اچھا	Better	Best
Hind پیچھا	Hinder	Hinder most
ill بد	Worse	Worst

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
In اندر - اندری	Innermost	In most
Late درت	Latter	Last
Little کچھ - کچھ	Less	Least
Many بہت	More	Most
Much قدر میں زیادہ	More	Most
Nigh		
Nigh (near) قریب	Nigher	Nighest
old پرانا	Older	oldest oldest
old بوڑھا / عمر میں بڑا	Elder	eldest
out باہر - بیرونی	outer	outmost
Well اچھا	Better	Best.
up اوپر	upper	upper most.

(فعل)

④ verb:— The verb is a word which is used to show an action of a person, an animal or a thing.

فعل وہ لفظ ہے جو ہمیں کسی شخص یا چیز کے کام کے بارے میں بتاتا ہے۔

e.g ① I eat an apple.

Kinds of verb:—

① Transitive verb:— (فعل متعدی)

Transitive verb is a word that denotes an action which passes over from subject to an object.

فعل متعدی وہ فعل ہے جو کسی حرکت یا عمل کو ظاہر کرتا ہے اور یہ حرکت یا عمل فاعل (subject) کے پاس سے گزر کر مفعول (object) تک جاتا ہے۔

e.g ① Rashid bought a book.

② Intransitive verb:— (فعل لازمی)

Intransitive verb is a word that denotes an action which does not pass over from subject to an object.

فعل لازم وہ فعل ہے جو کسی حرکت یا عمل کو ظاہر کرتا ہے
 اور یہ حرکت یا عمل، فاعل (subject) سے گزر کر مفعول
 (object) تک نہیں جاتا ہے۔ یا یہ عرف حالت یا حرکت کو ظاہر کرتا
 ہے۔

e.g ① Akram sleeps.

⇒ weep, sit, run, speak etc.

فعل کی حالتیں:-
Forms of verbs:-

کچھ مشہور Verbs اور ان کے Forms:-

Present		Past	Past Participle
ASK	پوچھنا	Asked	Asked
Add	جمع کرنا	Added	Added
Abide	عمل کرنا	Abode	Abode
Allow	اجازت دینا	Allowed	Allowed
Arise	اُٹھنا	Arose	Arisen
Awake	جگانا	Awoke	Awaken
Arrive	پہنچنا	Arrived	Arrived
Bear	بہم دینا	Bore	Born
Bear	لے جانا۔ برداشت کرنا	Bore	Borne
Beat	مارنا	Beat	Beaten

Present		Past	Past Participle
Begin	شروع کرنا	Began	Begun
Bite	کاٹنا	Bit	Bitten
Blow	سہوا کا چلنا	Blew	Blown
Break	ٹوڑنا	Broke	Broken
Build	تعمیر کرنا	Built	Built
Burn	جلانا	Burnt	Burnt
Buy	خریدنا	Bought	Bought
Bring	لانا	Brought	Brought
Catch	پکڑنا	Caught	Caught.
Choose	منتخب کرنا	chose	Chosen
Come	آنا	Came	Come
Change	تبدیل کرنا	changed	changed
Do	کرنا	Did	Done.
Drink	پینا	Drank	Drunk
Draw	کھینچنا	Drew	Drawn
Fall	گرنے	Fell	Fallen
Fight	لڑنا	Fought	Fought
Find	پالینا	Found	Found
Fly	اڑنا	Flew	Flown
Forbid	منع کرنا	Forbade	Forbidden

Present		Past	Past Participles
Forget	بھول جانا	Forgot	Forgotten
Freeze	جمد کرنا	Froze	Frozen
Feed	کھانا کھلانا	Fed	Fed
Fell	گھسٹ کرنا	Felt	Felt
Forgive	عاف کرنا	Forgave	Forgiven
Get	حاصل کرنا	Got	Got
Give	دینا	Gave	Given
Grow	اگنا	grew	grown
Go	جانا	went	gone.
Guid	رہنمائی کرنا	Guided	Guided
Hate	نفرت کرنا	Hated	Hated
Hange	کھانسی پر لٹکانا	Hanged	Hanged
Hang	لٹکانا	Hung	Hung
Hide	چھپانا	Hid	Hidden
Hold	رکھنا	Held	Held
Insult	بے عزتی کرنا	Insulted	Insulted
Join	شامل کرنا / ملانا	Joined	Joined
Keep	رکھنا	Kept	Kept
Kill	قتل کرنا	Killed	Killed

present Singular		past plural	past participles
Lie	لینا	Lay	Lain
Lay	ارزادنا	Laid	Laid
Laugh	ہنسنے	Laughed	Laughed
Lead	رہنمائی کرنا	Led	Led
Learn	سیکھنا	Learnt	Learnt
Lie	جعلی بولنا	Lied	Lied
Light	روشن کرنا	Light / Lit ^{دونوں}	Light / Lit ^{دونوں}
Load	لادنا	Loaded	Loaded
Love	عشق کرنا	Loved	Loved
Look	دیکھنا	Looked	Looked
Lose	کھونا۔ نقصان پہننا	Lost	Lost
Make	بنانا	Made	Made
Mean	مطلب پہننا	Meant	Meant
Melt	پگھلنا	Melt	Melt
Mistake	غلطی کرنا	Mistook	Mistaken
Murder	قتل کرنا	Murdered	Murdered
Narrate	بیان کرنا	Narrated	Narrated
Notice	کسی چیز کا اعلان کرنا	Noticed	Noticed
Notify	خبر دینا	Notified	Notified
offer	پیش کرنا	Offered	Offered

Present		Past	Past Participles
occur	واقع ہونا	occured	occured
open	کھولنا	opened	opened
order	حکم دینا	ordered	ordered
Operate	چلانا	Operated	Operated
oppose	مخالفت کرنا	opposed	opposed
pay	ادا کرنا	paid	paid
prove	ثابت کرنا	proved	proved
pray	دُعا کرنا	prayed	prayed
pardon	عاف کرنا	pardoned	pardoned
pass	کا صباب ہونا	passed	passed
praise	توریف کرنا	praised	praised
pull	کھینچنا	pulled	pulled
push	دھکیلنا	pushed	pushed
Quarrel	جھگڑا کرنا	Quarrelled	Quarrelled
Ride	سواری کرنا	Rode	Ridden
Run	دوڑنا	Ran	Run
Ring	گھنٹی بجانا	Rang	Rung
Say	کہنا	said	said
See	دیکھنا	saw	Seen
Shine	چلنا	shone	shone

present		past	Past Participles
See	تلاش کرنا	Sought	Sought
sell	فروخت کرنا	Sold	Sold
Sweep	تھاڑ دینا	Swept	Swept
Spend	خرچ کرنا	Spent	Spent
Send	بھیجنا	Sent	Sent
Stand	کھڑا ہونا	Stood	Stood
Steal	چرانہ	Stole	Stolen
Stop	رکنا - ٹھہرنا	Stopped	Stopped
Swim	تیرنا	Swam	Swum
Take	لینا	Took	Taken
Teach	پڑھانا	Taught	Taught
Tear	ٹھانڈنا	Tore	Torn
Tell	بتانا	Told	Told
Think	سوچنا	Thought	Thought
Throw	ھینکنا	Threw	Thrown
Understand	سمجھنا	Understood	Understood
Wear	پہننا	Wore	Worn
Win	جیتنا	Won	Won
write	لکھنا	wrote	written
weep	رونا	wept	wept
Bet	شرط لگانا	Bet	Bet
Burst	پھوٹنا	Burst	Burst

Present		Past	Past Participles
Cost	قیمت بیونا/کفنا	Cost	Cost
Cut	کاٹنا	Cut	Cut
Hit	مارنا	Hit	Hit
Hurt	چوٹ لگانا	Hurt	Hurt
Let	اجازت	Let	Let
put	رکھنا	put	put
set	تعمیر کرنا	Set	set
Shut	بند کرنا	Shut	Shut
Sweat	پسینہ بہنا	Sweat	Sweat
Threat			
Split	جدا کرنا	Split	split
spread	پھیلانا/کھیلانا	Spread	Spread.

Kinds of verbs:— (a, b are discussed)

© Auxiliary verb / Helping verb:— (افعالِ ضمی) (a, b are discussed)

Auxiliary verbs are Commonly Known as Helping verbs.

یہ فعل جملہ بنانے میں verb کی مدد کرتا ہے

Sometimes:

⇒ Auxiliary / Helping verb is also called "verb be".

e.g :- is, was, are, were, am, do, does, did, has, have, had, will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, ought etc.

① He is writing.

② We are playing cricket.

④ Modal Verbs:— Following helping verbs also also called Modal verbs.

⇒ Can, Could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought, need, dare.

e.g ① They may come by car.

⑤ Adverbs: - (متعلق فعل)

A word which adds the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb is called an adverb.

e.g ① The boy ran quickly.

② The old man is very thin.

→ quickly, Beautifully, collectively, sadly, gloriously, continuously, personally, patiently.

متعلق فعل وہ لفظ ہے جو فعل، اسم صفت یا دوسرے متعلق فعل کے معنوں کو تبدیل کرتا ہے۔

Kinds of Adverb: -

① Simple Adverb: - (سادہ متعلق فعل): -

Simple Adverb only contain one word. They can modify verb, adjective or other adverbs. The first adverb "extremely" is modifying the adjective "fast".

- Extremely fast -

e.g ① It is very beautiful flower.

Kinds of Simple Adverb:-

(i) Adverbs of time:- (متعلق فعل برائے وقت)

Adverb of time shows when the action was done.

متعلق فعل برائے وقت یہ بتاتا ہے کہ کوئی کام کب ہوا ہے۔

e.g ① She came tomorrow.

② I have heard it before.

③ He comes here daily.

⇒ now, soon, late, ago, once, daily, today, before etc.

(ii) Adverbs of manner:- (متعلق فعل برائے اسلوب)

Adverb of manner show how or in what manner.

متعلق فعل برائے اسلوب بتاتا ہے کہ کوئی کام کیسے "یا کس طریقے سے ہوا۔"

e.g ① Saleem reads clearly.

② The boy was walking fast.

③ He writes well.

⇒ bravely, loudly, slowly, well, fast, neatly, sadly etc.

(iii) Adverbs of place or position:- (متعلق فعل برائے مقام)

Adverbs of place tell us the place or location where the action is being done.

متعلق فعل برائے مقام یہ بتاتا ہے کہ کوئی کام کہاں کیا گیا۔

e.g ① She lives here.

② I saw a boy there.

⇒ Here, there, down, above, below, in, out, far, away etc.

(iv) Adverbs of numbers or Frequency:-

(متعلق فعل برائے تعداد)

The adverb of number or frequency describes how often an action happens.

متعلق فعل برائے تعداد یہ بتاتا ہے کہ کوئی کام کتنی مرتبہ کیا گیا۔

e.g ① He seldom comes here.

② She always does her duty.

⇒ Always, once, twice, thrice, often, Seldom etc.

(v) Adverb of degree or quantity:-

(متعلق فعل برائے درجہ یا مقدار)

The adverb of degree is used to discuss the degree or intensity of an adjective, an action or another adverb.

متعلق فعل برائے مقدار یا درجہ بتاتا ہے کہ کوئی کام "کتنا ہوا ہے" یا "کتنی مقدار میں ہے" یا "کس حد تک ہوا ہے"۔

e.g ① This milk is enough for you.

② He completed his work.

⇒ more, much, too, enough, less, a lot, rather, quite, almost etc.

(vi) Adverbs of Reason or Cause:-

(متعلق فعل برائے وجہ یا سبب)

Adverbs of Reason or Cause is a word ~~that~~ used to tell the reason behind the happening of a particular occurrence.

متعلق فعل برائے وجہ یا سبب بتاتا ہے کہ کوئی کام "کیوں" ہوا ہے۔

e.g ① I took admission in the College because of getting more education.

⇒ Because, Therefore, hence, Consequently etc.

Kinds of Adverbs (Remaining)

(b) Interrogative Adverbs:— (استفہامیہ متعلق فعل)

Interrogative adverbs are used for asking questions.

استفہامیہ متعلق فعل سوال پوچھنے کے لئے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

e.g ① How did he do this?

⇒ How, who, when, where, why, what.

(c) Relative Adverbs:— (موصولہ و ربطیہ متعلق فعل)

A relative adverb is an adverb (where, when or why) that introduces a relative clause, which is sometimes called a relative adverb clause.

موصولہ و ربطیہ متعلق فعل ← وہ الفاظ ہیں جو اسم اور اسم ضمیر کے علاوہ نہ صرف دوسرے اجزائے کلام کی تعریف و تشریح کرتے ہیں بلکہ جملوں کو آپس میں ملاتے بھی ہیں۔ یعنی ① متعلق فعل کا کام کرتے ہیں اور ② صرف لطف کا کام کرتے ہیں۔

e.g ① I do not know where she was born.

⇒ As, how, when, where, while, then, why, whereas, whereby etc.

⑥ Prepositions: - (حروفِ جار)

A preposition is a word used before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with another person or thing.

حرفِ جار وہ لفظ ہے جو اسم یا اسمِ ضمیر سے پہلے استعمال ہوتا ہے اور یہ کسی شخص یا چیز سے تعلق ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

e.g. ① Javed met his friend at Mosque.

Kinds of Preposition: -

① Simple preposition: - Simple prepositions are the short words used to determine a relation between nouns, pronouns or even to join parts of a clause or sentence.

e.g. at, by, with, on, in, to, for, off, from, through, up, till, over, under, after etc.

② Double preposition: - The double preposition is a preposition that is made by combining two simple prepositions.

e.g. into, onto, among, under, over, from, within, against, off.

③ Compound preposition :- A compound preposition functions as a single preposition. It consists of two words such as according to, because of etc.

Other examples are:- ① across, ② amidst ③ behind
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 on+cross on+middle by+hind

④ about ↓ on+by+out ⑤ above ↓ on+by+up ⑥ before ↓ by+fore etc

④ participle prepositions - Participle preposition is a verb ending with "ing", "en", or "ed" which also act as a preposition.

e.g. during, notwithstanding, save, except, concerning, regarding, owing etc.

⑤ Phrase preposition:- In this type of preposition, the preposition is placed after one or two words.

اس قسم کے فیجار میں ایک یا دو الفاظ کے آخر میں فیجار لگایا جاتا ہے۔

e.g. by means of, because of, in opposition to, with a view to, instead of, with reference to, etc.

Ⓕ Disguised preposition:— (خفیہ روفِ جار)

Disguised prepositions are those that are not used in the sentences but are implied.

اسے چھپی ہوئی / خفیہ روفِ جار کہتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ اس کی اصلی شکل تبدیل ہو کر بالکل بدل جاتی ہے۔ گویا اصلی شکل کسی دوسرے جیسے میں ظاہر ہو جاتی ہے۔

← یہاں پر "a" سے مراد "on" ہے
← اور "o" سے مراد "of" ہے۔

مثلاً ہے:—
① across ↓ on
② beyond ↓ by
③ 4 O'clock ↓ of.
وغیرہ۔

(روفِ عطف)

Ⓖ Conjunctions:— A word that joins words, phrases or sentences is called a conjunction.

⇒ Conjunctions are also called linking words.

روفِ عطف وہ لفظ ہے جو الفاظ یا جملوں کو آپس میں میں جوڑنے کے لئے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

e.g ① These are two dogs and two cats.

② It is cold in winter but hot in summer.

③ would you like a mango or an apple?

⇒ as, ~~as if~~ as if, as far as, either, even, for, however etc.

⇒ Correlative Conjunctions: - (لازم و ملزم دون عطفاً)

یہ حرف عطف ایک دوسرے سے جڑے ہوتے ہیں۔ جو لازمی طور پر ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ آتے ہیں۔

e.g ① Either - or ② Neither - nor

③ Both - and ④ Though - yet

⑤ whether - or ⑥ Not only - but also

⇒ Either take it or leave it.

⇒ It is neither useful nor harmful.
etc.

⇒ Compound Conjunctions: - (مکب حرف عطف)

The phrases which are used as conjunctions are called Compound Conjunctions.

e.g ① In order that ② on condition that

③ even if ④ so that ⑤ provided that,

⑥ as though ⑦ as well as. etc.

⇒ Such an act would not be kind even if it were just.

Classes of Conjunctions:-

⇒ Coordinating Conjunctions.

⇒ Subordinating Conjunctions.

⇒ ~~Subordinating Con~~

⇒ Coordinating Conjunctions:- (بم رتبہ روف عطف)

A coordinating conjunction is a word that joins two elements of equal grammatical rank and syntactic importance.

وہ روف عطف جو دو ہم رتبہ فقروں یا دو افراد بیانات کو آپس میں ملائیں ، ہم رتبہ روف عطف کہلاتے ہیں ۔

e.g :- and , both , than , then , but , now , however , whereas , while , so then , for , so , not only - also , either - or , neither - nor

Kinds of Coordinating Conjunctions:-

(i) Cumulative Conjunctions:- (انفرادی اثر والے روف عطف)
Cumulative conjunctions merely add one

Statement to another.

وہ روفِ عطف کو دوسرے جملے کے ساتھ ضم ایک یا واحد بیان کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

e.g ① Ali wrote letters and Rashid posted Them.

⇒ and, both-and, as well as, not only-but also. --

(ii) Adversative Conjunctions:— (عطف استدرک و اختلاف)

An adversative Conjunction expresses opposition or contrast between two ~~of~~ statements.

(یہ دو بیانات کے درمیان تضاد یا فرق واضح کرتے ہیں)

e.g ① She was poor but she was happy

⇒ but, still, yet, whereas, while ---

(iii) Disjunctive Conjunctions:— (متبادل یا انفصالی روفِ ربط)

یہ دو متبادل بیانات کے درمیان انتخاب کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔
یا ایک بیان کو دوسرے بیان سے جُرا کرتے ہیں۔

e.g :- ① She must weep or she will die

⇒ or, ~~neither~~ either-or, neither-or, otherwise, else --

(iv) Illative Conjunctions:— (نتیجہ خیز یا استنباطی روفِ ربط)

Illative Conjunction is a word that is used to join two phrases, but ~~there~~ here first phrase

refers to the second phrase.

e.g.:- so , for

⇒ He has been working , so he will pass.

⇒ Subordinating Conjunctions:- (ما تحت یا غیر ہم رتبه)
(روفا عطف)

Subordinating conjunctions join dependent clauses to independent clauses.

e.g.:- while, till, untill etc

⇒ I took photography as a subject because it interests me.

Types of Subordinating Conjunctions:-

(i) Conjunction Referring Time:- (روفا ربط برائ وقت)

⇒ when, after, before, until, since etc ---

(ii) Conjunction Referring Cause or reason:-
(روفا ربط برائ وجب یا سبب)

e.g.:- because, as etc.

(iii) Conjunction ~~Referring~~ Referring purpose:-

(روفا ربط برائ مقصد)

e.g.:- That, lest etc.

(iv) Conjunction Referring Comparison:-
(دو ربط برائے موازنہ)

e.g ① He is stronger than Ali.

(v) Conjunction Referring Condition:-
(دو ربط برائے شرط)

e.g ① Ali will go if she goes.

(vi) Conjunction Referring Concession:-
(دو ربط برائے رعایت)

e.g ① I will buy the book though it is costly.

(vii) Conjunction Referring Result or Consequence:-
(دو ربط برائے نتیجہ)

e.g ① He was so tired that he could not walk.

⑧ Interjections: - (حرفِ زِیاد و فِجائیہ)

A word that expresses some feelings of mind abruptly is called an interjection.

(وہ لفظ و انسان کے دلی و عقلی جذبات کو اچانک ظاہر کرتا ہے۔)

e.g ① Ah! my father has died.

② Aha! I got 1st position in class.

⇒ Hurrah, Alas, Bravo, Hush, Oh, Aha etc.

Parts of Speech

کلموں کے حصے



ENGLISH

Articles

① (حروف تَنْكِيرِ وَتَحْسِينِ)

Articles: - "A", "an" and "The" are called articles.

(غیر قطعین حروف تَنْكِیرِ)

Indefinite articles: - "A" and "an" are called Indefinite articles.

جب کسی اسم کا پہلا لفظ واول (a, an, e, i, o) ہو یا واول کی آواز پیدا کرتا ہو تو اس کے واول سے پہلے an لگاتے ہیں باقی تمام واول اسم سے پہلے a لگاتے ہیں۔

⇒ ① an egg , ② an elephant ③ an owl etc.

⇒ ① a book ② a flower ③ a house etc.

Definite Article: - "The" is called Definite article.

اکثر یہ خاص ناموں سے پہلے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

e.g ① The Quaid-e-Azam ② The River Indus ③ The Fort of Bala Hisar.

انگریزی ENGLISH

Punctuation Marks

(— ? " ' ! ,)

گورنمنٹ کی کتابوں سے تیار کردہ۔ NTS کے لئے موزوں۔

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(رفوزِ اوقاف)

Punctuation Marks:- Punctuation

~~Marks~~ is the system of symbols (.!;- etc) that we use to separate sentences and parts of sentences and to make their meaning clear. Each symbol is called "punctuation mark".

رفوزِ اوقاف سے مراد وقفہ کی وہ علامات ہیں جن کے استعمال سے ایک لفظ دوسرے لفظ سے، ایک جملہ دوسرے جملے سے علیحدہ اور واضح ہو جاتا ہے۔ ان اشارات/علامات کا صحیح استعمال ہی جملے کو باوقف اور باصفا بناتا ہے۔

Some Common punctuation marks are:-

① Comma (و) :- (سکتا) :- (یہ عبارت میں سب سے چھوٹا وقفہ ظاہر کرتا ہے اور سب سے اہم وقفہ ہے)

The Comma represents the shortest pause and is used :-

⇒ To separate items in a series or list.

⇒ To separate phrases and clauses.

⇒ To separate question tags from rest of the sentence.

⇒ To separate certain words like however, moreover, in addition to etc.

⇒ To separate the spoken parts of the text from unspoken part.

(2)

⇒ When words or phrases are used in direct address.

⇒ After the words like yes, No, Oh, Ah, etc.

(2) Semi-Colon (;): - (وقف) :- (یہ مکنتہ یعنی Comma کے مقابلے میں زیادہ وقف ظاہر کرتا ہے)

A mark of punctuation (;) Semi-Colon used to connect independent clauses and show a closer relationship than a period does.

(یہ ایک سا نل سٹاپ ہوتا ہے)

e.g ① He came; he saw; he conquered.

⇒ ~~Semi Colon is used to connect two independent clauses.~~

⇒ ~~Semi Colon is used when~~

⇒ Semi Colon is used to separate the clauses of a compound sentence, when they contain a comma.

e.g ① He was a brave, large-hearted man; and we all honoured him.

⇒ Semi Colon is used to separate a series of loosely related clauses as;

e.g ② Today's we love what tomorrow we

(3)

hat; Today we seek what tomorrow
we shun; today, we desire what
tomorrow we fear.

③ Colon (:) :- (عربی) :- A Colon marks a
still more complete pause than that
expressed by the Semi Colon:

Colon is used :-

(یہ نقل کتاب سے کم وقفے کو ظاہر کرتا ہے) اور یہی دونوں
سے زیادہ وقفہ ظاہر کرتا ہے)

⇒ To introduce a quotation.

⇒ e.g ① Bacon says: "Reading makes a full
man, writing an exact man, speaking
a ready man."

⇒ Before enumeration, examples etc;

e.g ② The principal parts of a verb in
English are: present tense, the past
tense and the past participle.

⇒ Between Sentences grammatically independent
but closely connected in sentence;

e.g ③ Study to acquire a habit of thinking:
no study is more important.

(4)

④ Full Stop (.) :- A Full stop represents the greatest pause and separation. It is used:

⇒ To mark the end of a declarative or an imperative sentence.

بہ نشان نزوف باب میں طبا و قفہ ظاہر کرتا ہے بلکہ اس کے نشان لفظ کا مطلب ہے۔
کہ ج۔ بیان پر ختم ہو گیا۔

e.g ① Our dear, patient, gentle and noble teacher was transferred.

⇒ To mark abbreviation and initials as;

e.g ② :- M.A. & Jimmah (محمد علی صاحب),
B.A., M.A. etc.

⑤ Mark of Interrogation :- (سوالیہ علامت)

⇒ A mark of interrogation is put after a sentence which asks a question; as,

e.g ① where was he born?

⇒ The sign of Interrogation is not used before after an indirect question;

e.g ② I do not know where he lives.

↙
Indirect question.

5

(علامتِ فحاشیہ یا نذاریہ)

6 Sign of Exclamation: (!)

The sign of exclamation (!) is used after interjections, phrases and sentences expressing sudden emotion or wish (یہ علامت ان فقروں میں استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جہاں تعجب، خوشی یا غم یا طلب کا اظہار کیا جائے)

- e.g ① Hurrah! we have won the match.
- ② Alas! we lost the match.
- ③ what a terrible fire this is!

⇒ when the interjection "oh" is used to address someone, the sign of exclamation, if employed at all, comes after the noun; or it may be placed at the end of the sentence.

Oh father! I hear the sound of guns.

7 Apostrophe ('): (علامتِ اِمفادت)

An apostrophe is used :- (ایسی جگہ استعمال ہوتی ہے جہاں سے کوئی حرف حذف (مقم) کیا جائے۔)

- ① To show the omission of a letter or letters.
- e.g ① don't ② I've

- ② To show possession: (اسی چیز کی ملکیت ظاہر کرنے کے لئے)
- e.g ① Ahmed's son ② Sultan's book

⇒ The word which end in "s" do not take an additional "s" for apostrophe:

جمع کی طلکیت (جسکا اختتامی باد سے ہوتا ہے) کو ظاہر کرنے کے لئے حرف "ا" لگایا جاتا ہے۔

e.g ① Students' note books.

② To form the plural letters and figures:

e.g ① Count your 1's and Cross your T's.
② Add two 5's and four 2's.

(پندرہوں اور آٹھوں کی جمع بنانے کے لئے)

⑧ Inverted Commas (" ") :- (واوین)

Inverted Commas are used to enclose the exact words ~~for~~ of a speaker or a quotation.

e.g ④ "I would rather die", he exclaimed, "than join the enemy of my country".

⑤ A historian says of Babar that he was "The most admirable prince that ever lived in Asia."

یہ علامات (واوین) وہاں استعمال کی جاتی ہے جہاں کسی بولنے والے کے الفاظ کو ہو۔ ہونے نقل یا بیان کیا جاتا ہے۔

⑨ Hyphen(-): (نشان الحاق یا وصلہ)

Hyphen, a shorter line than the dash, is used to connect the parts of a compound word e.g.: Passer-by, man-of-war, Son-in-law.

یہ نشان ڈیش کے مقابلے میں چھوٹا ہوتا ہے اور یہ درج ذیل مقامات پر استعمال ہوتا ہے:

- ① کسی مرکب لفظ کے اجزاء کے درمیان ← Step-mother
- ② جگہ کی کمی کی وجہ سے لفظ کے قدرتی ٹکڑوں (Syllables) کو ایک دوسرے سے جدا کرنے کے لئے: ←
• writ-ten, Bright-ten etc.

③ اگر لکھتے ہوئے صفحہ کا کنارہ آپہنچے اور کسی لفظ کو توڑنے کی ضرورت پڑے تو وہاں سے توڑنا چاہیے جہاں اس کا بولنے وقت ٹکڑا بنتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

In the morning I saw a beautiful girl.

- ④ انگریزی (20) سے زیادہ اور سو سے کم عدد کو الفاظ میں لکھا جائے تو درمیان میں ہائفن (Hyphen) ضرور لگایا جاتا ہے۔
e.g. ① Twenty-One ② Sixty-Seven etc.

⑩ Dash (—) : ڈیش یا شرحیہ

A dash is used:

(a) To indicate an abrupt stop or change of thought as:-

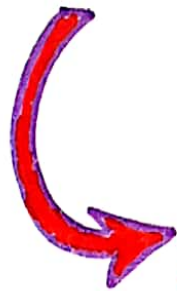
① If my father was alive — but why lament over the past?

(b) To resume a scattered subject as:-

① Friends, Companions, relatives — all deserted him.

- ① ڈیش فقرے میں اچانک تبدیلی کے وقوع پر استعمال ہوتا ہے۔
- ② تشریح کرنے والے الفاظ کے دونوں طرف ڈیش لگایا جاتا ہے۔
- ③ جملہ معترضہ کے دونوں طرف ڈیش لگایا جاتا ہے۔
- ④ گزشتہ بات کو پھر اکٹھا کر کے (اس طرح یہ کولن Colon کا اہلٹ ہو جاتا ہے)۔

Capitalization (Use of Capital letters)



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①

Capitalization; (use of capital letters):~

↳ Every Sentence should begin with capital letter.

e.g ① The boys are playing cricket.

↳ proper names (people, cities, Countries, buildings, etc) always begins with capital letter.

e.g ② Ali, Peshawar, City Towers etc.

↳ The personal pronoun "I" is always capitalized.

e.g ③ I saw him, ~~but~~ but it was not I who called him.

↳ Names of languages, days of the week and months are always

e.g ④ ~~the~~ Pashto, Sunday, June etc.

↳ The names of seasons are capitalized only when they are used as nouns and refer to special seasons of a country.

e.g They met me in Spring.

↳ Nouns, adjectives and personal pronouns referring to Allah always begin with

②

Capital letter:

e.g:- we pray to Allah, as all Muslims do.

↳ professional titles and the titles of books etc,
are also capitalized;

He works with prof. Aslam who wrote 'A
Guide to political Theory.'

E - انگریزی
ENGLISH

Grammar Section 4th, 5th

(Remaining → Mixed)

①

① Contractions:-

Since the word contract means to squeeze together, therefore a contraction is two words made shorter by placing an apostrophe where letters have been omitted.

e.g. I am bored.

↳ I'm bored.

② Let us go shopping.

↳ Let's go shopping.

② Synonyms:- (مترادفات) :-

Synonyms are words that have nearly the same meaning as another word.

e.g. ① Ill → Sick (بِئْسَ)

② Huge → Big (كَبِيرٌ)

③ woman → Lady (سَيِّدَةٌ)

etc.

③ Antonyms:- (متضادات) :- Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning.

(2)

- e.g :-
- ① Raise → lower
 - ② Day → night
 - ③ Large → Small

④ Homophones:— Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and Spellings.

- e.g
- ① ant جِنُونِي → aunt ضَان
 - ② Hair بَال → Have حَاوِي
 - ③ Flour فَلَّاح → Flower فَعْوَال
 - ④ write كَاتِب → Right. بَارِي

⑤ Minimal pairs:— Minimal pairs are words that are identical except for one sound.

- e.g
- ① Coat → Goat
 - ② Hen → pen
 - ③ House → mouse
 - ④ Lamp → Lamb
 - ⑤ cat → Hat.
- etc.

③

⑥ Simile :- A simile is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things, often introduced by "like" or "as".

e.g ① as sweet as a pie.

② Colourful like crayons.

③ as green as grass.

④ as cold as ice.

etc.

⑦ Consonant Cluster:- When there is no vowel between two or more consonants, it is called a consonant cluster.

e.g ① Bunch

↳ consonant cluster (nch)

② Throne

↳ consonant cluster (thr).

etc.

Extra

⇒ A word having one vowel sound is a monosyllabic e.g. cat, pen, show.

⇒ Words that have two vowel sounds are called disyllabic words.

e.g. butter, drama etc.

(4)

⇒ If there are three sounds in a word, we call it a trissyllabic word.

e.g ⇒ But/ter/cup → Buttercup
Dutiful, etc.

(8) Homonyms:— Homonyms are the words that are both spelled and pronounced the same, but different in meaning.

e.g ① Bat بٹ → Bat بٹا
② Nail نیل → Nail نیل
etc

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SECTION # 05

Urdu اردو

باب نمبر 1

①

(ا-ی-ے) اُردو

لیول :- درجہ :-
بنیادی اُردو گرامر

ایف ٹی - ایس - این ٹی ایس - ایٹا

سی ٹی - پی ایس ٹی - پی ای ٹی - ڈی ایم

آصف جاوید راہی
ایٹا
پی ایس ٹی - سی ٹی - پی ایٹ
پی ایس ٹی - جی پی ایس ٹی
ملی دوست

تعارف :-

① اُردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

② اُردو کے معنی ہیں لشکر، قوج یا چھاؤنی۔

③ اُردو زبان ترکی، فارسی، عربی اور ہندی اور سنسکرت زبانوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔

④ اُردو کے لئے ابتداء میں ریختہ کا لفظ بھی استعمال کیا جاتا تھا۔

⑤ اُردو کا آغاز ہندوستان میں مسلم فاتحین کے آنے سے ہوئی۔

5 سیٹی - پی ایس ٹی، پی ای ٹی، ڈی ایم - ...

- 6 اردو کو **لشکری** زبان بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 7 اردو زبان کا استعمال سب سے پہلے **بائرنے تریک بابری** میں کیا ہے۔
- 8 اردو زبان کی سب سے پہلی تحریر **امیر خسرو دہلوی** کی ملتی ہے۔ (ج. 330 کا ہجری کارخانہ ہے)۔
- 9 **اردو** پاکستان کی قومی زبان ہے۔
- 10 اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر **علی قطب شاہ** ہے۔
- 11 اردو کی سب سے پہلی منظوم کتاب **کدم راؤ پدم راؤ** ہے۔
- 12 اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب **کانام قدم شعرو شاعری** ہے۔
- 13 اردو کا لفظی مطلب **لشکر** ہے۔
- 14 ریختہ کا لفظی مطلب **ایجاد کر** ہے۔
- 15 اردو کا پہلا ناول **حیرات العروس** ہے۔
- 16 **بابائے اردو** **مولیٰ عبدالحی** کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 17 اردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار **ولانا الطاف حسین حالی** ہے۔

(3) سی ٹی - پی ایس ٹی - پی ای ٹی - ڈی ایم -

(18) علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری کتاب علم الاقتصاد ہے۔

(19) علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم ہمالہ ہے۔

(20) اُردو کا پہلا اخبار جہاں جہاں تھا۔

(21) اُردو کے پہلے باقاعدہ افسانہ نگار پریم چند تھے۔

(22) اُردو کی پہلی صاحب دیوان شاعرہ ماہ لقا چندا بائی ہے۔

(23) اُردو کے پہلے صوفی شاعر خواجہ میر درد تھے۔

(24) قرآن مجید کا اُردو میں پہلا ترجمہ شاہ رفیع الدین نے کیا۔

(25) اُردو کی پہلی ناول نگار خاتون رشیدۃ النساء بیگم تھیں۔

(26) اُردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب سب رس ہے۔

باب پنزا کا اختتام ہوا

{ THE END OF THE }
CHAPTER

آمین جاوید راہی
ایم ایس ٹی بی ایڈ
پی ایس ٹی - پی ایس ٹی
کونسلر محمد علی خان
ملکی مہبت

باب نمبر 2

① اُردو

(ا - ے)

ایف ٹی ایس - این ٹی ایس - ایٹا

درجہ :- بنیادی اردو
حرکتیں + درجہ چہارم
و درجہ پنجم

(PST)

سی ٹی - پی ایس ٹی - پی ای ٹی - ڈی ایم

آصف جاوید راہی
ایم ایس ٹی فرگنس - سی ٹی - پی ای ٹی
بی ایس ٹی - جی پی ایس ونڈل محمد علی خان
کلی حروف



① وہ حروف جو دوسرے حروف کے ساتھ مل کر آواز اور الفاظ پیدا کرتے ہیں حروفِ علت کہلاتے ہیں۔ (ا - و - ی)

② وہ حروف جو حروفِ علت کے بغیر اپنی آوازیں پیدا نہیں کر سکتے حروفِ صحیح کہلاتے ہیں۔ (ا - و - ی کے علاوہ باقی تمام الفاظ حروفِ صحیح ہیں)۔

③ حروفِ علت کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

④ زیر، زبر اور پیش کو حکرت / اعراب کہتے ہیں۔

⑤ جس لفظ پر حکرت (زیر، زبر، پیش) آجائے اسے متحرک کہتے ہیں۔

(2)

سٹی۔ پی بیسٹی۔ پی ای سی۔

⑥ بعض دفعہ کسی طویل نام یا لفظ کو مختصر کر کے لکھا جاتا ہے۔
ایسے مختصر نام یا لفظ کو **حقف** کہتے ہیں۔

⑦ وہ الفاظ جو آپس میں ہم معنی ہوں **مترادف** کہلاتے ہیں۔
(سورج - آفتاب) (سیف - تلوار) وغیرہ۔

⑧ وہ الفاظ جو معنی کے لحاظ سے ایک دوسرے کے الٹ ہوں
متضاد کہلاتے ہیں۔

(زمین - آسمان) (دوست - دشمن) وغیرہ

⑨ وہ الفاظ جو دو یا دو سے زیادہ معنی دیتے ہوں **ذو معنی**
الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں۔

⑩ وہ لفظ جو کسی دوسرے با معنی لفظ سے پہلے لگا کر اس سے
دوسرا نیا لفظ بنایا جائے **سابقہ** کہلاتا ہے۔

(سابقہ بد کے لگانے سے نیا لفظ بد صورت بن جاتا ہے)

⑪ وہ لفظ جو کسی دوسرے با معنی لفظ کے بعد لگا کر اس سے
دوسرا نیا لفظ بنایا جائے **لاحقہ** کہلاتا ہے۔

(لاحقہ اندیش کے لگانے سے دور اندیش وغیرہ)

سی نی - پی ایس نی ، پی ایس ٹی --- (3)

12) ایسا لفظ جو معنی رکھتا ہو اور سننے والا اس کا مطلب آسانی سے سمجھ تو ایسے لفظ کو **کلمہ** کہتے ہیں۔
(سبب - اللہ - دوزی وغیرہ)

13) ایسا لفظ جو الگ معنی نہ رکھتا ہو مگر جب کلمہ سے ملے تو مفہوم اور معنی دیتا ہے وہ **پہل** کہلاتا ہے۔

مثلاً سلف ، طائی ، وام وغیرہ سے سودا سلف ، پائی والی ، کا ادا ہے

14) وہ کلمہ جو کسی شخص ، جانور ، جگہ ، چیز اور کیفیت کا نام ہو **اسم** کہلاتا ہے۔

(کتاب ، عیز - اکرام ، وغیرہ)

15) ایسا اسم جو حرف ایک ذات کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے **واحد** کہلاتا ہے۔ (لڑکا ، کرسی ، کتاب)

16) وہ اسم جو ایک سے زیادہ کی تعداد ظاہر کرے **جمع** کہلاتا ہے۔ (لڑکے ، کرسیاں ، کتابیں)

17) وہ اسم جو نر کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے **مذکر** کہلاتا ہے۔ (سر ، دھوبی ، لڑکا ، مرغ وغیرہ)

سُنّی، پچھلی ایسی ہی، پچھلی ایسی ہی۔۔۔ (۶)

(18) وہ اسم جو مادہ کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے
فونٹ کہلاتا ہے۔

(عورت، دھوبن، رطکی، حرخی وغیرہ)

(19) وہ اسم جو کسی خاص شخص، جگہ یا چیز کا نام ہو
اسمِ معرفہ کہلاتا ہے۔

(اسم، لاہور، علام اقبال، پاکستان وغیرہ)

(20) وہ اسم جو کسی عام شخص، جگہ یا چیز کا نام ہو
اسمِ نکرہ کہلاتا ہے۔

(رطکا، رطکی، کرسی، کتاب وغیرہ)
گاؤں، شہر

(21) وہ اعزازی نام جو قوم یا حکومت کی طرف سے کسی شخص
کو اس کی علمی یا قومی خدمات کے صلے میں دیا جائے
خطاب کہلاتا ہے۔ (نشانِ حیدر، سر، خان بہادر وغیرہ)

(22) وہ خاص نام جو کسی خاص فوجی یا خاص وصف کی وجہ سے
لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے لقب کہلاتا ہے۔

میلیم اللہ (حوسنیؑ) - آدرا تانی (نوحؑ) - سائر مشرق
(علامہ اقبال)

سنی، بی بیسنی، پی دہلی... (5)

(23) وہ نام جو پیار و محبت یا نفرت کی وجہ سے گھر، محلے یا شہر میں مشہور ہو جائے **عرف** کہلاتا ہے۔

(آئین سے ہینو، سلمان سے سلو وغیرہ)

(24) وہ نام جو ماں باپ، بیٹے بیٹی یا کسی اور نسبت سے لپکارا جائے **کنیت** کہلاتا ہے۔

(عمر بن خطاب، ابن مریم، اُمّ کلثوم، ابو داؤد وغیرہ)

(25) وہ مختصر نام جسے شعراء اپنے اصلی نام کی جگہ اپنی پہچان کے لئے استعمال کرے **تخلص** کہلاتا ہے۔

(26) وہ کلمہ جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال ہو **اسمِ غیر** کہلاتا ہے۔

(وہ، تم، اُس، میں، وغیرہ)

(27) وہ اسم جو کسی شخص یا جگہ یا چیز کی طرف بطور اشارہ

استعمال ہو **اسم اشارہ** کہلاتا ہے۔

(یہ میری کتاب ہے، وہ میرا قلم ہے، یہاں یہ اور وہ اسم اشارہ ہیں)

(28)

(28) وہ اسمِ کلمہ جو نہ تو خود کسی دوسرے لفظ سے بنا ہوتا ہے اور نہ اس سے کوئی دوسرا لفظ بنتا ہے اسمِ جامد کہلاتا ہے۔

(کتاب، درخت، بھول، وغیرہ)

(29) ایسے کلمے جس سے کئی دوسرے کلمات نکلتے اور بنتے ہوں (یہ خود کسی کلمے سے بنا ہوا نہیں ہوتا) اسمِ مصدر کہلاتا ہے۔

(جانا، پلٹنا، دوڑنا، کھیلنا، اُٹھنا وغیرہ)

(30) وہ کلمہ جو مصدر سے نکلے یا بنایا جائے اسمِ مشتق کہلاتا ہے۔

(بڑھنا سے بڑھائی - بڑھانے والی - بڑھا ہوا)

دوڑنا سے دوڑنے والا - وغیرہ

(31) ایسا اسم جو کسی دوسرے اسم کی خصوصیت، اچھائی یا بُرائی، مقدار یا تعداد کو ظاہر کرے اسمِ صفت کہلاتا ہے۔

(طاقتور، بڑا، سیاہ، کھنڈا، بہادر وغیرہ)

(32) جس اسم کی صفت بیان کی جائے اسے **موصوف** کہتے ہیں۔ (اسم نیک لڑکا ہے۔ یہاں نیک اسمِ صفت اور اسمِ موصوف ہے)

سے ٹی، پی ایس ٹی، پی ای ٹی۔۔۔ (7)

(33) وہ اسم جو تعداد کو ظاہر کرے اسم عدد کہلاتا ہے۔

(ایک، دو، تین،۔۔۔ وغیرہ۔ ایک اسم، دو درجیاں)



باب خبرے کا افتاء ہوا

۴۴۸۲۸۹-۳۳۵۵

آصف جاوید راہی
ایم ایس ٹی بی ایڈ
پی ایس ٹی۔ جی پی ایس
گورنمنٹ محمد علی خان
ملی صورت

ہی ڈی ایف میں حواد کے لئے میرے واٹس ایپ گروپس
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باب نمبر 3 (۱-۷) اُردو ①

درجہ: پی ایس ٹی
جماعت چہارم، پنجم



آصف جاوید راہی
کونسلر کس - بی ایڈ

پی ایس ٹی - جی پی ایس کونسلر محمد علی خان

کلی سرودت

بنیادی اُردو گرائمر

اور اسباق سے لئے گئے

خالی جگہ اور اعدادی مواد

① اسم نکرہ کی وہ قسم جو ایک چیز کی حقیقت کو دوسری چیزوں سے بالکل جدا کرے اور اس سے صفت مراد نہ ہو **اسم ذات** کہلاتا ہے۔

(انسان، کتاب، کاپی، مکان، پین وغیرہ)

② وہ اسم جو کسی اسم کی چھوٹائی کو ظاہر کرے **اسم صغر** کہلاتا ہے۔

(صندوقچہ، کتابچہ، باغیچہ وغیرہ)

سیٹی - پی ایس ٹی (2) بی ای ٹی - ڈی ایم

③ چٹیا ، چڑھی ، لونڈیا ، گھوندا ، آری ،
نالی وغیرہ اسمِ صغر کی مثالیں ہیں۔

④ وہ اسم جو کسی اسم کی بڑائی ظاہر کرے اسمِ مکبر
کہلاتا ہے۔

(راہ سے شاہراہ - راج سے ہمارا راج - دیو سے بہادر لو وغیرہ)

⑤ وہ اسم جس میں جگہ یا وقت کے معنی ~~پہنچے~~ پائے جائیں
اسمِ ظرف کہلاتا ہے۔

(اسمِ ظرفِ مکان کے باغ - مسجد - گھر وغیرہ)
(اسمِ ظرفِ زمان کے جمع - شام - عصر - صوبہ وغیرہ)

⑥ وہ اسم جو کسی جاندار یا غیر جاندار چیز کی آواز کو ظاہر کرے
اسمِ صوت کہلاتا ہے۔

(کوا - کائیں کائیں = مرغ - لکڑوں کوں) وغیرہ

سہی۔ پی ایسائی ③ پی ایسائی۔ ذی اسم

⑦ وہ کلمہ جو کسی شخص یا چیز کے نام کی جگہ استعمال ہو **اسم غیر** کہلاتا ہے۔

(اسم اچھا ہے۔ ہے۔ وہ لُح سورے اُکتا ہے)
وہ: اسم غیر ہے۔

⑧ وہ - تم - آپ - میں - ہم - تمہارے - اُس کا - اُن کے وغیرہ **اسم غیر** کی مثالیں ہیں۔

⑨ وہ کلمہ جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا زمانے کے تعلق کے ساتھ پایا جائے **فعل** کہلاتا ہے۔

(لکھنا - پڑھنا - کھیلنا وغیرہ سے لکھتا ہے، پڑھتا ہے
کھا کھیتا تھا)۔

⑩ وہ فعل جو گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا

ظاہر کرے **فعل ماضی** کہلاتا ہے۔
(ہم نے کھانا کھلا) (میں نے کھانا کھلا)

⑪

سی ٹی - پی ایس ٹی (4) پی ای ٹی - ڈی ایم

- ① وہ فعل جو موجودہ زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے۔ **فعل حال** کہلاتا ہے۔ (میں سبق پڑھتا ہوں)
- ② وہ فعل جو آنے والے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے **فعل مستقبل** کہلاتا ہے۔ (میں کرکٹ کھیلوں گا)
- ③ وہ فعل جس میں حال اور مستقبل دونوں زمانے پائے جائیں **فعل مضارع** کہلاتا ہے۔
میں آؤں - ہم جائیں - وغیرہ
- ④ وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم پایا جائے **فعل امر** کہلاتا ہے۔ (خط لکھو - دودھ پیو۔
دروازہ کھولو)
- ⑤ وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے سے روکا جائے **فعل نہی** کہلاتا ہے۔ (پول مت توڑو۔
شور مت مچاؤ - جلدی نہ کرو)
- ⑥ **حرف** وہ کلمہ ہے جو نہ اسم ہے اور نہ فعل مگر اسم اور فعل دونوں کو ملا کر مفہوم ادا کرتا ہے۔
(پر - میں - نے)

آصف جاوید رائی
ایم فل فنر کس - بی ایڈ

سی ٹی - پی ایس ٹی (5) پی ای ٹی - ڈی ایم

(17) وہ حرف جو اسم کو فعل سے یا اسم کو اسم سے
چلاتا ہے **حرف جار** یا **حرف ربط** کہلاتا ہے۔
(عیں - نے - کو - کی - پر)

(18) وہ حروف جو شرط کے وقوع پر بولے جائیں **حروف عطف**
کہلاتے ہیں۔

(اگر، اگرچہ، جب، ہر چند، جوں ہی، وغیرہ)

(19) وہ حروف جو توفیق یا تحسین کے وقوع پر بولے جاتے ہیں
حرف تحسین کہلاتے ہیں۔

(آخرین - شہادت - جزاک اللہ وغیرہ)

(20) وہ کلمات جو دو اسموں کے باہمی تعلق کو ظاہر کرے
حروف اصافہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

(را - رے - ری - کا - نے - کی وغیرہ)

(21) جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمات ترکیب پائیں تو اسے
ترکیب کہتے ہیں۔

(نوند کی کتاب - علی کا بیٹی - باغ و بہار وغیرہ)

سنٹی - پی ایس ٹی (6) پی ایس ٹی - ڈی ایم

(22) الفاظ کا ایسا مجموعہ جس کا مطلب پوری طرح سمجھ میں آجائے، **جملہ** کہلاتا ہے۔

(امفر کرکٹ کھیلتا ہے۔ سلی سٹی پڑھ رہی ہے)

(23) کسی عین موضوع پر اشعار کی صحیح صورت میں اپنے احساسات و جذبات کا اظہار **نظم** کہلاتی ہے۔

(24) وہ نظم جس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف و توصیف بیان کی گئی ہو اسے **محد** کہتے ہیں۔

(25) وہ نظم جس میں حضرت محمدؐ کی تعریف کی گئی ہو **نعت** کہلاتی ہے۔

(26) وہ علامات جن کے استعمال سے ایک لفظ دوسرے لفظ سے، ایک جملہ دوسرے جملے سے علیحدہ اور واضح ہوتا ہے **رُجوفِ اوقاف** کہلاتے ہیں۔

(— ، - ، : ، ؛ ، : ، ؛ ، " ، " ، / ، ، () ، ! ، —)

یہ سب رُجوفِ اوقاف ہیں۔

آصف حارثی ، ممتاز فیکلٹی ، لاہور

(7) سی ٹی۔ پی ایس ٹی۔ پی ای ٹی۔ ڈی ایم

(27) ایسے حروف یا حروف کا مجموعہ جو کسی لفظ سے پہلے آکر ایک نیا باعنی لفظ بناتے ہوں انہیں قواعد کی اصطلاح میں **سابقہ** کہتے ہیں۔

(نو۔ نو مسلم۔ نوجوان)

قابل۔ قابل اعتراض۔ قابل سماعت

(28) ایسے الفاظ یا حروف جو کسی لفظ کے بعد آکر ایک نیا باعنی لفظ بناتے ہوں انہیں قواعد کی اصطلاح میں **لاحقہ** کہتے ہیں۔

(آور۔ زور آور۔ لٹہ آور۔ خواب آور)

(بوس۔ زمین بوس۔ فلک بوس)

(باب نمبر 3 کا اختتام ہوا)

آصف جاوید لاہوری

راہے () اردو (1) باب نمبر 4

درجہ :- پی ایس ٹی
جماعت چہارم، پنجم

آصف جاوید راہی

ایم ایس ٹی
کس - بی ایڈ

پی ایس ٹی - 506 کوئٹہ محمد علی (لکی مروت)

واحد جمع - مذکر فونٹ -

① وہ اسم جو حرف ایک چیز یا شخص کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے **واحد** کہلاتا ہے۔

(اچھ ہنور واحد جمع)

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
طرف	طرفین	ذاکر	ذاکرین
قطب	قطبین	کاغذ	کاغذات
عید	عیدین	باغ	باغات
والد	والدین	فساد	فسادات
فریق	فریقین	احسان	احسانات
حافر	حافریں	انقاہ	انقامات
		جن	جنات

② وہ اسم جو ایک سے زیادہ چیزوں کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے **جمع** کہلاتا ہے۔

(۲) بی ایس ٹی

③ وہ اسم جو بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے واحد معلوم ہوں
لیکن مفہوم سے جمع کے معنی دیں۔ اسم جمع کہلاتے
ہیں۔ (قوم، جماعت، ہجوم، لشکر، فوج وغیرہ)

(واضح جمع) جماعت چہارم کی اُردو کی کتاب کے مشقوں سے لیتے۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
ایجاد	ایجادات	مسجد	مساجد
ذہن	اذہان	نمونہ	نمونے
مشکل	مشکلات	تعمیر	تعمیرات
ہدایت	ہدایات	عید	عیدین
مشین	مشینیں	کھیت	کھیتوں
شعبہ	شعبے	ٹکڑا	ٹکڑے
ضرورت	ضروریات	گہینہ	گہینے
دفتر	دفاتر	خاتون	خواتین
صف	صفیں	بوڑھا	بوڑھے
چھٹ	چھٹیں	نہت	نہتیں

آصف جاوید راجا ایم اے فزکس

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
کہانی	کہانیاں	قوما	اقوات
کتاب	کتابیں	نظم	نظمیں
تقریر	تقریریں	فرد	افراد

(جماعت پنجم کے اردو کی کتاب کے مشتموں سے لٹے لگتے واحد جمع)

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
تارا	تارے	دلیہ	دلیات
بستی	بستیاں	لقتہ	لقتہ جات
عورت	عورتیں	جواب	جوابات
گاٹ	گاٹیں	سوال	سوالات
بکری	بکریاں	شہر	شہروں
مدرسہ	مدارس	تختی	تختیاں
تعلیم	تعلیمیں	سلیٹ	سلیٹیں

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
عبادت	عبادات	پیشہ	پیشہیں
اشارہ	اشارات	کتاب	کتابیں
عجزہ	عجزات	حکیم	حکماء
حکایت	حکایات	علم	علوم
برکت	برکات	فن	فتون
ذره	ذرات	عالم	علماء
صفت	صفات		

(چند دوسرے مشہور واحد جمع)

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
درجہ	درجات	خبر	اخبار
آلہ	آلات	اسم	اسماء
بنی	انبیاء	آیت	آیات
طبيب	اطباء	رکن	ارکان
سخی	اسخیا	نکتہ	نکات

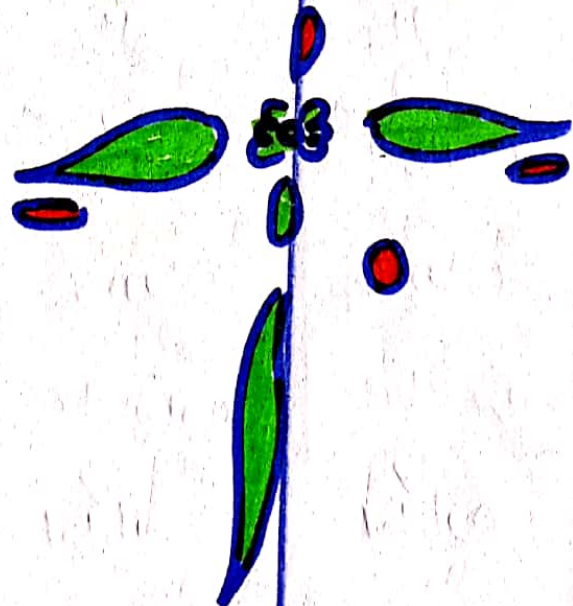
واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
واقف	واقعات	ادیب	آداب
مکتب	مکتب	غریب	غریب
قبرہ	قابر	وکیل	وکلاء
آقا	آئیمہ	شرف	شرفاء
واقع	واقِع	رسول	رُسل
حدیث	احادیث	کتاب	کتب
تکلیف	تکالیف	اثر	آثار
تدبیر	تدابیر	آیت	آیات
تصویر	تصاویر	ادب	آداب
تاریخ	تواریخ	آفت	آفات
اُستاد	اساتذہ	احسان	احسانات
حافظ	حفاظ	ارشاد	ارشادات
خادم	خدا	اُستاد	اساتید
امیر	امراء	بیگم	بیگمات
		تعطیل	تعطیلات

(6) بی ایس ٹی

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
شرط	شرائط	شر	شمر
سید	سادات	جسم	اجسام
شخص	اشخاص	حاجی	حجاج
شے	اشیاء	حیوان	حیوانات
صدا	صدقات	خادم	خدایم
صحابی	صحابہ	خاتون	خواتین
ضرب المثل	ضرب المثل	ذخیرہ	ذخائر
تعمارت	تعمارات	دین	ادیان
قید	قیود	رسم	رسوم
فاح	فاحین	روح	ارواح
فعل	افعال	سلطان	سلاطین
طرکا	طرکے	ساح	ساحات
حک	حکاک	شہید	شہداء
حذیب	حذایب	شیطان	شیاطین

(۶) بی ایس ٹی

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
جہاد	جہادین	جہاد	جہادین
فہم	فہمین	فہم	فہمین
موت	اموات	موت	اموات
نتیجہ	نتائج	نتیجہ	نتائج
نفر	نفات	نفر	نفات
ولی	اولیاء	ولی	اولیاء
ورق	اوراق	ورق	اوراق
ولد	اولاد	ولد	اولاد
لقب	القاب	لقب	القاب



(7) بی ایس ٹی

④ وہ اسم جو نر کے لٹے استعمال کیا جائے **مذکر** کہلاتا ہے۔

⑤ وہ اسم جو مادہ کے لٹے استعمال کیا جائے **مؤنث** کہلاتا ہے۔

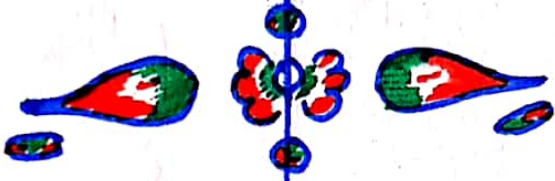
چند مشہور مذکر، مؤنث :-

مؤنث	مذکر	مؤنث	مذکر
اپن	بھائی	اماں	ابا
ہیڈ مسٹریس	ہیڈ ماسٹر	بیوی	خاوند
بھیسائی	بھیسایہ	اپن	اپنوتی
مالن	مالی	بندی	بندہ
عزیزہ	عزیم	شہزادی	شہزادہ
خالہ	خالو	دلہن	دولہا
کنواری	کنورا	بیٹی	بیٹا
چوہدرانی	چوہدری	استانی	استاد
صاحبزادی	صاحبزادہ	پڑوسن	پڑوسی
اداکارہ	اداکار	حلائی	قولوی
لوہارن	لوہار	اجی	ابو

مذکر	مؤنث	مذکر	مؤنث
کھکاری	کھکارن	سینڈھا	بھٹیر
حاجی	حجن	جادوگر	جادوگرنی
دھوبی	دھوبن	بورڈھا	برڈھیا
بکرا	بکری	راجہ	رائی
چیونٹا	چیونٹی	کتا	کتیا
ہرن	ہرنی	مور	مورنی
قصائی	قصائیں	حرغا	حرغی
خادم	خادعہ	کبوتر	کبوتری
شیخ	شیخانی	معلم	معلمہ
کھپار	کھپارن	بادشاہ	ملکہ
پٹھان	پٹھالی	حریفن	حریفہ
اونٹ	اونٹنی	حک	حکائی
مانک	مانکن	بھار	بھارن
گدھا	گدھی	غلام	لوندی
گوالا	گوالن	باورچی	باورچن
گھوڑا	گھوڑی	نذکر	نذکرانی
بندر	بندریا	دیہاتی	دیہاتن

(9) بی ایس ٹی

عزکر	عزکر	عزکر	عزکر
چودھری	چودھرائی	چودھرائی	چودھرائی
ترکھان	سور	ترکھانی	سورنی
درزی	نائی	درزن	نائی
ہاتھی	جوہا	ہتھی	جوہیا
بجھڑا	سانپ	بجھیا	سپنی
انگریز	سمدھی	انگریزن	سمدھن
بیل		گاٹے	
چڑا		چڑیا	
لومڑ		لومڑی	
فلکا		فلکاری	
دیوتا		دیوی	
سسر		ساس	
دوست		سہیلی	
بلا		بلی	



باب نمبر 5

①

اُردو

(ایسے)

درجہ:- پی ایس ٹی

چہارم و پنجم

آصف جاوید راہی
ایم اے سنٹرل ایڈ
پی ایس ٹی Gps کوئٹہ علی خان
ملکی جوت

متضاد الفاظ - مترادف الفاظ - مشہور ضرب الامثال

① وہ الفاظ جو معنی کے لحاظ سے ایک دوسرے کی ضد ہوں
یا ایک دوسرے کے عکس ہوں **متضاد الفاظ** کہلاتے
ہیں۔

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
آزاد	غلام	آباد	ویران
اصل	نقل	اسراف	بخل
آگ	پانی	افانٹ	خیانت

مضاد	الفاظ	مضاد	الفاظ
فقیر	بادشاه	دنیا	آفت
ڈرپوک	بہادر	انجام	آغاز
بحری	بری	اقلیت	اکثریت
حق	باطل	غلام	آقا
فران	بہار	غلامی	آزادی
شیردل	بزدل	أجلا	اندرھیرا
تندرستی	بیماری	ازل	ابد
نیک	بد	جنگ	افس
آشکارہ	پوشیدہ	اعلیٰ	ادنیٰ
آگ	پانی	میلا	أجلا
نسلی	برائی	حیوان	انسان
عقلمند	بے وقوف	زمین	آسمان
باسی	تازہ	واقف	اجنبی
پستی	بلندی	عمودی	أفق

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
باطن	ظاہر	ریخ	لاصت
پیار	نفرت	سفاوت	بخل
تر	خشک	شہید	غازی
جنگ	امن	صفیر	کبیر
جزا	سزا	طول	عرض
جلوت	خلوت	طاق	صفت
چست	ست	عروج	زوال
چھاؤں	دھوپ	کنوارا	بیابا
حریف	خلیف	گستاخ	خوب
خزاں	بہار	کتر	اسلام
حقیق	جازی	کشادہ	تنگ
دنیا	آخرت	عرب	عجم
دالمی	عارجی	طرش	فرش
دلیر	بزدل		
درآمد	برآمد		

چوتھی جماعت کے اردو سے لئے گئے الفاظ و متضاد

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
نصف	پورا	کالی	سفید
صبح	شام	چھوٹی	بڑی
صاف	گندا	شہ	گاؤں
شہر	گاؤں	بہار	خزاں
بیماری	صحت / تندرستی	خوش قسمت	بد قسمت
محبت	نفرت	وطن	بے وطن
بہادری	ہزدلی	بد نصیب	خوش نصیب
مشکل	آسان	قفس	آزادی
جنگ	احن	شہ	گاؤں
پاس	دور	وسیع	تنگ
دشمن	دوست	نایاب	عام
شہریر	شہرلیف	ابتداء	انتہا
لمبا	چھوٹا	تعمیر	تعمیر
		قابل دید	غائب دید

(5)

آصف جاوید راجی ایم اے

(5)

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
پاک	گنڈا	الفاظ	متضاد
دانہ	پانی	الفاظ	متضاد
جہر	صابر	الفاظ	متضاد
گھوک	پیس	الفاظ	متضاد

جماعت پنجم کی اردو کی کتاب سے لئے گئے
الفاظ متضاد

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
گرمی	سردی	عزت	ذلت
جنگل	میدان	عقل مند	بے وقوف
زمین	آسمان	چھوٹا	بڑا
نزدیک	دور	اصل	نقل
کالا	سفید	مبارک	فحوس
گورا	گھوٹا	نیلی	بدی
گھوڑا	بہت	اجالا	اندھیرا
خولہ بورت	بہت	فائدہ	نقصان
	بد صورت	اوپر	نیچا
		بیمار	شدرست

آصف جاوید راہی ایڈیٹرز کی نرس

(6)

(2) ہم فی اور کیساں مفہوم رکھنے والے الفاظ کو مترادف الفاظ کہتے ہیں۔

جماعت چہارم کے اردو کی کتاب سے
لے گئے الفاظ مترادف :-

مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
درگزر کرنا	حکاف کرنا	اونچائی	بلندی
کہانیاں	حکایات	عزت	عظمت
		تروتازگی	شادابی
		عظمت	عزت
		خوشی	خوشحالی
		تارا	ستارا
		جزا	اجر
		بے خبری	غفلت
		فورا	جھپٹ پٹ

(7)

جماعت پنجم کی اردو کی کتاب سے لے گئے الفاظ
مترادف :-

الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف
خوشی	حسرو	وردی	یونیفارم
کوہ	پہاڑ	لصب	گار
گھٹا	بادل	شوق	دہرائی
نشست	سیٹ	جذبہ	شوق
جنگ	جدل	عید	وعدہ
تباہ	برباد	آرا	سکون
عاری	وقتی	راہ	راستہ
تحریک	سرگرمی	فورا	الہی
ذلت	بدنامی	ابتدا	آغاز

چند دوسرے مشہور الفاظ مترادف :-

مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
سمندر	بحر	مالک	آقا
فراق	جدائی	خواہش	آرزو
لقلی	جھلی	محبت	الفت
پھرتیلا	چست	حکم	امر
گرمی	صرارت	بے وقوف	الحق
ضرورت	حاجت	آرام	آسائش
جھیل	حسین	روشنی	اجالا
نیکی	خیر	ناواقف	اجنبی
اطلاع	خبر	دلیر	بہادر
لقصان	خسارہ	انسان	لبشر
غلطی	خطا	بدشکل	بدصورت
لوکر	خادم	قدم	پرانہ
تشریح	خلوت	غیر	پرایا
ڈر	خوف	پیادہ	پیدل
عقلمند	ذہین	پہاڑ	پرہت
رہنما	رہبر	ہمسایہ	پڑوسی
		وضاحت	تشریح

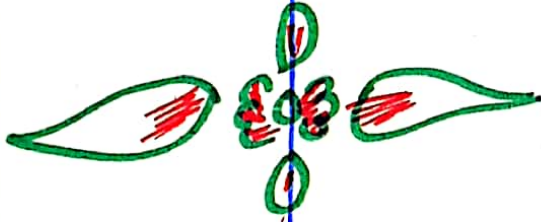
آصیف جاوید راہی (۹)

مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
حفلس	غریب	حیات	زندگی
پرایا	غیر	کچھ	رنج
کھفاری	فقیر	آرام	راحت
ارشاد	فرمان	چیل پیل	روتق
طاقتور	توی	پستی	زوال
حیت	فتح	بیوی	زوجہ
نزدیک	قریب	کاہل	سست
تکبر	غرور	صح	سحر
رنجیدہ	نمگین	شک	شبه
طیش	غصہ	سخت	شدید
آسمان	فلک	برداشت	صبر
دنیا	کائنات	سچا	صادق
کامران	کامیاب	بوڑھا	ضعیف
زیادتی	کثرت	ہار	شکست
غیر معروف	گمنام	بہادری	شجاعت
حزیدار	لذیذ	روزہ	صوم

آصیف جاوید راہی (بہارِ خورشید)

(10)

الفاظ	مترادف	التقاط	مترادف
لاج	شرم / عزت	یوم	دن
لمح	قبر	یکسان	ہموار
لوفر	آوارہ	ہمدرد	خیر خواہ
کشادہ	کھلا	یسار	بایاں ہاتھ
حلی	قوی	لمین	دایاں ہاتھ
عسرت	خوشی		
نایاں	واحد		
نادار	فلس		
واقف	آشنا		
واحد	اکیلہ		
حفاظ	نگہبان		
ندامت	شرمندگی		
نادان	امق		
نوید	خوشخبری		
نڈر	بہادر		
ہار	شکست		





مشہور ضرب الامثال

معانی / معنیوں	ضرب الامثال
① کوئی وصیت خواہ مخواہ اپنے سر لے لیا۔	① آ بیل جھے مار
② ایک وصیت سے نکلنا اور دوسرے میں گرنا۔	② آسمان سے گرا کچھور میں اٹکا
③ چھپا ہوا دشمن	③ آستین کا سانپ
④ بے جوڑ بے ڈھنگا کام، نامکمل کام	④ آدھا تیر آدھا بیڑ
⑤ برا خود کرنا، ناراض دوسروں پر ہونا۔	⑤ اٹا چور کو تو ال کو ڈانٹے
⑥ نادالوں میں کم سمجھ بھی دانا۔	⑥ اندھوں میں کانا راج
⑦ بظاہر ملود و ملائش اندر خالی۔	⑦ اُوچی دکان چھیکا پکوان
⑧ ایک عمل سے دوسرا فائدہ ہونا۔	⑧ ایک پتھہ دو کاج

معانی / مفہوم	قراب الامثال
⑥ توڑی چیز کے زیادہ فوائد سمندر۔	⑥ ایک انار سو بیمار
⑦ کوئی چیز ٹھیک نہ ہونا۔	⑦ اونٹوں سے ادنیٰ تیری کون سی کل سیدھی
⑧ بزدل اپنے گھر میں بہادر ہوتا ہے۔	⑧ اپنی گلی میں کتا بھی شہر ہوتا ہے۔
⑨ دشواریوں سے ڈرنا قحطی بے کار ہوتا ہے۔	⑨ اداکھی میں دیا سرتو حوصلوں سے کیا ڈر
⑩ حوج گزرنے کے بعد افسوس کرنا بے کار ہوتا ہے۔	⑩ آب بھٹائے کیا ہوتا ہے چڑیاں چک چکی گئیں کھیت
⑪ اپنی توفیق خود کرنا۔	⑪ اپنے منہ میں مٹھو
⑫ ہاتھ سے نکالی ہوئی چیز کا کچھ بھرتہ ملتا۔	⑫ بجائے چور کی لنگوٹی ہی سہی۔
⑬ الحق کے آگے عقل کی بات کرنا۔	⑬ بھینس کے آگے سین بجانا۔
⑭ لڑائی یا صلح دونوں طرف سے ہوتی ہے۔	⑭ تالی ایک ہاتھ سے ہیں بجی۔

عربی / معنی	عرب الامثال
دیکھنا حالات کا کیا نتیجہ نکلتا ہے۔	18) تیل دیکھو تیل کی دھار دیکھو
طاقتور اپنی بات منواتا ہے۔	19) جس کی لالٹی اس کی بھینس۔
بڑھکیں زیادہ عمل کم۔	20) جو گرجتے ہیں وہ برستے نہیں۔
اپنی حیثیت کے مطابق فرج کرو۔	21) جتنی چادر دیکھو، اتنے پاؤں بھیلو۔
حیرا کو ہر وقت خوف رہتا ہے۔	22) چور کی لٹا ڈاڑھی میں تنکا۔
نالائی کا فرنا ہی بہتر ہے۔	23) حس کم جہاں پاک۔
محبت کا اثر لازم ہوتا ہے۔	24) فر بوزہ فر بوزے کو دیکھ کر رنگ پکڑتا ہے۔
کم ظرف کو اختیار نہ ملے۔	25) خدا نیکی کو نافرمان دے۔

آصیف جاوید راپتی (ایم فل فز نس)

(۱۶)

(۱۷)

معانی / معنی	غزب الاعمال
آوارہ آدمی کسی کا یا گاہنیں ہوتا۔	26) دعویٰ کا نشانہ گھر کا نہ گھاٹ کا۔
تعلیف میں سب چیزوں سے ڈرتا۔	27) دودھ کا جلا چھاچھ بھی پھونک پھونک کر بیٹا ہے۔
دیکھنے کی انتہی نہ لگتا ہے۔	28) دیکھنے اونٹ بس کر دٹ بیٹھتا ہے۔
زیادہ لوگوں میں ڈا بگر جاتا ہے۔	29) دو ملاؤں میں مرغی مرا۔
انصاف سے حقیقت واضح ہو جاتی ہے۔	30) دودھ کا دودھ پانی کا پانی۔
حیرت حال میں نتیجہ ایک ہی لگتا۔	31) ڈھاک کے تین پات۔
وصیت میں توڑی امداد عنیت ہوتی ہے۔	32) ڈوبے کو تنکے کا سہارا۔
جیز پاس ہونا اور تلاش میں دور دور کرنا۔	33) کچھ بعل میں ڈھنڈورا شہر میں۔
چھولی بات کو بڑھانا۔	34) روٹی کا بہاڑ بنانا۔

عربی / معنی	عرب الامثال
عزت گئی لیکن ضرور نہ گیا۔ (35)	رسی جل گئی چربل نہ گئی۔ (35)
ابتداء میں ہی کام بگڑ گیا۔ (36)	سر منڈاتے ہی ادھے پڑے (36)
زیادہ باتوں کا ایک سخت جواب۔ (37)	سو سنا کی ایک لوہا رکھی۔ (37)
چور آ کر کار بکڑا جاتا ہے۔ (38)	سو دن چور کھلے ایک دن سپاہی (38)
صبر کا نتیجہ اچھا ہوتا ہے۔ (39)	صبر کا پھل میٹھا ہوتا ہے۔ (39)
ضرورت کے وقت تدبیر نکالنا۔ (40)	ضرورت ایجاد کی مال ہے۔ (40)
دوسروں کی نقل کرنے والا اپنی عزت سے جاتا رہتا ہے۔ (41)	کوا چلا پیس کی حال اپنی (41)
حقیقت چیز بے قدر ہوتی ہے۔ (42)	کیا پیری کیا پیری کا شور بہ (42)
بڑے کاموں سے بدنامی ہوتی ہے۔ (43)	کوٹلوں کی دلالی میں فتنہ کالا۔ (43)
گنہگار کے ساتھ بے گناہ کا مارا جانا۔ (44)	گہیوں کے ساتھ گھن پس جانا۔ (44)

معانی / معنوں	غزب الامثال
(45) کسی آدمی کا کسی چیز کے اہل نہ ہونا۔	(45) یہ فتنہ اور عسور کی دال
(46) ایسی شکستہ تحریر جو دوسرا نہ پڑھ سکے۔	(46) بکھجی ہوئی پڑھے خود آ
(47) کسی کی رسائی اپنے حقہ دور تک ہونا۔	(47) ملا کی دور مسجد تک
(48) دوسرا فائدہ۔	(48) آم کے آم گھٹیلوں کے دام
(49) گھڑی عمر کی چیز کی قدر نہیں ہوتی۔	(49) گھڑی عمری دال برابر
(50) اتفاقاً کوئی بہتر کام نکل آنا۔	(50) بلی کے بھاگوں جنکا ٹوٹا
(51) خود غرضی اپنے مطلب کی سوجھنا۔	(51) بلی کے فواب میں چھوٹے
(52) ظاہر میں نیک اور باطن میں بد۔	(52) بغل میں چھری فند میں راحم دام
(53) صفت کا مال آدمی بے دریغ خرچ کرتا ہے۔	(53) مال صفت دل بے رحم۔
(54) دھوکا باز آدمی کا ظاہر اچھے اور باطن کچھے اور ہوتا ہے۔	(54) ہاتھ کے دانت کھانے کے اور دکانے کے اور

(ایسے)

اُردو

①

باب نمبر 6

درجہ :- پی ایس ٹی

(FTS)

(چارم، پنجم)

آصف جاوید راہی

ایم ایس ٹی فرنکس - بی ایڈ

پی ایس ٹی GPS کوٹکہ و محمد علی خان

لکھی مروت

← جماعت چہارم اور پنجم کے اردو کی مشقوں سے
لئے گئے مشہور خالی جگہ (MCQs) :-

① جماعت چہارم :-

① وہ نظم جس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی صفات بیان کی

گئی ہوں **مد** کہلاتی ہے۔

② وہ نظم جس میں حضرت محمدؐ کی صفات بیان کی گئی ہوں

نعت کہلاتی ہے۔

③ رحمت اللعالمین سے مراد ہے دونوں جہانوں کے لئے

رحمت۔

(2) آصف جاوید رائے (پروفیسر)

- ④ کسی شخص، چیز یا جگہ کے نام کو اسم کہتے ہیں۔
- ⑤ آپ کی رحمت و شفقت پر خاص وعلم کر لے تھی۔
- ⑥ آپ نے امتیازات کو فہم کر کے مساوات قائم کر دی۔
- ⑦ صفت زید بن حارثہ لفظ نے آپ کے زیر سایہ رہنے کو ترجیح دی۔
- ⑧ **پہری شورت** آپ کو زیر ملا گوشت پیش کرتی ہے۔
- ⑨ فتح مکہ کے موقع پر حن کعبہ میں **قریشِ مکہ** کا اجتماع تھا۔
- ⑩ **واوین** اس علامت کو کہتے ہیں جب کسی دوسرے کو کہی ہوئی بات یا یہ علامت، ملے، لفظ یا اقتباس کے دونوں طرف لگاتے ہیں۔
- ⑪ پاکستان کے پرچم میں دو رنگ سبز اور سفید ہیں۔
- ⑫ ~~پہری~~ پاکستان کے پرچم میں سبز رنگ شادابی اور سفید رنگ احسن و شمالی اور اقلیتوں کی نمائندگی کرتی ہے۔

(3) اکھیف جاوید راجپوت (پاکستان)

13) ہمارے پیر 2م کا انتخاب 11 اگست 1947ء کو

پاکستان کی پہلی دستور ساز اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں
قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح نے کیا۔

14) ہمارے پیر 2م پیر ہلال بلندی اور عظمت کا نشان ہے

اور ستارہ علم اور روشنی کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

15) قومی پیر 2م لہرانے کی اولین تقریب کراچی میں مولانا شبیر احمد

عثمانی اور ڈھاکہ میں مولانا ظفر احمد کے ہاتھوں انجام
پائی۔

16) پاکستان کا پہلا قومی پیر 2م ماسٹر افضل حسین
نے تیار کیا تھا۔

17) صفت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ کا اصل نام عبداللہ بن عثمان تھا۔

18) مردوں میں سب سے پہلے صفت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ نے

اسلام قبول کیا۔

19) خلیفہ اول کے منصب پر صفت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ فائز ہوئے۔

(4) آصف جاوید راہی (کتاب)

- (20) جنک بتوک کے موقع پر حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ نے اپنے گھر کا سارا مال چنڑہ کے طور پر پیش کیا۔
- (21) ~~راجہ~~ محمد سرور گوجر خان، ضلع راولپنڈی کے ایک گاؤں **سنوری** میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- (22) **راجہ** محمد سرور پنجاب راجنٹ میں بطور **کیپٹن** کام کر رہے تھے۔
- (23) **راجہ** محمد سرور راولپنڈی میں **سنگٹل** یعنی پیغام رسانی کی تربیت حاصل کر رہے تھے۔
- (24) **حصے** حکل کر میں:۔ **رنگم شریہ (ٹاکا)**
- (i) ایک دن اس کا **جی** لچایا۔
- (ii) گاؤں سے چل کر **شہر** کو آیا۔
- (iii) شہر میں آکر اس نے **دیکھا**۔
- (iv) وہاں کا **پسیا** گاؤں جیسا۔
- (v) وہاں کا کھیا **ولسیا** ہی **ملیا**۔
- (25) **شیخ** سعدی شیرازی **ایران** کے صوبے **شیراز** میں پیدا ہوئے۔

(5) آصف جاوید راہی (امریکی) (26)

(26) کمپیوٹر کا لفظ یونانی زبان کے لفظ کمپیوٹ سے نکلا ہے۔ (جس کا مطلب ہے حساب کتاب کرنا یا حل کرنا)

(27) جس شخص نے کمپیوٹر ایجاد کیا اس کا نام چارلس بیج ہے اور لوگ اسکو کمپیوٹر فادر کے نام سے یاد کرتے ہیں۔

(28) پہلی مرتبہ کمپیوٹر بنایا گیا تو اس کو تقریباً تین مکروں میں رکھا جاتا تھا۔

(29) چارلس بیج کا تعلق برطانیہ سے تھا۔

(30) بیسویں صدی میں کمپیوٹر نے بہت ترقی کی۔

(31) وہ حروف جو ایک اسم کو دوسرے اسم یا اسم کو فعل کے ساتھ ملاتے ہیں **حرف جار** کہلاتے ہیں۔

(32) مثلاً ، سے ، میں ، کو ، تک ، نیچے ، اوپر ، ساتھ ، نزدیک ، بیچ ، درمیان وغیرہ

(33) کمپیوٹر سائنس کی ایجاد ہے۔

(ک) آصف جاوید راہتی (پہلی کتاب)

33) عید الفطر رمضان شریف کے اختتام پر سُوال کے پہلے دن منائی جاتی ہے۔

34) وہ باغ کی بیماریوں کا سبب کا ہے۔

35) لگی ہے چوٹ دل پر آتا ہے یاد جس دم۔

36) ہوتی ہے ریائی اے کاش عیرے بس میں۔

37) اس عید کا الہی ذکر کسے سناؤں۔

38) آزاد جھو کو کر دے او عید کر خوالے۔

39) انسان کے ارد گرد رہنے والے لوگ، آب و ہوا، رہن

گن، پورے سب ماحول کہلاتا ہے۔

40) بنی کریمؑ کا ارشاد ہے، ”صفائی نصف ایمان ہے۔“

41) بے تحاشہ شور شرابا، گارٹیوں کے تیز ہارن، شادی بیاہ

میں استعمال ہونے والے لاؤڈ سپیکر آواز کی آلودگی کی بڑی وجوہات ہیں۔

42) حاج بن یوسف عراق کا گورنر تھا۔

(7) آصف جاوید ریاست (10/10/2020)

43) حجاج بن یوسف نے تین مرتبہ سندھ پر حملے کے لئے فوج کو بھیجا۔

44) محمد بن قاسم نے برصغیر میں پہلی اسلامی ریاست کی بنیاد رکھی۔

45) دانہ دانہ جو خزانہ۔

46) ہم کیا کھاکر بوکھاں بنائیں۔

47) تم ہو بال فعل ٹٹے گئے۔

48) چڑیا بولی بھیک نہ مانگو۔

49) مسجد مہابت خان کی بنیاد فضل حاکم پشاور مہابت خان نے رکھی۔

50) مسجد مہابت خان کا صدر دروازہ صرافہ بازار کی طرف کھلتا ہے۔

51) مسجد مہابت خان کی تعمیر پر دو لاکھ روپے لاگت آئی۔

52) مسجد مہابت خان ساڑھے تین سو سال پرانی ہے۔

53) مسجد مہابت خان محل اور اسلامی فن تعمیر کا اعلیٰ نمونہ ہے۔

(8) آصف جاوید راہی (امین)

(54) ہماری قومی زبان اردو ہے۔

(55) اردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی

شکر کے ہیں۔
(56) اردو زبان عربی، فارسی، ترکی اور سنسکرت سے مل کر بنی ہے۔

(57) ابتداء میں اردو کو ریختہ، دکنی، گجراتی، سندھی یا

ہندی، سندھستانی اور اردوئے علی کے ناموں سے پکارا جاتا تھا۔

(58) پاکستان کا خواب علامہ محمد اقبالؒ نے دیکھا تھا۔

(59) کسی ملک میں رہنے والے لوگ اس ملک کے شہری کہلاتے ہیں۔

(60) اسلام میں حقوق العباد کی تعلیم دیتا ہے۔

(61) رابع لہریؒ تین بیٹوں کے بعد پیدا ہوئی تھی۔

(62) ڈاکٹری، استاد، حجاج، ستری، زمیندار اور سرکاران وغیرہ

مختلف پیشے ہیں۔

(9) آصف جاوید راسخ (المنزل)

جماعت پنجم:-

- 63) پہاڑوں کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے زمین پر جایا۔
- 64) اللہ تعالیٰ نے جگنو کی دم میں چمک دکھائی۔
- 65) اللہ تعالیٰ نے ستاروں کو آسمان پر سجایا۔
- 66) اگر کسی کام کا کرنا، بیونا یا سہنا گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں پایا جائے تو اسے زمانہ ماضی کہتے ہیں۔
- 67) اگر کسی کام کا کرنا، بیونا یا سہنا جو وہ زمانے میں پایا جائے تو اسے زمانہ حال کہتے ہیں۔
- 68) اگر کسی کام کا کرنا، بیونا یا سہنا آنے والے وقت میں پایا جائے تو اسے زمانہ مستقبل کہتے ہیں۔
- 69) نسخہ کیمیا سے مراد قرآن مجید ہے۔
- 70) مس خاتم کو رسول پاکؐ نے کندن بنایا۔

(۱۵) آصف جاوید راہی (ایضاً)

(71) حضورؐ فطاکارت سے درگزر کرتے تھے۔

(72) بداندیشی کا اعتقاد حیراندیشی ہے۔

(73) کھرا کا اعتقاد کوٹا ہے۔

(74) رحمت کا اعتقاد زحمت ہے۔

(75) عرب کا اعتقاد عجم ہے۔

(76) فاتحِ مکہ سے مراد حضرت محمدؐ ہے۔

(77) مکہ کے کافروں کی زیادتیوں کی وجہ سے اللہ تعالیٰ نے رسول پاکؐ کو مدینہ ہجرت کرنے کا حکم دیا۔

(78) اللہ تعالیٰ کی شان دیکھنے کہ آج اللہ کے وہی پیغمبر دس ہزار کے لشکر کے ساتھ مکہ میں داخل ہو رہے ہیں۔

(79) حق آیا اور باطل بھاگ گیا، باطل کو بھاننا ہی تھا۔

(80) حضور اکرمؐ کے خاندان کو تین سال ایک گھاٹی میں رہنا پڑا۔

(۱۱) آہیف جاوید راہی (اصول)

(81) انکسار کے معنی ہے عابری۔

(82) جب رسولؐ خانہ کعبہ کا دروازہ کھول کر
اندر داخل ہوئے تو آپؐ کے ساتھ حضرت بلالؓ
بھی تھے۔

(83) واقف کا مترادف ہے باخبر۔

(84) فاتح مکہ کوہ صفا پر تشریف فرمائے تقریباً سارے
اہل مکہ مسلمان ہو چکے تھے ہیں۔

(85) ابوسفیانؓ کی بیوی ہندہ دربار رسالت میں شرمندہ
گھڑی تھی۔

(86) ہندہ ہی کے کہنے پر حضرت حمزہؓ کی لاش
کی بصرہ لائی گئی تھی۔

(87) سکوت کا مترادف ہے خاموشی۔

(88) وحشی نے رسول پاکؐ کے پیارے چچا حضرت حمزہؓ
کو شہید کیا۔

(۱۲) آصف جاوید راہی (۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱)

86 عیاں ہونا کے معنی ہے ظاہر ہونا۔

90 گھائی کے مترادف ہے چوٹی۔

91 آج تم پر کوئی گرفت نہیں، جاؤ تم سب آزاد ہو۔

92 ایسے الفاظ جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال کیے جائیں
اسم مخیر کہلاتے ہیں۔

93 ”انھیں“ قواعد کی رو سے اسم مخیر ہے۔

94 نظم ”بیک بیٹری اور گلہری“ کا مصنف علامہ اقبالؒ

95 ذرا سی چیز ہے اس پر غرور کیا کہتا۔

96 زمین ہے بسبت صیری آہنا جان کے آگے۔

97 بھلا بیٹا کہاں، جانور غریب جانور۔

98 تری بساط ہے کیا صیری نشان کے آگے۔

99 بانگِ درا علامہ اقبالؒ کی مشہور کتاب ہے۔

100 کچی کی متضاد بکلی ہے۔

(13) آصف جاوید راسی (MMA)

101) بسا کی مترادف ہے طاقت ۔

102) شعور کے فن ہے سمجھ ۔

103) حضرت علی مرتضیٰ رضی اللہ عنہما مسلمانوں کے **چوتھے** خلیفہ تھے۔

104) بچوں میں سب سے پہلے **حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہما** نے اسلام قبول کیا۔

105) تم آج رات یہیں میرے بستر پر **ہلکتے** جاؤ یہ امانتیں
والس کر کے تم بھی مدینہ آجانا — یہ کس کے الفاظ
تھے؟ **(حضرت محمد ص)**

106) علام کا مترادف ہے نرم ۔

107) وہ جنگ جس میں حضور اکرم ^ص بذاتِ خود شریک
ہوئے ہوں اُسے **غزوة** کہتے ہیں ۔

108) جب حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہما تین سال کے ہوئے تو حضور ^ص

نے ان کی پرورش کا ذمہ لیا ۔

109) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہما کی شادی حضور ^ص کی بیٹی **حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ عنہما**
سے ہوئی ۔

(۱۶) آصف جاوید راہی (ASIF JAVED RAHI)

۱۱۵) حضرت اقا حسن اور حضرت امام حسینؑ
حضرت فاطمہؑ کے بیٹے تھے۔

۱۱۱) اسلامی علوم کا اصل سرچشمہ قرآن پاک ہے۔

۱۱۲)

— باب خبر کا اختتام ہوا —

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باب نمبر 7

اردو

15th اردو کی کتاب سے لے لئے خاص خاص

MCQ's

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①

عہد

① ایسی نظم جس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کا توفیق بیان کی گئی ہو اسے عہد کہتے ہیں۔

② پہاڑوں کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے زمین پر سجایا۔

③ اللہ تعالیٰ نے جگنو کی دم میں چمک دکھائی۔

④ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ستاروں کو آسمان پر سجایا۔

⑤ اگر کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں پایا جائے تو اسے زمانہ ماضی کہتے ہیں۔

⑥ اگر کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا جو وہ زمانے میں پایا جائے تو اسے زمانہ حال کہتے ہیں۔

⑦ اگر کسی کام کا ہونا یا سہنا آنے والے وقت میں پایا جائے تو اسے زمانہ مستقبل کہتے ہیں۔

⑧ پہاڑوں کو اس نے کس پر سجایا؟ زمین پر

⑨ کس کی دم میں چمک دکھائی؟ جگنو

⑩ اس عہد میں زیادہ تر کس چیز کے بارے میں بیان کیا گیا ہے؟ اللہ تعالیٰ کی قدرت۔

⑪ ستاروں کو کس پر سجایا؟ آسمان۔

(2)

نفت

① ایسی نظم جس میں بنی پاک کا ذکر کیا گیا ہو نفت کہلاتی ہے۔

② صحیح نفت کے وصف کا نام الطاف حسین عالی ہے۔

③ نفت میں نسخہ کیمیا سے مراد قرآن مجید ہے۔

④ مس خاتم کو رسول اللہ نے گدن بنایا۔

⑤ حضور خطاکار سے درگزر کرتے تھے۔

⑥ بداندیش کا مقنااد خیر اندیش ہے۔

⑦ گوا کا مقنااد گھوٹا ہے۔

⑧ رحمت کا مقنااد زحمت ہے۔

⑨ عرب کا مقنااد عجم ہے۔

فاتح مکہ (حفت محمد)

① فاتح مکہ سے مراد حفت محمد ہے۔

② مکہ کے کافروں کی زیادتیوں کی وجہ سے اللہ تعالیٰ نے رسول پاک کو مدینہ ہجرت کرے کا حکم دیا۔

③ اللہ تعالیٰ کی شان دیکھتے کہ آج اللہ کے وہی سیفیلر
دس ہزار کے لشکر کے ساتھ مکہ میں داخل ہو رہے
 ہیں۔

④ حق آگیا اور باطل بھاگ گیا، باطل کو **بھانسن** ہی تھا۔

⑤ حضورؐ کے خاندان کو کتنے سال ایک گھاٹی میں رہنا پڑا؟ **3 سال**

⑥ حضورؐ کس کے ساتھ مدینہ روانہ ہوئے تھے؟ **حضرت ابوبکرؓ**

⑦ مکہ میں یہ خبر **جنل** کی آگ کی طرح پھیل گئی کہ رسول اللہؐ
 ایک بڑے لشکر کے ساتھ اس طرف آ رہے ہیں۔

⑧ انکسار کے معنی **عاجزی** ہے۔

⑨ جب رسول اللہؐ خانہ کعبہ کا دروازہ کھول کر اندر داخل ہوئے
 تو آپؐ کے ساتھ **حضرت بلالؓ** بھی تھے۔

⑩ واقف کا مترادف **باخبر** ہے۔

⑪ فاتح مکہ **کوہ صفا** پر تشریف فرمائے تقریباً سارے
 اہل مکہ مسلمان ہو چکے ہیں۔

⑫ ابوسفیان کی بیوی ہنرہ دربار رسالت میں **شرمندہ** گڑھی تھی

⑬ یہی ہے کہنے پر حضرت ہنرہؓ کی لاش کی بے حرمتی کی
 گئی تھی۔

(4)

(14) سکوت (سناٹا) کا مترادف **خاوشی** ہے۔

(15) **وحشی** نے رسولِ پاکؐ کے پیارے چچا صوفیؒ کو **کوشتید کیا**۔

(16) عیاں ہونا کے معنی **ظاہر ہونا** ہے۔

(17) گھاتی کے مترادف **جوٹی** ہے۔

(18) آج تم کوئی گرفت نہیں جاؤ تم سب **آزاد** ہو۔

(19) آج **آٹھ سال** قبل رات کے اندھیرے میں **خاوشی** کے ساتھ اپنے گھر سے نکلے تھے۔

(20) یہ سنتے ہی خوفزدہ اور ہرجائے ہوئے چہرے **خوشی** سے

کھل اُٹھے ہیں۔ ایسے الفاظ جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال کئے جائیں **اسمِ ضمیر** کہلاتے

(22) **اسمِ ضمیر** قواعد کی رو سے **اسمِ ضمیر** ہے۔

ایک پہاڑ اور گلہری

① نظم ایک پہاڑ اور گلہری کا وصف **علاقہ اقبال** ہے۔

② ذرا سی جینر ہے اس پر **غزور** کیا کہنا۔

③ زمیں ہے **پست** میری آن کے آگے۔

(3)

- (4) پہلا پیار کہاں، جانور غریب کہاں۔
- (5) تری لبطا ہے کس عیبری مشان کے آگے۔
- (6) بانگِ درا علامہ اقبالؒ کی مشہور کتاب ہے۔
- (7) کچی کا متضاد کچی ہے۔
- (8) لبطا کی مترادف طاقت ہے۔
- (9) مشہور کی معنی سمجھ ہے۔

حضرت علی مرتضیٰ رضی

- ① حضرت علیؑ مسلمانوں کے چوتھے خلیفہ تھے۔
- ② بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علیؑ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- ③ آج رات ہمیں صبرے بستر پر سو جاؤ یہ امانتیں والیں کر کے تم بھی مدینہ آجانا۔ یہ کس کے الفاظ تھے؟ حضرت محمدؐ کے
- ④ حضرت علیؑ بہت نیک دل اور بہادر انسان تھے۔
- ⑤ ولائم کا مترادف نرا ہے۔
- ⑥ وہ جنگ جس میں حضور اکرمؐ بذاتِ خود شریک ہوئے اُسے غزوہ کہتے ہیں۔
- ⑦ حضرت محمدؐ کے چچا کا نام ابو طالب تھا۔

(8)

(8) جب حضرت علیؓ تین سال کے ہوئے تو حضورؐ نے

ان کی پرورش کا ذمہ لیا۔

(9) حضرت علیؓ کی شادی حضورؐ کی پیاری بیٹی حضرت فاطمہؓ سے ہوئی۔

(10) حضورؐ نے ان کی پرورش کا ذمہ لے لیا۔

(11) حضرت علیؓ نے ساری عمر حضورؐ کا ساتھ دیا۔

(12) خادم نے حضرت علیؓ کے لئے اچھا ملائم کپڑا خریدا۔

(13) حضرت علیؓ کو عایا کے لئے سایہ رحمت لگے۔

(14) حضرت اقا حسنؓ اور حضرت اقا حسینؓ کے بیٹے لگے۔
حضرت علیؓ کے۔

(15) اسلامی علوم کا اصل سرچشمہ قرآن پاک ہے۔

(16) بیت المال کے دروازے غریبوں اور مسکینوں کے لئے کھلے ہوئے تھے۔

برکھارت

(1) نظم برکھارت کے شاعر الطاف حسین حالی تھے۔

(2) ابر کا مترادف بادل ہے۔

(7)

- (3) خلعت کے معنی لباس ہے۔
- (4) التجاؤں کے معنی دُعاؤں ہے۔
- (5) کتاب فرقان سے مراد قرآن مجید ہے۔
- (6) عارف کے معنی آگاہ مہرنا ہے۔
- (7) کوہِ دشت کے معنی پہاڑ اور صحرا ہے۔
- (8) جل تھل کے معنی پانی سے بھرا ہوا ہے۔
- (9) تپش کا مترادف گرمی ہے۔
- (10) اپنا کا اعتضاد پرا یا ہے۔
- (11) اندھیرا کا اعتضاد اُجلا ہے۔
- (12) روشنی کا مترادف اُجلا ہے۔
- (13) گھٹا کا مترادف بادل ہے۔
- (14) زمین کا اعتضاد آسمان ہے۔

ضمانت

① حضرت عمرؓ مسلمانوں کے کون سے خلیفہ تھے؟

دو تھے۔

(8)

(2) حضرت عمرؓ کا لقب کیا تھا؟ فاروق

(3) ملزم نے حضرت عمرؓ کے دربار میں اپنے جرم کے بارے میں اعتراف کیا۔

(4) قاتل کا نوجوانوں سے رشتہ تھا۔ والد۔

(5) قاتل کو تین دنوں کی مہلت دی گئی کیونکہ وہ اپنی والدہ کی وصیت پر عمل کرنا چاہتا تھا۔

(6) حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ نے اجنبی کی ممانعت دی کیونکہ وہ اس کے چہرے پر سبائی دکھائی دی تھی۔

(7) قاتل نوجوان کو حفاف کر دیا گیا۔ اس لیے کہ اس نے وعدہ پورا کر کے سب کو متاخر کر دیا۔

(8) حضرت عمرؓ کے دربار میں ایسے نوجوان کو لایا گیا جس پر قتل کا الزام تھا۔

(9) اسلامی قانون کے مطابق جرم ثابت ہو جانے پر حضرت عمرؓ نے اسے موت کی سزا دی۔

(10) حضرت عمرؓ کی عدالت میں حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ بھی تشریف فرما تھے۔

(11) قاتل نوجوان کو نہیں دن کی مہلت دے دی گئی۔

صوت عرفہ (۱۲) عادل حکمران کو (۹)

(۱۳) وہ حرف جو کسی بات کے جواب میں بولے جائیں حرف استعجاب کہلاتا ہے۔

(۱۴) وہ حرف جو کسی کو آواز دینے کے موقع پر بولے جائیں اسے حرفِ ندا کہتے ہیں۔

(۱۵) وہ حرف جو کسی عجیب بات یا واقعہ کو دیکھ کر اچانک زبان سے نکلے اسے حرفِ تعجب کہتے ہیں۔

(۱۶) اس سبق کا مرکزی خیال ~~ضمانی چارہ~~ ہے۔

(۱۷) اولہ کے قواعد کی رو سے حرفِ ندا ہے۔

(۱۸) افسوس قواعد کی رو سے حرفِ تاسف ہے۔

(۱۹) ہائے قواعد کی رو سے حرفِ تاسف ہے۔

(۲۰) ارے، ارے قواعد کی رو سے حرفِ ندا ہے۔

(۲۱) سرخ سبب میں اس اسم صفت سرخ ہے۔

(۲۲) شرط کی جمع شرائط ہے۔

(۲۳)

دردِ دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو

- ① دوسروں کے کام آنا، کسی کی خدمت کرنا، سہاگتوں کی مدد کرنا
خدمتِ خلقی کہلاتی ہے۔
- ② خدمتِ خلقی سے اللہ تعالیٰ خوش ہوتا ہے۔
- ③ ہیں لوگ دنیا جہاں میں اچھے آتے ہیں جو کام دوسروں کے پیرس سے کا شرف ہے۔ **غلامہ اقبال**
- ④ ایشیا و قربانی کے قواعد کی دو سے مرکبِ عطفی ہے۔
- ⑤ آرام و سکون قواعد کی دو سے مرکبِ عطفی ہے۔
- ⑥ اچھے انسان بھی ہوتا ہے جو اپنے آرام و سکون کو دوسروں کے آرام و سکون پر قربان کر دیتا ہے۔
- ⑦ خدمتِ خلقی بہت بڑی نیکی ہے۔
- ⑧ تم میں سے بہتر ہیں وہ ہے جو دوسروں کو نفع پہنچائے۔
- ⑨ اچھے انسان پر معاشرے کا سرمایہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- ⑩ بلال مدد کرتا ہے (سب کی)۔
- ⑪ دوسروں کی مدد کے بلال کو خوشی حاصل ہوتی ہے۔

- 12) عبادت کرنا کے معنی بیمار پر سی ہے۔
- 13) مستحق کے معنی ہر قدر ہے۔
- 14) لُصَب العین کا مطلب زندگی کا مقصد ہے۔
- 15) حدیث کی جمع احادیث ہے۔
- 16) اساتذہ کا جمع ہے اُستاد کی ہے۔
- 17) غریب کی جمع غریبا ہے۔
- 18) درجہ دل کے واسطے پیرا سنا انسان کو۔
- 19) مطلب کی جمع مطالب ہے۔
- 20) تکلیف کی جمع تکالیف ہے۔
- 21) اس سببی کا مرکزی خیال ہے۔ - خدعتِ خلق

سکاؤٹنگ

- 1) سکاؤٹنگ کی بنیاد برطانوی فوج کے ایک افسر رابرٹ پیٹن بادل نے رکھی تھی۔
- 2) لڑکے سے بوائے سکاؤٹس کہلاتے ہیں۔
- 3) سکاؤٹ تنظیم نوجوانوں کی ایک عالمی تنظیم ہے۔

(12)

④ دس سے گیارہ سال تک کے بچوں کو شہائین

سکاؤٹس کہتے ہیں۔

⑤ گیارہ سے سترہ سال کے طلبہ کو بوائز سکاؤٹ کہتے ہیں۔

⑥ سترہ سے پچیس سال کے طلبہ کو رور

سکاؤٹس کہتے ہیں۔

⑦ سکاؤٹس قابل اعتماد ہوتا ہے۔

⑧ سکاؤٹ فوش اخلاق ہوتا ہے۔

⑨ سکاؤٹ پاکیزہ اور پنس ملک ہوتا ہے۔

⑩ سکاؤٹ سب کا دوست اور ہر سکاؤٹ کا بھائی ہوتا ہے۔

⑪ سکاؤٹنگ میں کیا سکھایا جاتا ہے۔ حادثات میں مدد کرنا۔

⑫ ایک سکاؤٹ بننے کی عمر کتنے سال ہے۔ 10-25 سال۔

⑬ تربیت کا مترادف ٹریننگ ہے۔

⑭ بڑھالی کا مترادف مطالبہ ہے۔

⑮ جنگ کا مترادف امن ہے۔

⑯ سکاؤٹ سکول کے طلبہ کی تنظیم ہے۔

(17) سکھاؤں ط مہتے وقت (13) میں باتوں کا علیحدہ لیا جاتا ہے۔

ہمارے پیشے

- ① زندگی گزارنے کے لیے ہر شخص کوئی نہ کوئی کام کر کے روزی حاصل کرتا ہے۔
- ② پاکستان ایک زرعی ملک ہے۔
- ③ پاکستان زرعی اجناس دوسرے ملکوں کو برآمد کر کے کثیر زر مبادلہ مگارتا ہے۔
- ④ پاکستانی چاول، سبزیاں اور پھل، بیرون ملک میں بے حد مقبول ہیں۔
- ⑤ بھٹی بکریاں چرانے کو گلہ بانی کہتے ہیں۔
- ⑥ جدید طریقوں سے فصل اگانے سے پیداوار بڑھتی ہے۔
- ⑦ گلہ بانی کرنے والے کو گلہ بان کہتے ہیں اور چرواہا اور گڈریا بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- ⑧ خیبر پختونخواہ اور بلوچستان میں بڑے بڑے ریورز پائے جاتے ہیں۔
- ⑨ کراچی، لاہور، فیصل آباد، ملتان، پشاور اور کوئٹہ بڑے صنعتی شہر ہیں۔

(14) 10) پاکستان میں ابھی تک 40 فیصد سے زیادہ لوگ ناخواندہ ہیں۔

11) پیٹھ اپنانے کا بیماری مقصد ہوتا ہے۔ روزی

12) پاکستان میں سب سے زیادہ کسان ہے۔

13) پاکستان دوسرے ملکوں کو کھینچنے کو نسی چیز پر آمد کر کے

زیر عبادت حاصل کرتا ہے۔ چاول۔

14) کثیر کا مترادف زیادہ ہے۔

15) دوسرے ملک کے لوگ پاکستان کی کون سی چیز زیادہ پسند کرتے ہیں۔ آ۔

16) کسان فصل اگاتے ہیں۔

17) غلوں اور ڈراہوں میں مختلف کردار ادا کرنے والوں کو اداکار کہتے ہیں۔

18) حج حضرات کو عدالت عین النصف کرنا چاہیے۔

19) خواہش ہر شعبے میں کام کر رہی ہیں۔

20) ناخواندہ کا مترادف ان پڑہ ہے۔

21) مقبول کا مترادف مشہور ہے۔

(15) مردوں کا ٹیلا

- ① کاشف اور عمران کس کے شوقین تھے۔ تاریخ
- ② طلبہ کا قافلہ "حوشن جو دوڑو" پنچا، بزرگم بس۔
- ③ "حوشن جو دوڑو" میں سب سے نمایاں جگہ ہال ہے۔
- ④ "حوشن جو دوڑو" میں سب سے پہلے ملنے والی چیزیں۔
پڑیاں
- ⑤ رسیا کے حقی شوقین ہیں۔
- ⑥ کالج کے پرنسپل کس چیز کے شوقین تھے۔ سیر و سیاحت
- ⑦ حوشن جو دوڑو کے حقی ہیں **مردوں کا ٹیلا**
- ⑧ انسان کا اعتقاد **حیوان** ہے۔
- ⑨ عقول کا اعتقاد **نافنطور** ہے۔
- ⑩ گھڑائی کا اعتقاد **بعرائی** ہے۔
- ⑪ قدیم کا اعتقاد **جدید** ہے۔
- ⑫ کسان قواعد کی رو سے **اسم فاعل** ہے۔
- ⑬ پورا قواعد کی رو سے **اسم مفعول** ہے۔
- ⑭ مالی قواعد کی رو سے **اسم فاعل** ہے۔
- ⑮ جوتے سے قواعد کی رو سے **اسم مفعول** ہے۔
- ⑯ **اسم مفعول** وہ اسم ہوتا ہے جو اس فرد یا چیز کو ظاہر کرے جس پر کوئی کام واضح ہوتا ہے۔

(16) ایسا کا مترادف **مشوقین** ہے۔

(18) حوسن جو دوڑوں کی کھدائی کے دوران جو چیزیں ولی الہین کہاں رکھا گیا؟ **عبائب گمر**.

(19) اعضاء جمع ہے **عضو** کی۔

(20) جدید کا مترادف **نیا** ہے۔

(21) نکاسی کا معنی ہے **خارج**.

(22) مسئلہ کی جمع **مسائل** ہے۔

(23) پھراہ کا مترادف **ساتھ** ہے۔

پاکستانی مسیحا

① عبدالستار ایدھی **جونا گڑھ** میں پیدا ہوئے۔

② عیدالستار ایدھی **۱۹۲۸** کو پیدا ہوئے۔

③ جب عبدالستار ایدھی کی والدہ کا انتقال ہوا تو ان کی عمر **ایسٹ برس** تھی۔

④ ایدھی فاؤنڈیشن کی سرگرمیاں جاری رہتی ہے۔ **24 گھنٹے**

⑤ ایدھی فاؤنڈیشن ہر **مستحق** کے لئے کام کرتی ہے۔

⑥ دنیا میں ایسا کوئی معاشرہ نہیں جس میں مختلف النوع کے مسائل نہ ہوں

7) عبدالستار ایدھی ڈکھی انسائیت کی خدمت کو **نصب العین**

8) ایدھی فاؤنڈیشن کا بانی **عبدالستار** ^{نابالغ}

9) عبدالستار عرف **گیارہ** برس کے قے کم اُن کی والدہ کو بیماری نے حضور کر دیا۔

10) پورے ملک میں ایدھی فاؤنڈیشن کی ایمر جنسی سروس **24** گفٹ جاری رہتی ہے۔

11) پورے ملک میں **دوسو پیاس** ایدھی مراکز قائم ہو چکے ہیں۔

12) ڈکھی انسائیت کی عدد کرنا ان کا **شترہ** بن چکا ہے۔

13) پاکستان میں فلاحی کام کرنے والی عبدالستار ایدھی سب سے بڑی **فاؤنڈیشن**

14) **بین الاقوامی** سطح پر عبدالستار ایدھی نے پاکستان کا نام روشن کیا ہے۔

15) حال ہی میں اقوام متحدہ کی ذیلی ادارے یونیسکو نے ایف ڈکھی انسائیت کی خدمت میں **1 لاکھ امریکی ڈالر** نقد انعام بھی دیا ہے۔

16) ایدھی فاؤنڈیشن لوگوں کے عطیات کی عدد سے **معروف** عمل ہے۔

17) **علاج** ہے۔

18) آلام کا مترادف **راحت** ہے۔

19) ذلت کا مترادف رسوائی ہے۔

20) ابتداء کا مترادف آغاز ہے۔

21) فوراً کا مترادف جلدی ہے۔

22) راہ کا مترادف راستہ ہے۔

23) حقیر کے معنی صاحبِ حیثیت ہے۔

24) شیوہ کے معنی عادت ہے۔

25) مختلف النوع کے معنی مختلف قسم کے ہے۔

26) فوشنودی کے معنی رضا مندی ہے۔

27) الفاظ کا ایسا مجموعہ جو اپنے حقیقی معنوں کی بجائے مجازی

یا عرادی معنوں میں استعمال ہو جاوے کہلاتا ہے۔

سبقِ ترائف

1) نظم ترائف کا مصنف حفیظ جالندھری ہے۔

2) کپکشاں کے معنی ستاروں کا جھرمٹ ہے۔

3) دشتِ و دھن کے معنی گراؤ اور پھیلاؤ ہے۔

4) گہن کے معنی عیب ہے۔

(19)

- 5) بانگین کے حقی جوانی - ہے
- 6) غنی کے مترادف کلیاں - ہے
- 7) گہن کے مترادف عیب - ہے
- 8) سرو و سمن کے حقی درخت اور پھول - ہے
- 9) سمویا کے حقی جذب پتزا - ہے
- 10) رخص کے مترادف ناچ - ہے
- 11) بستی کی جمع بستیاں - ہے
- 12) دریا کی جمع دریاؤں - ہے
- 13) ذرہ کی جمع ذروں - ہے
- 14) بلال کے مترادف چاند - ہے
- 15) شادا بیاں کے حقی خوشمالیاں - ہے
- 16) حسین کے حقی خوبصورت - ہے
- 17) حوزین کے حقی ٹھانٹیں مارتا پھل - ہے
- 18) کھیت کی جمع کھیتیاں - ہے

ماحول کی آلودگی

- 1) ماحول کے لگاڑ کی بڑی وجہ ~~انسان~~ انسان - ہے
- 2) ریڈیو، ٹی وی، لاؤڈ سپیکر وغیرہ ماحول کی آلودگی میں ~~افسانہ~~ افسانہ کا سب سے زیادہ آواز کی آلودگی ہے۔

③ ہر ماحول میں ایک قدرتی توازن ہوتا ہے۔

④ ماحول کو آلودگی سے بچانے کے لئے صفائی کا زیادہ سے زیادہ خیال رکھنا چاہیے۔

⑤ ماحول کی آلودگی کا سب سے بڑا سبب انسان ہے۔

⑥ وہ نام جو کسی خاص فرد یا جگہ کی پہچان اور شناخت کے لئے بولا جائے اسے اسم معرفہ کہتے ہیں۔

⑦ وہ لفظ جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال ہو اسم غیر کہتے ہیں۔

⑧ وہ لفظ جو کسی شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرنے کے لئے استعمال ہو اسے اسم اشارہ کہتے ہیں۔

⑨ وہ لفظ جو جب تک اس کے لئے کوئی جملہ نہ لکھایا جائے تب تک اس کا مطلب واضح نہیں ہوتا اسے اسم موصول کہتے ہیں۔

⑩ پھارے ارد گرد ہوا، پانی، زمین اور نباتات سب کہلاتا ہے۔

⑪ پھارے ملک میں ہوا کی آلودگی کی طرح پانی کی آلودگی کی بھی کئی اسباب ہیں۔

⑫ فضائی اور آبی آلودگی کے علاوہ شور کی آلودگی میں بھی روز بروز اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔

(21) 13) سوکھی طرح پانی بھی اللہ تعالیٰ کی ایک بہت بڑی نعمت ہے۔

14) پانی کے بغیر کسی بھی جاندار کا زندہ رہنا ناممکن ہے۔

15) استعمال کے بعد بچا کھچا پانی کھلی زمین پر پھینک دیا جاتا ہے۔

16) یہ آلودہ پانی آبی جانداروں کے علاوہ انسانوں اور حیوانوں اور نباتات کے لئے بھی نقصان دہ ہوتا ہے۔

17) ڈرائیو حضرت کو چاہیے کہ وہ گاڑیوں میں پریشتر بارن کا استعمال نہ کریں۔

18) آج کے جدید دور میں جب ہنسان جاندار دستاروں پر گھڑیں ڈال رہا ہے۔

19) جب یہ آلودہ پانی سوائسائٹس کے ذریعے پھینچاؤں میں پھینکیا ہے تو طرح طرح کی بیماریوں کا سبب بنتی ہے۔

20) تلخ کا مترادف کڑوا ہے۔

21) حرص کا مترادف راج ہے۔

22) سنگین کا مترادف سخت ہے۔

23) صیوان کا مترادف جانور ہے۔

24) نباتات کے صفی پورے ہے۔

- 25) تحقیق کی جمع **تحقیقات** ہے۔
- 26) انگنت کے معنی **بے شمار** ہے۔
- 27) سنگین کے معنی **سخت / شدید** ہے۔
- 28) بارائے طاق کے معنی **ایک طرف** ہے۔

اونٹ

- 1) نظم اونٹ کا مصنف کون ہے؟ **محمد اسماعیل حیدر علی**
- 2) اونٹ عام طور پر سفر کرتا ہے؟ **عراؤں میں**
- 3) اونٹ کو **پہا سے** پانی کی خوشبو آ جاتی ہے۔
- 4) اونٹ کی پیدائش انعام سمجھی جاتی ہے کیونکہ وہ عام لوگوں کے لئے

حصید ہے۔

- 5) آفرش سے مراد **آزکار** ہے۔
- 6) اونٹ کو چرا کا **جہاز** بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- 7) خوش خصال کے معنی **اچھی عادت** ہے۔
- 8) اتفاقاً ہر قواعد کی رو سے **مربط عطفی** ہے۔
- 9) کام کرنے والے کو **فاعل** کہتے ہیں۔
- 10) الحمد روزانہ ورزش کرتا ہے۔ اس جملے میں **فاعل** کا اظہار ہے۔

- 11) پرنے ہوا میں اڑتے ہیں۔ میں فعل اڑتے ہے۔
- 12) صالی باغ کی دیکھ بھال کرتا ہے۔ میں فعل دیکھ بھال ہے۔
- 13) **فعل** سے مراد ایسا کلمہ ہے جو بنا ہے جس میں کسی کام کرنے ہونے یا سہنے کا ذکر ہو۔

- 14) خار و خس کے معنی کانٹے اور تنکے ہے۔
- 15) لاق و وق کا مترادف وسیع و عریض ہے۔
- 16) اضطراب کے معنی بے چینی ہے۔
- 17) لیشت کا مترادف کمر ہے۔
- 18) حلیم کے معنی نرم طبیعت والا ہے۔
- 19) جہان کا مترادف بڑا پتھر ہے۔
- 20) سایہ فگن کے معنی سایہ کرنے والا ہے۔
- 21) جری کا مترادف پیادہ ہے۔
- 22) راکب سوار کے معنی سوار ہے۔

23) ہمارا نظام شمسی

- 1) دادی اماں کی بیان کردہ معلومات سائنسی ہیں۔
- 2) کہانی سن کر عامہ خوش ہوئی۔
- 3) ستارہ روشن جسم ہے۔

(4) سب سے پہلے خلا میں روسی فائون گئی۔

(5) مرکزی گرم ترین سیارہ ہے۔

(6) سرد ترین سیارے کا نام نیپچون ہے۔

(7) سورج نظام شمسی میں حجم کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا ہے۔

(8) 1972 میں کراچی سے ایک راکٹ خلا میں بھیجا گیا تھا۔

(9) کچھ سیارے بے حد گرم ہیں اور کچھ بہت زیادہ سرد ہیں۔

(10) سورج بھی ایک ستارہ ہے۔

(11) سب سیارے سورج کے گرد گھومتے ہیں۔

(12) کل آٹھ سیارے سورج کے گرد گھومتے ہیں اپنے اپنے مدار میں گھومتے ہیں۔

(13) عطارد، زہرہ، مریخ، مشتری، یورینس، نیپچون اور بھاری زمین، اپنی بھاری نظام شمسی کہلاتا ہے۔

(14) پاکستان نے خلا میں کب راکٹ بھیجا؟ 1972

(15) واضح رہے کہ جدید تحقیق کے مطابق پلوٹو کو نظام شمسی کی فہرست سے خارج کر دیا گیا ہے۔

(16) زمین تقریباً ایک سال میں سورج کے گرد اپنا ایک چکر مکمل کرتا ہے۔

(25)

کپکپاشاں (17)

دراصل ایلیوں سیاروں اور ستاروں

کے مجموعے کا نام ہے۔

جب زمین (18) اپنے محور کے گرد گومتی ہے تو

اسی وجہ سے دن اور رات ہوتے ہیں۔

ہمارے نظام شمسی میں مرکزی (عطارد) ایک ایسا سیارہ

ہے جو سورج کے قریب ترین ہے۔

سیچون نیچون (20) سورج سے زیادہ دور ہے۔

دراصل مختلف گیسوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔ (21)

آلتا جانا کے معنی تنگ آجانا ہے۔ (22)

گردش کا مترادف گھومنا ہے۔ (23)

الذکھی کے معنی نرالی ہے۔ (24)

علا کے معنی گھومنے کا راستہ ہے۔ (25)

تحقیق کے معنی چھان بین ہے۔ (26)

نظام شمسی کے معنی سورج کا نظام ہے۔ (27)

(28)

نظم آندھی

مشکل پیش آتی ہے۔

- ① آندھی سطحیں سانس لینے میں
- ② آندھی کے دوران کھڑکی
- ③ آندھی کے دوران خاک
- ④ تمام تصویریں درہم برہم
- ⑤ مجموعی طور پر یہ نظم آندھی کی تباہی
- ⑥ نظم آندھی نذیر احمد شیخ
- ⑦ بگورا کے حنفی گردباد
- ⑧ گھاٹ کا مترادف چارپائی
- ⑨ احوال کا واحد حال
- ⑩ بنیا کا حنفی بندوں کا دکاندار
- ⑪ سچے کا حنفی چپٹا کنارہ
- ⑫ طرف تر کے حنفی عجیب تر
- ⑬ سرکی کی حنفی چپک

داستان شجاعت

- ① عظیم لوگ کسی بھی قوم کا سرعایہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- ② محمد محفوظ نے شجاعت بھری داستان پر پوری قوم کو فخر ہے۔

③ محمد محفوظ شہید کے دل میں جان نثاری کا جذبہ
ماحول نے بھی اُبھارا۔

④ شہداء پر نسل کے دلوں میں زندہ ریتے ہیں۔

⑤ محمد محفوظ شہید کی داستان شجاعت کی داستان ہے۔

⑥ محمد محفوظ شہید کس ضلع میں پیدا ہوئے؟ راولپنڈی

⑦ محمد محفوظ شہید نے کس سن میں شہادت پائی؟ 1971ء

⑧ لاہور کو باغوں کا شہر کہتے ہیں۔ اس جملے میں باغوں کا

شہر اسم علم ہے۔

⑨ کراچی کو رویشیوں کا شہر بھی کہتے ہیں۔ (اسم علم)

⑩ نبی اکرمؐ "ابوالقاسم" ہیں۔ نیت۔

⑪ حضرت موسیٰؑ کو لوگ "حکیم اللہ" کہا کرتے تھے؟ (لقب)

⑫ الطاف حسین حالی کو حکومت نے شمس العلماء کا اعزاز دیا۔

(خطاب)

⑬ شہازی میں اسد اللہ کانا غالب مشور ہے بر نخلص

⑭ کامران کو لوگ گلی محلے میں "کالی" کہتے ہیں۔ (عرف)

⑮ جوان مردی کا مترادف ہادری ہے۔

⑯ بے تیغ کے معنی بغیر تلوار کے ہے۔

- ①۶ لازوال کے معنی جسے زوال نہ ہو ہے۔
- ①۷ امر کے معنی نہ مرنے والا ہے۔
- ①۹ نقش قدم کے معنی قدموں کے نشان ہے۔
- ②۵ داستانِ شجاعت کے معنی بہادرگانی کا ہے۔
- ②۱ قومن ہے تو بے تیغ بھی لڑتا ہے سپاہی۔ یہ کس کا موضوع ہے۔

علامہ اقبال

- ②۲ حکومتِ پاکستان نے محمد محفوظ شہید کو سب سے بڑا خونخوار
نشانِ حیدر سے نوازا۔
- ②۳ محمد محفوظ شہید نے ۱۹۲۲ء میں پاکِ فوج میں
ملازمت اختیار کی۔

جدید کی ایجادات

- ① کمپیوٹر انسانی دماغ کی طرح کام کرتا ہے۔
- ② روز بروز کمپیوٹر کا سائز کم ہو رہا ہے۔
- ③ کمپیوٹر کی ایجاد ۱۹۴۵ء کی دہائی میں ہوئی۔
- ④ فلم اور ٹیلی ویژن کی ریکارڈنگ اور نشریات میں بھی کمپیوٹر استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- ⑤ اساتذہ اس کے استعمال سے اپنی تدریس کو ترقی دے رہے ہیں۔

⑥ ذراعت اور صنعت میں تحقیق اور ترقی کمپیوٹر کی وجہ سے ہو رہی ہے۔

⑦ سائنس دان کمپیوٹر کی مدد سے ہی خلا میں بھیجے گئے سیاروں کو کنٹرول کرتے ہیں۔

⑧ کمپیوٹر کا استعمال جدید دنیا کا لازمی حصہ بن چکا ہے۔

⑨ زندگی کا کوئی شعبہ ایسا نہیں جس میں انسان نے حیران کن ترقی نہ کی ہو۔

⑩ موبائل فون بھی کمپیوٹر کی طرز پر ایجاد کیا گیا ہے۔

پاکستانی رسم و رواج

① عام طور پر پاکستانی رسم و رواج کو دو حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

② شادی کے موقع پر رشتہ داروں کو دعوت دی جاتی ہے۔

③ ہر تپاک کے معنی گرم جوشی ہے۔

④ تنزیلہ نے امتحان میں پہلی پوزیشن حاصل کی۔ تنزیلہ کا لفظ رسم حروف ہے۔

⑤ "جتنی بارش ہوگی اتنا ہی فائدہ ہوگا۔" جتنی کا لفظ رسم موصول ہے۔

۔۔۔

6 یہ عسری گاڑی ہے۔ اس جملے میں یہ " کالفظ اسم اشارہ ہے۔

7 آپ خانہ کعبہ تک گئے۔ جملے میں آپ " کالفظ

اسم فحیر ہے۔
8 ٹیپو سلطان کو لوگ "شیر مسور" کے نام سے پکارتے تھے۔

شیر مسور اسم علم لفظ ہے۔

9 ملنسار کے معنی خوش اخلاق ہے۔

10 ملنسار کا مترادف خوش اخلاق ہے۔

11 دعوتِ دہاا کا مترادف شان و شوکت ہے۔

12 رسوا کی جمع رسومات ہے۔

کشمیر جنت نظیر

1 عطف آباد کا رقبہ کتنے مربع کلومیٹر ہے؟ چھ ہزار مربع کلومیٹر

2 سلطان محمد ظفر خان نے کس شہر پر حکومت کی۔ منظر آباد

3 ترکوں کے تعاون سے کالج کس شہر میں قائم کیا گیا ہے؟ باغ دادوئی

4 وادی لیپا کا عطف آباد سے فاصلہ تقریباً کتنے کلومیٹر ہے؟ 100 کلومیٹر

(31) 5) کوٹلی کی آبادی تقریباً کتنی ہے؟ آٹھ لاکھ.

6) وادی آزاد کشمیر کا دار الحکومت **فظر آباد** ہے۔

7) وادی لیپیا میں تمام سیاح **مئی سے نومبر** تک اس وادی کی سیر کے لئے آتے ہیں۔

8) وادی جہلم فظفر آباد سے **59** کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔

9) وادی بنیلم تقریباً **150** کلومیٹر طویل ہے۔

10) آزاد کشمیر کا اقل رقبہ **تیرہ ہزار** مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔

11) بنجوسہ جھیل کس جگہ واقع ہے؟ **لاہلاکوٹ**

12) منگل ڈیم آزاد کشمیر کے شہر **میرپور** میں واقع ہے۔

13) **فظفر آباد** کا نانا سلطان محمد مظفر خان کے

نام پر رکھا گیا۔

14) **لاہلاکوٹ** تقریباً **ایک ہزار** مربع کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر جھیل بنجوسہ ہے۔

SECTION #06

الاسلاميات
ISLAMİYAT

اسلامیات
ISLAMIYAT

One Liner MCQ's

For NTS (CT, PST, PET, DM, SST)

“ ”
ISLAM

By: ~ Asif Javed Rahi

Msc physics, MED, CT, DIT

PST KPESED

①

① Islam has **Two** major sects.

(① Sunnis ② Shia) ✓

② There are **five** fundamentals of Islam.

① **Shahadah**

② **Salat** ✓

③ **Zakat / Alms**

④ **Fasting / Sawm**

⑤ **Pilgrimage / Hajj.**

③ **Tehlil** means **The recitation of Kalima.**

④ **Deen-e-Hanif** is an old name of Islam.

⑤ First institution of Islam is **Suffah.**

⑥ **Haq Mahar** in Islam is fixed only **400 misqal.**
(سارہ چار ماہیہ کا وزن سونے کا ایک کلوں)

⑦ **Ijma** means **ageing upon any subject.**

⑧ **Qayas** means **reasoning by analogy.**

(2)

⑨ There are **four** schools of thought of Islamic law.

Four schools of thoughts:-

- ① Hanafi → (named after Imam Abu Hanifa)
- ② Maliki → (Imam Malik bin Anas)
- ③ Shafii → (Imam Shafi)
- ④ Hanbali → (Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal)

⑩ Janatul Baki is situated in **Madina**.

⑪ Masjid-e-Hanif is located in **Mina**.

⑫ Janat-ul-Moala is a graveyard in **Makkah**.

⑬ ~~Qazaf~~ Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with **80** lashes.

⑭ Lyla-tul-Barrah means **the night of forgiveness**.

⑮ Karam-un-Katibin means **illustrious writers**.

⑯ Oldest mosque of earth is **Kaabatullah**.

③

- ①7 1st Kalima → **Tayyab**
2nd Kalima → **Shahadat**
3rd Kalima → **Tamjeed**
4th Kalima → **Tauheed**
5th Kalima → **Astaghfar**
6th Kalima → **Rad-e-Kufar.**

①8 Qiblah means **anything in front.**

①9 Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means **last tree of Eternity.**

②0 Jaabi is one who **Collects Zakat.**

②1 First Collection of Ahadith is **Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.**

②2 Sayings of prophet (SAW) are called **wahi Ghair Matloo.**

②3 The most exalted angles are **four.**

- ① Jibrael (AS)
- ② Mikael (AS)
- ③ Israfil (AS)
- ④ Azrael (AS)

(4)

(24) In Iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are **7** in number.

- ① Belief in oneness of God.
- ② Belief in the Angels of God.
- ③ Belief in Revelations (Books) of God.
- ④ Belief in the Prophets of God.
- ⑤ Belief in the day of judgment.
- ⑥ Belief in premeasurement (Qadar).
- ⑦ Belief in Resurrection after death.

(25) Greatest angel as per Islam is **Jibrael (AS)**.

(26) Each human being is attended permanently by **two** angels.

(27) Barzakh means **Time period between death and day of judgment.**

(28) Another name of Surah - Al-Isra is **bani Israeel.**

اسلامیات ISLAMIYAT

One Liner McQ's

For NTS (CT, PST, PET, DM, SST)

Life of

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی حیاتِ طیبہ
سے متعلق تفصیلی McQ's

By:~ Asif Javed Rahi
Msc physics, MED, CT, DIT
PST K. PESED.

①

- ① Amina bint-e-Wahb was the mother of **prophet Muhammad (SAW)**.
- ② Amina bint-e-wahb was born in **Makkah**.
- ③ Amina bint-e-wahb was a member of the **Banu Zuhrah** clan in the tribe of Quresh.
- ④ Hazrat Abdullah (Father of the Holy prophet SAW) father was Custodian of the Holy Kaaba in Mecca.
- ⑤ When Hazrat Abdullah married to Hazrat Amina the age of Hazrat Abdullah was **24** years.
- ⑥ Soon after their marriage prophet (SAW) father, was called to **al-Sham (Syria)** on a trading caravan trip.
- ⑦ Hazrat Abdullah the father of prophet (SAW) became sick and died from an illness before returning from **al-Sham (Syria)** to **Makkah** during his stay in **Madina**.

(2)

⑧ Hazrat Abdullah, the father of the Holy prophet (SAW) was buried in **Banu Najjar** (graveyard).

⑨ Hazrat Abdullah died **Six** months before the birth of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW).

⑩ Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was born in **571 AD**, 22nd April.

⑪ The Holy prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was a direct descendant of **Hazrat Ismaeel (As)**.

⑫ There was **three** foster mothers of the Holy prophet (SAW)

- Hazrat Halema (RA).
- Hazrat Sobia (RA)
- Hazrat Khola.

حضرت توبہؓ ۱۳ - حضرت محمدؐ کے چچا ابو لہب بن عبدالمطلب کی لوزی
تھی۔ حضرت توبہؓ نے 7 روز تک حضرت محمدؐ کو دودھ پلایا (پیدائش
کے بعد)۔

⑬ ~~Maternal Grand Father's name~~ **ؐ**

⑬ The name of Maternal Grand Father's ~~is~~ of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was **Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf**.

3

- ⑭ The name of maternal grandmother of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was **Batrah**.
- ⑮ The name of Grandfather of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was **Abdul Motalib**.
- ⑯ The real name of Abdul Motalib was **Shaba**.
- ⑰ The name of Grand Mother of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was **Fatima**.

بہترین تیاری کے لئے یوٹیوب پر موجود ہمارے چینل پر
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(4)

(18) The number of uncles of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) is **10**.

Their Names
are :-

- ① Al- Abbas
- ② Hamzah
- ③ Abu- Taalib (His real name was Abd Manaaf.)
- ④ Az- Zubayr.
- ⑤ Al- Haarith.
- ⑥ Hajl (His real name was Al- Mugheerah . It is also said that his name was Al- Ghaydaaq.)
- ⑦ Al- Muqawwim
- ⑧ Dhiraar.
- ⑨ Abu- Lahab (and his real name was Abdul- Uzza).

(19) only **Two** Uncles of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) embraced Islam.

(① Al- Abbas and Hamzah.)

(5)

(20) The number of aunts of the Holy prophet (SAW) is **Six**.

Their Names
are:—

- ① Safiyyah.
- ② Umm Hakeem Al-Baydhaa.
- ③ Atikah.
- ④ Umaymah.
- ⑤ Arwa
- ⑥ Barrah.

(21) only **one** aunt of The Holy prophet (SAW) embraced Islam. (**Hazrat Saffiyah**).

(Arwa اور Atikah کے قبولِ اسلام کے متعلق شبہ یا باقیہ)

(22) Hazrat Amina entrusted her son Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) to a wet nurse named **Haleema** from the nomadic tribe of the Sa'd ibn Bakr.

6

- ②3 When Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was **Six** years old his mother took him to yathrib.
- ②4 On The return journey from yathrib, Amina too ill and died, she was buried in the village of **Abwa**.
- ②5 After The death of Amina, Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) came in The protection of his grandfather **Abdul-Al-Mutalib**.
- ②6 when Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was **eight** years old his grand father Abdul-Al-Mutalib died.
(بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي بَدَأَ خَلْقَ الْبَشَرِ مِنْ طِينٍ ثُمَّ سَوَّاهُ مِنْ عِجَلٍ وَجَعَلَ خَلْقَهُ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ مَبْنُوعَةٍ وَاللَّهُ يَخْتَصِرُ الشَّيْءَ أَن يَشَاءَ إِنَّهُ عَلِيمٌ ذَكِيٌّ) 578
- ②7 After the death of Abdul-Al-Mutalib, Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) passed into the care of his uncle **Abu Talib**.
- ②8 Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) journeyed for the first time to Syria with his uncle Abu Talib at the age of ~~12~~ **15 years (in books)**.

(7) (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ)

(29) In his early twenties, Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) entered in the service of a wealthy Meccan merchant, a widow named **Khadija bint Khawalayd (RA)**.

(30) At the age of **25 years** prophet (SAW) married to **Hazrat Khadija (RA)**.

(31) (بعض مورخین اس کی شادی کا سال 595ء تک لکھتے ہیں)

(31) At the age of **40 years**. Holy prophet (SAW) received first wahi

(بعض مورخین اس کی شادی کا سال 610ء تک لکھتے ہیں)

(32) **Hazrat Khadija (RA)** accepted Islam first in women and in all.

(33) **Hazrat Abu Bakra (RA)** accepted Islam first in Men.

(34) **Hazrat Ali (RA)** accepted Islam first in children.

(35) **Varqa Bin Naufal** verified prophet (SAW) for the first time.

(36) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) and Hazrat Khadija (RA) have six children, **Two** sons who both died in infancy and **four** daughters.

- (37) Home of Hazrat Arqam (RA) used as the centre of secret preaching by the Holy prophet (SAW).
- (38) Sheema was the foster sister of the Holy prophet (SAW).
- (39) At the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident age of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was 35 years.
- (40) Hazrat Bilal Habshi (RA) was the first slave to accept Islam.
- (41) In 7th Nabvi boycott of Banu Hashim began.
- (42) Shab-e-Miraj happened just over a year before the Hijrah on 27th of Rajab.
- (43) Hazrat Adam (AS) met with Holy prophet (SAW) on the first heaven.
- (44) Hazrat Isa (AS) and Hazrat Yahya (AS) met with Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) on the 2nd heaven.

(9)

- (45) Hazrat yaqub (AS) met ^{with} Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) on 3rd heaven.
- (46) Hazrat Idrees (AS) met Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) on 4th heaven.
- (47) Hazrat Haroon (AS) met with prophet (SAW) on 5th heaven.
- (48) Hazrat Musa (AS) met with prophet (SAW) on 6th heaven.
- (49) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) met with prophet (SAW) on 7th heaven.
- (50) In 622 A.D Holy prophet (SAW) migrated to Madina.
- ⇒ (51) Abdullah Bin Abu Sheema was the foster brother of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW).
- ⇒ (52) Hazrat Haleema looked after the Holy prophet (SAW) for 4 years.
- (53) Al-Kaswa is the name of camel on which prophet (SAW) traveled.

- (54) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) purchased mosque land at madina from two orphans
- (55) 45 companions were with Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) in migration to madina
- (56) Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H.
- (57) There were 53 Articles of charter of Madina.
- (58) Transfer of Qibla was ordered in 2nd A.H.
- (59) Baitul Mamur is a place where seventy thousand angels were circumambulation during the Holy Ascension.
- (60) Baitul Mamoor is on 7th Heaven.
- (61) 4 Kings accepted Islam when Holy prophet (SAW) sent them letters.
- (62) Mosque of Zarrar was demolished by Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)
- (63) Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy prophet (SAW).

- (64) prophet (SAW) recited Surah Al-Fat̄ha at The conquest of Makkah.
- (65) The name Muhammad was proposed by Abdul-Mutalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi Amina.
- (66) First Ghazwah of Islam was widah > fought in 12th month of first Hijri.
- (67) Jang-e-Badr occurred in 2 A.H.
- (68) 313 Muslims fought in Jang-e-Badr.
- (69) Ume Salma was present at the time of the battle of Khyber.
- (70) Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 AD.
- (71) Surname^{قُصْبِي} of prophet (SAW) was Abu-ul-Qasim.
- (72) The first foster mother of prophet (SAW) was Sobia.

- (73) Zubair, the uncle of prophet (SAW) died before the prophet hood.
- (74) Abdullah (father of prophet (SAW)) died at Madina.
- (75) Foster father of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was Haris.
- (76) Umar (RA) accepted Islam in 616 AD.
- (77) Social Boycott of Banu Hashim took place in 7th Nabvi.
- (78) Social Boycott of Banu Hashim ~~took~~ place & continued for 3 years.
- (79) Uqba is located near Makkah.
- (80) Accord of Uqba took place in 13th Nabvi.
- (81) Event of Miraj took place on 27th Rajab, 10th Nabvi.
- (82) Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.

- (83) Hijra took place in 13th Nabvi.
- (84) Madina is 448 Km from Makkah (250 miles).
- (85) Makkah Conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra (A.H).
- (86) Prophet (SAW) performed Hajj in 10th Hijra.
- (87) Prophet (SAW) was buried in the hujra of Hazrat Ayesha (RA).
- (88) Holy prophet (SAW) demised at the age of 63 years.
- (89) Hijrah year began with 14th Nabvi.
- (90) 10th year of prophet hood is known as year of grief.
- (91) First Azan was called out in 1 A.H.
- (92) Harb-i-Fajjar was a war fought between Quraish and Hawazin, prophet (SAW) was of 15 years and participated in it.

(14)

- (93) prophet (SAW) visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.
- (94) Change of Qibla occurred after 18 months at Madina.
- (95) Qibla changed in 2nd Hijri.
- (96) Jihad was allowed in 2nd Hijri.
- (97) Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijrah.
- (98) prophet (SAW) preached openly in 4th Nabvi.
- (99) what was written on the Holy prophet (SAW) seal?

Allah ﷻ Rasool ﷻ Muhammad ﷺ.

(100)

- (100) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) died in 632AD.

List of Children of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)

- تاریخ وفات → تاریخ پیدائش →
- ① Qasim ibn Muhammad (AD: 598-601)
 - ② Zainab bint Muhammad (AD: 599-629)
 - ③ Ruqayyah bint Muhammad (AD: 601-624)
 - ④ Umm Kulthum bint Muhammad (AD: 603-630)
 - ⑤ Fatimah ʿbint Muhammad (AD: 605-632)
 - ⑥ Abdullah ibn Muhammad (AD: 615)
 - ⑦ Ibrahim ibn Muhammad (AD: 630-632)

حضرت فاطمہؑ کے بطن سے پیدا ہوئے۔

حضرت ماریہؑ کے بطن سے پیدا ہوئے۔

Ummuhat-ul-Momineen.

The Wives of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) are called **Ummul Momineen.**

(امت مسلمہ میں پہلی بار غارِ حوت فریجہ نے ادا کی)

شادی کا سال

① Hazrat Khadija bin Khuwaylid (AD 595-619)
(15 جنوری 10 رمضان المبارک کو آپ ﷺ کا انتقال ہوا)
(شادی کا کل عرصہ)

اس سے مراد یہ ہے کہ یا تو اجماع المؤمنین وفات پائی یا 2 یا 632ء میں حضور ﷺ کی وفات ہو گئی۔

② Saida bint Zama (AD 619-632)

③ Aisha bint Abu Bakr (AD 623-632)

بے حضرت محمد ﷺ نے اپنی زندگی کے آخری ایام عائشہ کے گھر میں گزارے۔
بے جنگِ خیبر میں اسلام کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار ایک خاتون (حوت عائشہ) نے
اسلامی لشکر کی سربراہی کی ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ حدیث مبارکہ آپ ﷺ سے منقول ہیں۔

④ Hafsa bint Umar. (AD 624-632)

⑤ Zaynab bint Khuzayma (AD 625-632)

⇒ Zaynab bin Khuzayma is also known as **Ummal Masakeen.**

⑥ Jaweria bin al-Harith (AD 628-632)

⇒ Actual name of Jaweria (RA) was **"Barrah."**

⑦ Ramla bint Abu Sufyan (A.D. 628 - 632)

⑧ Rayhana bint ~~Huyayy~~ ^{Zayd} (A.D. 629 - 631)

⑨ Safiyya bint Huyayy (A.D. 629 - 632)
آپ نے خیبر فتح کے بعد آپ سے شادی کی۔

⑩ Maymunah bint al-Harith (A.D. 630 - 632)

⑪ Maria al-Qibtiyya (A.D. 630 - 632).
آپ کے یمن سے فوت ابراہیم (فوت محمد کے بیٹے) پیدا ہوئے۔

ISLAMIYAT

One Liner MCQ's

اسلامی جنگیں
Battles of ISLAM

For

NTS

(CT, PST, PET, DM, SST)

By:- ASIF JAVED RAHI

Msc Physics, CT, BMed,
DET

PST KPESED

①

- ① The Holy prophet (SAW) encompasses several expeditions (غزوات) and battles in the final **10** years of His life > from **622 to 632** A.D.
- ② The Holy prophet (SAW) expelled the Banu Qaynuqa tribe for violating **Constitution of Medina** in 624 AD.
- ③ The Holy prophet (SAW) expelled Banu Nadir tribe in **625 AD** after being accused of plotting to assassinate Him.
- ④ In early **627 AD** Holy prophet (SAW) ordered the execution of all men and women of the Banu Qurayza tribe, who secretly made agreements with the Quraysh ~~tribe~~ and their allies as they laid siege to Medina in the Battle of the Trench, violating the Constitution of Medina.
- ⑤ The last army led by Holy prophet (SAW) in the Battle of **Tabuk** in October 630 AD.

(2)

- ⑥ First Ghazwa is **widdan** or Abwa in **1 A.H**
- ⑦ Battle of Badr was fought in **2 hij** (624 AD)
- ⑧ Battle of Uhud was fought in **3 hij** (625 AD)
- ⑨ Battle of Rajih was fought in **4 hij** (626 AD)
- ⑩ Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab) was fought in **5 hij** (627 AD)
- ⑪ Treaty of ~~Hudaibi~~ Hudaibiya took place in **6 hij** (628 AD)
- ⑫ Khalid Bin walid accepted Islam in **6 hij** (628 AD)
- ⑬ Battle of Khyber was fought in **6 hij** (628 AD)
- ⑭ Battle of Mubah was fought in **7 hij** (629 AD)
- ⑮ Battle of Hunain was fought in **8 hij** (630 AD)
- ⑯ Conquest of Makkah occurred in **8 hij** (630 AD)
- ⑰ Battle of Tabuk was fought in **9 hij** (631 AD)
- ⑱ "Hajjatul wida" "The farewell Sermon"
also known as the Muhammad's (SAW) final Sermon or Last Sermon, is a religious

(3)

speech delivered by the prophet Muhammad (SAW) on Friday 9th of ~~Dhu~~ Dhu-al-~~Hajjah~~ Hajjah 10 AH (6 March 632).

- (19) Tragedy of Karballah occurred in 61 hij (680 AD).
- (20) Badr is a village.
- (21) Battle of Badr was fought on 17th Ramān.
- (22) Battle of Uhd was fought on 5th Shawal
- (23) Ghazwa-e-Badar is named as Furgjan.
- (24) Uhd is a hill.
- (25) Yom-ul-Badar (يَوْمُ بَدْرٍ) is called Yom-ul-Furgjan.
- (26) Sukh Hudaibiah is called Faik Mobeen.
- (27) Number of soldier in Badar was 313 muslims and 1000 kufar.

(4)

- (18) After Badr Conquest, prophet (SAW) stayed for **3** days there.
- (29) Badr was fought for **3** times.
- (30) Martyrs of Badr were **14 muslims** and **70 Kufar**.
- (31) Leader of Kufar in Badr was **Abu Jahl**.
- (32) Number of Muslims martyrs in the battle of Uhud **70**.
- (33) In Uhud the leader of Quresh was **Abu Sufyan**.
- (34) In Uhud number of muslim soldiers were **1000** and Kufar were **3000**.
- (35) Ahzab means **Allies**.
- (36) In Battle of Ahzab Ditch was dug on border of Madina with help of **3000** companions in **2** weeks.

5

- (37) Khyber was captured in **20 days**.
- (38) During Ghazwa Bani Nalzar **wine** was prohibited.
- (39) The ~~The~~ Ghazwa-e-Khandaq is also known as **Ghazwa-e-Ahzab**.
- (40) Conquest of Makkah was took place on **20 Ramzan**.
- (41) The Battle in which prophet (SAW) participated is known as **Ghazwah**.
- (42) The Battle in which prophet (SAW) not participated but sent it Commanders to lead is known as **Saria**.
- (43) **Hazrat Hamza (RA)** was the first Commander of Islamic army.
- (44) Muslim Women participated firstly in **Ghazwah-e-Uhd**.
- (45) The first non-Arab war was **Battle of Mauta**. (8. Hijri)
- (46) At Ghazwa-e-Khandaq The number of Muslims was **3000**.

(6)

- (47) At the conquest of Makkah the number of Muslims was **10,000**.
- (48) At the time of Ghazwa-e-Tabuk the number of Muslim was **30,000**.
- (49) The last Ghazwa was **Ghazwa-e-Tabuk**.
- (50) Prophet (SAW) stayed at Tabuk for **20** days.
- (51) The person killed by the Holy prophet (SAW) was **Ubay Bin Kalf**.
- (52) The Teeth of the Holy prophet (SAW) were martyred ~~at~~ in **Ghazwa-e-Uhad**.
- (53) Khalid Bin walid was titled "Saif-ul-Allah" in the Ghazwa Moata.
- (54) In Hudabiya Sohail Bin Amru represented Quresh.
- (55) Battle of Hunain was fought between Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.
- (56) Battle of Tabuk was fought against **Roman Emperor Heraclius**.

(7)

- (57) **Umar Bin Abdul Aziz** is considered as the 5th Khalifa.
- (58) Karbala took place on **10th Muharam, 61 A.H / 680 A.D.**
- (59) prophet (SAW) stayed at Makkah for 53 years and in Madina for 10 years.
- (60) **Mubha:** is an act which brings neither ~~the~~ blessings nor punishment.
- (61) Naval Commander of Islam is **Abu Qays** under Hazrat Usman (RA).
- (62) Iran was conquered during the Khilafat of **Umar (R.A).**
- (63) Khyber conquest made in **7th Hijri.**
- (64) Jihad made obligatory in **2nd A.H.**
- (65) First man martyr was **Havis bin Abi Hala (RA)**
- (66) First woman martyr was **Samiya (RA).**
- (67)

oo ————— {03} ————— oo

اسلامیات ISLAMIYAT

One Liner MCQ's

For NTS (CT, PST, PET, DM, SST)

س —————
SALAAAT

By :- Asif Javed Rahi
Msc physics, MED, CT, DIT
PST KPESED

①

- ① In Farz prayers number of Rakats is **48**.
- ② Namaḥ-e-Kasoof (كسوف) is offered for **Moon Eclipse**.
- ③ Namaḥ-e-Kasoof is offered for **Solar Eclipse**.
- ④ Namaḥ-e-Istasqa is offered for **Rain**.
- ⑤ Holy prophet (SAW) offered Jumma prayer in **1 A.H.**
- ⑥ Holy prophet (SAW) offered first Eid prayer in **2 A.H.**
- ⑦ Eid Namaḥ is **wajib**.
- ⑧ Madurak is the person who starts prayers with Imman.
- ⑨ Musbaq is the person who comes after one rakat.
- ⑩ Takjud mean **Abandon sleep**.
- ⑪ Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.
- ⑫ Jalsa is the short pause between two Sajdas.
- ⑬ Qaumaq is standing straight during Rukus.
- ⑭ A person who performs prayers alone is Munfarid.

②

- ⑮ There are **4** Farz in wuzu and **14** Sunats.
- ⑯ There are **3** Farz in Ghusal and **5** Sunats.
- ⑰ Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in **Eid-ul-Azha**.
- ⑱ For a Jamat prayer **Two** persons are required. (minimum).
- ⑲ Five salat made compulsory in **10th** Nabvi.

اسلاميات
ISLAMIYAT

زکوٰۃ -
ZAKAT

①

- ① Zakat means **To purify**.
- ② Zakat was made obligatory in **2 AH**.
- ③ The Nisab of Zakat for gold is **$7\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas** and for silver is **$52\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas**.
- ④ Injunction of utilization of Zakat is in **Surah-al-Tauba**.
- ⑤ Number of heads for distribution of Zakat are **8**.
- ⑥ Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran **22** times.
- ⑦ **5** Camels, **40** goats, **3** Cows and buffaloes is nisab for Zakat.
- ⑧ **$\frac{1}{10}$** is the nisab for irrigated produce.
- ⑩ "Zakat is treasure of Islam", it is the saying of **Holy prophet (SAW)**.
- ⑪ Ushr means **$\frac{1}{10}$**
- ⑫ Khums means **$\frac{1}{5}$**
- ⑬ Word Zakat occurs in Quran for **32** times.
- ⑭ Kharaj is spoil of war.
- ⑮ Fay is income from **Town Lands**.

(2)

(16) Zakat on produce of mines is $\frac{1}{5} \bar{n}$.

(17) Ushr on artificially irrigated land is $\frac{1}{20} \bar{n}$.

(18) Al- Gharmain means **debtors**.

(19) There are **Two** types of Zakat.

— الصلاة —
ISLAMIYAT

— روزه —
SAUM/FASTING

①

- ① Fast means **to stop.**
- ② Fasting made obligatory in **2 A.H.**
- ③ Fasting is Commanded in **Al-Bakarah.**
- ④ Feed **60** people is the atonement for breaking the fast or Sixty continuous fasts.
- ⑤ **Bab-ul-Riyan** is the ^(Darab) door for fast observing people.
- ⑥ Tarawih means **to rest.**
- ⑦ Battle of **Badr** was fought in very first of Ramzan on 17th.
- ⑧ Umar (RA) arranged The Namaz-e-Tarawih.
- ⑨ Month of Ramzan is known as **Sayeed-us-shahoor.**
- ⑩ wajib means **ordained.**
- ⑪ 1st Ashra of Ramzan **Ashra-e-Rehmat.**
- ⑫ 2nd Ashra of Ramzan **Ashra-e-Maghfirat.**
- ⑬ 3rd Ashra of Ramzan **Ashra-e-Nijat.**
- ⑭



الادبيات
ISLAMIYAT

Hajj
الحج

(1)

- ① Hajj means to **Intend**.
- ② Hajj made Compulsory in **9 A.H.**
- ③ First Hajj offered in **9 A.H.**
- ④ Hajj ordained in **Surah Bakr**.
- ⑤ The Holy prophet (SAW) performed 1 Hajj in **10th A.H.**
- ⑥ There are Three types of Hajj.
- ⑦ One tawaf of Kaaba is known as **Shoot**.
- ⑧ Tawaf begins from **Shoot**.
- ⑨ Mosque located in Mina is **Kheef**.
- ⑩ At **MeeKat**, Hujjaj assume the state of Ihram.
- ⑪ Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on **q̄m zil Hajj**.
- ⑫ Yome - Afra is called **Hajj day**.
- ⑬ First structure of Kaaba was built by **Adam (AS)**.
- ⑭ **Al-Imran** is the Surah in which Hajj is Commanded.

(2)

(15) Running between Safa and Marwa seven times is called **Sayee**.

(16) **Waqoof-e-Arfah** is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj.

(17) Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to 11th **Zil-Hajj**.

(18)



- اسلامیات -
ISLAMIYAT

PROPHETS OF ALLAH

①

- ① Adam (AS) was created on **Juma**.
- ② Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry **AKleema**.
- ③ Adam (AS) has **2** daughters and **3** sons.
- ④ Adam (AS) is called **Abul Basher**.
- ⑤ Second prophet is **Sheesh**.
- ⑥ **Sheesh** was the youngest son of Adam (AS).
- ⑦ Nooh (AS) is called predecessor, Najiullah, Shaikh ul Ambiya.
- ⑧ Abul Basher Sani is the title of **Noah (AS)**.
- ⑨ Ibrahim (AS) was thrown into fire by the order of **Namrud**.
- ⑩ First wife of Ibraheem (AS) was **Sarah**.
- ⑪ Second wife of Ibrahim (AS) was **Haajirah**.
- ⑫ Ibrahim (AS) is called Khalilullah, father of prophets, Idol destroyer.
- ⑬ Mother of Ismael (AS) was **Haajirah**.
- ⑭ old name of Makkah was **Batha**.

(2)

- (15) **30** Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS).
- (16) Moosa (AS) was granted **9** miracles.
- (17) prophet before Muhammad (SAW) was **Isaa (AS)**.
- (18) Habibullah is the title of **Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)**.
- (19) Tawrat was revealed to **Musa (AS)**.
- (20) Zabur was revealed to **Dawood (AS)**
- (21) Injil was revealed to **Isa (AS)**
- (22) Quran was revealed to **Muhammad (SAW)**

الاسلاميات -
ISLAMIYAT

القرآن -
AL-QURAN

①

- ① Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for **Two** times.
- ② Total number of Surah in Quran is **114**.
- ③ Maki Surah are **86**.
- ④ Madine Surah are **28**.
- ⑤ There are **558** Rukus in Quran.
- ⑥ The longest Surah of Quran is **Al-Baqrah**.
- ⑦ The shortest Surah of Quran is **Al-Kausar**.
- ⑧ There are **14** bows (جُزْء) in Quran.
- ⑨ The first Hafiz of Holy Quran was **Hazrat Usman (RA)**.
- ⑩ The "Heart of Quran" is **Surah Yaseen**.
- ⑪ Surah Rehman is known as **beauty of Quran**.

②

⑫ Revelation of Quran was completed in
23 years.

⑬ There are **7** Stages in Holy Quran.

⑭ Command of Tayamum was revealed
during **ghazwa Banu Mustaliq**



THE END

DEDICATED TO:

MY SWEET DAUGHTER

ANABIA

Keep Remember Me



In Your's Prayers