

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

CANAL PATWARI

Recruitment Test Guide

Salient Features:

- Complete Preparation for All Subjects Based on MCQs
- Including Questions From Past Papers
- English | General Knowledge | Current Affairs | Pakistan Affairs | Islamic Studies | Everyday Science | Computer Science | Mathematics
- Revision Notes



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SRL NO.	CARE NO.	NAME OF CANAL CIRCLE	NO. OF POSTS	3% SPECIAL PERSON QUOTA	5% MINORITY QUOTA	15% WOMEN QUOTA	20% Employees Children Quota (BS-1 to 5)	OPEN MERIT	DISTRICT OF DOMICILE
1	15-RG/2023	Upper Chenab Canal circle, Lahore	30	1	2	5	6	16	Lahore, Gujranwala, Sialkot
2	16-RG/2023	Depapur Canal circle, Lahore	30	1	2	5	6	16	Faisalabad, Lahore
3	17-RG/2023	Lower Chenab Canal Circle (East), Sheikhupura	37	1	2	6	7	21	Gujranwala, Sheikhupura
4	18-RG/2023	Lower Chenab Canal Circle (East), Faisalabad	26	1	1	4	5	15	Faisalabad
5	19-RG/2023	Lower Chenab Canal Circle (West), Faisalabad	61	2	3	9	12	35	Faisalabad, Jiang
6	20-RG/2023	Lower Jhelum Canal Circle, Sargodha	73	2	4	11	15	41	Sargodha
7	21-RG/2023	Mandi Bahaudin Canal Circle, Mandi Bahaudin	24	1	1	4	5	13	Gurjat, M.D. Din
8	22-RG/2023	Thal Canal Circle, Minnowal (Hind Dev)	48	1	2	7	10	28	Minnowal, Khushab
9	23-RG/2023	Bhakkar Canal Circle, Bhakkar	39	1	2	6	8	22	Bhakkar, Layyah
10	24-RG/2023	Haveeli Canal Circle, Multan	43	1	2	6	9	23	Multan
11	25-RG/2023	Mailsi Canal Circle, Multan	40	1	2	6	8	23	Faisalabad, Vehari
12	26-RG/2023	Trimma Canal Circle, Trimma	32	1	2	5	6	18	Sheep
13	27-RG/2023	Bahawalpur Canal Circle, Bahawalpur	46	1	2	7	9	23	Bahawalpur
14	28-RG/2023	Punjab Canal Circle, Ahmadpur	43	1	2	6	9	23	Muzaffargarh, R.Y. Khan
15	29-RG/2023	Bahawalnagar Canal Circle, Bahawalnagar	42	1	2	6	8	23	Bahawalnagar
16	30-RG/2023	R. Y. Khan Canal Circle, R.Y. Khan	64	2	3	10	13	36	R.Y. Khan
17	31-RG/2023	Derajat Canal Circle, D.G. Khan	53	2	3	8	11	29	D.G. Khan, Ramnagar
18	32-RG/2023	Guwasti Canal Circle, Kot Adu	10	0	1	2	2	05	D.G. Khan
19	33-RG/2023	Lower Chenab Canal Circle, Sahiwal	96	3	5	14	19	55	Khanewal, Sahiwal, Okara, Kasur
20	34-RG/2023	Nibbar Canal Circle, Nibbar	50	2	3	8	10	27	Vehari, Pakpattan, Okara
21	35-RG/2023	Sukrawa Canal Circle, Sahiwal	29	1	1	4	6	17	Okara
22	36-RG/2023	Greater Thal Canal Circle, Adhi Kot Khushab	15	0	1	2	3	9	Khushab

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AGE LIMIT	GENDER	Place of Posting
18 to 28 + 05 = 33 years	Male	In their respective Circles
18 to 28 + 08 = 36 years	Female	In their respective Circles
18 to 28 + 15 = 43 years	Special Person	In their respective Circles

Age and sex of the transgender will be based on the contents of their CNIC.



Important Instructions


1. Please read the 'General Instructions' regarding Application Fee, Written Test, Interview on PPSC website: www.ppsc.gop.pk before applying online.
2. Employees of Semi Government and Autonomous Bodies of Federal Government or Provincial Government and those of Local Bodies are not entitled to age concession for the period of their service in such organization.
3. In case a candidate claims that his/her qualification is equivalent to the prescribed qualification, he/she will be required to submit equivalence certificate of his/her foreign/local qualification issued by the Competent Authority of HEC/FMDC/FMC/PEC & QEDC of concerned Administrative Department, which will be accepted by the Commission as Final, at the time of interview, or whenever asked by the Commission. If a candidate fails to submit Equivalence Certificate issued by the Competent Authority at the time of interview or whenever asked by the Commission, his/her candidature shall be cancelled.
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5. The candidates will ensure that after applying for a particular post they will immediately apply for Departmental Permission Certificate/NOC in their concerned Department(s) and provide the Departmental Permission Certificate/NOC at the time of interview (if called).
6. The candidates just after applying for a particular post advertised by PPSC will ensure that they have obtained/applied for registration in PEC/FMC/FMDC/PNC/PYMO or other relevant body for Registration Certificate on or before the closing Date and provide the same at the time of interview (if called).
7. The candidates will ensure that they will provide marks obtained, total marks or percentage certificate of all degrees, issued by the Competent Authority at the time of interview. CGPA is not acceptable.
8. No information whatsoever shared by anyone other than on the PPSC's website is authentic, therefore candidates must not trust any such information.
9. If the Shortlisted and Typing & Proficiency test is required, will ONLY be held at Lahore.
10. In case of variation (increase/decrease in number of posts) in the concerned department, No Fresh Applications will be invited.
11. Applicants are advised to deposit fees online by using the following mediums ONLY i.e. ATMs, Mobile Phone Banking, Internet Banking, Over the counter (by visiting the nearest *iLink Member Banks Branches), Jazz Cash, Easy Paisa, U Paisa, and other available micro-finance banks. For details, please visit PPSC website at www.ppsc.gop.pk

Closing Date for Submission of Online Applications

↓

31 July 2023

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- ii) three months diploma or certificate in MS Office from an institution recognized by Government;
- iii) Speed of forty words per minute of typing in English on Computer; and
- iv) Proficiency in MS Office

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SYLLABUS

FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION / TEST (IF HELD)

The Paper of MCQ type General Ability Written Test of 100 marks of 90 minutes duration comprising Questions relating to General Knowledge. Pakistan Studies, Current Affairs, Islamic Studies (General Knowledge for Non-Muslim candidates), Geography, Basic Mathematics, English, Urdu, Everyday Science and Basic Computer Studies.

Note:

The Candidates who qualify the written test will be called for Typing Test on Computer and Proficiency in MS Office.

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ABOUT THE BOOK

The Canal Patwari Recruitment Test Guide is the ideal source to prepare for the upcoming exam. It has been designed on the basis of the *Questions asked In Past Papers*. The book aims to help students prepare for the test by learning and revising through the notes and practice MCQs provided.

- **Practice Exercises** of all subjects have been added to the book along with answers and detailed explanations that emphasize various concepts in depth.
- **Notes** are included in the guide. They have been prepared using questions from various examinations held in the past. These notes allow the students to prepare for different topics that are included in the exam and help them cover all possible test areas.

Why Choose this Book?

This book provides the students with a chance to analyze their preparation by attempting the Practice Exercise that are paired with answers and elaborate explanations. *Answers with Detailed Explanations* have been added to enhance the students' learning of various concepts. The explanations help the user improve their weaker areas and by practicing more questions, the score increases.

To further enhance the student's understanding, we have added **Notes** in this book. With the help of these notes, students find a chance to cover extra topics and questions that can possibly come in the exam. The combination of Practice Exercises and Detailed Notes is what sets this book apart. We aim to cover all possible areas of the syllabus along with providing extra material for preparation. Students can conveniently gauge their level of preparation after attempting the Practice Questions along with making use of the notes to improve the weaker areas.

Important: This book is subjected to continuous updates to make it up to date. To make it most beneficial to the students, some topics from the book are given online, where they are continuously being updated. Kindly keep visiting the links provided in the book.

*Students are advised to consult various sources to cover the vast syllabus to achieve an all-rounded preparation.

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ENGLISH

ANTONYMS

From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to the one in question.

1) Mangle

- a) Disfigure b) damage
c) Mend d) wreck

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Mangle means to injure badly or alter in such as form as unrecognizable. Mend means to alter for better; heal or cure.

2) Exalt

- a) Condemn b) glorify
c) Worship d) praise

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Exalt means to heighten or intensify, to praise or honor. Condemn means to express strong disapproval or declare or judge unfit for something.

3) Persecute

- a) Harass b) comfort
c) torture d) afflict

Correct answer: b

Explanation: Persecute means to cause to suffer, to annoy. Comfort is an act of consoling, to relive from affliction/pain.

4) Redemptive

- a) Rescue b) cleansing
c) danger d) heaven

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Redemptive means to save someone from evil or danger. Danger means possibility of some threat or evil.

5) Wallow

- a) Rejoice b) roll
c) delight d) dislike

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Wallow means to engage oneself entirely in a task with pleasure. Dislike means to feel aversion towards something.

6) Censure

- a) Rebuke b) criticize
c) praise d) condemn

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Censure means harsh criticism or to condemn someone or something. Praise means to express approval or to value.

7) Blurt

- a) Hold one's tongue b) utter
c) exclaim d) give away

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Blurt means to utter impulsively, to speak out without thinking. Hold one's tongue means to stop talking, speak carefully.

8) Preliminary

- a) Beginning b) concluding
c) foremost d) primal

Correct answer: b

Explanation: preliminary means to something that serves as a preceding event or introduces what follows. Concluding means an event occurring at the end.

9) Solitude

- a) Isolation b) Secluded
c) Loneliness d) association

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Solitude means a state of being alone or withdrawn from society. Association means a group of people organized for a common goal.

10) Oblivious

- a) Cautious b) unaware
c) heedless d) insensible

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Oblivious means lacking conscious awareness of something. Cautious means showing careful forethought.

11) Gaiety

- a) Cheer b) sadness
c) glee d) festivity

Correct answer: b

Explanation: Gaiety is a state of being cheerful or light-hearted. Sadness is the emotion experienced when not in a state of well-being.

12) Pedestrian

- a) Walker b) humdrum
c) monotonous d) motorist

Correct answer: d

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Explanation: Pedestrian is a person who travels by foot. Motorist is a person who drives an automobile.

- 13) Amiable
a) Friendly b) sympathetic
c) irritable d) charming

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Amiable means possessing sweetness, diffusing warmth or friendliness. Irritable means sensitive to stimulus; easily annoyed.

- 14) Peculiar
a) Strange b) unusual
c) ordinary d) rare

Correct answer: c

Explanation: peculiar means deviating from the usual or expected. Ordinary means not special in any way especially in quality or degree.

- 15) Sleek
a) Glossy b) polished
c) lustrous d) coarse

Correct answer: d

Explanation: sleek is something having a smooth, beaming surface. Coarse are textures that are rough to touch.

- 16) Dandy
a) Quality b) splendid
c) substandard d) nifty

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Dandy means a person who is much concerned about his appearance. Substandard means a person falling short of some standards/prescribed norms.

- 17) Sob
a) Cry b) giggle
c) creep d) moan

Correct answer: b

Explanation: sob means to weep convulsively. Giggle means to laugh nervously.

- 18) Vicious
a) Benevolent b) sinful
c) ferocious d) nasty

Correct answer: a

Explanation: vicious means able or disposed to inflict pain or suffering. Benevolent means intending or showing kindness.

- 19) Unctuous
a) Flattering b) sleek
c) bland d) blunt

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Unctuous means excessively charming in manner or speech. Blunt means someone characterized by directness in manner or speech, without being subtle.

- 20) Fidget
a) Trifle b) twitch
c) relax d) jiggle

Correct answer: c

Explanation: fidget means uneasiness or restlessness. Relax means to become less tighten.

- 21) Ominous
a) Threatening b) propitious
c) gloomy d) scary

Correct answer: b

Explanation: ominous means threatening or tragic developments. Propitious means presenting favorable circumstances, kind, gracious, helpful etc.

- 22) Hunch
a) Prediction b) suspicion
c) forecast d) proof

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Hunch means an expression that something might be the case. Proof is actual evidence to establish the truth of something.

- 23) Gad
a) Roam b) drift
c) stay put d) stray

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Gad means to walk about or to roam about. Wander aimlessly. Stay put means to remain at a place without moving.

- 24) Sordid
a) Reputable b) filthy
c) shabby d) nasty

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Sordid means morally degraded, unethical or dishonest. Reputable means having or worthy of something; praise worthy.

- 25) Slumber
a) Nap b) peace
c) nap d) wakefulness

Correct answer: d

Explanation: slumber means a periodic state in which the consciousness of the world is suspended. Wakefulness is a periodic state in which one is conscious of the world.

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- 26) Diligent
 a) Tireless b) inactive
 c) persistent d) energetic
Correct answer: b
Explanation: Diligent is being characterized by care in carrying out tasks. Inactive is someone who is ignorant and not active physically or mentally.
- 27) Wick
 a) Match b) dissipate
 c) spotlessness d) sate
Correct answer: c
Explanation: Wick is a loosely woven cord that draws fuel by capillary action. Spotlessness is a state of being absolutely clean; a tightly woven surface.
- 28) Undulant
 a) Wavy b) crinkle
 c) curvy d) straight
Correct answer: d
Explanation: Undulant is a surface having a rising or falling appearance/ wavy appearance. Straight is a surface without deviation.
- 29) Tread
 a) Crawl b) walk
 c) pace d) footstep
Correct answer: a
Explanation: Tread is a step in walking or running. Crawl is slow locomotion on hands and knees/ dragging the body.
- 30) Visage
 a) Face b) look
 c) features d) elude
Correct answer: d
Explanation: Visage is an expression conveyed by a person's face. Elude means escape either physically or mentally, escape understanding by.
- 31) Pedestal
 a) Support b) ceiling
 c) foundation d) pillar
Correct answer: b
Explanation: pedestal means an architectural support or base. Ceiling is the overhead surface of a covered space.
- 32) Colossal
 a) Minute b) immense
 c) huge d) tremendous
Correct answer: a
- Explanation:** colossal means so great in size and extent. Minute means infinitely small.
- 33) Fissure
 a) Tear b) gap
 c) closing d) cleavage
Correct answer: c
Explanation: Fissure is a narrow opening made by parting of any substance. Closing is the act of closing something/ to close a substance.
- 34) Concord
 a) Harmony b) violence
 c) peace d) unity
Correct answer: b
Explanation: concord means to agree, to act together. Violence is to injure, an act of aggression.
- 35) Woeful
 a) Afflicted b) harmed
 c) injured d) joyous
Correct answer: d
Explanation: woeful means affected by or full of grief. Joyous means full of or characterized by joy.
- 36) Aghast
 a) Carefree b) brave
 c) astonished d) stunned
Correct answer: a
Explanation: Aghast means terrified, struck with fear. Carefree means free of trouble and worry.
- 37) Shriek
 a) Scream b) howl
 c) holler d) whisper
Correct answer: d
Explanation: shriek is to utter a shrill cry/ piercing cry. Whisper is to speak softly, in a low voice.
- 38) Cascade
 a) Drizzle b) rush
 c) spout d) squirt
Correct answer: a
Explanation: cascade is a sudden downpour. To rush down in great quantity. Drizzle means to shed in drops/minute particles.
- 39) Sojourn
 a) Stopover b) vacation
 c) break d) .
Correct answer: d
Explanation: sojourn is a temporary stay. Stay to spend a short length of

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time. Reside means to make one's home in a particular place.

40) Rampart

- a) Barrier b) fence
c) jeopardy d) embankment

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Rampart is an embankment built around a space for defensive purposes. Jeopardy is a source of danger, a possibility of incurring loss.

41) Niche

- a) Solid b) hole
c) hollow d) corner

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Niche is a small concavity. A substance having holes inside. Solid is something of entirely one substance with no holes inside.

42) Epilogue:

- a) Conclusion b) preface
c) ending d) termination

Correct answer: b

Explanation: Epilogue is the closing part of a speech/ discourse. Preface is a short introductory essay at the start of a book/ discourse.

43) Pretentious

- a) Humble b) arrogant
c) inflated d) proud

Correct answer: a

Explanation: pretentious is someone making claims to be important or distinct. Humble means claiming little for one self. Someone who's not boastful of himself or his abilities.

44) Placid

- a) Serene b) calm
c) violent d) peaceful

Correct answer: c

Explanation: placid is someone who is not easily irritable, peaceful, pleased. Violent is someone with or marked by great force or emotional intensity.

45) Relish

- a) Enjoy b) abhor
c) savor d) delight

Correct answer: b

Explanation: relish means to take pleasure in, get enjoyed from. Abhor means to hate or strongly dislike something or someone.

46) Reprehensible

- a) Shameful b) obnoxious
c) sinful d) creditable

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Reprehensible means someone deserving severe rebuke/ scolded. Creditable means someone who deserves praise, who is worthy of belief and credit.

47) Glimpse:

- a) Glance b) sight
c) stare d) spy

Correct answer: c

Explanation: glance is a quick look while stare is a fixed look with wide eyes for a notable amount of time.

48) Trivial

- a) Conventional b) significant
c) slight d) unimportant

Correct answer: b

Explanation: Trivial means something of small or no importance. Significant is something important in meaning or value.

49) Mock

- a) Ridicule b) taunt
c) tease d) flatter

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Mock means to treat with contempt. The act of ridicule. Flatter means to praise somewhat dishonestly or to favor bias.

50) Triumphant

- a) Pleased b) depressed
c) victorious d) joyous

Correct answer: b

Explanation: triumphant means to be joyful or proud especially because of success. Depressed means to be filled with melancholy. To feel low and unhappy than usual.

51. ALTER

- A. Altitude B. Pirate
C. Inconsistent D. Notorious
E. Stable

Correct answer: E

Explanation: The word alter means to change. The closest opposite is choice E- stable. Choice A, altitude and choice D, notorious do not relate to alter so are not possible answers. Choice B, pirate and choice C, inconsistent are in the synonym category.

52. PATHOLOGICAL

- A. Prolific B. Cured
C. Diseased D. Lazy

Explanation:

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The best response is B.

Sentence: "One of my friends is a pathological liar." pathological here refers to a negative characteristic, the correct choice is positive.

Avoid choosing a word from the choices that is too broad or too limited to be an opposite.

53. VERBOSE

- A. Filtered
C. Edited
E. Produce
- B. Not talkative
D. Narrow-minded

Explanation:

The best response is B.

Verbose means using too many words in conversation or writing. Although choices A, C, and D, are all partial opposites because they contain the idea of restricting language, only B not talkative specifically refers to speech. Working from the answer choices, eliminating similar choices, and looking for the choice that "stands out" can be useful.

54. DECAYED

- A. Ruined
C. Renovated
E. Shabby
- B. Condemned
D. Destroyed

Explanation:

The best response is C.

Choices A. ruined and D destroyed may be synonyms to the main word. Only choice C renovated is the opposite of decayed.

Try to detect whether a word is positive or negative in meaning. If the main word is positive, your choice must be negative and vice versa.

55. UNPREDICTABLE

- A. Notorious
C. Spurious
E. Hectic
- B. Orderly
D. Aimless

Explanation:

The best response is B.

Unpredictable is a negative word that means which cannot be predicted. Choices A, C, and D are also negative so they cannot be the answers. Only the choice B is positive.

56. HYPOCRITICAL:

- A forthright
C Coward
E Bully
- B judicious
D Happy

Correct answer: A

Explanation:

HYPOCRITICAL contains the base word HYPOCRITE, one who deceives. The opposite is one who is honest. The answer is (A).

57. VOLUMINOUS:

- A Huge
C unsubstantial
E Appropriate
- B Massive
D tenacious

Correct answer: C

Explanation:

VOLUMINOUS is the word derived from VOLUME. The only answer-choice related to size is UNSUBSTANTIAL. The answer is (C).

58. FANATICISM:

- A delusion
C Harmonized
E indifference
- B Socialism
D Clarity

Explanation:

FANATICISM contains FANATIC which in turn contains FAN. Now, at a sporting event, fans often become overenthusiastic, which is precisely the meaning of FANATIC. Thus, we are looking for a word that means unenthusiastic. That is the meaning of INDIFFERENCE. The answer is (E).

59. INTERMINABLE:

- A finite
C tranquil
E imprudent
- B jejune
D incessant

Explanation:

INTERMINABLE derived from the base word TERMINATE—to stop. Now, the prefix in means "not," so INTERMINABLE means "not able to stop." The only word that contains the notion of stopping or limitedness is FINITE. Hence, the answer is (A).

60. ORNATE:

- A Spartan
C Yearn
E Template
- B Boorish
D counterfeit

Explanation:

Changing the ending of ORNATE to "ment" yields the more familiar word ORNAMENT—a decoration. The opposite is undecorated. Now, the best answer-choice is SPARTAN, which means "plain or austere." The answer is (A).

61. DERISION:

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- A urgency B
admonishment
C uniqueness D diversity
E acclaim

Explanation:

Since DERISION starts with DE, it should be negative. "Urgency" and "admonishment" are both somewhat negative—eliminated. "Uniqueness" and "diversity" are both neutral—eliminated. Hence, by process of elimination, the answer is (E), "acclaim." The Correct Answer is E.

62. ANTIPATHY:

- A fondness B disagreement
C boorishness D provocation
E opprobrium

Explanation:

Since ANTIPATHY starts with ANTI, it is negative. "Disagreement" "boorishness," "provocation," and "opprobrium" are all negative to varying degrees. Hence, the answer is (A), "fondness." ANTIPATHY means "hatred." The Correct Answer is A.

63. CAJOLE:

- A implore B glance at
C belittle D ennoble
E engender

Explanation:

CAJOLE has a positive connotation. "Implore," "ennoble," and "engender" are all neutral to positive, and they are all similar to CAJOLE—eliminate. "Glance at" is neutral—eliminated. Thus, by process of elimination, the answer is (C), "belittle." CAJOLE means "to encourage." The Correct Answer is C.

64. CENSURE:

- A prevaricate B titillate
C aggrandize D obscure
E sanction

Explanation:

CENSURE is a hard word. Nonetheless, you may sense that it has a negative connotation. "Sanction" is the only positive word offered, and it is the answer. CENSURE means "to deplore." The answer is (E).

65. ADULATION

- A immutability B reluctance
C reflection D defamation
E indifference

Explanation:

ADULATION has a positive connotation. "Immutability," "reluctance," "reflection," and "indifference" are all neutral in connotation—eliminate. Thus, by process of elimination, the answer is (D), "defamation." ADULATION means "praise, applause." The Correct Answer is D.

66. IMMACULATE

- A. Imaginary B. Clean
C. Untidy D. Huge
E. Filtered

Explanation:

The best response is C.

Immaculate is something that is perfectly clean and tidy. So the best antonym is untidy.

67. DETACH

- A. Separate B. Pack
C. Bottom line D. Scratch
E. Ambulatory

Explanation

The best response is B.

Detach means to separate or unfasten. The best opposite is choice (B) Pack.

68. SYNCHRONIZED

- A. Arrhythmic B. Resonating
C. Harmonized D. Bough
E. Chronological

Explanation

The best response is A.

Synchronized means occurring at the same time or occurring together. The best opposite would be choice (A) out of step.

69. CHAOTIC

- A. Immersive B. Orderly
C. Hectic D. Nervous
E. Embarrassing

Explanation

The best response is B.

Chaotic is a negative word that means in a state of complete confusion or disorder. Choices (B) and (D) are positive words. Choice (B) orderly is the positive word that is the best opposite.

70. BOMBASTIC

- A. Creative B. Selfish
C. Artistic D. Polite
E. Overbearing

Explanation

The best response is D.

Bombastic is a very strong word that means boastful. Notice that it simply

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sounds like a strong word. The best opposite here is choice (D) Polite.

71. GARRULOUS

- A. Barren
- B. Funnel
- C. Censored
- D. Silent
- E. Notable

Explanation

The best response is D.

Garrulous means talking too much. Only (D) Silent- who does not speak is the right answer.

72. ELEVATED

- A. Suspended
- B. Moody
- C. Subterranean
- D. Grounded
- E. Excited

Explanation

The best response is C.

"Elevated" means above the ground. Choice (D) grounded means connected to the earth. Choice (C) subterranean means beneath the surface.

73. REDUNDANT

- A. Insufficient
- B. Expanded
- C. Profound
- D. Numerous
- E. Verbose

Explanation:

The best response is A.

Redundant means superfluous, extra, unneeded. Choice A insufficient means not enough.

74. INANE

- A. Bawdy
- B. Serious
- C. Mature
- D. Anonymous
- E. Opposite

Explanation:

The best response is B.

Inane means silly or empty. Choice B serious means important.

75. CONFIDANT

- A. Silt
- B. Confused
- C. Enemy
- D. Acquaintance
- E. Reliable

Explanation:

The best response is C.

A confidant is someone with whom you share a secret with and trust them to keep it. The opposite of such a person is an enemy.

76. PARTISAN

- A. Sentimental
- B. Placid
- C. Disinterested
- D. Obvious
- E. Unyielding

Explanation:

The best response is C.

Partisan means "one who is a member of a party," so its opposite would be disinterested (C)

77. DISSEMINATE

- A. Gather Together
- B. Cut down
- C. Distinguish
- D. Hold down
- E. Clone

Explanation:

The best response is A.

Disseminate means "to disperse," so its opposite would be gathered together. (A)

78. INSULAR

- A. Berate
- B. Cosmopolitan
- C. Considerate
- D. Alcoholic
- E. Vulnerable

Explanation:

The best response is B.

Insular means "isolated." So its opposite is cosmopolitan (B), which means, "to have a worldwide, rather than limited, scope or bearing."

79. GRAVEN

- A. Nonchalant
- B. Fastidious
- C. Petulant
- D. Arrogant
- E. Plucky

Explanation:

The best response is A.

Graven means to fix something firmly and deeply (whether on some surface or in a person's mind). Nonchalant means displaying a lack of any deep interest and enthusiasm.

80. SEDULITY

- A. Silent
- B. Justify
- C. Futility
- D. Carelessness
- E. verbosity

Explanation:

The best response is D.

Sedulity means "diligence." Its opposite would be "laziness." Carelessness (D) is the best answer.

81. NOVEL

- A. Formal
- B. Ancient
- C. Customary
- D. Conventional

The right answer is D.

Explanation: Novel means new, fresh. Choice (D) Conventional means formal and customary.

82. MANAGE

- A. Direct
- B. Avail
- C. Botch
- D. Wild

The right answer is C.

Explanation: Manage means to

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administer. Choice (C) botch means to spoil and mar

83. ARID

- A. Pientiful B. Productive
C. Wet D. Agreeable

The right answer is C.

Explanation: Arid means dry so the choice is C wet is the correct opposite.

84. IMPETUOUS

- A. Cautious B. Considerate
C. Clever D. Cunning

The right answer is A.

Explanation: Impetuous means rash and unplanned Choice (A) Cautious is the correct antonym which means careful, planned.

85. ENGROSSED

- A. Encircled B. Groped
C. Disfigured D. Detached

The right answer is D.

Explanation: Engrossed means absorbed, lost detached means uninvolved and uninterested.

86. LUXURIANT

- A. Desolate B. Small
C. Ghastly D. Decaying

The right answer is A.

Explanation: Luxuriant means lush rich. Choice (A) desolate, means deserted bare.

87. GUSTO

- A. Jittery B. Indurate
C. Stolidity D. Distaste

The right answer is D.

Explanation: Gusto means to relish. Choice (D), distaste is the correct opposite.

88. REPULSE

- A. Attract B. Concentrate
C. Attend D. Continue

The right answer is A.

Explanation: Repulse means to disgust and sicken. Choice (A) attract is the correct opposite word.

89. FACTITIOUS

- A. Absurd B. Organic
C. Engineered D. Brilliant

The right answer is B.

Explanation: Factitious means artificially created. Choice (B) means natural or original.

90. EPILOGUE

- A. Speech B. Dialogue
C. Striking D. Prologue

The right answer is D.

Explanation: Epilogue means conclusion Choice (D) prologue which means introduction is the correct opposite word.

91. BANISH

- A. Desert B. Embrace
C. Trespass D. Dangle

The right answer is B.

Explanation: Banish means to send someone away from an area, usually as a punishment. Choice (B), embrace, means to accept someone willingly.

92. REJECT

- A. Eliminate B. Accept
C. Refuse D. Acquire

The right answer is B.

Explanation: It is quite simple why it is so. Reject and accept both are opposite words to each other.

93. WITHIN

- A. Without B. Below
C. Beyond D. Among

The right answer is C.

Explanation: Within means inside. Choice (C) beyond means away or outside of something.

94. HARDSHIP

- A. Diversity B. Adversity
C. Prosperity D. Disaster

The right answer is C.

Explanation: Hardship means suffering. Choice (C) Prosperity which means riches, ease is the correct opposite.

95. DORSAL

- A. Dormant B. Ventral
C. Abaxial D. Central

The right choice is B.

Dorsal means relating to the upper side or back side. Choice (B) ventral means relating to the abdomen or lower side.

SUPERVISE

- A. Overlook B. Misdirect
C. Manage D. Condone

The right answer is B.

Explanation: Supervise means to observe and guide. Choice (B) which means to misguide is the correct opposite.

97. CULMINATE

- A. Thwart B. Flunk
C. Abort D. Climax

The right answer is C.

Explanation: Culminate means to come to a climax. Choice (C) means to miscarry.

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98. ACQUIT
 A. Exonerate B. Blame
 C. Punish D. Indict

The right answer is D.

Explanation: Acquit means to discharge. Choice (D) Indict means to charge or accuse, and is the correct answer.

99. SCATTER
 A. Sprinkle B. Amass
 C. Break D. Dispel

The right answer is B.

Explanation: Scatter means to throw about Choice (B) amass means to collect.

100. CONVENE
 A. Invalid B. Adjourn
 C. Meet D. Postpone

The right answer is B.

Explanation: Convene means to call gather. Choice (B) Adjourn which means to suspend is the correct opposite word.

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SYNONYMS

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- 1) Abate means:
 a) Intensify b) revive
 c) escalate d) diminish
Correct answer: d
Explanation: Abate means to decrease or lessen so diminish is the correct option which means the same.
- 2) Aboriginal means:
 a) Indigenous b) emigrant
 c) uncanny d) foreign
Correct answer: a
Explanation: Aboriginal means being the first of its kind in a region. Indigenous is the correct answer which means native or primitive.
- 3) Abridge means:
 a) Extend b) enlarge
 c) dilate d) condense
Correct answer: d
Explanation: Abridge means to lessen or shorten so Condense is the right answer which means to compress or make precise.
- 4) Bane means:
 a) Disaster b) comfort
 c) felicity d) blessing
Correct answer: a
Explanation: Bane means cause of ruin, misery. Disaster means a state of extreme misfortune or misery.
- 5) Barren means:
 a) Fertile b) fruitful
 c) verdant d) infertile
Correct answer: d
Explanation: Barren means unproductive and desolate. Infertile is the correct option which means the same as barren.
- 6) Caliber means:

- a) Destitution b) inadequacy
 c) quality d) scarcity

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Caliber means a degree of worth or excellence. Quality means the same.

- 7) Capricious means:
 a) Fickle b) predictable
 c) uniform d) invariable
Correct answer: a
Explanation: capricious means unpredictable. Fickle means the same.
- 8) Abhorrent means:
 a) Agreeable b) loathsome
 c) savory d) pleasing

Correct answer: b

Explanation: Abhorrent means something that is offensive. Loathsome means a highly offensive thing. Both have the same meanings.

- 9) Repressed means:
 a) Stifled b) confessed
 c) declared d) emitted

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Repressed means suppression of impulses or emotions. Stifle means to restrain oneself from acting on emotions.

- 10) Monetary means:
 a) Non-financial b) fiscal
 c) fleck d) whiff

Correct answer: b

Explanation: Monetary and fiscal both mean involving financial matters.

- 11) Intrigue means:
 a) Dismiss b) monotone
 c) fascinate d) neglect

Correct answer: c

- Explanation:** Intrigue and fascinate both means cause to be interested or curious.
- 12) Impulsively means:
a) Deliberately b) cautiously
c) consciously d) rashly
Correct answer: d
Explanation: Impulsively and rashly both means doing something in a foolhardy, incautious manner.
- 13) Scoff means:
a) Praise b) agree
c) taunt d) accept
Correct answer: c
Explanation: Scoff and taunt both means to harass with continuous criticism or shoeing contemptuous disregard.
- 14) Incredulous means:
a) believable b) skeptical
c) convinced d) naive
Correct answer: b
Explanation: Incredulous and skeptical both mean not willing to accept something or having doubt about the truth of that thing.
- 15) Shudder means:
a) Steady b) firm
c) tremble d) invoice
Correct answer: c
Explanation: Shudder and tremble both means to shake or vibrate involuntary.
- 16) Vague means:
a) Ambiguous b) define
c) obvious d) specific
Correct answer: a
Explanation: Vague and ambiguous both means not clearly understood or expressed. Something lacking clarity or distinctness.
- 17) Contemptuous means:
a) Admiring b) applauding
c) considerate d) scornful
Correct answer: d
Explanation: Contemptuous and scornful both mean manifesting or expressing ridicule or disdain.
- 18) Appalled means:
a) Brave b) bold
c) frightened d) adventurous
Correct answer: c
Explanation: Appalled and frightened both mean to strike with fear, horror etc.
- 19) Furore means:
a) Please b) rage
c) pleasure d) tameness
Correct answer: b
Explanation: Furore and rage both means a sudden outburst especially of anger.
- 20) Sapling means:
a) Seedling b) roots
c) uproot d) adult
Correct answer: a
Explanation: Sapling and seedling both means a young tree.
- 21) Brace means:
a) Weaken b) support
c) loosen d) relax
Correct means: b
Explanation: Brace and support both means to keep something firm or upright using woods iron etc. or material assistance.
- 22) Loam means:
a) Soil b) rinse
c) wash d) cleanliness
Correct answer: a
Explanation: Loam is a kind of rich soil consisting of clay and sand and other organic materials.
- 23) Offend means:
a) Please b) gratify
c) annoy d) reverence
Correct answer: c
Explanation: Offend means to annoy, to hurt, to displease etc.
- 24) Whiff means:
a) Sniff b) fragrance
c) essence d) aroma
Correct answer: a
Explanation: whiff and sniff both mean to perceive by inhaling through nose.
- 25) Fleck means :
a) Mass b) spot
c) stack d) mess
Correct answer: b
Explanation: Fleck and spot both means a small contrary part of something. A small part different from the whole lot.
- 26) Hollow means:
a) Massive b) peak
c) cavity d) solid
Correct answer: c
Explanation: Hollow cavities both mean something having an empty

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space within a solid substance.
Something excavated in the interior.

27) Willow means:

- a) Oak b) widow
c) animals d) wax

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Willow is any of the numerous deciduous trees and shrubs of the genus *Salix* like oak, Cypress, avocado etc.

28) Rattle means:

- a) Silence b) harmonious
c) clatter d) hush

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Rattle and clatter means to make sharp loud continuous sounds.

29) Suede means:

- a) Nylon b) shoes
c) dusk d) suite

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Suede and nylon are forms of synthetic fibers. Suede is a leather with a napped surface.

30) Indignation means:

- a) Pleasure b) delight
c) rage d) affinity

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Indignation and rage both mean feeling of anger.

31) Delirium means:

- a) Insanity b) harmony
c) dusk d) dejection

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Delirium and insanity are both states of mind in which the actions are incoherent, irregular and wild. State of violent mental agitation.

32) Havoc means:

- a) Cosmos b) adjustment
c) chaos d) haven

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Havoc and Chaos both mean wide and general destruction, needless disturbance.

33) Stout means:

- a) Sturdy b) thin
c) slender d) sleek

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Stout and sturdy both mean firm, materially strong, something having rugged physical strength.

34) Profusion means:

- a) Scarcity b) plenty
c) paucity d) deprivation

Correct answer: b

Explanation: profusion and plenty both mean state of abundance; lavish supply.

35) Heifer means:

- a) calf b) cow
c) bull d) hen

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Heifer is a calf; Young cow (that has not yet had a child). Young of domestic cattle.

36) Clench means:

- a) Break b) grip
c) kick d) liberate

Correct answer: b

Explanation: clench means to grip, hold in a tight grasp.

37) Tyrant means:

- a) Oppressor b) fair
c) loving d) victim

Correct answer: a

Explanation: a person who uses power in a cruel way. An absolute ruler. Oppressor, someone who oppresses people and causes harm/danger to them, is the closest synonym.

38) Decree means:

- a) Plea b) claim
c) order d) appeal

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Decree is a legally binding order or command made by a court.

39) Versatile means:

- a) Limited b) static
c) variable d) monotonous

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Versatile and variable both mean changeable or inconstant; competent in many areas and able to turn from one thing to another with ease.

40) pacify means:

- a) soothe b) excite
c) enrage d) annoy

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Pacify and sooth both means to suppress anger, agitation or excitement.

41) Afflict means:

- a) Solace b) delight
c) distress d) assist

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Afflict and distress both mean to cause great trouble and physical or psychological pain.

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The right answer is A.

Explanation: The correct synonym of the word Admonition is warning as both refer to reprimand someone.

58. TAXING

- A. Difficult B. Awesome
C. Burdensome D. Dutiful

The right choice is C.

Explanation: Taxing work is a work that requires a lot of effort. i.e., is burdensome.

59. APPLAUD

- A. Flatter B. Pray
C. Praise D. Request

The right answer is C.

Explanation: The word Applaud means to praise.

60. IDENTIFY

- A. Picture B. Envision
C. Notice D. Recognize

The right answer is D.

Explanation: The correct word that is closest in meaning to identify is to recognize.

61. RETICENCE

- A. Silence B. Sincerity
C. Frankness D. Generosity

The right answer is A.

Explanation: The correct synonym of "Reticence" is silence as both refer to a state of being withdrawn with regards to one's thoughts and feelings etc.

62. CONCEAL

- A. Steal B. Hide
C. Avoid D. Keep

The right answer is B.

Explanation: The correct synonym of the word Conceal is to hide.

63. RECTIFY

- A. Contract B. Mend
C. Resolve D. Solve

The right answer is B.

Explanation: The correct word that is closest in meaning to rectify is to mend as both refer to correcting something.

64. IMPINGE

- A. Soak B. Ridicule
C. Argue D. Strike

The right answer is D.

Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to impinge is to strike – both meaning to strike.

65. TENTATIVE

- A. Unreliable B. Current

- C. Provisional D. Final

The right answer is C.

Explanation: The correct synonym of the word Tentative is provisional as both refer to something that has the possibility of being changed later.

66. OBTUSE

- A. Distant B. Blunt
C. Excessive D. Vague

The right answer is B.

Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to obtuse is blunt – both refer to something that is not sharp.

67. RENEGADE

- A. Traitorous B. Revive
C. Forget D. Recover

The right answer is A.

Explanation: The correct synonym of the word Renegade is traitorous as it means someone who betrays something.

68. RECALL

- A. Remember B. Revive
C. Forget D. Recover

The right answer is A.

Explanation: The correct synonym of the word recall is to remember.

69. THRIFT

- A. Wickedness B. Miserliness
C. Economy D. Extravagance

The right answer is C.

Explanation: The most suitable synonyms of the word thrift is economy as it refers to carefully managing financial resources, not wastefully.

70. TEEMING

- A. Encroaching
B. Abounding with
C. Surrounding
D. Working together

The right answer is B.

Explanation: The most suitable synonyms of the word teeming is abounding with – both refer to plentiful or abundant amounts of something.

71. STRINGENT

- A. Tense
B. Stringy
C. Strict
D. Causing to shrink

The right answer is C.

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Explanation: The word that is nearest in meaning to the word stringent is strict – being firm and rigid.

72. PREVENT

- A. Restrict B. Stop
C. Interrupt D. Obstruct

The right answer is B.

Explanation: The most suitable synonym of the word prevent is to stop.

73. GORGEOUS

- A. Refined B. Tasteful
C. Elegant D. Dazzling

The right answer is D.

Explanation: The most suitable synonym of the word gorgeous is dazzling as it means being very attractive and pleasing.

74. HUMBUG

- A. Nonsense B. Desire
C. Craving D. Illusion

The right answer is A.

Explanation: The most suitable synonym of the word humbug is nonsense, both referring to falsehood or something devoid of sense and meaning.

75. IMPROVEMENT

- A. Promotion
B. Advancement
C. Betterment
D. Preference

The right answer is C.

Explanation: The most suitable synonyms of the word improvement is betterment.

76. RESTITUTE

- A. Help
B. Avenge
C. Revenge
D. Repair, compensate

The right answer is D.

Explanation: The word that is nearest in meaning to the word restitute is to repair, compensate. As it means restoring something to a prior state.

77. ENTANGLE

- A. Confuse B. Trap
C. Perplex D. Submerge

The right answer is B.

Explanation: The most suitable synonym of the word Entangle is to trap – both referring to having caught something.

78. RETRIBUTION

- A. Contempt B. Revenge
C. Compensation D. Discount

The right answer is C.

Explanation: The most suitable synonym of the word retribution is compensation, as it refers to recompense or reward.

79. INTRINSIC

- A. Introvert B. Intricate
C. Complicated D. Secrete

The right answer is A.

Explanation: The most suitable synonym of the word intrinsic is introvert as both refer to the inner aspect of something.

80. APPRAISAL

- A. Estimation B. Praise
C. Approval D. Investigation

The right answer is A.

Explanation: The correct word that is nearest in meaning to the word appraisal is estimation – both refer to assessing something.

81. LUMINARY

- A. Bright B. Lightning
C. Famous D. Dashing

The right answer is C.

Explanation: The most suitable synonym of the word luminary is famous as it refers to someone prominent in a particular field who leads.

82. STRINGENT

- A. Shrill B. Rigorous
C. Dry D. Strained

The right answer is b.

Explanation: The word that is nearest in meaning to the word stringent is rigorous, as it refers to being strict, precise, and rigid.

83. EXOTIC

- A. Beautiful B. Colourful
C. Excellent D. Unusual

The right answer is D.

Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to the word exotic is unusual – meaning something very strange or uncommon.

84. ESTRANGE

- A. Puzzling B. Endanger
C. Alienate D. Miscalculate

The right answer is C.

Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to the word Estrange is to

- Alienate. It means making something/someone distant.
85. WHIMPER
A. Prevent B. Cry
C. Instigate D. Pacify
The right answer is B.
Explanation: The correct synonym of the word Whimper is to Cry.
86. HARASS
A. Grieve B. Injure
C. Excite D. Annoy
The right answer is D.
Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to the word Harass is to Annoy.
87. HYBRID
A. Unusual B. Hackneyed
C. Pedigreed D. Crossbred
The right answer is D.
Explanation: The word that is the correct synonym of the word hybrid is crossbred as it refers to something made by the combination of two different things.
88. MAIM
A. Disfigure B. Slit
C. Severe D. Slash
The right answer is A.
Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to the word Maim is to disfigure – referring to injure something/someone permanently.
89. MINIMUM
A. Little B. Lowest
C. Minimal D. Meager
The right answer is C.
Explanation: The correct synonym of the word minimum is minimal.
90. EXCRUCIATE
A. Refine B. Torture
C. Extract D. Imprison
The right answer is B.
Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to the word excruciate is torture as it refers to torment or cause severe pain.
91. OUTRE
A. Fair B. Traditional
C. Real D. Eccentric
The right answer is D.
Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to the word outre is eccentric as both refer to someone/something unusual, shocking, and weird.
92. TEDIOUS
A. Tiresome B. Painful
C. Troublesome D. Lengthy
The right answer is A.
Explanation: The best synonym of the word tedious is tiresome – both referring to something long, dull, and boring.
93. ASSIMILATE
A. Absorb B. Arrange
C. Receive D. Assemble
The right answer is A.
Explanation: The correct synonym of the word assimilate is absorb as it refers to take something in.
94. COTERIE
A. Mob B. Group
C. Family D. Institution.
The right answer is B.
Explanation: The word closest in meaning to the word coterie is to group.
95. OBEISANCE
A. Insult B. Obedience
C. Indifference D. Disrespect
The right answer is B.
Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to the word Obeisance is to obedience, as it means showing deferential respect.

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SENTENCE COMPLETION

1. He lacks quality friends because he treats others with _____ disdain.
 - a. Tranquil
 - b. Barbaric
 - c. Mirthful
 - d. Sedating
2. Her formal _____ made her a remarkable person for other colleagues.
 - a. Shibboleth
 - b. Attire
 - c. Locution
 - d. Cultism
3. The church was raised to the rank of _____.
 - a. Basilica
 - b. Lazaret
 - c. Abode
 - d. Amah
4. The editor _____ the manuscript with his changes.
 - a. Dwelled
 - b. Ameliorated
 - c. Snuggled
 - d. Nuzzled
5. Intolerance is a _____ to understanding.
 - a. Beeline
 - b. Barrier
 - c. Corduroy
 - d. Transition
6. His quick _____ was a product of good design.
 - a. Affection
 - b. Affirmation
 - c. Adroitness
 - d. Delinquency
7. He _____ his way into the room.
 - a. Cleared
 - b. Attempered
 - c. Optimised
 - d. Angled
8. All the men's hearts were _____ by her beauty.
 - a. Despised
 - b. Expatriated
 - c. Farthest
 - d. Beguiled
9. The two women crooned and _____ at the baby.
 - a. Fomented
 - b. Blathered
 - c. Baffled
 - d. Trembled
10. That medicine _____ his heart rate.
 - a. Effects
 - b. Affects
 - c. Perts
 - d. Spiritism
11. Our team leader is very well known for his _____.
 - a. Beneficence
 - b. Interdictions
 - c. Apathy
 - d. Consternation
12. The _____ science of rhabdomancy requires a dowsing rod.
 - a. Douse
 - b. Arcane
 - c. Remit
 - d. Abatement
13. Due to manager's slogan of change at work place, a large part of young labour is a/an _____ supporter of their manager.
 - a. Slanted
 - b. Vivid
 - c. Avid
 - d. Blunt
14. Be systematically _____, do something for no other reason than that you would rather not do it.
 - a. Felon
 - b. Ascetic
 - c. Bedlamite
 - d. Ironical
15. _____ in Russia killed the president and took reign the country for 50 years.
 - a. Advocators
 - b. Sympathisers
 - c. Antagonists
 - d. Daemons

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16. Tim was certified with a/an _____ for bravery.
 a. Apportion
 b. Devolve
 c. Accolade
 d. Deteriorate
17. The Professor's lecture was so _____ that students tended to avoid it.
 a. Risible
 b. Shady
 c. Abstruse
 d. Repugnant
18. At the end of prayers, for the flood victims, Priest made a special _____ to calm the families.
 a. Denotation
 b. Benediction
 c. Proliferation
 d. Obviation
19. The word closest in the meaning of promptly is:
 a. Slowly
 b. Rapidly
 c. Lately
 d. Negligently
20. A carefully _____ poem can be like a dead butterfly pinned to a board.
 a. Analyzed
 b. Chanted
 c. Imperturbable
 d. Dramatize
21. The word opposite in the meaning to splendors is
 a. Dullness
 b. Luster
 c. Grandeur
 d. Magnificence
22. The patient will be _____ after 24 hours of surgery.
 a. Ambulatory
 b. Gimpy
 c. Stultified
 d. Ribbed
23. James has a mysterious _____ with Sam in the office.
 a. Altercation
 b. Jeopardy
 c. Progeny
 d. Affinity
24. The carpenter _____ two pieces of wood.
 a. Articulated
 b. Dribbled
 c. Pelted
 d. Chucked
25. They never _____ in Egypt, even after living many years.
 a. Acclimated
 b. Mortified
 c. Manifested
 d. Postulated
26. He made a/an _____ debut in cricket as a bowler. Everyone hailed his bowling ability.
 a. Untoward
 b. Ominous
 c. Sinewy
 d. Auspicious
27. He accepted the task with _____.
 a. Alacrity
 b. Gravely
 c. Anxiously
 d. Idly
28. We can never trust a/an _____ roof during monsoon.
 a. onerous
 b. rigorous
 c. Arboreal
 d. Galvanised
29. The _____ provided rich material for a definitive biology.
 a. Gobs
 b. Slews
 c. Muckheaps
 d. Archives
30. A / An _____ egg fetid the cake.
 a. Addled
 b. Fermented
 c. Rancid
 d. Acidulous
31. The word opposite in the meaning to quiver is:
 a. Calm
 b. Shudder
 c. Convulsion
 d. Shake
32. She was the final _____ on all matters of fashion.

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- a. Advocate
b. Profounder
c. Hapless
d. Arbitrator
33. Immigrants often want to _____ quickly to the surroundings
a. Spurned
b. Winnow out
c. Assimilate
d. Vacillate
34. Benazir's interest _____ into politics, day by day.
a. Redounds
b. Impacted
c. Clupeid
d. Accrued
35. The word closest in the meaning to quirk is:
a. Aberration
b. Normality
c. Useless
d. Inability
36. The word closest in the meaning to vulnerable is:
a. Tested
b. Pushover
c. Lashed
d. Bendability
37. My aunt _____ me all her jewelry.
a. Addled
b. Acumen
c. Bequeathed
d. Propelled
38. The word opposite in the meaning to contemplate is:
a. Overlook
b. Ponder
c. Convulsion
d. Consider
39. The company tried to project a/an _____ image.
a. Exemplified
b. Umbrageous
c. Panegyric
d. Altruistic
40. Phrenology was a/an _____ of modern neuroscience.
a. Subsequent
b. Antecedent
c. Occurrent
d. Grapheme
41. In the 19th century any reference to female sexuality was considered vile. Identify the synonym for the underlined word.
a. Aspersion
b. Aberration
c. Abolition
d. Abundance
42. The student looked around the examination room with _____.
a. Apprehension
b. Apprise
c. Inculcation
d. Incrimination
43. Man who tried to attack her, was _____ by her.
a. Doted
b. Imparted
c. Battered
d. Apprehend
44. The Maestro _____ to the request for an encore.
a. Beckoned
b. Acquiesced
c. Spurned
d. Scorned
45. A successful businessman is _____ of the risks.
a. Audacious
b. Agoraphobic
c. Dismay
d. Coerce
46. He discovered the _____ of reading at an early age.
a. Drollery
b. Frivolity
c. Frippery
d. Amenities

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ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS (SENTENCE COMPLETION)

Question Number: 1

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - **Disdain** mean disrespect or to humiliate someone/something.

- **Tranquil** means placid.

Sample sentence: *I lay near the lake to relax, what a tranquil scene it is.*

- **Mirthful** means laughter, joy.

Sample sentence: *The mirthful poem always cheers me up when I am sad.*

- **Sedate** means cause to be calm.

Sample sentence: *It was difficult to sedate the angry mob because they wanted nothing less than fulfilment of their demands.*

- **Barbaric** means uncivilized.

Sample sentence: *Men battering is a barbaric act.*

Therefore, **barbaric** is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 2

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - **Shibboleth** means slogan, a common saying or a belief related to a particular sect or political group.

Sample sentence: *When he described his narrative, it was evident from his shibboleth that he belonged to the rival organization.*

- **Attire** means clothing of a distinctive style.

Sample sentence: *He always wears a formal attire, irrespective of the occasion.*

- **Locution** means saying, particular form of expression, or, phrase.

Sample sentence: *Salim has adopted the same locution despite having been criticized for his extremist views.*

- **Cultism** means religious zeal.

Sample sentence: *The cult leader saw him as an influential figure.*

Hence, **attire** is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 3

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - **Basilica** means a roman catholic church accorded certain privileges.

- **Lazaretto** means a hospital for persons with infectious diseases.

- **Abode** means residence.

- **Amah** means a woman hired to suckle a child for someone else.

Therefore, **Basilica** is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 4

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - **Dwelled** means to reside permanently.

Sample sentence: *She has dwelled in this building for many years.*

- **Ameliorate** means to make better.

Sample sentence: *The government should draft strategies to ameliorate negative impact of pollution on the environment.*

- **Snuggled** means position comfortably.

Sample sentence: *He snuggles with his cat while feeding her.*

- **Nuzzle** mean cozy.

Sample sentence: *I love to nuzzle up in my bed during winters.*

Therefore, **Ameliorated** is the most appropriate word to fill on the blank.

Question Number: 5

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - **Beeline** means the most direct route.

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Sample sentence: *One should always choose beeline for success, short cuts create may lead to problems.*

- **Barrier** means obstacle.

Sample sentence: *Feudalism is a barrier to democracy.*

- **Corduroy** means a cut pile fabric with vertical ribs, usually made of cotton.

Sample sentence: *She was wearing a beautiful red corduroy suit.*

- **Transition** means the act of passing from one state to the next.

Sample sentence: *Transition from communist state to capitalist state is a difficult one.*

Barrier is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 6

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - **Affection** means fondness.

Sample sentence: *He is very rude towards his children; he does not show his children any affection.*

- **Affirmation** means statement asserting truth of something.

Sample sentence: *Court didn't affirm to what he said as a result of which he was convicted of theft.*

- **Adroitness** means skillful performance.

Sample sentence: *Shakir is an adroit negotiator, I am sure he will crack a deal.*

- **Delinquency** means criminal behaviour.

Sample sentence: *There is an increase in juvenile delinquency in my town.*

Adroitness is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 7

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - **Cleared** means rid of objects.

Sample sentence: *Smog cleared away after important steps were taken.*

- **Attempered** means modify the temperature.

Sample sentence: *Neither clothes nor fire would attemper the cold weather.*

- **Optimized** means get the most out of it.

Sample sentence: *My boss wants me to make optimal use of the given resources.*

- **Angled** means move or proceed at an angle.

Sample sentence: *He angled himself for the gym.*

Hence, angled is correct answer.

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Question Number: 8

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - **Despised** means treated with contempt or to dislike.

Sample sentence: *He despised himself for being lazy*

- **Expatriate** means a person who is voluntarily absent from home or country.

Sample sentence: *There are many Pakistani expatriates in USA.*

- **Farthest** mean to the greatest distance of space or time.

Sample sentence: *This is the farthest distance I can travel in one day.*

- **Beguiled** means attracted.

Sample sentence: *I was beguiled by her beauty.*

Beguiled is most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 9

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - **Blather** means to talk foolishly.

Sample sentence: *The insane man will blather on and on.*

- **Foment** means try to stir up public opinion.

Sample sentence: *The movie was banned because of the fear that it will foment religious tension.*

- **Baffled** means confused.

Sample sentence: *The speaker spoke so fast that the audience got baffled and could not comprehend what he said.*

- **Trembled** means move quickly up and down and sideways.

Sample sentence: *Her voice starts trembling when she heard about the bad health of her mother.*

Croon means to sing in an exaggerated manner. In any sentence, usually conjunction *and* is used to join two words which are almost similar in meaning. Therefore, option B is correct.

Question Number: 10

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Effect means consequence of some previous phenomenon.

Sample sentence: *Heavy rainfall effects the traffic.*

- Affect means act physically on.

Sample sentence: *How does your smoking habit affect me?*

- Pert means showing lack of respect.

Sample sentence: *She gave a pert reply to the media person.*

- Spiritism means practice of spiritualism.

Sample sentence: *He claims to have deep knowledge of spiritism. He claims that he talks with spirits.*

Affects is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 11

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Beneficence means the quality of being helpful.

Sample sentence: *All the team members are motivated because of our leader's beneficence.*

- Interdiction means a court order prohibiting a party from doing a certain activity.

Sample sentence: *Court has issued interdiction notice to drug manufacturing company on account of using harmful substances.*

- Apathy means an absence of emotion.

Sample sentence: *He is so apathetic that he did not call his father when his father was unwell.*

- Consternation means fear resulting from the awareness of danger

Sample sentence: *He started to shiver in consternation.*

Question Number: 12

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Douse means put out

Sample sentence: *The rescue team was able to douse the fire with water.*

- Arcane means requiring secret knowledge.

Sample sentence: *The narrative may seem to be arcane to those with little knowledge on the subject*

- Remit means send money.

Sample sentence: *My brother sends me remittances every month.*

- Abatement means suspension.

Sample sentence: *He created a new tax abatement strategy.*

Question Number: 13

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - Slanted means having an oblique direction.

Sample sentence: *The sunlight slanted through the glass roof into the room.*

- Avid means excessively desirous.

Sample sentence: *She was eager to serve her community that's why she took an avid interest in community work.*

- Vivid means full of life, distinct.

Sample sentence: *The vivid scenery was a sight for sore eyes.*

- Blunt means having a broad or rounded end, not sharp.

Sample sentence: *You cannot cut vegetables with a blunt knife.*

Therefore, Avid is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 14

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Ascetic means practicing great self-denial.

Sample sentence: *Monks live an ascetic life.*

- Felon means criminal.

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Sample sentence: *Be careful of Sam, he is a convicted felon.*

- **Bedlamite** means a lunatic.

Sample sentence: *The protesters went almost mad. It was bedlam.*

- **Ironical** means humorously sarcastic.

Sample sentence: *It is ironical that the least educated parliamentarian was made the education minister.*

Question Number: 15

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - **Advocator** mean a person who pleads for a cause.

Sample sentence: *The Civil Society Organization advocated for environmental protection.*

- **Sympathizer** means comforter.

Sample sentence: *Judge granted him bail. The judge was very sympathetic towards him.*

- **Antagonist** means someone who offer opposition.

Sample sentence: *He made a clever strategy to defeat the antagonist.*

- **Daemon** means a supernatural being.

Sample sentence: *Many of Plato's works mention the philosophical concept of Daemon, as opposed to its mythological understanding.*

Hence, **Antagonists** is the appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 16

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - **Apportion** means allocate.

Sample sentence: *Apportion the utility bill among all the users.*

- **Devolve** means pass on.

Sample sentence: *The new legislation lead to devolution of power. More authority has been given to local bodies.*

- **Accolade** means a tangible symbol signifying distinction.

Sample sentence: *He received the Oscar award, the highest accolade in the film industry.*

- **Deteriorate** means become worse.

Sample sentence: *You have been using this mobile since the past 5 years. Its condition has deteriorated now.*

Accolade is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 17

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - **Abstruse** means difficult to understand.

Sample sentence: *Many people find it abstruse to understand the complex nature of our economy.*

- **Risible** means laughable.

Sample sentence: *His comedy was risible.*

- **Shady** means not as expected.

Sample sentence: *This person seems to be shady, he will not be hired by the HR manager.*

- **Repugnant** means offensive to the mind.

Sample sentence: *His ideas are repugnant to that of mine but I still like them.*

Question Number: 18

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - **Denotation** the act indicating or pointing out by name.

Sample sentence: *The word "petrichor" has the denotation "a person who loves nature".*

- **Benediction** means the act of praying for divine protection.

Sample sentence: *Clergyman made a special benediction for the victims of terrorist attack.*

- **Proliferation** means growth by the rapid multiplication of parts.

Sample sentence: *Nuclear proliferation is a global challenge.*

- **Obviation** means act of prevention by disposing of it effectively.

Sample sentence: *Manager tried to obviate the risk of product failure.*

Therefore, **Benediction** is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

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Question Number: 19

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Promptly means without delay.

- Slowly means gradually.
- Rapidly means very quickly.
- Lately means not long ago.
- Negligently means carelessly.

Hence rapidly is the correct synonym.

Question Number: 20

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Analyzed means examined carefully and methodically.

Sample sentence: *He asked me to carefully analyze the work and leave no room for mistakes.*

- Chanted means sing or repeatedly shout the same words.

Sample sentence: *The protestor chanted anti-government slogans outside the Parliament.*

- Imperturbable means unflappable not easily disturbed.

Sample sentence: *She is an imperturbable person who never gets annoyed of anything.*

- Dramatize means put into dramatic form.

Sample sentence: *She dramatized the entire incident to prove herself not guilty.*

Analyzed is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 21

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Splendors means grandeur.

- Dullness means lack of interest.
- Luster means soft glow.
- Grandeur means impressiveness of appearance or style.
- Magnificence means the quality of being magnificent.

Hence dullness is the correct antonym.

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Question Number: 22

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Ambulatory means able to walk about.

Sample sentence: *He got a fracture in his leg last week but he is ambulatory now.*

- Gimpny means disable in leg.

Sample sentence: *The doctor said that the guy with the gimpny leg will be able to walk.*

- Stultified means cause to appear foolish.

Sample sentence: *Their lack of seriousness has made the matter stultified.*

- Ribbed means unsmooth.

Sample sentence: *Do you prefer a smooth or ribbed shirt?*

Ambulatory is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 23

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Altercation means a loud argument.

Sample sentence: *The seemingly insignificant difference of opinion turned into an altercation between the two.*

- Jeopardy means danger of loss or harm.

Sample sentence: *He realized he was in jeopardy when surrounded by the opposition members.*

- Progeny means immediate descendants of a person.

Sample sentence: *Many Australians are the progeny of immigrants.*

- Affinity means attraction.

Sample sentence: *Azeem likes to watch football. He has a deep affinity with the sports.*

Altercation is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 24

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Articulated (in carpentry) means provide with a joint.

- Dribbled means run or flow slowly.

Sample sentence: The footballer is an expert at dribbling the ball.

- Pelted means bombard.

Sample sentence: Protesters pelted the building with stones.

- Chucked means throw carelessly.

Sample sentence: I chucked the old clothes away.

Question Number: 25

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Acclimated means get used to a certain climate.

Sample sentence: *I could not acclimate to Karachi's weather because I have lived for a long time in hilly areas.*

- Mortified means to feel ashamed.

Sample sentence: *He was mortified when he realized that his son broke the window but he scolded his servant for it.*

- Manifested means demonstrated.

Sample sentence: *Her painting was a manifestation of art work.*

- Postulated means contend/put forward.

Sample sentence: *Einstein postulated the theory of relativity.*

Question Number: 26

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - Untoward means indecent.

Sample sentence: *The untoward circumstances forced us to cancel our trip.*

- Ominous means indicating evil intent.

Sample sentence: *His ominous gestures were indicating that he will do something evil.*

- Sinewy means tough.

Sample sentence: *That athlete had an incredible stamina and he was sinewy.*

- Auspicious means favorable circumstances.

Sample sentence: *Your wedding is an auspicious occasion for the entire family as everyone is meeting after 2 years.*

Auspicious is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 27

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Alacrity means liveliness & eagerness.

Sample sentence: He is a motivated employee that's why he accepted the new task with alacrity.

- Gravely means to a degree that is a cause for worry/alarm.

Sample sentence: Farmers are gravely concerned for the implementation of the disaster management policy because of floods forecast.

- Anxiously means with anxiety.

Sample sentence: He was told by his friend that he has symptoms of diabetes that's why he was anxiously waiting for his health report.

- Idly mean lazily.

Sample sentence: She never cleans her room, idly sitting in the mess.

Alacrity is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 28

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - Onerous means oppressive.

Sample sentence: *My boss punished me by ascribing me onerous duties.*

- Rigorous mean harsh.

Sample sentence: *The rigorous law will lead to human rights violation.*

- Arboreal means formed by trees.

Sample sentence: *An arboreal roof is useless during heavy rainfall.*

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-Galvanized means to stimulate to action.

Sample sentence: *I motivated my team members to galvanize them to take action.*

Hence, Arboreal is the correct word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 29

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - Gobs means many.

Sample sentence: *He withdrew cash from ATM and he was carrying great gobs of cash.*

- Slews means batch or large quantity.

Sample sentence: *The company printed a slew of pamphlets to distribute in the entire city.*

- Muck heaps means a pile of refuse.

Sample sentence: *The muck heaps produced an unbearable odor for all those who passed by.*

- Archives means collection of records.

Sample sentence: *I archived all the unwanted messages in my mobile.*

Archive is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 30

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Addled means no longer edible.

Sample sentence: *Due to exposure to sunlight, all of these bananas are addled.*

- Fermented means cause to undergo fermentation.

Sample sentence: *Milk becomes cheese by fermentation*

- Rancid means having a rank smell due to chemical decomposition.

Sample sentence: *Curry goes rancid in heat.*

- Acidulous means acidic in nature.

Sample sentence: *He made acidulous remarks on her hard work because he was jealous of her promotion.*

Question Number: 31

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Quiver means shake or move involuntarily.

- Calm means steady.

- Shudder means to shiver, usually due to fear.

- Convulsion means a sudden and violent movement of the body.

- Shake means starting to move.

Hence calm is the correct antonym.

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Question Number: 32

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - Advocator mean a person who pleads for a cause.

Sample sentence: *Mr. Ahmed advocates for minority rights.*

- Profounder means felt very strongly.

Sample sentence: *My aunt's death had a profound effect on her children.*

- Hapless means miserable.

Sample sentence: *They were hapless about their future after the death of their father.*

- Arbiter means someone with the power to settle matters at will.

Sample sentence: *She is an arbiter of fashion as whatever she says becomes a standard in the fashion industry.*

Question Number: 33

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - Assimilate means become similar to one's environment.

Sample sentence: *Cultural assimilation is very important to co-exist in a pluralistic society.*

- Spurned means rejected.

Sample sentence: *Ali spurned Adil's invitation because Ali hates Adil.*

- Winnow out means eliminate.

Sample sentence: *Despite the hard work he was winnowed out during the selection stage.*

Vacillate means fluctuate.

Sample sentence: *He is still vacillating between studying abroad or working in his family business.*

Assimilate is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 34

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - **Accrued** means grown by addition.

Sample sentence: *If you don't pay your bills on time they will accrue and you will have to pay a heavy amount.*

- **Redounds** mean to have a good or bad effect.

Sample sentence: *His courageous acts will redound on him.*

- **Impacted** means packed in together or overcrowded.

Sample sentence: *It is an impacted district of Punjab.*

- **Clupeid** is a type of fish.

Question Number: 35

Correct Option: a

Explanation: **Quirk** means a peculiar aspect of a person's character or behavior.

- **Aberration** means unusual.

- **Normality** means the state of being usual.

- **Useless** means not able to achieve.

- **Inability** means a state of being unable to do something.

Hence aberration is the correct synonym.

Question Number: 36

Correct Option: b

Explanation: **Vulnerable** means exposed to the possibility of being attacked.

- **Tested** means performance.

- **Pushover** means who is easy to overcome.

- **Lashed** means having eyelashes of a specified kind.

- **Bendability** means flexibility.

Hence pushover is the correct synonym.

Question Number: 37

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - **Addled** means confused or vague.

Sample sentence: *Overthinking can addle your head.*

- **Acumen** mean insightfulness.

Sample sentence: *He has a great medical acumen.*

- **Bequeath** means given by will after one's death.

Sample sentence: *She bequeathed his entire property to her granddaughter.*

- **Propelled** means cause to move forward with force.

Sample sentence: *Ahmed was propelled by administration to take action against his subordinates.*

Question Number: 38

Correct Option: a

Explanation: **Contemplate** means to think deeply on/about something.

- **Overlook** means to ignore something.

- **Ponder** means thinking about something carefully.

- **Convulsion** means sudden and violent movement of the body.

- **Consider** means to think about and be drawn towards something.

Hence overlook is the correct antonym.

Question Number: 39

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - **Exemplified** means represent.

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Sample sentence: *The manager exemplified the use of new machinery.*

- **Umbrageous** means shadowed.

Sample sentence: *My house is covered with tall umbrageous tress.*

- **Panegyric** means formally expressing praise.

Sample sentence: *After the famous leader died, a poet wrote a panegyric to honor his life.*

- **Altruistic** means showing unselfish concern for the welfare of others.

Sample sentence: *Ali always provides his services in cash and kind for uplifting the community. His altruistic traits have earned him a lot of respect.*

Therefore, Altruistic is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 40

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - **Subsequent** mean following in time or order.

Sample sentence: *Teacher told me that we will cover new concepts next week in subsequent topics.*

- **Antecedent** means anything that precedes something similar in time.

Sample sentence: *The now-outdated Newtonian model of physics is the antecedent of all subsequent developments in the field.*

- **Occurrent** means presently occurring.

Sample sentence: *Malaria is occurrent in slums.*

- **Grapheme** means graphical symbol.

Sample sentence: *The old cave has large number of grapheme, only experts can comprehend them.*

Antecedent is an appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 41

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - **Aspersions** means a disparaging remark.

Sample sentence: *He is such a humble guy but I was shocked when I saw him casting aspersion on his wife.*

- **Aberration** means a disorder in one's mental state.

Sample sentence: *Due to some mental aberration he forgets whatever is said to him.*

- **Abolition** means act of abolishing a system.

Sample sentence: *Slavery should be abolished from every part of the world.*

- **Abundance** means property of a more than adequate quantity or supply.

Sample sentence: *The store manager told the biscuit sales man that he has abundant stock of biscuits, he will not order more.*

Aspersions is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 42

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - **Apprehension** means fearful expectation.

Sample sentence: *Doctor shared all the apprehensions related to Amjad's health.*

- **Apprise** means advise or to tell.

Sample sentence: *The Chief Minister has been apprised of the situation.*

- **Inculpation** means blame.

Sample sentence: *He has been inculpated of theft although there wasn't sufficient evidence against him.*

- **Incrimination** means accusation that you are responsible for some lapse.

Sample sentence: *Sam was not found guilty because investigators could not find enough incriminating evidence against him.*

Option A, Apprehension is correct.

Question Number: 43

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - **Doted** means shower with love.

Sample sentence: *Asma was the youngest sibling. Everyone doted on her.*

- **Imparted** means transmit knowledge or skills.

Sample sentence: *It is a teacher's responsibility to impart appropriate knowledge to his students.*

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-Battered means violent attack.

Sample sentence: *People involved in battering equates to a criminal offense.*

- Apprehend means arrest someone.

Sample sentence: *Police apprehended the robber from his dwelling.*

Therefore, Battered is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 44

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Beckoned means signal with hands or nod.

Sample sentence: *My father beckoned me to follow him.*

- Acquiesce means to agree or express agreement.

Sample sentence: *My boss acquiesced to my request and granted me a leave for 10 days.*

- Spurned means reject.

Sample sentence: *My mother spurned my request and did not allow me to play with friends.*

- Scorned means hated.

Sample sentence: *His mischief was scorned by his team mates.*

Question Number: 45

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Audacious means invulnerable to fear.

Sample sentence: *Your decision to go alone to the forest is audacious.*

- Agoraphobic means afraid of open or public places.

Sample sentence: *A sales man should not be agoraphobic.*

- Dismay means discouragement.

Sample sentence: *He could not hide his dismay at his failure.*

- Coerce means pressure or to force.

Sample sentence: *Law does not allow coercive conversion. Rather, it asks for peaceful preaching.*

Therefore, Audacious is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Question Number: 46

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - Amenity means pleasantness resulting from agreeable conditions.

Sample sentence: *The government promised to provide amenities in rural areas to uplift the living condition of the locals.*

- Drollery means a comic incident.

Sample sentence: *We enjoyed and laughed so much at his drollery.*

- Frivolity means not serious.

Sample sentence: *The CEO labels the complaints of the trade union as frivolous and did not pay heed to it.*

- Frippery means something of little value.

Sample sentence: *He never wore the shirt which I gave to him, considering it to be mere frippery.*

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SENTENCE CORRECTION

1. Choose the correct answer
 - a. Brad considers me his best friend.
 - b. Brad consider me his best friend
 - c. Brad considers me as his best friend.
 - d. Brad consider me as his best friend.

2. Choose the correct answer
 - a. I saw the old lady you said live next door.
 - b. I saw the old lady whom you said lived next door.
 - c. I saw the old lady whom you said lived next door.
 - d. I saw the old lady who you said lived next door.

3. choose the correct answer
 - a. If he would ask me, I would have come.
 - b. If he asked me, I would come.
 - c. If he would ask me, I would come.
 - d. If he would have ask me, I would come.

4. Choose the correct answer
 - a. Old man was injured in a car accident.
 - b. Old man was wounded in a car accident.
 - c. Old man had been wounded in a car accident.
 - d. Old man had wounded in a car accident.

5. choose the correct answer
 - a. The reason is that I believe it.
 - b. The reason is because I believe that.
 - c. The reason is because I believe it.
 - d. The reason is because I believe in it.

6. choose the correct answer
 - a. The train left already before I arrived at the station.
 - b. The train had already left before I arrived at the station
 - c. The train already left before I arrived at the station.
 - d. The train had left already before I arrived at the station.

7. Choose the correct answer
 - a. From now and on I'll study hard.
 - b. From now on I'll study hard
 - c. From now and onwards I'll study hard.
 - d. From on and now I'll study hard

8. Choose the correct answer
 - a. Has there space for me on the bus?
 - b. Has there been any space for me on the bus?
 - c. Is there space for me on the bus?
 - d. Is there room for me on the bus?

9. Choose the correct answer
 - a. Never I have heard a such of thing.
 - b. Never have I heard of such a thing.
 - c. Never I have heard for such a thing.
 - d. Never I have heard of such a thing.

10. Choose the correct answer
 - a. They replaced gold with paper money.
 - b. They substituted gold with paper money.
 - c. They substituted gold of paper money.
 - d. They substituted gold by paper money.

11. Choose the correct answer
 - a. Johnny loved money; he was miser.
 - b. Johnny had loved money; he was a miser.
 - c. Johnny loves money; he was miser.
 - d. Johnny loved money; he was a miser

12. choose the correct answer
 - a. I have found all the windows opened.
 - b. I have found all the windows open
 - c. I had found all the windows opened
 - d. I had found all the windows open

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13. Choose the correct answer
 a. He is stronger than William.
 b. He is more stronger than William.
 c. He is very stronger than William.
 d. He is bit stronger than William.
14. Choose the correct answer
 a. From where can I buy a good watch?
 b. From where I can buy a good watch?
 c. Where can I buy a good watch?
 d. Where I can buy a good watch?
15. choose the correct answer
 a. In my opinion, she is a thief.
 b. According to my opinion, she is a thief.
 c. As my opinion, she is a thief.
 d. As according to my opinion, she is a thief
16. Choose the correct answer
 a. Joseph is behaving friendly.
 b. Joseph behaves in a friendly way.
 c. Joseph behaves friendly.
 d. Joseph had been behaving friendly.
17. Choose the correct answer
 a. Henry and Scott are both good chefs, but I prefer the latter.
 b. Henry and Scott are both good chefs, but I prefer the last
 c. Henry and Scott are both good chefs, but I prefer the later
 d. Henry and Scott are both good chefs, but I prefer the least.
18. Choose the correct answer
 a. I'll see you when I come back from battle.
 b. I'll see you when I shall be back from battle.
 c. I'll see you when I shall come back from battle.
 d. I'll see you when I would come back from battle.
19. Choose the correct answer
 a. They've no houses to live in.
 b. They don't have house to live.
 c. They've no house to live.
 d. They've no houses to live
20. Choose the correct answer
 a. Be careful not to lose your money.
 b. Be carefull not to lose your money.
 c. Be careful not to loose your money.
 d. Be carefull not to loose your money.
21. Choose the correct answer
 a. She says she's afraid of not anybody
 b. She says she's afraid of nobody
 c. She says she's not afraid of nothing.
 d. She says she's not afraid of nobody.
22. Choose the correct answer
 a. A large supply of mobile has been expected.
 b. A large supply of mobiles is expected.
 c. A large supply of mobiles are expected.
 d. A large supply of mobiles has expected
23. Choose the correct answer
 a. I like you! Will you marry me?
 b. I want you! Will you marry me?
 c. I adore you! Will you marry me?
 d. I love you! Will you marry me?
24. Choose the correct answer
 a. Because Larry worked hard he could finish the job in time.
 b. Because Larry worked hard he was able to finish the job in time.
 c. Because Larry work hard he could finish the job in time.
 d. Because Larry worked hard he can finish the job in time
25. Choose the correct answer
 a. Nelson complains that his wage is low.
 b. Nelson complains that his wages are low.
 c. Nelson complains that his wage has been low
 d. Nelson complains that his wage are low
26. Choose the correct answer
 a. Martha is stronger of everybody

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- b. Martha is stronger than everybody
 c. Martha is stronger than everybody.
 d. Martha is stronger than everybody else.
27. Choose the correct answer
 a. He's grown into a lovely young man
 b. He's grown into a pretty young man
 c. He's grown into a beautiful young man.
 d. He's grown into a handsome young man.
28. Choose the correct answer
 a. I'll may write her tomorrow
 b. I'll write her tomorrow
 c. I would write her tomorrow.
 d. I'll write to her tomorrow.
29. Choose the correct answer
 a. Think of a number and than double it.
 b. Think a number and than double it.
 c. Think of a number and then double it.
 d. Think a number and then double it.
30. Choose the correct answer
 a. The school builds good character.
 b. The school is building good characters
 c. The school builds good characters.
 d. The school build good characters
31. Choose the correct answer
 a. I am going to see a theater tonight.
 b. I am going to watch a theater tonight
 c. I have been going to see a theater tonight.
 d. I am going to see a play tonight
32. Choose the correct answer
 a. Be careful not to loose your money
 b. Be careful not to loose your money.
 c. be carefull not to lose your money.
 d. Be careful not to lose your money
33. Choose the correct answer
 a. The examiner made me sit quietly until everyone had finished.
 b. The examiner let me sit quietly until everyone had finished.
 c. The examiner let me sit quiet until everyone had finished.
 d. The examiner let me sit quietly till everyone had finished.
34. Choose the correct answer
 a. Jane lives three miles far from here.
 b. Jane lives three mile far from here
 c. Jane lives three miles from here.
 d. Jane use to live three miles far from here.
35. Choose the correct answer
 a. Young men dream glory and riches.
 b. Young men dream of glory and riches
 c. Young men dream a glory and riches
 d. Young men dream for glory and riches.
36. choose the correct answer
 a. It is better to enjoy yourself when you're young unless wasting time worrying about the future
 b. It is better to enjoy yourself when you're young rather than wasting time worrying about the future.
 c. It is better to enjoy yourself when you're young than to waste time worrying about the future.
 d. It is better to enjoy yourself when you're young other than wasting time worrying about the future
37. Choose the correct answer
 a. You can't make Bob to understand.
 b. You can't made Bob to understand
 c. You couldn't make Bob to understand.
 d. You can't make Bob understand
38. Choose the correct answer
 a. I heard everything which he said about my family.
 b. I have heard everything which he said about my family

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- c. I heard everything that he said about my family
d. I heard everything what he said about my family.
39. Choose the correct answer
a. I haven't made any mistake in dictations.
b. I haven't make any mistake in dictation.
c. I haven't made any mistakes in dictation.
d. I had not made any mistake in dictation.
40. Choose the correct answer
a. The scissors is lying on the table.
b. The scissors are lying on the table.
c. The scissor are lying on the table
d. The scissor has lying on the table
41. Choose the correct answer
a. I went to the bakery to take bread.
b. I went to the baker's to buy bread.
c. I am going to the baker's to take bread,
d. I went to the baker's to take bread.
42. Choose the correct answer
a. You don't look like your mother.
b. You don't look like as your mother
c. You don't look as your mother.
d. You don't looks as your mother.
43. Choose the correct answer
a. Mike came late because of an accident.
b. Mike came late due to an accident.
c. Mike came lately because of an accident.
d. Mike came lately due to an accident.
44. Choose the correct answer
a. The number of pupils is increasing.
- b. The number of pupils are increasing.
c. The numbers of pupils are increasing
d. The numbers of pupil is increasing.
45. choose the correct answer
a. My bicycle worth's £80.
b. My bicycle is worth £80
c. My bicycle is a worth of £80.
d. My bicycle have worth of £80.
46. Choose the correct answer
a. Have you weighted the letter?
b. Have you weight the letter?
c. Have you weigh the letter?
d. Have you weighed the letter?
47. Choose the correct answer
a. French isn't easy to be learned.
b. French hasn't easy to be learned
c. French isn't easy to learn.
d. French isn't easy to get learned.
48. Choose the correct answer
a. Once had lived a great emperor.
b. Once lived a great emperor.
c. There once lived a great emperor.
d. Lived once a great emperor
49. Choose the correct answer
a. Why were you absent last Friday?
b. Why you were absent last Friday?
c. Why you was absent last Friday?
d. Why you had absent last Friday?
50. Choose the correct answer
a. The man was found in his office.
b. The man had found in his office
c. The man had been found in his office.
d. The man was in his office.

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS (SENTENCE CORRECTION)

Question Number: 1
Correct Option: a

Explanation: Option B is incorrect because there is no subject-verb agreement. Subject Verb agreement means if subject is singular then verb has to be singular as well. Therefore, Brad is singular, it is incorrect to use consider with it, correct verb would be **considers**. We don't use "as" after the word consider, this implies that **option C and D** are incorrect. Correct answer is **Option A**.

Question Number: 2
Correct Option: d

Explanation: - We rarely use whom in modern English. We still use it after prepositions like, to, by, with etc.
- Hence, D is correct according to modern English while C is incorrect by not following the rule explained above.
- B has a wrong word, whom. A is also incorrect due to wrong tense.

Question Number: 3
Correct Option: b

Explanation: The sentence above expresses an improbable condition by the past tense and uses the condition in the main clause. The use of past tense doesn't indicate a time but a degree of probability. Hence B is correct by following this rule while A, C & D are incorrect.

Question Number: 4
Correct Option: a

Explanation: - People are injured or hurt as a result of car accident, but people are wounded in wars and battles. Hence, **injured** in an accident, option A is correct while B, C & D are incorrect.

Question Number: 5
Correct Option: a

Explanation: - The word "reason" denotes cause.
- "Because" also means reason/cause. Therefore, using "because" after "reason" leads to the repetition of the same word, making the sentence grammatically incorrect.
- Hence, option A is the only right choice.

Question Number: 6
Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Use the past perfect when the time of one past action is more past than that of another. Past perfect tense implies that something already happened in the past before anything else happened. For example: The train left the station before the writer reached the station.
- Use past perfect tense for the action which was completed first. For example: The train had already left. The second action in the past tense (before I arrived at the station) Hence, B is correct by following this rule while A, C & D are incorrect.

Question Number: 7
Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Phrase **now and on** is incorrect, we say from **now on**. Hence, B is correct by following this rule while A, C & D are incorrect by not following the rule.

Question Number: 8
Correct Option: d

Explanation: - Room means, a space that can be occupied.
- Space means an occupied area which can be kept devoid of occupation. The writer is looking for an empty seat which he can occupy. Option D is correct while A, B & C are incorrect.

Question Number: 9
Correct Option: b

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Explanation: - When never is placed in the beginning of a complete clause, the verb (have) must come before the subject (I). Hence, B is correct by following this rule while A, C & D are incorrect by not following the rule.

Question Number: 10
Correct Option: a

Explanation: - We replace one thing with another. The replaced thing/person assumes or performs the new role. When we replace, usually the change is permanent. For example: The coach replaced a player due to his poor performance.

- But we substitute one thing for another. The change is usually not permanent. For example: The coach substituted player because he was injured. Sentence implies that, once the injured player recovers we will be back.

Hence, it's a replacement of gold because money has permanently taken over the role of gold as a medium of exchange So, A is correct while B, C & D are incorrect.

Question Number: 11
Correct Option: d

Explanation: We need to understand the following concepts to deal with this question:

- Option A and C are wrong because it does not use article "a" before miser. Miser is a singular noun, therefore, it must proceed with article "a". Article A/An are not used when there is a plural noun, uncountable noun or a real noun (names of places and persons)

- Secondly, miser has been wrongly used as an adjective, it is a noun. In D, the word miser is used as a noun, while in A and C it's being used as an adjective. In B, the tense is incorrect.

Question Number: 12
Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Option A and C involves wrong use of word opened as verb, while open is an adjective here.

For example (open as a Verb):

- I will open an account in a new bank.

For example (open as an Adjective):

- You left the container open.

- Option D is in past perfect tense which means that something happened in past that impacted on a later event in the past. For example: i had found all windows open and room was filled with dirt.

- Option B is in present perfect tense, it means something happened in past with an impact on the present. Hence, it is the correct choice.

Question Number: 13
Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Double comparatives are incorrect, which means option B is incorrect, you can either use **stronger** or **more strong**.

- We use **very** before adjectives to intensify emphasize. For example: *He is very strong*. In English grammar, we can use **very much** or **not very** to increase focus on comparative adjective. For example: *He is very much stronger than William*.

- Similarly, **bit** cannot commonly used to modify comparative adjective. Even if it is used, we use **a bit** not **bit**.

According to above explanation, Option A is the correct choice.

Question Number: 14
Correct Option: c

Explanation; - **Where** means at what place, while **from where** denotes the point of origin

- Option D is incorrect because the speaker is asking a question, therefore, **Can** will come before **I**. For example: *Where can I buy a good watch?*

Hence, C is correct while A & B are incorrect. D has a wrong tense.

Question Number: 15
Correct Option: a

Explanation: - It is appropriate to use **in my opinion** in the beginning of a sentence, avoid using according to, as according to or as my opinion, in the beginning of a sentence.

Hence, A is correct by following this rule while B, C & D are incorrect by not following the rule.

Question Number: 16
Correct Option: c

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Explanation: We need to understand the following concepts to deal with this question:

- Not all the words ending with ly are adverbs. Certain words ending in ly tends to be an adjective such as: friendly, silly, lively, lovely, miserly, unlikely.
- An adverb modifies a verb. For example: He runs extremely fast. When an adverb modifies the verb (run) we don't use adverb phrases such as, in a friendly manner, in a silly manner.
- Adjectives do not modify the verb therefore, we use adverbial phrase with it. Hence, option C is correct.

Question Number: 17
Correct Option: a

Explanation: All sentences are grammatically correct, but the problem is with the last word.

- Latter mean second of two people.
 - Last refers to the only one remaining.
 - Series means set of successive volume.
- Hence, latter is the appropriate word here and so A is correct.

Question Number: 18
Correct Option: a

Explanation: The sentence in the question shall follow the following rule:

- If the verb in the main clause (will) is in the future; the verb in the time clause (come) must be in the present tense.
- Time clause comes after the main clause. A time clause begin with: when, whenever, since, while, once, as soon as. Futurity is highlighted in main clause whereas time clause is stated in present tense.
- Hence, only option A is correct by using present verb in the time clause while B, C & D are incorrect by not using present verb.

Question Number: 19
Correct Option: a

Explanation: -Transitive verb: A transitive verb is the one that requires an object to exert its action. In our question above, live is the transitive verb, house is the object. The sentence will be meaningless if we simply write "They've no."

- We must use the preposition "in" after transitive verb "live" to make it meaningful. Hence, A is correct as per this rule while B, C & D are incorrect.

Question Number: 20
Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Loose is an adjective meaning unfastened, free. For money we use lose, hence A is correct.

- While B has a spelling mistake.
- C & D are incorrect because of the usage of loose.

Question Number: 21
Correct Option: b

Explanation: In the English grammar, we cannot use two negative words together in a sentence because either it creates confusion or distorts the meaning of the sentence.

For example (sentence with double negative): You can't see no one in this crowd. The sentence seems to be grammatically incorrect.

Hence, option B is correct by following this rule while A, C& D are incorrect by using double negatives.

Question Number: 22
Correct Option: b

Explanation: - When the subject (large supply) is singular, the verb (is) must be singular.

- Helping verb is in phrase is used for large supply not for the plural word mobiles.
 - Has is used with singular noun (for example: Ali has) nouns and pronouns (for example: she has). Mobiles is a plural noun.
- Hence, B is correct, while A, C & D are incorrect.

Question Number: 23
Correct Option: d

Explanation: All verbs can be used for people, the only difference is one of the degree. Love is much stronger feeling than others verbs.

Hence, D is correct due to a stronger degree while A, B & C are not correct when used in comparison with love.

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Question Number: 24

Correct Option: b

Explanation: *Larry was able to complete his job in time due to his hard work.*

In such a case, we use, "able to" not "could". Could would have been appropriate if hard work was not performed and we have been suggesting Larry to work hard as it would help him complete his work in time.

Question Number: 25

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Wages is a plural noun and takes plural verb.

Hence, B is correct, and A, C & D are incorrect.

Question Number: 26

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - In the English grammar, we use the word *else* in making a comparison between one person or thing and all others of the same kind.

- Option B uses the wrong word *then* instead of *than*. *Then* means immediately or soon afterwards, whereas, *than* is used when making comparisons.

Hence, D is correct.

Question Number: 27

Correct Option: d

Explanation: The question involves the wrong use of an adjective.

- Handsome is used to compliment a man, while, beautiful, pretty or lovely are commonly used to compliment a woman. Hence, D is correct while A, B & C are incorrect.

Question Number: 28

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - We always write to a person, not write a person.

Hence D is correct according to this rule while A, B & C are incorrect as per rule.

Question Number: 29

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Following rules and errors are related to the sentence above:

- We think of a person/number not think a person / number. Option B and D are incorrect because they do not use the preposition of.

- *Than* is used for comparison. For example: Ali is taller than Amjad. *Then* means immediately or soon after. For example: First eat then drink water. This rule makes option A incorrect.

Hence, option C is the correct choice.

Question Number: 30

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Option B makes unnecessary use of gerund (building).

- Option C and D uses plural form, characters. The plural form characters, denotes the letters of the alphabets, or people in a book or play. For example: The new movie has 10 characters.

Hence, it's a character built by a school, so, A is correct while B, C & D are incorrect.

Question Number: 31

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - A theatre is a building in which plays are acted, not the play itself.

Hence, the correct phrase is, I am going to see a play not a theatre. So, D is correct while A, B & C are incorrect.

Question Number: 32

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - Loose is an adjective meaning unfastened, free. Which means option A and B are wrong

- Lose means fail to keep, retain or preserve. For money we use lose. Option C has a spelling mistake (carefull). Option D is the correct answer.

Question Number: 33

Correct Option: a

Explanation: - Let means to allow.

- Make means to cause, induce, compel. In the sentence above, examiner is compelling him to sit quiet.

Hence, A is correct because made is used.

Question Number: 34

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - When we use a phrase stating a definite distance (three miles), in a sentence, don't use the word far. Hence, C is correct by following this rule while A, B & D are incorrect by not following the rule.

Question Number: 35

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Among other uses of the preposition of, it is also used for relating something with someone.

- Among other uses of preposition for, it is indicates intended to be given

- We dream of a thing, not dream a thing.

Hence, B is correct.

Question Number: 36

Correct Option: c

Explanation: It is important to have consistency in the form of verb in a sentence. If the first verb in a comparison is in the infinitive, the second must also be in infinitive. In simple, an infinitive verb is a verb that uses the word "to" along with it. For example in our sentence above: "to enjoy", "to waste" Hence C is correct by following this rule while A, B & D are incorrect by not following the rule.

Question Number: 37

Correct Option: d

Explanation: - A verb that begins with *to* is an infinitive verb. In our question above, *understand* is the verb, *to understand* is an infinitive verb.

- An infinitive phrase involves the use of "to" along with the verb but however, we use infinitive without "to" after modal verbs (e.g: can, could, shall, should etc.).

- According to this rule, the only option correct is D.

Question Number: 38

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Relative pronoun: A relative pronoun is used to join a clause to a noun or pronoun. Commonly used relative pronouns are that, which, who, whose, whom.

-In English grammar we don't use relative pronouns which and what after everything. We can use that after it, or it can be omitted. If we omit relative pronoun that, the sentence will still make sense, I heard everything he said about my family. Hence C is correct by using that he said.

Question Number: 39

Correct Option: c

Explanation: - Use mistakes not mistake with a qualifier (a qualifier in English grammar refers to a word or a phrase that comes before an adverb or an adjective to increase or lessen the impact of the adjective or adverb it precedes) any, because any here means more than one mistake.

Option B also involves the use of the wrong tense (make).

Hence, option C is correct.

Question Number: 40

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Option A and C lack subject verb agreement.

- In option A, Subject (scissors) is plural and verb (is) used is singular.

- In option C, Subject (scissor) is singular and verb (are) used is plural.

- Option D is grammatically incorrect.

Hence, Option B is correct.

Question Number: 41

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Take means to obtain possession by voluntary action. Buy means, to obtain possession by paying for it. Take and buy cannot be used interchangeably, both differ in meaning.

- You buy from baker not take it for free or by force.

Hence, in B, buy is used which is correct while A, C & D are incorrect because take is used instead of buy.

Question Number: 42

Correct Option: a

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Explanation: - Like is usually used when comparing two things. For example: The young man, like his brother, has long hair. The word like means 'similar to'.

- Like is used when giving an example. For example: There are many car options within your budget, like Toyota, Honda, Suzuki and Mazda.

- Like is used to praise something. For example: I like your shoes because they look very decent.

- As denotes 'in the same way'. As has multiple uses which helps us to understand how the two words as and like have different usage.

- As is used to depict a person's occupation or position. For example: As a doctor, my job is to attend patients.

- As helps to draw analogies or comparison between two entities. For example: He is as brave as a lion.

- As is used when two events occur together. For example: As I was running, I fell.

- As is used to give a reason. For example: As she was driving, she didn't attend your call. Hence, option A is correct.

Question Number: 43
Correct Option: a

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Explanation: The question involves the wrong use of preposition

- It is important to know when to use *because of* and when to use *due to*.

- "Because of" means "as a result of". For example: *He had a migraine because of the food he had.*

- "Due to" means resulting from. For example: *The team suffered losses due to her negligence.*

Therefore, in the question above, option A is appropriate.

Question Number: 44
Correct Option: a

Explanation: - When the word number is preceded by the article the, it denotes a unit and is singular, so, A is correct, while B, C & D are incorrect which are against this rule.

- Option B and C use are instead of is.

Question Number: 45

Correct Option: b

Explanation: - Wrong use of a in option C.

We use a when we are referring to nothing specific, for example: A bicycle costs \$80.

- Have implies possession. It is correct to say, I have a bicycle which is worth \$80 but option D is grammatically incorrect.

- Option A is also grammatically incorrect. Hence, option B is correct.

Question Number: 46
Correct Option: d

Explanation: - Weight is a noun, while the verb is weigh. D is correct, while noun is used in A and B so these are incorrect. In C, tense is incorrect.

- We use an auxiliary verb/helping verb (have) with main verb (weighed) to give it a full meaning.

Question Number: 47
Correct Option: c

Explanation: - *Has* is used with singular nouns (for example: Ali has) and pronouns (for example he has) not with adjectives. Option B can be eliminated.

- *Get* means to obtain, option D uses the word *get* wrongly.

- **Infinitive:** An infinitive in English grammar is to use, "to" before verb (learn). **Infinitive verb:** *to learn*.

- Adjective '*easy*' is generally followed by the infinitive *to*.

Hence, C is correct by following this rule while A, B & D are incorrect by not following the rule.

Question Number: 48
Correct Option: c

Explanation: Use the adverb there to introduce the subject (emperor) in which the verb (lived) stands before the subject. Hence, C is correct by following this rule while A, B & D are incorrect by not following the rule. Option A and D also have wrong tense.

Question Number: 49
Correct Option: a

Explanation: - In questions beginning with an interrogative word, like what, why, who, place the verb (were) before the subject (you).

Hence, A is correct by following this rule.

Option B and C are incorrect by not following the rule. Option D uses wrong tense.

Question Number: 50

Correct Option: d

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

31. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
They said, 'They take cooking classes every week.'
- They said that they took cooking classes every week.
 - They says that they take cooking classes every week.
 - They say that they will take cooking classes every week.
 - They said that they should take cooking classes every week.
32. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
He said that he had finished the school project.
- He said, 'I will finish the school project.'
 - He said, 'I have finished the school project.'
 - He said, 'I could finish the school project.'
33. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
They say that they had done the task.
- They say, 'They have done the task.'
 - They say, 'They will have done the task.'
 - They say, 'We have done the task.'
 - They say, 'Us have done the task.'
34. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
William says, 'I am working on my school project.'
- William says that he will be working on a school project.
 - William says that he was working on a school project.
 - William will say that he is working on a school project.
 - William says that he is working on a school project.
35. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
She said that she was going away.
- She says, 'I will go away.'
 - She said, 'I will go away.'
 - She said, 'I am going away'
36. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
He said that he had been sleeping a lot.
- He said, 'I have been sleeping a lot.'
 - He says, 'I will be sleeping a lot.'
 - He said, 'I might sleep a lot.'
37. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
He said, 'I will make a pie.'
- He says that he will have to make a pie.
 - He said that he must make a pie.
 - He said that he would make a pie.
 - He says that he will make a pie.
38. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
Haris said that he was working.
- Haris says, 'He is working.'
 - Haris said, 'I am working.'
 - Haris said, 'I will be working.'

Explanation: Verb found means discovered, like diamonds are discovered.
The man was in the office suggests that the man had hidden himself in his office and was later discovered. Hence, D is correct while A, B & C are incorrect.

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39. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence

She said, 'I have been exercising regularly.'

- She said that she will be exercising regularly.
- She said that she had been exercising regularly.
- She says that she will be exercising regularly.
- She says that she might be exercising regularly.

40. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence

He said, 'I stood outside for an hour.'

- He said that he had stood outside for an hour.
- He said that he might stand outside for an hour.
- He says that he had stood outside for an hour.
- He says that he will stand outside for an hour.

41. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech

He explained that he was late because of the accident.

- He explained, 'I will be late because of the accident.'
- He explained, 'I am late because of the accident.'
- He explained, 'I could be late because of the accident.'

42. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence

She said, 'I will go to the trip.'

- She said that she would go to the trip.
- She says that she will go to the trip.
- She says she might go to the trip.
- She said that she will have to go to the trip.

43. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech

They said that they had planned a picnic.

- They said, 'We will plan a picnic.'
- They said, 'We have planned a picnic.'
- They say, 'We shall plan a picnic.'

44. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence

She said, 'I ate the dinner.'

- She says that she will eat dinner.
- She said that she had eaten the dinner
- She says that she might eat dinner.
- She says that she had eaten dinner.

45. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence

Nayyab said, 'Noor will finish the task.'

- Nayyab said that Noor would finish the task.
- Nayyab said that Noor might finish the task.
- Nayyab says that Noor would finish the task.
- Nayyab will say that Noor might finish the task.

46. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence

He said, 'I have been nominated for the award.'

- He says that he will be nominated for the award.
- She said that he might be nominated for the award.
- He said that he had been nominated for the award.
- He says that he has been nominated for the award.

47. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence

They said, 'They have come home.'

- They said that they will come home.
- They said that they had come home.
- They say that they will come home

- d. They say that they might come home.
48. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
Maham says, 'I wrote a poem.'
- Maham says that she wrote a poem.
 - Maham said that she wrote a poem.
 - Maham says that she will write a poem.
 - Maham said that she has written a poem.
49. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
The nanny said that he had finished his homework.
- The nanny said, 'He has finished his homework.'
 - The nanny says, 'He will finish his homework.'
 - The nanny says, 'He could finish his homework.'
50. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
She says, 'She cleaned her room.'
- She says that she cleaned her room.
 - She said that she cleans her room.
 - She was saying that she has cleaned her room.
 - She said that she will clean her room.
51. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
They said, 'They have finished dinner.'
- They said that they had finished dinner.
 - They say that they will finish dinner.
 - They said that they will finish dinner.
 - They say that they will finish dinner.
52. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
- Ali said that he will sing.
- The Ali said, 'He will sing.'
 - Ali said, 'I will sing.'
 - Ali said, 'He will sing.'
 - Ali said, 'I will sang.'
53. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
She said, 'She is walking to the house every day.'
- She said that she will be walking to the house every day.
 - She says that she might walk to the house every day.
 - She said that she was walking to the house every day.
 - She said that she has been walking to the house every day.
54. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
Raza said that he was working.
- Raza said, 'I am working.'
 - Raza says, 'I was working.'
 - Raza says, 'I will be working.'
55. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
They said, 'We watched a movie'
- They said that they might watch a movie.
 - They said that they will watch a movie.
 - They said that they had watched a movie.
 - They say that they had watched a movie.
56. Choose the correct response. 'She will call you'
She said that she _____ call him.
- Would
 - Will
 - Would have
57. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
Haider says, 'I finished the task on time.'
- Haider says that he will finish the task on time.

- b. Haider says that he shall finish the task on time.
- c. Haider said that he might finish the task on time.
- d. Haider says that he finished the task on time.
58. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
Amna said, 'I took the dog out.'
- a. Amna said that she had taken the dog out.
- b. Amna said that she will take the dog out.
- c. Amna says she shall take the dog out.
- d. Amna said that she might take the dog out.
59. Which of the following is the correct Indirect Speech of the following sentence
They said, 'We will do yoga.'
- a. They said that they might do yoga.
- b. They say that they will do yoga.
- c. They said that they would do yoga.
- d. They say that they have done yoga.
60. Change the following Indirect Speech sentence into Direct Speech
Naima said that she had taken offense.
- a. Naima said, 'I have taken offense.'
- b. Naima says, 'I will take offense.'
- c. Naima said, 'I shall take offense.'

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ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Question Number: 31

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because in the Direct Speech, Present Indefinite Tense is being used. Hence, in the Indirect Speech, it will change into Past Indefinite Tense by the rule.

Question Number: 32

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'b' because Past Perfect tense will change into Present Perfect Tense. 'had' will change to 'have'.

Question Number: 33

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'c' because Past Perfect tense will change into Present Perfect Tense. 'had' will change to 'have'. Moreover, 'they' changes to 'we' in direct report.

Question Number: 34

Correct Option: d

Explanation: The correct answer is 'd' because in the Direct Speech, William is talking in present tense about an action he is currently performing. In the Indirect Speech, the message is being conveyed in the same tense without any change in the meaning.

Question Number: 35

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'c' because Past Continuous Tense will change into Present Continuous Tense.

Question Number: 36

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because Past Perfect Continuous Tense will change into Present Perfect Continuous Tense. 'Had been' will change into 'have been'.

Question Number: 37

Correct Option: c

Explanation: the correct answer is 'c' because in the Direct Speech, Future Tense is being used, which will be converted into Indirect Speech by changing 'shall' and 'will' into 'would'.

Question Number: 38

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'b' because Past Continuous Tense will change into Present Continuous Tense.

Question Number: 39

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'b' because in the Direct Speech, Present Perfect Continuous Tense is being used, which will be converted to Past Perfect Continuous Tense in the Indirect Speech. 'Have been' and 'has been' will change to 'had been'.

Question Number: 40

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because Past Indefinite Tense will change to Past Perfect Tense as a rule. 'Stood' will change to 'had stood'.

Question Number: 41

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'b' because Past Continuous Tense changes to Present Continuous Tense. 'Was' will change to 'am'.

Question Number: 42

Correct Option: a

Explanation: the correct answer is 'a' because in the Direct Speech, Future Tense is being used, which will be converted into Indirect Speech by changing 'shall' and 'will' into 'would'.

Question Number: 43

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'b' because Past Perfect tense will change into Present Perfect Tense. Thus, 'had' will change to 'have'.

Question Number: 44

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'b' because Past Indefinite Tense will change to Past Perfect Tense as a rule. 'ate' will change to 'had eaten'.

Question Number: 45

Correct Option: a

Explanation: the correct answer is 'a' because in the Direct Speech, Future Tense is being used, which will be converted into Indirect Speech by changing 'shall' and 'will' into 'would'.

Question Number: 46

Correct Option: c

Explanation: the correct answer is 'c' because in the Direct Speech, Present Perfect Continuous Tense is being used, which will be converted to Past Perfect Continuous Tense in the Indirect Speech. 'Have been' will change to 'has been'.

Question Number: 47

Correct Option: b

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Explanation: The correct answer is 'b' because Past Indefinite Tense will change to Past Perfect Tense. 'Have' will change to 'had'.

Question Number: 48

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because in the Direct Speech, the reporting verb is in Past Tense, which is why the reported verb will also be changed accordingly.

Question Number: 49

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because Past Perfect Tense changes to Present Perfect Tense. 'had' will change to 'has'.

Question Number: 50

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because in the Direct Speech, the reporting verb is in Past Tense, which is why the reported verb will also be changed accordingly.

Question Number: 51

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because in the Direct Speech Present Perfect Tense is being used. By this rule, the tense will change to Past Perfect Tense in the Indirect Speech. 'Have' will change to 'had'.

Question Number: 52

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'b'. Option 'a' is incorrect because of 'the', option 'c' is incorrect because in reported speech, 'he' changes to 'I' and option 'd' has wrong form of verb.

Question Number: 53

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'c' because in the Direct Speech, Present Indefinite Tense is being used. Hence, in the Indirect Speech, it will change into Past Indefinite Tense by the rule. 'Is' will be changed into 'was'.

Question Number: 54

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because the present form of 'was' is 'am'. Simple Past Tense changes to Simple Present Tense.

Question Number: 55

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'c' because Past Indefinite Tense will change to Past Perfect Tense as a rule. 'Watched' will change to 'had watched'.

Question Number: 56

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because 'will' will change to 'would'.

Question Number: 57

Correct Option: d

Explanation: The correct answer is 'd' because in the Direct Speech, the reporting verb is in Past Tense, which is why the reported verb will also be changed accordingly.

Question Number: 58

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because Past Indefinite Tense will change to Past Perfect Tense as a rule. 'Took' will change to 'had taken'.

Question Number: 59

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'c' because in the Direct Speech, Future Tense is being used, which will be converted into Indirect Speech by changing 'shall' and 'will' into 'would'.

Question Number: 60

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a' because Past Perfect tense will change into Present Perfect Tense. 'had' will change to 'have'.

PREPOSITIONS

1. Identify the preposition in the following sentence

The children go to school on weekdays.

- Children
- Go
- On

2. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition

Sarmad travelled ___ Europe for vacations.

- Between
- Across
- On

3. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition
Alina went ___ the room to find her jeans.

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- a. Into
b. On
c. Across
4. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition
The key is _____ the car.
a. Inside
b. Between
c. At
5. Fill in the blank with the correct Article.
(A, An, The)
They were searching for _____ apartment.
a. A
b. An
c. The
6. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition
Fatima asked her mother to buy her a present _____ her birthday.
a. Between
b. On
c. In
7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition
The guests refused to leave _____ the dessert was served.
a. Before
b. After
c. Between
8. Fill in the blank with the correct Article.
(A, An, The)
_____ hole was dug in the cabinet.
a. A
b. An
c. The
9. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition
Amna prefers to study _____ the library.
a. At
b. On
c. In
10. Identify the preposition in the following sentence
Omer threw the bag under the stairs quickly.
a. Omer
b. Threw
c. Under
11. Identify the preposition in the following sentence
He disappeared very mysteriously on Saturday.
a. He
b. Disappeared
c. On
12. Identify the preposition in the following sentence
I went on a trip with my friends.
a. I
b. Went
c. On
13. Identify the preposition in the following sentence
Alan took his dog outside for a walk.
a. Alan
b. Took
c. Outside
14. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition
The painting hanging _____ the wall was beautiful.
a. On
b. At
c. In
15. Fill in the blank with the correct Article.
(A, An, The)
She rode _____ horse.
a. A
b. An
c. The
16. Identify the preposition in the following sentence
I shall go to bed because I am exhausted.
a. I
b. To
c. Go
17. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition
I am _____ your place.
a. Near
b. By
c. Between
18. Identify the preposition in the following sentence
We went up the hill for a picnic.
a. We
b. Went
c. Up

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19. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition

She was _____ a mask.

- a. Without
- b. Between
- c. At

20. Identify the preposition in the following sentence

The train passed through the tunnel in the blink of an eye.

- a. Train
- b. Passed
- c. Through

21. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition

Sahar is _____ the kitchen.

- a. In

- b. Over
- c. With

22. Identify the preposition in the following sentence

The paintings are hanging on the wall

- a. Paintings
- b. Hanging
- c. On

23. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition

James is _____ Spain for the holidays.

- a. On
- b. In
- c. At

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS PREPOSITIONS

Question Number: 1

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'On' indicating the exact time of the action. 'Go' is the verb, demonstrating the action being performed. 'Children' is the noun.

Question Number: 2

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Across' which refers to moving from one place to another. 'Between' refers to being in the middle of two places or points. 'On' indicates the position of something on top of another.

Question Number: 3

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Into' because it refers to someone entering some place. 'On' refers to something being placed on a surface. 'Across' refers to something moving between two points.

Question Number: 4

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Inside' because it indicates the exact location or position of the object. 'Between' refers to something in the middle of two objects. 'At' refers to an object arriving at a location which does not apply in this case.

Question Number: 5

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'An' because apartment starts with a vowel and is not a specified noun.

Question Number: 6

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'On' because it is used for specific days and dates. 'In' is used specifically for bigger periods, such as months or years. 'Between' refers to being within an interval.

Question Number: 7

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Before' because it refers to something not happening until the agenda is achieved. 'After' as a preposition is used to indicate something that comes in a manner following a series of events. 'Between' refers to something happening in the middle of two events.

Question Number: 8

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'A' because a general noun is mentioned starting without a vowel.

Question Number: 9

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'in' because it clearly indicates that she will study inside the library. 'At' is used when an exact location or point is being indicated. 'On' usually is used when a certain period of time is being indicated.

Question Number: 10

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Under' which is a preposition to demonstrate the position of an object upon which the action is being performed. 'Omer' is the noun performing the action. 'Th' is the action being performed so it is the verb.

Question Number: 11

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'on' which demonstrates exactly when the action occurs.

'He' is the pronoun. 'Disappeared' is the verb, demonstrating the action being performed.

Question Number: 12

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'On' which shows the course of action being performed by the noun or pronoun. 'We' is the pronoun performing the action. 'Went' is the verb, demonstrating the action being performed.

Question Number: 13

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Outside' which shows where the action is being performed. 'Alan' is the noun performing the action. 'Took' is the verb, demonstrating the action being performed.

Question Number: 14

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'On' because it indicates something being present on a certain surface. 'In' is used to refer to something within certain boundaries. 'At' is used to refer to something at a specific point.

Question Number: 15

Correct Option: a

Explanation: the correct answer is 'A' because horse is an unspecified noun, and does not start with a vowel.

Question Number: 16

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct answer is 'To' which is a preposition for movement. 'I' is the pronoun performing the action. 'Go' is the verb, demonstrating the action being performed.

Question Number: 17

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Near'. 'By' is used to communicate when a person is beside something or someone. 'Between' is used to indicate that something is on a middle ground. 'Near' most exactly demonstrates the location of the person, and makes sense grammatically.

Question Number: 18

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Up' which indicates the location or movement of the noun or pronoun. 'We' is the pronoun. 'Up' is the verb demonstrating the action.

Question Number: 19

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct option is 'Without' which indicates that the person wasn't with a certain item, i.e. a mask. 'Between' refers to someone between in the middle of two points. 'At' refers to someone being at a very specific location.

Question Number: 20

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Through' which indicates the direction or position of the noun. 'Train' is the noun performing the action. 'Passed' is the verb, demonstrating the action being performed.

Question Number: 21

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The correct answer is 'In' which indicates that Sahar is inside the kitchen. 'Over' indicates that the person is crossing an area from place to another. 'With' indicates that the person is personally next to the object, which doesn't apply here.

Question Number: 22

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The correct answer is 'On' showing the location of the object. 'hanging' is the verb. 'Paintings' is the noun.

Question Number: 23

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The correct option is 'In' because it refers to something or someone being within the confines or boundaries of something. 'At' refers to something being present at a certain point.

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IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Abate	moderate, decrease	aggravate, supplement
Abject	despicable, servile	commendable, praiseworthy
Abjure	forsake, renounce	approve, sanction
Abortive	vain, unproductive	effectual, productive
Absolve	pardon, forgive	compel, accuse
Accord	agreement, harmony	disagreement, discord
Acrimony	harshness, bitterness	courtesy, benevolence
Adamant	stubborn, inflexible	flexible, soft
Adherent	follower, disciple	rival, adversary
Adjunct	joined, added	separated, subtracted
Admonish	counsel, reprove	approve, applaud
Adversity	misfortune, calamity	prosperity, fortune
Alien	foreigner, outsider	native, resident
Allay	pacify, soothe	aggravate, excite
Alleviate	abate, relieve	aggravate, enhance
Allure	entice, fascinate	repulse, repel
Amalgamation	admixture, alloy, amalgam, blend, cocktail, combination	component, constituent, element, ingredient
Amplify	enlarge, extend	lessen, contract
Antipathy	hostility, aversion	admiration, fascination
Annihilate	crush, decimate, demolish, eradicate, exterminate, extinguish, finish off	bear, build, construct, create, fix, aid, approve
Apathy	unconcern, indifference	concern, care
Arraign	charge, blame	exculpate, pardon
Audacity	boldness,	mildness,

	arrogance	cowardice
Authentic	genuine, reliable	fictional, unreal
Awkward	clumsy, rough	clever, apt
Axiom	maxim, truth	absurdity, blunder
Baffle	frustrate, perplex	compose, facilitate
Bane	affliction, curse, nemesis, scourge	benefit, blessing, boon, felicity
Barbarous	uncivilized, savage	cultured, humane
Benevolence	humanity, generosity	malevolence, inhumanity
Bewitching	magical, fascinating	repulsive, repugnant
Bizarre	absurd, crazy, fanciful, fantastic	realistic, reasonable
Bleak	dismal, gloomy	bright, pleasant
Brittle	delicate, fragile	tough, enduring
Bustle	haste, flurry	slowness, quiet
Canny	astute, clear-eyed, clear-sighted	unknowing
Calamity	adversity, misfortune	happiness, fortune
Callous	obdurate, unfeeling	compassionate, tender
Calumny	defamation, aspersion	commendation, praise
Capable	competent, affable	incompetent, inept
Captivate	charm, fascinate	disillusion, offend
Captivity	imprisonment, confinement	freedom, liberty
Cataclysm	alluvion, bath, cataract, deluge, flood, flood tide, inundation, Niagara, overflow	blessing, boon, good fortune, good luck, happiness, miracle, wonder, success
Cavity	depth, depression	elevation, projection
Cease	terminate, desist	begin, originate
Chaste	virtuous, pure	sullied, lustful
Cheeky	bold, brash, saucy, impudent,	meek, mousy (or mousey), retiring, shy,

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	insolent, nervy,	timid
Chastise	punish, admonish	cheer, encourage
Conjecture	guess, shot, supposition, surmise	proof, reality, truth, calculation, certainty, fact, measurement
Compassion	kindness, sympathy	cruelty, barbarity
Comprise	include, contain	reject, lack
Complex	compound, network, structure system	division, separation
Concede	yield, permit	deny, reject
Concur	approve, agree	differ, disagree
Consent	agree, permit	object, disagree
Consequence	effect, outcome	origin, start
Consolidate	solidify, strengthen	separate, weaken
Conspicuous	prominent, obvious	concealed, hidden
Convenient	acceptable, advantageous, agreeable, available, beneficial, comfortable, conducive	bad, disadvantageous, disagreeable, harmful, hindering, hurtful
Contempt	scorn, disregard	regard, praise
Contradict	deny, oppose	approve, confirm
Contrary	dissimilar, conflicting	similar, alike
Crumble	atrophy, decay, decline, degenerate, descend	ameliorate, improve, meliorate
Cynical	misanthropic, pessimistic	un-cynical
Dainty	elegant, delicate	clumsy, coarse
Dangle	droop, flap, hang, sling, sway, swing	disenchant, disgust, dissuade, repulse, turn off
Decay	collapse, decompose	flourish, progress
Deceit	deception, artifice	veracity, sincerity
Decipher	interpret, reveal	misinterpret, distort

Dedicate	devote, consecrate.	refuse, negate
Defer	prolong, suspend	accelerate, expedite
Defile	contaminate, pollute	purify, sanctify
Defray	spend, pay	disclaim, repudiate
Deficit	crunch, dearth, deficiency, drought (also drouth), failure	abundance, adequacy, amplitude, opulence,
Deliberate	cautious, intentional	rash, sudden
Delicious	palatable, tasteful	distasteful, unsavoury
Demolish	ruin, devastate	repair, construct
Deprive	despoil, divest	restore, renew
Deride	mock, taunt	inspire, encourage
Despicable	worthless, shameless	worthy, decent
Devilish	baroque, excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, extreme, fancy, immoderate, inordinate	middling, moderate, modest, reasonable, temperate
Disdain	detest, despise	approve, praise
Disgorged	regurgitate, discharge, retch, spew	bottle (up), contain, restrain, shut
Disparate	different, dissimilar, distant, distinct, distinctive	alike, identical, indistinguishable, kin
Eccentric	strange, abnormal	natural, conventional
Ecstasy	delight, exultation	despair, calamity, depression
Efface	destroy, obliterate	retain, maintain
Elevate	dignify, heighten	deprecate, denounce
Eliminate	expel, oust	restore, accept
Eloquence	expression, fluency	halting, stammering
Emancipate	discharge, disenfranchise, enfranchise, enlarge,	bind, confine, enchain, fetter, restrain
Encumbrance	hindrance, obstacle	incentive, stimulant

Endeavour	undertake, aspire	cease, quit
Enormous	colossal, mammoth	diminutive, negligible
Epitome	precise, example	increment, expansion
Equivocal	uncertain, hazy	obvious, lucid
Eradicate	destroy, exterminate	secure, plant
Esteem	respect, regard	ridicule, spurn
Eternal	perpetual, endless	temporary, momentary
Evade	avoid, elude	acknowledge, confront
Evident	obvious, apparent	obscure, concealed
Expedient	advantageous, desirable, feasible	
judicious, opportune	disadvantageous, impossible, unfeasible, unreasonable, unwise	
Exemplify	demonstrate, illustrate, instance	demonstrate, illustrate, instance
Fabricate	construct, produce	destroy, dismantle
Fallacy	delusion, mistake	veracity, truth
Falter	stumble, demur	persist, endure
Fanatical	narrow-minded, biased	liberal, tolerant
Fantastic	fanciful, uncommon	ordinary, normal
Feeble	weak, frail	strong, robust
Ferocious	cruel, fierce	gentle, sympathetic
Feud	strife, quarrel	fraternity, harmony
Fleeting	transient, temporary	enduring, eternal
Flimsy	trifling, transparent	firm, tenacious
Fluctuate	deflect, vacillate	stabilize, resolve
Forsake	desert, renounce	hold maintain
Fragile	weak, infirm	enduring, tough
Frantic	violent, agitated	subdued, gentle
Frivolous	petty, worthless	solemn, significant
Frugality	economy, providence	lavishness, extravagance

Gloom	obscurity, darkness	delight, mirth
Glut	stuff, satiate	starve, abstain
Glid	bowl, breeze, brush, coast	flounder, struggle
Gorgeous	magnificent, dazzling	dull, unpretentious
Gracious	courteous, beneficent	rude, unforgiving
Grisly	disgusting, atrocious	pleasing, attractive
Grudge	hatred, aversion	benevolence, affection
Guile	cunning, deceit	honesty, frankness
Hallucination	illusion, phantom, aberration, apparition, fantasy	reality, experience, fact, truth
Hamper	retard, prevent	promote, facilitate
Haphazard	random, unsorted	considered, arranged
Hapless	unfortunate, ill-fated	fortunate, lucky
Hanged	attach, bend, drape, drift, flap, float	abandon, detach, disregard, forget
Harass	irritate, molest	assist, comfort
Haughty	arrogant, pompous	humble, submissive
Hazard	Peril, danger	conviction, security
Heretic	non-conformist, secularist	conformable, religious
Hideous	frightful, shocking	attractive, alluring
Hypocrisy	deception, affectation	sincerity, honesty
Hypothetical	debatable, imaginary, problematic, speculative, theoretical, vague	certain, definite, factual, real sure
Icon	figure, idol, picture, portrait, symbol	nobody, non-celebrity
Indigenous	aboriginal, autochthonous, born	nonindigenous, nonnative
Infinitesimal	atomic, bitsy, bitty, itty-bitty (or itsy-bitsy), little bitty,	astronomical (also astronomic), colossal,

	microscopic	cosmic (also cosmical), elephantine, enormous, giant
Investigate	consider, examine, explore, inspect interrogate	answer, forget, ignore, neglect
Immaculate	unsullied, spotless	defiled, tarnished
Immense	huge, enormous	puny, insignificant
Immerse	submerge, involve	emerge, uncover
Imminent	impending, brewing	distant, receding
Immunity	prerogative, privilege	blame, censure
Impair	diminish, deteriorate	restore, revive
Impartial	just, unbiased	prejudiced, biased
Impediment	hurdle, obstruction	assistance, concurrence
Impious	irreligious, unholy	pious, devout
Impute	attribute, ascribe	exculpate, support
Inane	empty, meaningless, pointless, senseless	meaningful, significant
Inclination	disposition, affection	disinclination, indifference
Incompetent	inefficient, unskilled	dexterous, skilled
Incongruous	inappropriate, absurd	compatible, harmonious
Inevitable	unavoidable, ascertained	unlikely, doubtful
Infringe	violate, encroach	comply, concur
Ingenuous	undisguised, naïve	wily, crafty
Insinuate	allude, hint	conceal, camouflage
Inspid	tasteless, vapid	delicious, luscious
Insolvent	indigent, destitute	wealthy, solvent
Instil	inculcate, inject	eradicate, extract
Intricate	tangled,, complicated	regulated, orderly
Intrigue	scheme, conspiracy	candour, sincerity

Intrinsic	genuine,, fundamental	extraneous, incidental
Invective	accusation, censure	approval, acclamation
Invincible	unconquerable , impregnable	effeminate, languid
Inquisitive	analytical, nosy, big-eyed, challenging, forward, impertinent, inquiring	incurious, indifferent; unconcerned, uninterested
Irrepressible	irresistible, unconfined	composed, hesitant
Jaded	tired, exhausted	renewed, recreated
Jejune	dull, boring	interesting, exciting
Jovial	frollicsome, cheerful	solemn, morose
Jubilant	rejoicing, triumphant	melancholy, depressing
Judicious	thoughtful, prudent	irrational, foolish
Just	honest, impartial	unequal, unfair
Justify	defend, exculpate	impute, arraign
Juvenile	young, tender	dotage, antiquated
Keen	sharp, poignant	vapid, insipid
Kindred	relation, species	unrelated, dissimilar
Knave	dishonest, scoundrel	paragon, innocent
Knell	death knell, last, blow	reconstruction , rediscovery
Knotty	Complicated, difficult	simple, manageable
Lavish	abundant, excessive	scarce, deficient
Lax	slack, careless	firm, reliable
Lenient	compassionate , merciful	cruel, severe
Liable	accountable, bound	unaccountable , apt to
Liberal	magnanimous, generous	stingy, malicious
Linger	loiter, prolong	hasten, quicken
Listless	indifferent, inattentive	brisk, attentive
Lucid	sound, rational	obscure, hidden
Lunacy	delusion, insanity	normalcy, sanity
Lure	attract, entice	repel, dissuade

Lurid	exaggerated, ghastly, gory, grim, grisly, horrifying, macabre, obscene	clean, delightful, dull, mild, moral, nice, pleasant, pleasing, upright, humble, modest
Luscious	palatable, delicious	unsavoury, tart
Luxuriant	profuse, abundant	scanty, meagre
Malice	animosity, animus, antipathy, bitterness, enmity, grudge, hatred	friendliness, friendship, good will, happiness, kindness
Melodious	melodic, musical, tuneful	discordant, grating, inharmonious
Minute	diminutive, miniature	large, colossal
Miraculous	marvelous, extraordinary	ordinary, trivial
Mitigate	alleviate, relieve	augment, enhance
Modest	humble, courteous	arrogant, pompous
Molest	harass, tease	console, soothe
Mollify	appease, assuage	irritate, infuriate
Momentous	notable, eventful	trivial, insignificant
Monotonous	irksome, tedious	varied, pleasant
Munificent	liberal, hospitable	frugal, penurious
Murky	dusky, dreary	bright shining
Mutinous	recalcitrant, insurgent	submissive, faithful
Mutual	joint, identical	separate, distinct
Myopic	nearsighted, shortsighted, biased, half-sighted	
Negligent	inattentive, careless	vigilant, careful
Niggardly	miser, covetous	generous, profuse
Nimble	prompt, brisk	sluggish, languid
Nonchalant	indifferent, negligent	attentive, considerate
Notion	approach, assumption, conception,	being, concrete, reality,

	impression, opinion, perception	ignorance, misunderstanding, stupidity
Novice	tyro, beginner	veteran, ingenious
Noxious	baneful, injurious	healing, profitable
Nullify	cancel, annual	confirm, uphold
Numerous	profuse, various	scarce, deficient
Obstruct	impede, prevent	hasten, encourage
Obvious	evident, apparent	obscure, ambiguous
Occult	latent, ambiguous	intelligible, transparent
Odious	malevolent, obnoxious	engaging, fascinating
Offensive	abhorrent, arrogant	docile, compliant
Offspring	descendant, sibling	ancestor, forefather
Opaque	obscure, shady	transparent, bright
Oracular	cryptic, vague	lucid, distinct
Ordain	order, impose	revoke, abolish
Ornamental	decorative, adorned	unseemly, plain
Outbreak	eruption, insurrection	compliance, subjection
Outrage	offence, maltreatment	praise, favour
Overwhelm	triumph, subjugate	flounder, falter
Pamper	flatter, indulge	deny, disparage
Paramount	foremost, eminent	trivial, inferior
Peerless	matchless, unrivalled	mediocre, commonplace
Peevish	perverse, sullen	suave, amiable
Pertness	flippancy, impudence	modesty, diffidence
Perverse	petulant, obstinate	complacent, docile
Placid	tranquil, calm	turbulent, hostile
Pompous	haughty, arrogant	unpretentious, humble
Proliferate	accelerate, accumulate, appreciate, balloon,	contract, decrease, diminish, dwindle, lessen
Precarious	doubtful, insecure	assured, undeniable

Predicament	plight, dilemma	resolution, confidence
Premature	precocious, untimely	belated, opportune
Prodigious	vast, enormous	unimpressive, diminutive
Prodigy	miracle, marvel	normal, average
Profligate	dissolute, degenerate	virtuous, upright
Profuse	lavish, abundant	scarce, scanty
Proscribe	prohibit, exclude	solicit, include
Protract	prolong, delay	abbreviate, curtail
Provoke	inflame, incite	pacify, comfort
Prudent	cautious, discreet	impetuous, unwise
Quack	impostor, deceiver	upright, unfeigned
Quaint	queer, strange	familiar, usual
Quarantine	seclude, screen	befriend, socialize
Quell	subdue, reduce	exacerbate, agitate
Questionable	dubious, disputable	reliable, authentic
Quibble	equivocate, prevaricate	unfeign, plain
Radiant	aglow, beaming, bright, glowing, sunny	dim, dull, lackluster, unbright, unbrilliant
Ratify	consent, approve	deny, dissent
Ravage	destroy, ruin	reconstruct, renovate
Rebate	abatement, deduction, discount reduction	increase, rise, escalation
Redeem	recover, liberate	conserve, lose
Remnant	residue, piece	entire, whole
Remonstrance	censure, protest	agree, loud
Remorse	regret, penitence	ruthlessness, obduracy
Remote	inaccessible, farther	adjoining, adjacent
Rescind	annul, abrogate	delegate, permit
Resentment	displeasure, wrath	content, cheer
Retract	recant, withdraw	confirm, assert
Reverence	respect,	disrespect,

	esteem	affront
Rout	vanquish, overthrow	succumb, withdraw
Rustic	rural uncivilised	cultured, refined
Ruthless	remorseless, inhumane	compassionate, lenient
Sarcastic	ironical, derisive	courteous, gracious
Saucy	impudent, insolent	modest, humble
Scanty	scarce, insufficient	lavish, multitude
Shabby	miserable; impoverished	prosperous, thriving
Shrewd	cunning, crafty	simple, imbecile
Slander	defame, malign	applaud, approve
Smudge	befoul, begrime, bemire, besmirch, blacken	clean, cleanse
Sneer	mock, scorn	flatter, praise
Solicit	entreat, implore	protest, oppose
Sporadic	intermittent, scattered	incessant, frequent
Squalid	dirty, filthy	tidy, attractive
Stain	blemish, tarnish	honour, purify
Stupor	lethargy, unconsciousness	sensibility, consciousness
Subsequent	consequent, following	Preceding, Previous
Substantial	considerable, solid	tenuous, fragile
Subvert	demolish, sabotage	generate, organise
Superficial	partial, shallow	profound, discerning
Sycophant	parasite, flatterer	devoted, loyal
Taboo	prohibit, ban	permit, consent
Taciturn	reserved, silent	talkative, extrovert
Tedious	wearisome, irksome	exhilarating, lively
Temperate	cool, moderate	boisterous, violent
Throng	assembly, crowd	dispersion, sparsity
Timid	diffident, coward	bold, intrepid
Tranquil	peaceful,	violent, furious

	composed	
Transient	temporal, transitory	lasting, enduring
Trenchant	assertive, forceful	feeble, ambiguous
Trivial	trifling, insignificant	significant veteran
Tumultuous	violent, riotous	peaceful, harmonious
Tyro	beginner, learner	proficient, veteran
Umbrage	resentment, bitterness	sympathy, goodwill
Uncouth	awkward, ungraceful	elegant, graceful
Usurp	seize, wrest	restore, compensate
Utterly	completely, entirely	deficiently, incompletely
Vagrant	wanderer, roaming	steady, settled
Valid	genuine, authentic	fallacious, deceptive
Valour	bravery, prowess	fear, cowardice
Vanity	conceit, pretension	modesty, humility
Venerable	esteemed, honoured	unworthy, immature
Venom	poison, malevolence	antidote, benevolent
Veteran	ingenious, experienced	novice, tyro
Vicious	corrupt, obnoxious	noble, virtuous
Vigilant	cautious, alert	careless, negligent
Volatile	light, changing	heavy, ponderous
Vouch	confirm, consent	repudiate, prohibit
Vulgar	inelegant, offensive	elegant, civil
	relinquish, remove	impose, clamp
Wan	pale, faded	bright, healthy
Wane	decline, dwindle	ameliorate, rise
Wary	cautious, circumspect	heedless, negligent
Wed	marry, combine	divorce, separate
Wicked	vicious, immoral	virtuous, noble
Wield	use, employ	forgo, avoid
Wilt	wither, perish	revive, bloom
Yearn	languish, crave	content, satisfy

Yell	shout, shriek	whisper, muted
Yield	surrender, abdicate	resist, protest
Yoke	connect, harness	liberate, release
Zeal	eagerness, fervour	apathy, lethargy
Zenith	summit, apex	nadir, base
Zest	delight, enthusiasm	disgust, passive
Zig-zag	oblique, wayward	straight, unbent

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE NOTES

WORLD GEOGRAPHY



Some Facts About The Earth

Size of the Earth

Diameter: 12742 km

Radius: 6371 km

Surface Area: 510.1 million km²

Land Area: 148.9 million km²

Distance from Sun: 149.59 million km (source: NASA)

Distance from Moon: 384400 km

Some Basic Geographical Terms

Longitudes → imaginary lines running from North to South of the globe, they specify the position of a point as per East and West.

Latitudes → imaginary lines running from East to West which specify location of a point with respect to the North or South and with respect to the distance of it from the Equator.

Equator → the earth is divided into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere by the latitudinal lines, the imaginary line running through the centre of the earth is the equator and it's at 0 degree latitude.

Prime Meridian → the point where the longitude equals to 0 degree and it is used in coordination and finding locations of points on Earth. This line divides Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

International Date Line (IDL) → it is an imaginary line running from North to South and the day and date change as you cross this line; going westward would increase the day and date by one and vice versa for going eastward.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) → The time calculated by the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London; GMT is also used synonymously with UTC which is Coordinated Universal Time.

Countries on Equator

Ecuador	Colombia
Brazil	Sao Tome & Principe
Gabon	Republic of the Congo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Uganda	Kenya
Somalia	Maldives
Indonesia	Kiribati.

Layers of Atmosphere:

1. Troposphere	-Lowest Part of the atmosphere
2. Stratosphere	-Above the Troposphere -Ozone Layer is present in this part
3. Mesosphere	-Above the Stratosphere -Temperature decreases with height in this layer
4. Thermosphere	-Lies above the mesosphere -Temperature increases with height

Four Layers of Earth:

1. The Crust (Oceanic and Continental crust)
2. The Mantle is the thickest layer of Earth. Magma is present in this layer.
3. Outer core is liquid
4. Inner core is solid

Three Main Types of Rocks:

Igneous Rocks: They are formed deep inside the earth upon the cooling of the magma. They often have large crystals. Common types of igneous rocks are andesite, granite, dacite, diorite, peridotite, gabbro, tuff, and volcanic bomb.

Sedimentary Rocks: They are porous rocks formed by solidification of sediments. They can be formed from organic remains (like limestone) or from solidification of other rocks. Common types of sedimentary rocks are conglomerate, sandstone, mudrocks, and limestone.

Metamorphic Rocks: They are formed as a result of change of igneous and sedimentary rocks. They can be formed both below and above the surface of the earth. Thermal metamorphism occurs when rocks are close to magma, As a result, they partially melt and change their physical properties. Dynamic metamorphism occurs when deep below the surface and subject to massive pressure. Common metamorphic rocks are amphibolite, schist, marble, quartzite, slate, hornfels, and phyllite.

Three Main Geographical Zones

The Torrid Zone: Torrid Zone refers to the area of the earth between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, defined by 23.5 degrees north latitude and 23.5 degrees south latitude.

The Frigid Zone: The areas around the North and South poles within the Polar circles.

The Temperature Zone: The area or region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle

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or between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

Surface Area, Volume, and Average depth of Oceans

*For this calculation, the Southern Ocean includes all marine waters south of 60° S.

Data Source: Eakins, B.W. and G.F., Sharman, Volumes of the World's Oceans from ETOPO1, NOAA National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder, Colorado, 2010.

Ocean	area	volume	average depth	
	000,000 sq km	000,000 cu km	m	ft
Atlantic Ocean	85.133	310.411	3,646	11,962
Pacific Ocean	168.723	669.880	3,970	13,025
Indian Ocean	70.560	264.000	3,741	12,274
Arctic Ocean	15.558	18.750	1,205	3,953
Southern Ocean*	21.960	71.800	3,270	10,728
World ocean	361.934	1,335.000	3,688	12,100

Quick Facts about Seas and Oceans

- The Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean in the world.
- Mariana Trench is the deepest trench on Earth located in the Pacific Ocean.
- The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is the longest mountain range located in the Atlantic Ocean.
- Ring of Fire is situated in the Pacific Ocean region, it is a ring of volcanoes.
- The North Pacific Ocean is considered to be the world's most polluted Ocean.
- The Red Sea is known as the Red Sea because a type of algae called *Trichodesmium erythraeum*, is found in the sea.
- The Dead Sea is called dead because of its high salinity content which makes it impossible for macroscopic aquatic life to survive. It is also the saltiest sea in the world.
- Black Sea is known as Black because it was deemed to be inhospitable before Greek colonization as it was subject to severe storms which made it difficult to navigate it as well as the storms make it look black

- The Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean meet at the Cape of Good Hope, which is in South Africa.
- The Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean meet at Cape Horn.
- The Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean meet at the Gulf of Alaska.
- The Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean meet at Cape Leeuwin.
- Oceans cover 70% of the world's surface. *

Biggest and deepest ocean of the world * Pacific Ocean

It is the biggest and deepest ocean of the world has the deepest point at a place called Challenger Deep which is 36,200 feet deep. It is the largest ocean basin and is 63 million square miles in area coverage. It also contains more than half of earth's free water.

Rivers of the World:

Source for lengths: World Atlas

Rank	River	Length (miles)	Length (km)
1	Nile	4,160	6650
2	Amazon	4,000	6436
3	Yangtze	3,964	6378
4	Mississippi-Missouri	3,710	5970
5	Yenisei-Angara-Selenga	3,442	5539
6	Yellow	3,398	5464
7	Ob-Irtysh	3,362	5410
8	Río de la Plata-Paraná	3,030	4876
9	Congo	2,900	4700
10	Amur-Argu-Kherlen	2,763	4444

Important Note: According to the latest research amazon is considered the world's longest river. But in your exam, the examiners still might consider the Nile as the longest.

- River Thames is a world famous river located in England.

List of Rivers Found in Canada

Name of River

- Mackenzie River
- St Lawrence River
- Fraser River
- Yukon River
- Columbia River
- Nelson River

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List of Rivers Flowing through Washington DC

Name	Area
White River	75 miles
Spokane River	111 miles
Nisqually River	81 miles
Skagit River	150 miles
Willapa River	20-mile

Important Facts about River Nile

- River Nile is the longest river in the world, which flows for about 6,650 kilometres, starting from Lake Victoria.
- River Nile flows through the African Great Lakes through the Sahara Desert, and empties into the Mediterranean Sea
- It flows through 11 countries, which include Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt
- The Nile has three main tributaries: the White Nile, Blue Nile and Atbara.

Most mentioned river in Bible Jordan

It is mentioned most often because it is considered a source of great fertility.

3. The Greek epic poems "Iliad", and "Odyssey" – which are the most important part of Greek literature – were written by Homer.
4. Industrial revolution started with the invention of steam engine. This marked the transition from using human power to machine power. This also set the stage for other things like the power loom spinning mule.
5. **8th Continent of the world**
It is called Zealandia and is situated below New Zealand. This was confirmed in 2017.
6. **Oceania** This area includes Australasia, Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia.
7. **Andes Mountains longest mountain range**
It is 7,200 km long and is spread over several countries: Peru, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

Delta:

A river delta is a landform that forms at the mouth of a river, where the river flows into an ocean, sea, estuary, lake, or reservoir.

Famous Deltas:

River	Location	Size of Delta Area square kilometers
Ganges-Brahmaputra	Bangladesh/India	105,645
Mekong	Southeast	93,781

	Asia	
Lena	Russia	43,563
Huang He	China	36,272
Mississippi	United States	33,670
Indus	Pakistan	29,524
Volga	Russia	27,224
Orinoco (Amacuro)	South America	22,500
Niger	Western Africa	19,135
Tigris-Euphrates	Southwest Asia	18,497

*River Narmada and St Lawrence River are without a delta



Largest Lakes

Name & Location	Area sq km
Caspian Sea Iran/Russia	3,71,000
Superior, USA/Canada	82,100
Victoria, Uganda/Kenya/Tanzania	68,870
Huron, USA/Canada	59,600
Michigan, USA	58,000

- Lake Superior (Canada) is the world's largest freshwater lake by surface area.
- Caspian Sea is the world's largest salt lake. It is also the world's largest lake by surface area and volume if we exclude its characteristic saltwater.
- Kariba Lake (Zambia, Zimbabwe) is the world's largest artificial lake.
- The Dead Sea is the lowest lake in the world. It is located in Israel and Jordan.
- Titicaca (Peru) is the world's highest lake 12,500 feet above the sea level
- Great Bear Lake is the largest lake in Canada
- Lake Tana is a famous lake of Ethiopia.
- Pink Lake, also known as Lake Hilier is located in Australia.
- Red Lake is situated in America.
- Niagara Falls comes in the North American continent.

Trout Lake is in Ontario, Canada and receives many visitors that go there for fishing. The fish found in the lake are Trout, Musky, Largemouth Bass, Panfish, Walleye Smallmouth Bass, and Northern Pike.

Busiest Canals of the World

Name	Location	Length
Beijing-Hangzhou Grand canal	China	1,776 km
Suez Canal	Egypt	193.30km
Panama Canal	Between Atlantic Ocean and	82km

	Pacific Ocean	
Corinth Canal	Greece	6.4km
The White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal	Russia	227km
Rhine-Main-Danube Canal	Bavaria	171km
Volga-Don Canal	Russia	101km
Kiel Canal	Germany	98km
Houston Ship Canal	Unite States	50 miles
Danube-Black Sea Canal	Western Europe	64.4km

World's Largest Peninsulas

A Peninsula is a portion of land which is projected out into the body of water such that it is surrounded by water except the part which connects it with the mainland.

Name	Area in sq. miles	Name	Area in sq. miles
Arabia	1,250,006	Deccan	800,004
Alaska	579,153	Labrador	540,543
Scandinavia	289,577	Iberian Peninsula	224,771

World's Largest Inland Water Bodies by Area

Name	Location	Area (km sq)
Barents Sea	Arctic Ocean	1.4 million
East China sea	Western Pacific Ocean	1.249 million
Hudson Bay	Northeastern Canada	1.23 million
Kara Sea	Arctic Ocean	926,000
Baltic Sea	Atlantic Ocean	377,000
Caspian Sea	Between Europe and Asia	371,000
Java Sea	Sunda Shelf	320,000
Lake Michigan-Huron	North America	117,585
White Sea	Barents Sea	90,000
Aral Sea	Central Asia	68,000
Sea of Azov	Black Sea	39,000
Lake Ladoga	Northwestern Russia	17,700
Sea of Marmara	Turkey	11,350
Lake Onega	Northwestern Russia	9,700
Great Salt Lake	USA	4,400



Ocean Terminology/ Water Bodies Terminologies

Lagoon:

A shallow body of water, like a pond or lake, separated from the main body of water.

High Tide:

The maximum elevation reached by each rising tide.

Hurricane:

An intense tropical cyclone with winds that move counterclockwise around a low-pressure system. Maximum sustained winds of 74 miles per hour or greater.

Marsh:

An area of soft, wet or periodically inundated land, generally treeless and usually characterized by grasses and other low growth.

Mean High Water:

The average height of the high waters recorded at a given place over a 19-year period.

Estuary:

The part of a river that is affected by tides. The region near a river mouth in which the freshwater of the river mixes with the saltwater of the sea.

Estuarine:

Pertaining to an estuary.

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Names of Straits their location and the countries/water bodies they connect.

Name of Strait	Connects	Location
Malacca Strait	Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) with the South China Sea (Pacific Ocean)	Runs between Malaysia and Sumatra Islands of Indonesia
Palk Strait	Palk Bay with the Bay of Bengal	Situated between Tamil Nadu state of India and Northern province of Sri Lanka
Sunda Strait	The Java Sea with the Indian Ocean	Situated between Indonesian Island of Java and Sumatra
Yucatan	Gulf of Mexico with Caribbean	Between Mexico and Cuba
Messina Strait	The Tyrrhenian Sea to the North with the Ionian	Between Italy and Sicily

	Sea to the South within the Mediterranean.	
Bab-el-Mandeb	Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden	Located between Yemen and Djibouti (Horn of Africa).
Cook Strait	Tasman Sea with South Pacific Ocean	Located in New Zealand. It separates the north and south New Zealand Islands.
Torres Strait	Arafura Sea with Gulf of Papua	Between Papua New Guinea and Australia
Bass Strait	Tasman Sea with South Sea	Australia
Bering Strait	Bering Sea with Chukchi Sea. It separates Russia from Alaska.	Situated between Russia and Alaska
Bosporus Strait	Black Sea and Marmara. It forms a continental boundary between Asia and Europe	Northwest Turkey
Hormuz Strait	Gulf of Persia with Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea	Oman-Iran
Hudson Strait	Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean and Labrador Sea	Canada. It separates Baffin Island from Nunavik.
Gibraltar Strait	Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean	Located between Spain And Morocco
Tartary Strait	Japan Sea with Okhotsk Sea	Russia
Formosa Strait	The South China Sea with the East China Sea	Situated between China And Taiwan
Dover Strait	It separates Great Britain from continental Europe	Between the North Sea and the English Channel

- World's longest strait is Strait of Malacca
- World's busiest strait is Strait of Dover
- World's shortest strait is Bosporus

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Facts related to continents (Largest, smallest, continent with no desert, nicknames of continents, etc.)

- There are seven continents in the world, which are; Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Australia/Oceania.
- Asia is the largest continent by size and population.
- Australia is the smallest continent by size and population.
- Asia has the second most countries, i.e. 49.
- Antarctica has no country.
- Europe has the largest number of landlocked countries while Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country in the world.
- Europe has the lowest birth rate.
- Africa is the world's most multilingual continent.
- Antarctica has the greatest concentration of volcanoes
- Australia is the continent without a glacier
- Antarctica is also known as the White Continent.
- Antarctica is also known as The Forgotten Continent.
- Antarctica is also known as The Continent of Science
- Africa is also known as the Dark Continent.
- Africa is also known as the Cradle of Mankind
- Australia is also known as the Island Continent
- South America is also known as the Bird Continent.
- Asia is also known as the Home of Man.
- Asia is also known as the Cradle of Human Civilization.
- Antarctica is the continent with no time zone.
- South America has the world's longest mountain ranges (Andes).
- Asia has the highest point on Earth (Mount Everest).
- Gibson Desert is located in Australia.

Independent States in the Continents of the World

Continent	Number of Independent States
Africa	54
Asia	49
Europe	44
North America	23

Antarctica	No countries, but 7 nations claim different parts of it (New Zealand, Australia, France, Norway, UK, Chile and Argentina)
South America	16
Oceania	14



World's Land-Locked Countries

Sovereign countries which do not connect with any ocean or sea are called landlocked countries.

They can be grouped in contiguous groups as follows:

Central Asia landlocked countries (6):

Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Central European and Balkan landlocked countries (8):

Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Slovakia and Switzerland

Central African landlocked countries (5):

Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Niger

South African landlocked countries (4):

Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe

East African landlocked countries (3):

Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda

Caucasian landlocked countries (2):

Armenia, Azerbaijan

South American landlocked countries (2):

Bolivia, Paraguay

South Asian landlocked states: Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal.*



Bays, Beaches, and Peninsula

Bay:

A recess, coastal body of water set off from the main body, while having a direct connection with that body, i.e. Lake, ocean. It is not large as a gulf but larger than a cove.

Egypt

- Abu Qir Bay

South Africa

- Alexander Bay
- False Bay
- Saldanha Bay

- Table Bay

Bangladesh

- Bay of Bengal

India

- Bay of Bengal

- Gwādar Bay

Indonesia

- Bay of Bengal

North Korea

- Korea Bay

Myanmar (Burma)

- Bay of Bengal

China

- Bo Hai
- Korea Bay

Qatar

- Peter the Great Bay

Sri Lanka

- Bay of Bengal

Vietnam

- Cam Ranh Bay
- Ha Long Bay

Australia

- Botany Bay
- Broken Bay
- Collier Bay
- Jervis Bay

- Keppel Bay

- Moreton Bay

- Port Phillip Bay

- Princess Charlotte Bay

- Repulse Bay

- Shark Bay

Finland

- Bay of Bothnia

France

- Bay of Biscay

Iceland

- Faxe Bay

Ireland

- Bantry Bay

- Clew Bay

- Sligo Bay

Italy

- Bay of Naples

Poland

- Gulf of Gdańsk

Portugal

- Gulf of Cádiz

Spain

- Bay of Biscay

- Bay of Cádiz

Sweden

- Bay of Bothnia

United Kingdom

- Morecambe Bay

- Manila Bay

- Keweenaw Bay

New Zealand

- Massachusetts Bay

Pakistan

- Gwādar Bay

Canada

- Bay of Fundy

- Bay of Quinte

- Chaleur Bay

- Conception Bay

- Frobisher Bay

- Georgian Bay

- Hudson Bay

- James Bay

- Notre Dame Bay

- Nottawasaga Bay

- Passamaquoddy Bay

- Saginaw Bay

- Thunder Bay

- Whitefish Bay

Costa Rica

- Coronado Bay

Cuba

- Guantánamo Bay

Dominican Republic

- Samaná Bay

Mexico

- Bay of Campeche

Panama

- Limón Bay

United States

- Apalachee Bay

- Atchafalaya Bay

- Barataria Bay

- Biscayne Bay

- Bristol Bay

- Buzzards Bay

- Chesapeake Bay

- Corpus Christi Bay

- Delaware Bay

- Florida Bay

- Galveston Bay

- Glacier Bay

- Grand Traverse Bay

- Green Bay

- Irondequoit Bay

- Jamaica Bay

Papua New Guinea

- Milne Bay

- Mobile Bay
 - Mount Hope Bay
 - Narragansett Bay
 - Passamaquoddy Bay
 - Penobscot Bay
 - San Francisco Bay
 - Sebastián Vizcaino Bay
 - Superior Bay
 - Tampa Bay
 - Ungava Bay
 - Whitefish Bay
 - Bay of Islands
 - Bay of Plenty
 - Hawke Bay
 - Poverty Bay
- Argentina
 - Samborombón Bay
 - Brazil
 - Guanabara Bay
 - São Marcos Bay
 - Todos os Santos Bay
 - Ecuador
 - Academy Bay

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Famous Beaches of the World

Name	Location
Waikiki Beach	Hawaii
Anse Source d'Argent	Seychelles
Copacabana	Brazil
Santa Monica State Beach	California
Bondi Beach	Australia
Kamari Beach	Greece
Navagio Beach	Greece
Lover's Beach	Mexico
Beach of the Cathedrals	Spain
Tamarindo Beach	Costa Rica
Deauville Beach	France
White Heaven Beach	Australia
Praia de Cassino Beach	Brazil
Bathsheba Beach	Barbados
Trunk Bay Beach	U.S. Virgin Islands
Lido Beach	Italy

Longest Glaciers Outside Polar Regions

Rank	Glacier	Country	Length (in km)
1	Fedchenko Glacier	Tajikistan	77
2	Siachen Glacier	Pakistan	76
3	Biafo Glacier	Pakistan	67
4	Bruggen Glacier	Chile	66
5	Baltoro Glacier	Pakistan	63

6	South Inylchek Glacier	Kyrgyzstan/China	60.5
7	Batura Glacier	Pakistan	57

Source: worldatlas.com

Important: The Biafo Glacier is a 67 km (42 mi) long glacier in the Karakoram Mountains of Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan, which meets the 49 km (30 mi) long Hispar Glacier at an altitude of 5,128 m (16,824 ft) at Hispar La (Pass) to create the world's longest glacial system outside the polar regions.

- The largest glacier of the world is Lambert-Fisher Glacier, located in Antarctica.*
- Total number of glaciers in the world is 1,98,000.*

Top Seven Mountain ranges in the World (by length)

Range Name	Continent	Approx. Length
Andes	South America	7,000 km (4350 miles)
Southern Great Escarpment	Africa	5,000 km (3100 miles)
Rocky Mountains	North America	4800 km (3,000 miles)
Transantarctic	Antarctica	3,542 km (2200 miles)
Great Dividing Ridge	Australia	3,500 km (2200 miles)
Urals	Asia/Europe	2,500 km (1600 km)
Himalayas	Asia	2400 km (1500 miles)

Famous Mountains in the World

Mount Everest	Himalayas, Nepal/China
Mount Fuji	Honshu Island, Japan
Kilimanjaro	Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania
K2	Karakoram Range, Pakistan/China
Mont Blanc	Alps, Italy/France
Annapurna	Himalayas, France
Mount Olympus	Olympus Range, Greece
Mount Sinai/Jabal Mousa	Egypt
Adam's Peak	Sri Lanka*
Matterhorn	Alps, Switzerland/Italy
Khan Tengri	Tian Shan mountain range, China—Kyrgyzstan—Kazakhstan tripoint

Major Mountain Ranges of the World According to Continents

Continent	Mountain Ranges
Africa	Atlas, Eastern African Highlands, Ethiopian Highlands
Asia	Hindu Kush, Himalaya, Taurus, Elburz, Japanese Mountains
Australia	MacDonnell Mountains
Europe	Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Apennines, Urals, Balkan Mountains
North America	Appalachians, Sierra Nevada, Rocky Mountains, Laurentides
South America	Andes, Brazilian Highlands



World's Highest Mountains

Sr	Mountain	Height In feet	Range	Date of first ascent
ASIA				
1.	Mount Everest	29,028	Himalaya	May 29, 1953
2.	K2 (Chogori)	28,250	Karakoram	July 31, 1954
3.	Kangchenjungal	28,208	Himalaya	May 25, 1955
4.	Lhotse I	27,923	Himalaya	May 18, 1956
5.	Makalu I	27,824	Himalaya	May 15, 1955
6.	Kangchenjungal II	27,803	Himalaya	--
7.	Lhotse Sar	27,504	Himalaya	--
8.	Dhaulagiri I	26,810	Himalaya	May 13, 1960
9.	Manaslu I	26,760	Himalaya	May 9, 1956
10.	Cho Oyu I	26,750	Himalaya	Oct. 19, 1954
11.	Nanga Parbat	26,660	Himalaya	July 3, 1953
12.	Annapurna I	26,504	Himalaya	June 3, 1950
13.	Gasherbrum I	26,470	Karakoram	July 5, 1958
14.	BroadPeak I	26,400	Karakoram	June 9, 1957
15.	Gasherbrum II	26,360	Karakoram	July 7, 1956
16.	Shisha Pangma	26,291	Himalaya	May 2, 1964
17.	Gasherbrum III	26,090	Karakoram	1975

18.	Annapurna II	26,041	Himalaya	May 17, 1960
19.	Gasherbrum IV	26,000	Karakoram	Aug. 6, 1958
20.	Gyachung Kang	25,990	Himalaya	April 10, 1964
21.	Kangbachen	25,925	Himalaya	--
22.	Distaghil Sar I	25,868	Karakoram	June 9, 1960
23.	Himal Chuli	25,801	Himalaya	May 24, 1960
24.	Kunyang Chhish	25,762	Karakoram	--
25.	Nuptse	25,726	Himalaya	May 16, 1961
26.	Peak (Dakura)	25,705	Himalaya	October 1970
27.	Masherbrum East	25,660	Karakoram	July 6, 1960
28.	Nanda Devi	25,645	Himalaya	Aug. 29, 1963
29.	Chomo Lonzo	25,640	Himalaya	Oct. 30, 1954
30.	Ngojumba Ri	25,610	Himalaya	April 24, 1965
31.	Rakaposhi	25,550	Karakoram	June 25, 1958
32.	Batura Peak	25,542	Karakoram	July 30, 1976
33.	Kanjut Sar	25,460	Karakoram	July 19, 1959
34.	Kamet	25,447	Himalaya	June 21, 1931
35.	Namcha Barwa	25,445	Himalaya	--
36.	Dhaulagiri II	25,429	Himalaya	May 18, 1971
37.	Saltoro Kangri I	25,400	Karakoram	July 24, 1962
38.	Trivor	25,370	Karakoram	Aug. 17, 1960
39.	Gurla Mandhata	25,355	Himalaya	--
40.	Ulugh Muztagh	25,340	Kunlunshan	--
41.	Jannu	25,294	Himalaya	April 27, 1962
42.	Hunza Kunji II	25,294	Karakoram	--
43.	Saltoro Kangri II	25,280	Karakoram	1962
44.	Tirich Mir	25,263	Hindu Kush	July 21, 1950
45.	Makalu II	25,120	Himalaya	Oct. 22, 1954

South America

46	Cerro Aconcagua	22,834	Argentina	--
47	Ojos del Salado	22,590	Argentina-Chile	--
48	Huasca-ran, South peak	22,205	Peru	--

North America

49	McKinley	20,320	Alaska	--
50	Logan	19,850	Canada	--

Africa

51	Kiliman-jaro	19,340	Tangan-yika,	--
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Europe

52	Elbrus	18,481	--	--
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Oceania

53	Mt.Sukarno	17,096	West Irian	
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Antarctica

54	Vinson Massif	16,860		
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Mount Everest's status as the tallest mountain at 29,028 ft. high recognized for 135 years (1852-1987) was most recently challenged by K2 (formerly known as Godwin Austen) also known as Chogori, in Kashmir, the northern area of Pakistan - India, in an announcement on March 6, 1987 by the US K2 expedition. Their satellite transit surveyor yielded attitudes of between 29,064 and 29,228 ft. However the Research Council in Rome announced on October 23, 1987 that new satellite measurements restored Everest to primacy at 29,078 ft, and put K2 down to 28,238.

List of North America's Highest Mountain Peaks

Mountain Peak	Mountain Range	Elevation (meters)
Denali	Alaska Range	6190.5m
Mount Logan	Saint Elias Mountains	5247m
Mount Foraker	Alaska range	5304m
Mount Blackburn	Wrangell Mountains	3548m
Mount Sanford	Wrangell Mountains	4949m
Mount Vancouver	Saint Elias Mountains	4742m
Nevado de Toluca	Cordillera Neovolcanica	4690m
Mount Kinabu	Crocker Range	4095m

Famous Mountain Passes

Pass	Location	Height in feet
Badpo La	Tibert (China)	19,412
Namni Pass	Myanmar	15,300
Khunjerab Pass	Pakistan	15,100
Babusar Pass	Pakistan	13,600
Alpine Pass	USA	550
Shandur Pass	Pakistan	12,500
Lowari Pass	Pakistan	10,500
Col de Restefond	France	9,193
Great St. Bernard	Italy-Switzerland	8,110
Little St. Bernard	France	7,179
Donner	California (USA)	7,088
St. Gotthard (Alps)	Switzerland-Italy	6,929
Simplon (Alps)	Switzerland-Italy	6,582
Khojak	Balochistan (Pakistan)	6,381
Bolan (Sulaiman)	Balochistan (Pakistan)	5,880
Kolhapur	Balochistan (Pakistan)	5,874
Erenner	Italy-Austria	4,508
Stripka	Bulgaria	4,300
Khyber, Sulaiman	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan)	3,370

Famous Valleys of the World

Name	Location
Kaghan Valley	Pakistan
Cerçe Valley	France
Douro Valley	Portugal
Lauterbrunnen	Switzerland
The Valley of Geysers	Russia
Porsmork Valley	Iceland
Yosemite Valley	California
Khumbu Valley	Nepal
Danum Valley	Borneo
Waipi'O Valley	Hawaii
Yangdi Valley	China
Napa Valley	California
Jiuzhaigou Valley	China



Highest Waterfalls:

Waterfall	Height	Country
Angel Falls	979 m	Venezuela
Tugela Falls	948 m	South Africa
Tres Hermanas Falls	914 m	Peru
Olo'upena Falls	900 m	United States

Yumbilla Falls	896 m	Peru
Vinnufossen	860 m	Norway
Balåifossen	850 m	Norway
Pu'uka'oku Falls	840 m	United States
James Bruce Falls	840 m	Canada
Browne Falls	836 m	New Zealand
Strupenfossen	820 m	Norway
Ramnefjellsfossen	818 m	Norway
Waihilau Falls	792 m	United States
Colonial Creek Falls	788 m	United States
Mongefossen	773 m	Norway

*Denmark Strait cataract: The Denmark Strait cataract is the world's highest undersea waterfall (3505 metres). It is on the western side of the Denmark Strait in the Atlantic Ocean. Niagara Falls is the waterfall that flows between America and Canada.

Largest Islands

Island	Ocean	Place	Area (sq. m.)
Australia (a continent Island)	Indian	Oceania	29,48,366
Greenland	Arctic	N. America	8,39,782
New Guinea	Pacific	Oceania	3,16,861
Borneo	Pacific	Asia	2,85,000
Baffin Islands	Arctic	N. America	2,36,000
Madagascar	Indian	Africa	2,27,737
Sumatra	Indian	Asia	1,61,612
Philippine Islands	Pacific	Indian	1,14,400
Honshu	Pacific	Asia	88,919
Great Britain	Atlantic	Europe	8,186
Victoria Is.	Arctic	N. America	80,450
Celebes	Indian	Asia	73,160
South Island, N.Z.	Pacific	Oceania	58,093
Java	Indian	Asia	48,534
North Island, N.Z.	Pacific	Oceania	44,281
Cuba	Atlantic	N. America	44,206
Newfoundland	Atlantic	N. America	42,734
Ellesmere Is.	Arctic	N. America	41,000
Luzon	Pacific	Asia	40,420

Iceland	Atlantic	Europe	39,758
Mindanao	Pacific	Asia	36,537
Hokkaido	Pacific	Asia	34,276
Novaya Zemlya	Arctic	Asia	32,000
Ireland	Atlantic	Europe	31,839
Hispaniola	Atlantic	N. America	29,536
Tasmania	Pacific	Oceania	26,215

Biggest Mediterranean Islands

Name	Area
Sicily	9,927 square miles
Sardinia	9,300 square miles
Cyprus	5,777 square miles
Corsica	2,875 square miles
Crete	3,300 square miles

- Montuosa

Famous Island States of the World

Country	Capital	Area (km sq)
Indonesia	Jakarta	1,904,569
Japan	Tokyo	377,915
Philippines	Manila	300,000
United Kingdom	London	243,000
Madagascar	Antananarivo	587,041
Sri Lanka	Colombo	65,610
Cuba	Havana	109,886
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	27,750
New Zealand	Wellington	270,467
Republic of Ireland	Dublin	70,273
Jamaica	Kingston	10,991
Bahrain	Manama	741
Mauritius	Port Louis	2,040
Fiji	Suva	18,274
Cyprus	Nicosia	9,251
Malta	Valletta	5,765
Bahamas	Nassau	13,943
Maldives	Male	298
Seychelles	Victoria	455
Australia	Canberra	7.69 million

Islands in Pakistan

Island	Place
Astola Island	Balochistan Coast
Malan Island	Balochistan Coast
Zalzala Koh	Balochistan Coast
Shams Pir	Sindh Coast
Hawkes Bay	Sindh Coast
Bundal Island	Sindh Coast
Churna Island	Sindh Coast
Baba and Bhit Islands	Sindh Coast

Disputed Islands

Island Name	Disputed between
Senkaku (Japan)/Diaoyu (China)	Japan, China, and Taiwan
Hans Island	Canada and Denmark
Paracel Island	China, Taiwan, and Vietnam
Scarborough Shoal	China, Taiwan, and the Philippines
Spratly Island	Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, and the Philippines
Chagos Island	UK and Mauritius
Calero Island	Nicaragua and Costa Rica
Solitary Island (Korea)/ Bamboo Island (Japan)	South Korea and Japan
Kuril Island	Japan and Russia
Falkland Island	UK and Argentina
Imia (Greece)/Kardak (Turkey)	Greece and Turkey
Navassa Island	US and Haiti
Perejil Island	Spain and Morocco
Machias Seal and North Rock	US and Canada
Swains Island	US and New Zealand
Abu Musa	Iran and the UAE



Deserts of the World

Deserts in Pakistan

Name	Location
Thar Desert	Sindh
Thal Desert	Punjab
Katpana Desert	Skardu, Gilgit-Baltistan
Cholistan Desert	Punjab
Kharan Desert	Balochistan

Deserts in China

Desert	Area
Badain Jaran Desert in Inner Mongolia	1200-1700 kilometers
Taklimakan Desert in Xinjiang	1000 kilometers
Gurbantunggut Desert in Xinjiang	48,800 kilometers
Singing Sand Dunes and Crescent Moon Spring in Gansu	60 kilometers
Shapotou Desert in Ningxia	100 kilometers

Important Deserts of the World

Desert	Country	Area	Age
Taklamakan Desert	China	337,000 km sq	5.3 million years
Sahara Desert	North Africa, Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia	9,200,000 km sq	7 million years
Atacama Desert	Northern Chile	105,000 km sq	10-15 million years
Antarctica	Antarctic region	14,000,000 km sq	15 million years
Gobi Desert	Northern and Northwestern China and Southern Mongolia	1,295,000 km sq	10-45 million years
Kalahari Desert	Southern Africa, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa	930,000 km	60 million years
Namib	Namibia, South Africa and Angola	81,000 km sq	55-80 million years

Facts related to deserts in terms of their Size, Structure, Location, etc.

There are 4 main types of deserts:

1. Sub-Tropical deserts are hot and dry throughout the year.
2. Cold Desert has long dry summers and little rainfall in winters.
3. Polar Deserts tend to be cold throughout the year.
4. Coastal deserts have warm summers and cold winters.

World's hottest and coldest deserts

Antarctic desert is the biggest desert in the world and is a cold desert

Arctic is the second biggest desert and is a cold desert

Sahara is the third biggest desert and is a hot desert.

Top 10 Largest Forests in the World

Rank	Forest	Area (sq. miles)	Countries Covered
1	Amazon	2,300,000	Colombia, Brazil, French Guiana, Peru, Ecuador, Guyana, Republic of Suriname
2	Congo Rainforest	1,400,000	Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon
3	New Guinea Rainforest	303,500	New Guinea
4	Valdivian Temperate Rainforest	95,800	Chile, Argentina
5	Tongass National Forest	26,560	USA
6	Bosawas Biosphere Reserve	8,500	Nicaragua
7	Xishuangbanna Tropical Rainforest	936	China
8	Daintree Rainforest	463	Australia
9	Kinabalu National Park	291	Borneo
10	Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve	40	Costa Rica

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Some Important Facts:

- Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country.
- Nauru is the only country without a capital.
- Arabian Peninsula is the world's largest Peninsula.
- The largest country in the Arabian Peninsula is Saudi Arabia.

- The summer solstice is the longest day of the year that occurs on 21 June. The winter solstice is the shortest day of the year that occurs on 21 December.
- An equinox means when there is equal day and night time. March equinox (March 21 however the date can vary) occurs in the Northern hemisphere whereas September/Autumnal equinox (22 September) occurs in the southern hemisphere.
- The rotation of Earth causes day and night whereas the revolution of Earth causes seasons.
- Northern and Southern hemispheres are separated by plane from the Equator.
- Seismograph is an instrument which is used for recording earthquake waves which measure earthquake waves on the Richter scale.
- Greenland is the world's largest Island.
- Oasis is the spot in a desert where water is found.
- The Continental Drift Theory that explains how continents shift place was proposed by Alfred Wagner in 1912.
- According to The Plate Tectonic Theory, the Earth comprises 7 major plates.
- Wind always blows from areas of high pressure to low pressure.
- Metamorphic rock composition and texture can be changed by heat or pressure on Earth.
- The approximate age of the Sun is 4.6 billion years.
- The approximate age of the Moon is 4.53 billion years.
- Approximate age of Earth is 4.54 billion years
- The Karman line is the name of the layer that separates the outer space from Earth's atmosphere. It is almost 100 km high.

Caribbean States:

Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.

'Bride of No Return' is located between South and North Korea in a high security area. The prisoner exchange of 1953 was done via the bridge.

Important Minerals and their Primary Producers

Aluminum	USA, Russia
Bauxite	Australia, Jamaica
Chromium	Indonesia, India

Coal	USA, Russia
Copper	USA, Russia
Crude Oil	Russia, Saudi Arabia
Diamonds	Zaire, Russia
Gold	South Africa, Canada
Graphite	Sri Lanka
Iron ore	East Germany, Russia
Mercury	Italy, Spain
Mica	India
Natural gas	USA, Russia
Phosphate	USA, China
Silver	Canada, Russia
Sulphur	Italy, Japan
Uranium	USA, Canada

Top Five Gold Producing Countries

Country	Tons
China	383.2
Russian Federation	329.5
Australia	325.1
United States	200.2
Canada	182.9

Top Five Fish Catching Countries

Country	Amount
China	11.5 million tons
Peru	8.26 million tons
Chile	4.89 million tons
Japan	3.96 million tons
Russia	3.47 million tons

Countries with the biggest natural gas reserves

Country	Resource
Russia	38 trillion cubic metres
Iran	32 trillion cubic metres
Qatar	24.7 trillion cubic metres
Turkmenistan	19.5 trillion cubic metres
United States	12.9 trillion cubic metres

Largest Countries by Area

Sr	Country	Tot. Area (Km ²)	Tot. Area (mi ²)	Land Area (Km ²)	Land Area (mi ²)
1	Russia	17,098,242	6,601,665	16,376,870	6,323,142
2	Canada	9,984,670	3,855,101	9,093,510	3,511,022

3	China	9,706,961	3,747,877	9,388,211	3,624,807
4	United States	9,372,610	3,618,783	9,147,420	3,531,837
5	Brazil	8,515,767	3,287,955	8,358,140	3,227,095
6	Australia	7,692,024	2,969,906	7,682,300	2,966,151
7	India	3,287,590	1,269,345	2,973,190	1,147,955
8	Argentina	2,780,400	1,073,518	2,736,690	1,056,641
9	Kazakhstan	2,724,900	1,052,089	2,699,700	1,042,360
10	Algeria	2,381,741	919,595	2,381,740	919,595

World's Largest Coral Reefs

Name	Location	Length
Great Barrier Reef	The Coral Sea	2500 km
Red Sea Coral Reef	The Red Sea	1900 km
New Caledonia Barrier Reef	The Pacific Ocean	1500 km
The Mesoamerican Barrier Reef	The Atlantic Ocean	943 km
Florida Reef	The Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico	579 km
Andros Island Barrier Reef	The Bahamas	200 km

Top Five Heaviest Rainfall Regions

Region	Country	Rainfall
Mawsynram	India	11,871 mm
Cherrapunji	India	11,777 mm
Tutunendo	Colombia	11,770 mm
Cropp River	New Zealand	11,516 mm
San Antonio de Ureca	Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea	10,450 mm

List of Famous Parks in Pakistan

Margalla Hills National Park	Islamabad
Hazarganji Chiltan National Park	Balochistan
Hingol National Park	Balochistan
Kirthar National Park	Sindh
Ayubia National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Chitral Gol National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Sheikh Badin National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Saiful Maluk National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Lulusar Dodipat National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Broghil Valley National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Khunjerab National Park	Gilgit-Baltistan
Hunderab Shandur National Park	Gilgit-Baltistan
Deosai National Park	Gilgit-Baltistan
Central Karakoram National Park	Gilgit-Baltistan
Qurumber National Park	Gilgit-Baltistan
Machiara National Park	AJ & K
Ghamot National Park	AJ & K
Pir Lasura National Park	AJ & K
Toli Pir National Park	AJ & K
Musk Deer Gorez National Park	AJ & K
Deva Vatala National Park	AJ & K

World Busiest Seaports

#	Port	Country	Region	Location
1	Shanghai	China	East Asia	Yangtze Delta
2	Singapore	Singapore	Southeast Asia	Singapore Strait
3	Shenzhen	China	East Asia	Pearl River Delta
4	Ningbo-Zhoushan	China	East Asia	Yangtze Delta
5	Guangzhou	China	East Asia	Pearl River Delta
6	Busan	South Korea	East Asia	Korean Strait
7	Hong Kong	Hong Kong, China	East Asia	Pearl River Delta
8	Qingdao	China	East Asia	Yellow Sea
9	Tianjin	China	East Asia	Yellow Sea
10	Dubai	United Arab Emirates	West Asia	Arab Peninsula
11	Rotterdam	Netherlands	Europe	North Sea
12	Port Klang	Malaysia	Southeast Asia	Malacca Strait
13	Antwerp	Belgium	Europe	North Sea
14	Xiamen	China	East Asia	Taiwan Strait
15	Kaohsiung	Taiwan	East Asia	Taiwan Strait

16	Dalian	China	East Asia	Yellow Sea
17	Los Angeles	United States	North America	West Coast
18	Tanjung Pelepas	Malaysia	Southeast Asia	Malacca Strait
19	Hamburg	Germany	Europe	Elbe River
20	Long Beach	United States	North America	West Coast

Busiest Seaports in Southasia

Port	Traffic
Port of Singapore	37.2 million TEU
Port Klang, Malaysia	12.3 million TEU
Port of Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia	12 million TEU
Port of Laem Chabang, Thailand	8 million TEU
Port of Tanjung Priok, Indonesia	7.6 million TEU

Famous Ports of Pakistan

	Port	Country	Location
1	Gwadar Port	Pakistan	Gwadar
2	Port of Karachi	Pakistan	Karachi Harbour
3	Port Qasim	Pakistan	Arabian Sea

Other Important Ports of the Region

Port	Location
Chabahar Port	Sistan-Baluchistan Province
Port of Jebel Ali	Dubai
Mumbai Port	Mumbai, India

- According to Forbes, the world's busiest seaport is Shanghai Port, China.
- World's biggest seaport by size is Shanghai Seaport.
- Genoa is a renowned seaport of Italy located in the Mediterranean Sea.

Some Gulfs of the World

1. Gulf of Mexico:

It is the largest gulf in the world. It is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Florida and connected to the island of Cuba by Yucatan Channel.

2. Gulf of Oman:

Gulf of Oman, which connects the Arabian Sea with the Strait of Hormuz, which then runs to the Persian Gulf.

3. Gulf of Aden:

Gulf of Aden is located in the Arabian Sea between Yemen and Somalia.

4. Persian Gulf:

It is located in Western Asia between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.

5. Gulf of Bothnia:

Gulf of Bothnia is part of the Baltic Sea between Sweden and Finland.

6. Gulf of Riga:

The Gulf of Riga is a bay of the Baltic Sea between Latvia and Estonia.

7. Gulf of Alaska:

The Gulf of Alaska is an arm of the Pacific Ocean.

8. Gulf of California:

It is the smallest gulf in the world.



International Boundary lines

Sr.	Name of the Boundary Line	Details
1	Marginal Line	320 km line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border
2	Line of Actual Control	India & China on the Northern Border
3	Line of Control	India and Pakistan
4	Durand Line	Afghanistan and Pakistan
5	Radcliffe Line	India and Pakistan (its includes Bangladesh Line)
6	Blue Line	Israel & Lebanon
7	Purple Line	Israel and Syria
8	Green Line	Israel and its neighbours (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria)
9	Mason-Dixon Line	Maryland and Pennsylvania/Delaware in Colonial America
10	Curzon Line	Poland & Russia
11	Military Demarcation Line (MDL) or Armistice Line	North Korea and South Korea
12	Mcmohan Line	India & China
13	Maginot Line	France & Germany
14	Mannerheim Line	Russia & Finland
15	Oder Neisse Line	Germany & Poland (aftermath of World War II)
16	Hindenburg Line	Poland & Germany (at the time of the First World War)
17	Siegfried Line East	France & Germany (at the time of Second World War)

18	16 Parallel North	Angola and Namibia
19	17th Parallel Line	North & South Vietnam
20	20 Parallel North	Libya & Sudan
21	22 Parallel North	Egypt & Sudan
22	25 Parallel North	Mauritania & Mali
23	26 Parallel North	Western Sahara & Mauritania
24	31 Parallel North	Iraq & Iran
25	38 Parallel North Line	North & South Korea
26	24 Parallel North Line	Pakistan and India at the Rann of kutch

The following countries share borders with Mediterranean Sea:

Spain,	France,
Monaco,	Italy,
Slovenia,	Croatia,
Bosnia and Herzegovina,	Montenegro,
Albania,	Greece,
Turkey,	Syria,
Lebanon,	Israel,
Egypt,	Libya,
Tunisia,	Algeria,
Morocco,	Malta,
and Cyprus.	

Disputed Territories between India and China

Disputed Territories between India and China

1. Ladakh
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Uttarakhand
4. Arunachal Pradesh

فرینڈز فور ٹوشیٹ اینڈ کیپر اسٹور
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
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Hotly Disputed Borders of the World

- The Korean peninsula, disputed between South and North Korea
- Antarctica, disputed between UK, France and Argentina
- Israel/Palestine
- Kashmir, disputed between India, Pakistan and China

Famous Cities of the World

City	Country
Amsterdam	Netherlands
Ankara	Turkey
Athens	Greece

Atlantic City	USA
Baltimore	USA
Bangkok	Thailand
Beijing	China
Berne	Switzerland
Buenos Aires	Argentina
Canberra	Australia
Dublin	Ireland
Fez	Morocco
Ha Noi	Vietnam
Kathmandu	Nepal
Manila	Philippines
Nazareth	Israel
Quito	Ecuador
Taipei	Taiwan
Osaka	Japan
Carthage	Tunisia
Rangoon	Burman
Delhi	India
Mumbai	India

Los Angeles	Los Angeles river	USA
Macapa	Ottawa river	Canada
New York	Hudson	USA
Philadelphia	Delaware	USA
Rio de Janeiro	Guandu	Brazil
San Francisco	San Francisco river	USA
Toronto	Humber, Rouge	Canada
Washington	Potomac	USA

CITIES ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS

African Cities on the Banks of Rivers

City	River	Country
Addis Ababa	Awash	Ethiopia
Cairo	Nile	Egypt
Cape Town	Black River	South Africa
Casablanca	Oum Er-Rbia	Morocco
Durban	Umgeni	South Africa
Giza	Nile	Egypt
Gondokoro	Nile	South Sudan
Khartoum	Nile	Sudan
Nairobi	Nairobi river	Kenya
Rabat	Bou Regreg	Morocco
Luxor	Nile	Egypt

South/North American Cities on the Banks of Rivers

City	River	Country
Boston	Charles	USA
Buenos Aires	Salado	Argentina
Chicago	Mississippi	USA
Dallas	Trinity	USA
Denver	South Platte river	USA
Houston	Oaks	USA
Iquitos	Amazon	Peru
Leticia	Amazon	Columbia

European Cities on the Banks of Rivers

City	River	Country
Amsterdam	Amstel	Netherland
Belgrade	Danube	Yugoslavia
Berlin	Spree	Germany
Bonn	Rhine	Germany
Bristol	Avon	UK
Budapest	Danube	Hungary
Cologne	Rhine	Germany
Dublin	Liffey	Ireland
Glasgow	Clyde	Scotland
Hamburg	Elbe	Germany
Leningrad	Neva	Russia
Lisbon	Tagus	Portugal
Moscow	Moskva	Russia
Paris	Seine	France
Rome	Tiber	Italy
Rotterdam	Nieuwe	Netherlands
Vienna	Danube	Austria
Warsaw	Vistula	Poland

Asian/Oceanic Cities on the Banks of Rivers

City	River	Country
Adelaide	Torrens	Australia
Baghdad	Tigris	Iraq
Bali	Ayung	Indonesia
Bangkok	Menam	Thailand
Beijing	Yonding, Juma	China
Beirut	Beirut River	Lebanon
Brisbane	Brisbane River	Australia
Damascus	Barada	Syria
Delhi	Yamuna	India
Dongguan	Pearl	China
Guangzhou	Canton	China
Hong Kong	Pearl	China
Jakarta	Ciliwung	Indonesia

Kabul	Kabul river	Afghanistan
Karachi	Indus	Pakistan
Kathmandu	Bagmati	Nepal
Kuala Lumpur	Klang	Malaysia
Melbourne	Yarra	Australia
Mosul	Tigris	Iraq
Osaka	Kyu-yodo	Japan
Rangoon	Irwadi	Burma
Singapore	Huangpu	Singapore
Taipei	Tamsui	Taiwan
Tashkent	Chirchiq	Uzbekistan
Tehran	Karaj	Iran
Tokyo	Sumida	Japan
Ulan Bator	Tuur	Mongolia
Wuhan	Yangtze	China
Yokohama	Ooka	Japan

States of UAE:

- Dubai
- Abu Dahbi
- Ras al Khaimah
- Fujairah
- Sharjah
- Umm al Quwain
- Ajman

Famous Streets of the World

Street	City, Country
Broadway	New York City, USA
La Rambla	Barcelona, Spain
Abbey Road	London, England
Champs-Élysées	Paris, France
Royal Mile	Edinburgh, Scotland
Orchard Road	Singapore
Hollywood Boulevard	Los Angeles, USA

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Important Streets and Reasons They are Famous for

Street Name	Reason they are famous
Wall street, New York	Stock Exchange and financial centre of the world.
Fifth Avenue, New York	Also Known as Millionaire Row, famous for big stores like Apple.
10 Downing street, London	Government Offices and PM house.
Champ Elysees, Paris	Theaters , Stores, Bars and Restaurants
Harley Street, London	Doctors.
Silicon Valley, California	Office of Global technology companies (Apple & Facebook)

Famous Bazaars of the World

- Khan Al-Khalili (Cairo, Egypt)
- Tsukiji Market (Tokyo, Japan)
- Borough Market (London, England)
- Grand Bazaar (Istanbul, Turkey)
- Camden Market (London, England)
- Kashgar Sunday Bazaar (Kashgar, China)
- St Lawrence Market (Toronto, Canada)
- Damnoen-Saduak Floating Market (Thailand)
- Muara Kuin Floating Market (Banjarmasin, Indonesia)
- Pak Khlong Talad Flower Market (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Maeklong Railway Market (Maeklong, Thailand)
- Gold Souk (Dubai, United Arab Emirates)
- Izmailovsky Market (Moscow, Russia)
- The Witches' Market (La Paz, Bolivia)
- Gypsy Brides Market (Mogila, Bulgaria)
- Jemaa el-Fnaa (Marrakech, Morocco)
- Chichicastenango Market (Chichicastenango, Guatemala)
- Mercado de Sonora (Mexico City, Mexico)

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Solved Practice Test-1

1. The country Tunisia has a capital named
A. Luanda B. Tunis
C. Kinshasa D. Harare
2. OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) was established on
A. 25th September 1966
B. 25th September 1967
C. 25th September 1969
D. 25th September 1970
Explanation: Related facts: -OIC has 57 member states. - OIC has 3 official languages. - OIC is headquartered in Jeddah.
3. Which one of the following is the capital of Cyprus?
A. Alexandria B. Famagusta
C. Nicosia D. Limassol
4. What day is watched globally on fifth October?
A. Women's Day
B. World Health Day
C. Teacher Day
D. Human Rights Day
5. The Earth's smallest Ocean is
A. Atlantic B. Arctic
C. Indian D. Pacific
6. Which of the accompanying associations was set up in the year 1920?
A. United Nations
B. League of Nations
C. NATO D. SEATO
7. Which nation's banner is known as Union Jack?
A. France B. Netherlands
C. U. K D. Portugal
8. What kind of chemical is utilized as a part of auto batteries?
A. Hydro Chloric Acid
B. Sulfuric Acid
C. Mercury D. Nitric Acid
9. Name the capital of Turkey.
A. Istanbul B. Ankara
C. Konya D. None of these
10. Which organ helps snake in hearing?
A. Inner ear B. Eyes
C. Tail D. Tongue
11. The most crowded Islamic nation of the world is
A. Iran B. Pakistan
12. Middle Easterner League was built up in March 1945 with home office in
A. Cairo B. Riyadh
C. Baghdad D. Sudan
13. How many Kilometers long is Suez Canal?
A. 236 B. 210
C. 193 D. 169
14. In which year was IMF built up?
A. 1945 B. 1948
C. 1949 D. 1950
15. OPEC has its central command in:
A. Lusaka B. Tripoli
C. Syria D. Vienna
16. The main Republican leader of the United States of America was:
A. George Washington
B. Abraham Lincoln
C. John Adams D. George Bush
17. Emirates' is a carrier of:
A. Iraq B. Iran
C. Dubai (UAE) D. Turkey
18. One square feet is equivalent to 144 sq. inches and one meter is equivalent to:
A. 5.28 feet B. 4.23 feet
C. 3.28 feet D. 2.28 feet
19. What number of bones are there in human body?
A. 180 B. 198
C. 206 D. 210
20. Light year is a unit of estimation of:
A. Speed of light
B. Stellar distances
C. Speed of Rockets
D. Speed of aero plane
21. Formosa is the old name of:
A. Cambodia B. Rhodesia
C. Taiwan D. Bangkok

Explanation: Old Name (Countries) New Name (Countries)
Zanzibar Tanzania
Lampuchea Cambodia
Zaire Democratic Republic of Congo
Siam Thailand
Mangi China (south) Cathay China (north)
South-West Africa Namibia
Numidia Algeria
Gaul France

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22. A written by hand message can in a split second be transmitted in that capacity to any piece of the world through:
- A. Speed post B. Telex
C. Telephone D. Fax

23. The transformation of electrical vitality into chemical vitality is seen in:
- A. Fan
B. Storage Battery
C. Heater
D. Incandescent bulb

24. _____ is used to see stellar objects.
- A. Chronometer B. Microscope
C. Telescope D. Spectroscope

Explanation: A chronometer is used to measure very accurate and precise time. Commonly used in navigation, scientific experiments and astronomical observation. - A microscope is used investigate very small objects. - Spectroscope is used to measure properties of light. It is used to separates white light from stars into a wide spectrum of colours.

25. The most suitable color scheme for a sun umbrella will be:
- A. Black
B. Black on top and white on the inside
C. White on top and black on the inside
D. All seven Colors of Rainbow

Explanation: Related information: -If the outer colour is white it will reflect most of radiation since white reflects all colours, while black colour inside will absorb anything passing through the outer layer, thus, not letting the sunlight pass.

26. Name the general, who was vanquished in the famous clash of "Waterloo" in 1815
- A. Adolf Hitler
B. Napoleon Bonaparte
C. Rommel.
D. Hindenburg

27. In which year was the Magna Carta signed by King John:
- A. 15th June 1216
B. 15th June 1215
C. 15th June 1214
D. 15th June 1213

28. With which game is Thomas Cup associated to:
- A. Table tennis B. Basket Ball
C. Badminton D. Lawn tennis

29. The main defense head office Pentagon represents which country?
- A. USA B. UK
C. USSR D. France

30. _____ was known as the 'Tired or Sick Man of Europe':
- A. Turkey B. Japan

C. Germany D. France
Explanation: Japan is also known as Land of Rising Sun. - France is a Latin word which mean Land of Franks. - In late 19th and early 20th century China was known as Sick Man of Asia. Philippines was labeled as Sick Man of Asia in 2014. - Italy was also referred to as Sick Man of Europe in 2005 as an outcome of political turmoil.

31. The normal heartbeat for a healthy human body per minute is:
- A. 62-70 B. 60-100
C. 75-85 D. 80-92

32. On which day is World Environment Day observed:
- A. 5th June B. 5th July
C. 5th August D. 5th September

33. The name of Parliament of Bangladesh is:
- A. National Assembly
B. Shura
C. Cor-gress D. Jatiya Sangsad

34. Who was the last leader of USSR?
- A. Boris Yeltsin B. Gorbachev
C. L.I. Brezhnev D. Chernenko

35. The Chinese National Day is celebrated on:
- A. 8th March B. 1st October
C. 5th November D. 3rd November

36. In 2014 Hillary Clinton released her book called:
- A. Living History
B. It takes a village
C. Hard Choices
D. A Terrible Beauty

37. Al-Azhar University is situated in:
- A. Egypt B. Trukey
C. Iraq D. Jordan

38. Recognize the name of the organizer of WikiLeaks?
- A. Henry Kissinger
B. Julian Assange
C. Robert Gates
D. Albert White

39. The most elevated education rate among the SAARC nations is in
- A. India B. Sri Lanka
C. Pakistan D. Maldives

40. Who said vote-based system is "Administration of the general population, by the general population, for the general population"?
- A. George Washington
B. Abraham Lincoln
C. Johnson D. Henry Hudson

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41. Amman is the capital of
A. Jordan B. Yemen
C. Bahrain D. Qatar
42. The money of Turkey is:
A. Lira B. Markka
C. Peso D. Pound
43. 'Land of Mountains' is ?
A. Nepal B. Mongolia
C. Japan D. Indonesia
44. Second biggest religion of the world is
A. Islam B. Buddhism
C. Judaism D. Hinduism
45. 'Descending Street' is acclaimed for
A. Night Clubs
B. Official residence of British Prime Minister
C. Tailoring and Jewelry
D. Banking
46. The busiest airplane terminal of the world is situated in:
A. Cuba B. USA
C. Canada D. U.K
47. Which military honor is given by Britain?
A. Queen Cross B. Medal of Honor
C. Iron Cross D. Victoria Cross
48. The name for an investment in stock market is:
A. Portfolio B. Estimation
C. Asset D. Security
49. World Bank Headquarters is placed in:
A. New York B. England
C. Washington D. Manila
50. In WWII the first atomic bomb was dropped on?
A. Osaka B. Tokyo
C. Hiroshima D. Nagasaki
51. United Nations formally appeared on:
A. 4th October 1945
B. 14th October 1945
C. 24th October 1945
D. 30th October 1945
52. 'Cathay Pacific' is the carrier of
A. Italy B. Hong Kong
C. India D. France
53. The money of Syria is
A. Dollar B. Pound
C. Guilder D. Peso
54. Maslow's Needs Hierarchy" hypothesis identifies with
A. Motivation B. Leadership
C. Communication D. Upward mobility
55. "Naples" is the seaport of
A. United States B. Italy
C. Norway D. England
56. Which one of the following is the capital of Sweden
A. Stockholm B. Oslo
C. Tallinn D. Christiania
57. 'BSS' is the news office of
A. Bangladesh B. Belarus
C. Britain D. Brunei
58. Name of the parliament Norway is
A. Storting B. Congress
C. National Assembly
D. Senate
59. Kuril Islands are arranged between
A. China and India
B. Russia and Japan
C. India and Russia
D. US and Afghan
60. Durand Agreement was finished up between British India and Afghan Ameer
A. Abdur Rehman Khan
B. Abdul Khaliq
C. Sharif Khan
D. Khan Abdul Jabbar Khan
61. After Nile, which is the second longest waterway of the world?
A. Amazon B. Mississippi
C. Indus D. Kabul
62. What is the reason for dengue fever?
A. Plasmodium B. Virus
C. Bacteria D. Both A & B
63. First May is watched everywhere throughout the world as Labor Day to pay tribute to the working individuals of
A. Chicago B. Beijing
C. Japan D. Cairo

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64. Who said that "Man is by nature a political creature"?
- A. Winston Churchill
B. Karl Marx
C. Aristotle D. Francis Bacon

65. Water constitutes _____ of plasma in our blood.
- A. 95% B. 94%
C. 93% D. 92%

66. Abyssinia is the old name of which country?
- A. Spain B. Ethiopia
C. Poland D. None of these

Explanation: Country's current name Country's old name
Taiwan Formosa Sri Lanka Ceylon Iran
Persia Iraq Mesopotamia Zimbabwe Southern Rhodesia
Zambia Northern Rhodesia Thailand Siam
France Gaul Myanmar Burma

67. Baku seaport is situated on
- A. Black Sea B. Caspian Sea
C. Mediterranean Sea
D. Res Sea

68. Which of the followings is the biggest nation of South America?
- A. Argentina B. Brazil
C. Colombia D. Chile

69. The population of the world is expected to rise to _____ by 2025:
- A. 10 billion B. 8 billion
C. 9 billion D. 11 billion

Explanation: The world population will surge to 9.6 billion by 2050. source:usatoday.com

70. Which of the accompanying is the biggest wool delivering nation on the planet?
- A. Holland B. Australia
C. Sri Lanka D. India

71. Delusion is an example of
- A. Refraction of Light in a non-uniform medium
B. Reflection of Light
C. Explosion of Light
D. Polarization of Light

72. Which term best describes the nature of British Parliament?
- A. Bi-Cameral B. Tri-Cameral
C. Unicameral D. None of these

73. Planet nearest to the Earth is
- A. Mars B. Neptune
C. Venus D. Mercury

74. The expression "Butterfly Stroke" is related with
- A. Swimming B. Wrestling
C. Boxing D. Judo

75. A piece of land encompassed by water on three sides is known as
- A. Strait B. Peninsula
C. Island D. Delta

76. Which creature can't stand out its tongue?
- A. Tortoise B. Hungal
C. Crocodile D. None of these

77. The former name of "Oslo", the capital city of Norway was?
- A. Norwania B. Loro Sae
C. Christiania D. Atlantica

78. The term that best portrays the state of the earth
- A. Globe B. Sphere
C. Eclipse D. Geoid

79. In which year was the Second Summit of the OIC held?
- A. 1970 B. 1971
C. 1973 D. 1974

80. Which of the accompanying nations has the biggest region on the planet?
- A. Canada B. U.S
C. Russia D. China

81. Which of the accompanying main lands has the least populace development rate?
- A. Europe B. North America
C. Africa D. Asia

82. Horticulture is the:
- A. Cultivation of flowers and fruits
B. Growing of small plants
C. Cultivation of spices
D. Growing of bushes

83. "Facebook" was launched in?
- A. 1998 B. 2000
C. 2003 D. 2004

84. "Dasht-e-Lut" desert is situated in:
- A. China B. Libya
C. Iraq D. Iran

85. A nation which has no coastline is called:
- A. Balkan Country
B. Landlocked Country
C. Protectorate Country
D. Buffer State

86. Which of the accompanying mountains isolate Asia from Europe?
- A. Ural Mountains
B. Hindu Kush Mountains
C. Alps Mountains
D. Atlas Mountains

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87. Day and night changes due to:
 A. Sun's diminishing
 B. Earth's rotation around its axis
 C. None of these
 D. Earth's rotation accompanied with its revolution

88. The source of energy in stars is due to:
 A. Fission of heavy nuclei
 B. Fusion of light nuclei
 C. Fusion of heavy nuclei
 D. None of these

89. India tried its first atomic gadget on
 A. 15 May 1972 B. 18 May 1974
 C. 11 May 1998 D. 20 May 1999

90. Johann Gutenberg is known for his creation of:
 A. Printing Press
 B. Telescope
 C. Air pump
 D. Steam turbine

91. London is arranged on the bank of waterway:
 A. Delaware
 B. Nile River
 C. Thames
 D. None of these

92. The biggest ocean of the world is:
 A. Indian Ocean
 B. Arctic Ocean
 C. Pacific Ocean
 D. None of these

93. Which of the accompanying Sea isolates Asia from Africa?
 A. Arabian Sea
 B. Yellow Sea
 C. Red Sea
 D. None of these

94. HDI (Human Development Index) as a pointer of the prosperity of a nation, was proposed by
 A. Amartya Sen
 B. Javier Pere de Guellar
 C. Adam Smith
 D. Mahbub-ul-Haq

95. What is the job of the heart Pacemaker?
 A. It decreases the heart beat
 B. It regulates the heart beat
 C. It increases the heart beat
 D. It accelerates blood supply to the heart

96. The smallest nation in Central Asia is:
 A. Tajikistan
 B. Kazakhstan
 C. Uzbekistan
 D. Turkmenistan

97. The biggest number of airports is in?
 A. India
 B. UK
 C. China
 D. USA

98. "Easy Jet" is the carrier of:
 A. UK
 B. Malaysia
 C. Spain
 D. Turkey

99. The name United Nations was given by:
 A. Stalin
 B. F.D. Roosevelt
 C. Winston Churchill
 D. Austin Mills

100. Maximum number of ladies got Nobel Prize in the class of
 A. Peace
 B. Medicine
 C. Literature
 D. Physics

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Solved Practice Test-2

1. The fiber of an electric bulb is made of:
 A. Carbon
 B. Iron
 C. Tungsten
 D. None of these

2. The term associated with the downfall of share prices is:
 A. Bullish
 B. Crashing
 C. Slumberous
 D. Bearish

3. Fiber Optics innovation is being utilized as a part of:
 A. Telecommunication
 B. Electrical power control and distribution monitoring system
 C. Oil and gas pipelines control and monitoring system
 D. All of the above

4. "Diego Garcia" is a Naval Base of the United States in:

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

5. A condominium suite is:
 A. A state of chaos
 B. A state enjoying dominion status
 C. A state with a federal form of government
 D. A particular territory over which joint dominion is exercised by two or more external powers.

6. Which is the explanation for a vassal state
 A. One which is completely under the suzerainty of another state
 B. A protectorate
 C. A state which is a member of the commonwealth
 D. None of the above

7. The World's longest constantly representative nation is:
A. United States B. Great Britain
C. Greece D. France
8. Recognize the wrong phenomenon
A. Pancreas secretes insulin
B. Mammary glands secrete milk
C. Lacrimal glands secrete saliva
D. Liver secretes bile
9. The nearby planetary system comprises of:
A. Eight Planets B. Nine Planets
C. Ten Planets D. Eleven Planets
10. What is "Scotland Yard"?
A. Royal family's graveyard in England
B. British Criminal Investigation Department
C. A palace of British Queen in Scotland
D. A museum of natural history in U.K.
11. Applied originator behind IBM's Harvard Mark I PC is
A. Vannevor Bush
B. John Harrison
C. Charles Babbage
D. Howard Aiken
12. Which of the accompanying main lands has no desert?
A. Australia B. North America
C. South America
D. Europe
13. "Bay of Biscay" is located between:
A. France and Spain
B. Sweden and Finland
C. Italy and Greece
D. Estonia and Latvia
14. The World's littlest state by land area is:
A. Monaco B. San Marino
C. Vatican City D. Nauru
15. Well known oil painting "Mona Lisa" is the formation of:
A. Leonardo da Vinci
B. Pablo Picasso
C. Florence Nightingale
D. None of these
16. "Trans World Airways" was an aircraft of:
A. U.K B. France
C. USA D. Russia
17. The parliament of which of the accompanying nations is called 'Cortes'?
A. Canada B. Norway
C. Spain D. Germany
18. The foremost recognized international body was:
A. United Nations
B. Commonwealth Organization
C. League of Nations
D. None of these
19. Which of the accompanying nations initially presented the paper money on the planet?
A. US B. Greece
C. China D. France
20. _____ produces the largest amount of copper in the world
A. China B. Chile
C. Brazil D. Russia
21. "Lion" is the national seal of:
A. Sri Lanka B. Norway
C. Belgium D. All of these
22. What is "Patriotism"?
A. Political philosophy of State Control over all means of production
B. Injustice done to the poor segment of society
C. Extreme nationalism
D. Promotion of peace in the world
- Explanation:** Espionage means spying or spying for betrayal. - Communism is the concept that relates to Government ownership of all resources to create a class less society.
23. "Dosimeter" is a gadget used to gauge:
A. Ionizing radiation for safety purposes
B. The speed of wind or any other gas
C. Heat radiation
D. High temperatures
24. What do you comprehend by the sickness "Insomnia"?
A. Inability to sleep
B. Colour blindness
C. Depression D. None of these
25. A specialist authority in skin ailments is called:
A. Cardiologist B. Endocrinologist
C. Dermatologist
D. None of these
26. "Ornithology" is the investigation of
A. Birds B. Insects
C. Sea Animals D. Sea plants
27. The world's most crowded city is
A. Mexico City B. Beijing
C. New York D. Tokyo
28. The longest ruling ruler of the present world is

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- A. The King of Japan
- B. The King of Bhutan
- C. Queen Elizabeth II
- D. The King of Sweden

29. Choreography is?
- A. The study of universe
 - B. The study of secret writing
 - C. Techniques used in space traveling
 - D. The steps and movement in dances
30. "Order of the Rising sun" is the most noteworthy military honor of
- A. Japan
 - B. USA
 - C. Norway
 - D. UK
31. Which nation's monetary development rate is speediest currently?
- A. Argentina
 - B. China
 - C. India
 - D. Chile
32. "A Tale of two Cities" is a renowned novel of:
- A. Charles Dickens
 - B. Leo Tolstoy
 - C. D.H. Lawrence
 - D. None of these
33. The recently assigned Secretary General of Organization of Islamic Conference Youssef Ahmed Al Othaimeen has a place with:
- A. Saudi Arabia
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Qatar
 - D. UAE
34. Name the present Secretary of State of the United States of American
- A. Hillary Clinton
 - B. Leon Panetta
 - C. Antony Blinken
 - D. Mike Pompeo
35. "Taipei" is the capital of
- A. North Korea
 - B. South Korea
 - C. Cambodia
 - D. Taiwan
36. Eiffel Tower is situated in
- A. London
 - B. Paris
 - C. New York
 - D. Rome

Explanation: World Landmarks Location Sheikh Zaid Grand Mosque Abu Dhabi Taj Mahal Agra The Hanging Garden Babylon Statue of Zeus Olympia Stonehenge Wiltshire Christ the Redeemer Rio de Janerio CN tower Toronto Great Pyramid Giza Machu Picchu Peru Lighthouse of Alexandria

37. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was begun in
- A. 1979
 - B. 1980
 - C. 1981
 - D. 1961
38. The Headquarters of International Labor Organization (ILO) are situated in:
- A. New York
 - B. Rome
 - C. Paris
 - D. Geneva

39. The hypothesis of 'Clash of Civilization' was introduced by:
- A. Francis Fukuyama
 - B. Michael W. Doyle
 - C. Fouad Ajmi
 - D. Samuel P. Huntington

Explanation: Francis Fukuyama's famous work is, "The End of the World and Last Man". -Micheal article is, "Liberalism and World Politics. -Fouad Ajmi belongs to Lebanon. He was his famous book is "The Syrian Rebellion".

40. Which of the accompanying gases is principally causing a worldwide temperature aggravation?
- A. Nitrogen
 - B. Methane
 - C. Carbon dioxide
 - D. Hydrogen
41. "Anemia" is a
- A. Respiratory disease
 - B. Brain disease
 - C. Nervous disorder
 - D. Blood disease
42. The world's biggest natural gas reserves are in
- A. US
 - B. Russia
 - C. China
 - D. Brazil
43. "Petra" is the news organization of
- A. Poland
 - B. Syria
 - C. Jordan
 - D. Qatar

Explanation: News Agency Country PAP Poland SANA Syria Al Jazeera Qatar Saba Yemen Kiran India BSS Bangladesh ANP Netherlands INA Israel

44. Britain's intelligence service is called
- A. Mossad
 - B. KGB
 - C. BIA
 - D. MI6
45. In sequential request, which of the accompanying identities comes first?
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Socrates
 - D. Epicurus
46. Israel occupied Golan Heights' in 1967 from
- A. Egypt
 - B. Lebanon
 - C. Jordan
 - D. Syria
47. "Alexandria" is the seaport of
- A. Greece
 - B. Iraq
 - C. Syria
 - D. Egypt
48. The biggest among the following celestial bodies is.
- A. Galaxy
 - B. The Earth
 - C. The Sun
 - D. A Solar System

Explanation: Ranking of celestial body is as follow: Universe - Galaxy - Solar system

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49. The world's oldest national anthem is associated to
A. China B. Iran
C. Greece D. Netherland
50. Which of the accompanying International Organization has no central command?
A. GCC B. OAU
C. G-8 D. D-8
51. The world's biggest vertebrate is
A. Tiger B. Camel
C. Giraffe D. Whale
52. Freetown is the capital of:
A. Sierra Leone B. Senegal
C. Rwanda D. Uganda
53. Which one of the accompanying isn't the official dialect of the United Nations?
A. Spanish B. Arabic
C. German D. Russian
54. "Kwacha" is the cash unit of:
A. Zambia B. Peru
C. Cuba D. Chad
55. _____ was the world's first international airline that operated on 17 May, 1920
A. KLM (Netherlands)
B. Aeroflot (Russia)
C. Lufthansa (Germany)
D. Delta (USA)
56. Among the SAARC nations, the littlest by zone and populace is
A. Bhutan B. Nepal
C. Maldives D. Sri Lanka
57. After US, the biggest quantities of nuclear reactors are in
A. Russia B. Japan
C. UK D. France
58. May 31, is watched all through the world as:
A. Environment Day
B. Human Rights Day
C. Press Freedom Day
D. No Tobacco Day
- Explanation: Press Freedom Day-3 May -Human Rights Day- 10 December - Environment Day-5 June
59. Serena Williams is a renowned player of
A. Basket Ball B. Tennis
C. Athletics D. Badminton
60. Senkaku Island is debated between
A. China and Japan
B. China and South Korea
C. Japan and South Korea
D. Russia and Japan
61. The capital of Chile is
A. Santiago B. Tianjin
C. N'd Jamena D. Yaounde
62. Headquarters of World Health Organization is situated in
A. Geneva B. Vienna
C. Pairs D. None of these
63. Pisa Tower is situated in
A. Germany B. Italy
C. France D. Paris
- Explanation: Famous Towers Location CN Tower Toronto, Canada Galata Istanbul, Turkey Big Ben London, England Eiffel Tower Paris, France Canton tower Guangzhou, China Space Needle Seattle, USA Menara Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Milad Tower Tehran, Iran Sky Tower Auckland, New Zealand Skylon tower Ontario, Canada
64. Hezbollah of Lebanon was established in formally
A. 1978 B. 1980
C. 1985 D. 1987
65. The writer of the book 'A Brief History of Time' is
A. Carl Sagan B. John Schwarz
C. Micheal Green
D. Stephen Hawking
- Explanation: Cosmos is a famous book by Carl Sagan. - Audrey is a famous book by John Schwarz - I believe in Satans downfall is a famous book by Micheal Green.
66. Headquarters of Food and Agriculture Organization (built up in 1945) is situated in
A. Rome B. Geneva
C. Vienna D. None of these
- Explanation: Organization name Headquarter World Health Organization Geneva United Nation Organization New York Financial Action Task Force Paris World Trade Organization Geneva International Labour organization Geneva Shanghai Cooperation Organization Beijing Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Vienna Organization of Islamic Cooperation Jeddah International Telecommunication Union Geneva
67. Strait of Bosphorus interfaces
A. Black Sea and Red Sea
B. Black Sea and Baltic Sea
C. Black Sea and Sea of Marmara
D. None of these
68. Damascus is located on the bank of river
A. Rhine River B. Nile River
C. Barada River
D. None of these
- Explanation: Facts: - Bonn (Germany) is situated on the bank of River Rhine. - Cairo (Egypt) is situated on the bank of River Nile. - Baghdad (Iraq) is situated on

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the bank of River Tigris. - Budapest (Hungary) is situated on the bank of River Danube. - London (England) is situated on the bank of River Thames. - Agra (India) is situated on the bank of River Yamuna. - Lahore (Pakistan) is situated on the eastern bank of River Ravi. - Allahabad (India) is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati.

69. Paris is arranged on the bank of stream
A. Seine River B. Spree River
C. Rhine River D. None of these

Explanation: City Situated on the bank of River
Ankara Kizil Baghdad Tigris Cairo Nile Delhi
Yamuna Glasgow Clyde Hamburg Elbe Kiev
Dnieper Montreal St. Lawrence New York Hudson
Tokyo Arakava

70. Mt. Ararat is the most noteworthy pinnacle of
A. Britain B. North Korea
C. Turkey D. Chile

71. Dome of Rock is situated in
A. Jerusalem B. Iraq
C. Lebanon D. Jordan

Explanation: Dome of Rock is a shrine which was built by Ummayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan. It is a part of Al-Aqsa mosque. The rock on which shrine is built is sacred to both Muslims and Jews. - Crusaders captured the Dome of Rock in 1099 and used it as church until it was recaptured by Saladin in 1187. During this period the Dome of the Rock mosque was re-named Templum Domini and had a cross placed on top of the golden dome.

72. Abyssinia is the old name of :
A. Malaya B. Ethiopia
C. Rhodesia D. Ceylon

73. Who is credited of Taoism?
A. Lun Yu B. Tao-te-Cheng
C. Lao-tze D. Hung Fe

74. Bhutan is known as
A. Land of rivers B. Land of pagoda
C. Land of the flying fish
D. Land of thunderbolt

75. Which of the nations listed below is known as "Land of Thousand Islands"?
A. USA B. Ireland
C. Indonesia D. Russia

Explanation: Facts: -Japan is known as Land of Rising Sun. - Palestine is known as Land of Prophets. - Finland is known as Land of Thousand Lakes. - Bhutan is known as Land of Thunderbolt. - Canada is known as Land of Lilies. - Thailand is known as Land of White Elephants.

76. Which nation won the first Hockey World Cup?
A. Sri Lanka B. West Indies

- C. Australia D. Pakistan

77. 'AGI' is the news office of
A. India B. Germany
C. South Africa D. Italy

78. Which is the greatest organization of the PC programming on the planet?
A. Google B. Yahoo
C. Microsoft D. MSN

79. In provisional Census-2017, _____ is the total Population of Balochistan.
A. 11 million B. 10 million
C. 12.34 million D. None of these

80. The most abundant natural Iron Oxides are:
A. Magnetite and Pyrite
B. Magnetite and Bauxite
C. Hematite and Pyrite
D. Hematite and Magnetite
E. Hematite and Bauxite

The collection of memoirs 'Living History' has been created by
A. Margaret Atwood
B. Benazir Bhutto
C. Hillary Clinton
D. Monica Lewinsky

82. 'TAPI' _____ an understanding marked in 2010, identifies with:
A. Telecom B. Gas
C. Fertilizer D. Oil

83. 'Azerbaijan' is situated in:
A. Middle East B. Central Asia
C. Latin America
D. Western Europe

84. Headquarters of World Meteorological Organization is situated in
A. Geneva B. Paris
C. Vienna D. None of these

85. Taj Mahal is situated on the bank of stream
A. Jamna B. Ganges (Ganga)
C. Narbada D. Brahmaputra

86. Which is the longest mountain chain on the planet?
A. Himalayas B. Andes
C. Rockies D. Alps

87. The first fruitful campaign to the Mount Everest was made in
A. 1962 B. 1965
C. 1968 D. 1953

88. Mossad is the insight organization of
A. Iraq B. Iran
C. Israel D. India

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Explanation: Facts: - VAJA is the intelligence agency of Iran. - RAW is the intelligence agency of India. - Mukhabarat is the intelligence agency of Iraq.

89. Which day is seen as the World Day for Water?
 A. 15th March B. 20th March
 C. 18th March D. 22nd March

Explanation: Following are some important international days: - International Day of Education (24 January) - World Cancer Day (4 February) - International Mother Earth Day (22 April) - World Malayria Day (25 April) - World Refugee Day (20 June) - Nelson Mandela International Day (18 July)
 source: un.org

90. In which mountain range is Siachen found?
 A. Himalaya B. Karakorum
 C. Hindu Kush D. Sulaiman
91. Neil Alden Armstrong, an American was the primary man to set foot on the moon in the year
 A. 1969 B. 1965 -
 C. 1964 D. 1968
92. Name the first man to walk in space in 1965
 A. Yuri Gagarin
 B. Neil Armstrong
 C. Alexei Leonov
 D. Tereshkova
93. One nautical mile is equivalent to what number of kilometers?
 A. 1.614 B. 1.921
 C. 1.852 D. 1.756

Explanation: Facts: - Nautical mile is used for navigating purpose. - Gigaparsec is largest unit of measure for distance. - Nanometer is smallest unit

of measure for distance. - An Astronomical unit is equal to 150 million km. It is the average distance between earth and Sun. - Light Year is a unit of measure for distance, commonly used to measure distances in Astronomy. -

94. The pharaohs of Alexandria is situated in
 A. Germany B. Italy
 C. France D. Egypt
95. German assault on Poland was the prompt reason for
 A. World War I B. World War II
 C. Cold War D. None of these
96. Dublin is located on the bank of river
 A. Nile River B. Rhine River
 C. Liffey River D. None of these
97. Claustrophobia is a fear of
 A. Society B. Height
 C. Death D. Confined spaces
98. Faxian was a
 A. Chinese traveler
 B. Portuguese sailor
 C. Norwegian traveler
 D. Japanese navigator
99. Vitamins were found by
 A. Moseley B. Chadwick
 C. Frank Whittle
 D. Casimir Funk
100. Bio gas is the normal name of
 A. Natural gas B. Hydrogen gas
 C. Nitrogen gas D. Oxygen gas

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PAKISTAN AFFAIRS NOTES

🕌 Political and Constitutional History of Pakistan



Pre-Partition Timeline

- 1876 – On 25th December Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah born in Karachi.
- 1877 – On 9th November Allama Muhammad Iqbal born in Sialkot.
- 1881- The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881.
- 1885 – Indian National Congress was founded by retired Civil Servant Allan Octavian Hume. Its first session held in Bombay
- 1887 - In July 1887 Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah got enrolled in the Sindh Madressah ul Islam, and studied here till 1892.
- 1892 - The Indian Councils Act 1892 was an Act of British Parliament that introduced various amendments to the composition and function of legislative councils in British India. The act entailed provisions on the number of additional members to be represented in the central and provincial legislatures.
- 1893 - Quaid e Azam joined Lincoln's Inn in June 1893.
- 1893 - The Durand Line was established. It is a 2,640-kilometer (1,640-mile) long international border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Originally, it was established as the border between the British India and the Emirate of Afghanistan. It was done by Mortimer Durand, a British diplomat of the Indian Civil Service, and Abdur Rahman Khan, the Afghan Emir.
- 1901 - The Northwest Frontier Province was created. It was annexed to India by the British after the Second Sikh War (1848–49), and remained a part of Punjab until its creation.
- 1905 – Partition of Bengal into West and East Bengal. It happened during the reign of Lord Curzon. East Bengal comprised of Muslim majority while in West Bengal Hindus dominated.
- 1906 - Simla Deputation under the leadership of Sir Agha Khan III met Viceroy Minto on 1st October. The delegation had 35 members.
- 1906 - On 30th December All India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka. Nawab Khawaja Salimullah was its founder and Sir Agha Khan III was appointed as its first President.
- 1907 - The first annual session of the Muslim League was held in Karachi on 29 December 1907.
- 1907-1908 - In 1907, Allama Muhammad Iqbal moved to Germany to pursue his doctoral studies, and earned a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich in 1908.
- 1908 - Syed Ameer Ali established the London Muslim League.
- 1909 - Minto-Morley Reforms took place. These reforms brought an increase in Indian involvement in governance matters.
- 1911- King George V announced the repealing of the Partition of Bengal in December 1911, at his Coronation Durbar in Delhi.
- 1911 - Partition of Bengal was annulled by Lord Hardinge
- 1911 - Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar launched 'The Comrade', from Calcutta, on the 14th of January, 1911.
- 1913 - The All-India Muslim League adopted self-government for India as its goal.
- 1913 - Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in October of this year, after leaving Congress and after being convinced by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
- 1913 - Kanpur Mosque Tragedy took place.
- 1914–18 - World War-I was fought. In this war, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire (the Central Powers) fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan, and the United States (the Allied Powers).
- 1916 - Sir Mian Fazl-i-Hussain, a Congress politician, was elected to the Punjab Legislative Council in the seat reserved for the University of the Punjab.
- 1916 - An agreement known as Lucknow Pact was signed between Indian National Congress and All India Muslim League at the joint session of Lucknow. Congress agreed for separate electorates for Muslims in this Lucknow Pact.
- 1916 - Quaid E Azam was awarded the title of 'Hindu Muslim Unity' by Sarojni Naidu.
- 1919 – On April 13, Acting Brigadier General of British Indian Army Reginald Dyer ordered to open fire on a crowd of civilians. The incident is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre or

- Amritsar massacre. Almost 400 were killed including 41 children in this incident.
- 1919- Quaid e Azam resigned from the membership of imperial legislative Council on account of Rowlatt Act.
- 1919 - An act was passed by the British Parliament for constitutional reforms in India. This act was named as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
- 1919-24 - Khilafat Movement was started by Muslims of India to protect the authority of the Ottoman Empire. The leaders of this movement were Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Shaukat Ali, and Abul Kalam Azad.
- 1921 - The Moplah Rebellion (aka Moplah Riots of 1921), led by Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji, were riots by the community of Mappila Muslims from the Kerala area during the 19th and early 20th centuries, against the Hindu landlords in Malabar (located in North Kerala), and the British.
- 1926 - Allama Iqbal was elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly for three years.
- 1927 - Delhi-Muslim Proposals were proposed by the leaders of All India Muslim League to gulf the bridge between Congress and the Muslim League.
- 1927 - Simon Commission or Indian Statutory Commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon was appointed by the British Government in Nov 1927. It arrived in India in 1928. It had seven members.
- 1928 - Nehru Report was presented in the fourth session of the All Parties Conference.
- 1929 - In response to the Nehru Report, Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his proposal in the form of fourteen points in a meeting of the council of All India Muslim League on 28th March.
- 1930 - Simon Commission Report was presented consisting of two volumes.
- 1930 - A strong Punjabi group separated from the Congress and formed "Majlis-e-Ahrar-ul-Islam".
- 1930 - Allama Muhammad Iqbal delivered a speech during the 25th annual session of the All India Muslim League at Allahabad.
- 1930 - In March, the Civil Disobedience Movement started by Mahatma Gandhi through Dandi March or Salt March. 78 other members also accompanied him in this march.
- 1930 - First Round Table Conference held in London from Nov 12, 1930, to Jan 19, 1931.
- 1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. It was signed before the Second Round Table Conference.
- 1931 - Second Round Table Conference held in London from Sep 7, 1931, to Dec 1, 1931.
- 1931 - Kashmir Agitation Movement started on 13th July during the trial of Abdul Qadeer. 22 Kashmiris were killed in an attempt to deliver Adhan.
- 1932 - Communal Award made by British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on 16th August. This award granted the right of separate electorates to minorities of India.
- 1932- Third Round Table Conference held in London from Nov 17, 1932, to Dec 24, 1932.
- 1933 - Pakistan National Movement was founded by Chaudhary Rehmat Alli after the declaration of the name 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet "Now or Never".
- 1934 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah elected as the permanent president of the All-India Muslim League.
- 1935 - The government of India Act was enforced. It got royal assent on July 24. This was the lengthiest act, having 321 sections and 10 schedules.
- 1936 - Sindh was separated from Bombay Presidency on the 1st of April, 1936. This was done under Section 40(3) of Government of India Act, 1935.
- 1937 - Provincial Elections held in India under the Act of 1935. Indian National Congress won the majority by taking 707 seats out of 1585.
- 1937-39 - Congress ruled in 7 out of 11 provinces in India.
- 1937 - Strong anti-congress governments in Punjab and Bengal.
- 1937 - Jinnah-Sikandar Pact was signed. It was a big step towards the unity of Muslims.
- 1937 - Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar founded the All-India Muslim Students Federation (MSF).
- 1938 - Molvi A.K Fazl-ul-Haq of Bengal joined All India Muslim League.
- 1938 - Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur presented a report on cruelties of Congress Government in 7 provinces. This report was given the name Pirpur Report.
- 1939 - Sharif Report was presented by Mr. Sharif. It collected the facts and injustices of the government with Muslims of Bihar.
- 1939 - A.K Fazl-ul-Haq published a pamphlet with the title of "Muslim sufferings under the rule of Congress".
- 1939 - On Dec 22, Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' on the resignation of Congress from ministries.
- 1939-45 - World War II was fought between the Axis Powers (Germany, Japan, and Italy) and the Allies (France, US, Britain, the Soviet Union, and to a lesser extent China).
- 1940 - Khaksar Tragedy occurred in which 50 Khaksars were killed by the Police near Bhati Gate, Lahore.
- 1940 - Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd March. It was written and prepared by

Muhammad Zafarullah Khan and presented by A.K Fazi-ul-Haq. The resolution was seconded by Chaudhary Khaliqzaman from United Provinces, Sir Abdullah Haroon from Sindh, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from Punjab, Qazi Muhammad Essa from Baluchistan, and Sardar Aurangzeb Khan from NWFP.

- 1942 – Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhi during the session of Congress in Bombay.
- 1942 – Cripps Mission was sent by the British Government to get the cooperation of Indian people for WW-II. Sir Stafford Cripps led this mission.
- 1944 - Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Bombay. These talks were on the desire of Gandhi as he wrote a letter to M.A Jinnah.
- 1944 - The C. R. formula was a proposal by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari to solve the political deadlock between the Congress and the Muslim League on the topic of the independence of British India. It was discussed in the Gandhi Jinnah talks of 1944.
- 1945 – Lord Wavell discussed his suggestion with the British Government in London and formed a plan. This plan was made public on June 14.
- 1945 – Viceroy Lord Wavell called a meeting of the political leadership of India. This meeting was given the name of the Simla Conference.
- 1946 – The Cabinet Mission Plan arrived in India for forming a new constitution after meeting with Indian leaders. It had three members of the British Cabinet. Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, A.V Alexander. It was the last attempt for United India.
- 1946 – Direct Action Day was observed on the call of the Muslim League in Kolkata. Riots broke out between Muslims and Hindus after this day.
- 1946 – Provincial Elections held in British India. All India Muslim League won 429 seats of 494 Muslims.
- 1946 – Quit Kashmir Campaign announced by Sheikh Abdullah.
- 1946 - Direct Action Day was held on the 16th of August, 1946. It was a day of nationwide protest by the Muslim community of India, announced by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- 1947 – 3rd June Plan or Partition Plan was announced. Britain decided to divide India into two separate states.
- 1947 - The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan came to be, in July, with a total of 69 Members including one female Member.
- 1947 - On July 25th, Mountbatten addressed a special meeting of the Chamber of Princes in which he urged the Princes to use the Instrument of Accession and accede to either Pakistan or India. Maharaja Hari Singh, the

ruler of Jammu & Kashmir, joined India through this instrument.

- 1947 – Pakistan came into being on August 14.
- 1947- 562 princely states existed in India

Noteworthy Events / Movements predating the Partition

The Black Hole of Calcutta - June 20, 1756

It was a dungeon in Fort William, Calcutta. In it, the troops of the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud-Daulah, held British prisoners of war on the 20th of June, 1756. One of the prisoners, John Zephaniah Holwell, stated that after the fall of Fort William, the surviving British soldiers, Indian sepoys, and Indian civilians were imprisoned overnight in horrible conditions. They were so cramped that many died from suffocation and heat exhaustion. Around 123 of 146 prisoners of war imprisoned died there. Some modern historians believe that there were a total of 64 prisoners and that 43 of them died.

Doctrine of Lapse – 1848

The Doctrine of lapse was a formula created by Lord Dalhousie, the then governor-general of India, to address the questions of succession to Hindu Indian states. It was a corollary to the doctrine of paramountcy, by which Great Britain claimed the superintendence of the subordinate Indian states and so also the regulation of their succession.

Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam - 1884

It is an Islamic welfare organization. It was founded in 1884 in Lahore by Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din, who also became its first president. A scheme known as "Muthi Bhar Atta Scheme" was introduced for raising funds for and by the Anjuman.

Nadwatul-Ulema – 1893

It was formed in 1893 by scholars such as Lutfullah Aligarhi, Shah Muhammad Hussain Allahabadi, Ashraf Ali Thanwi etc. Syed Muhammad Ali became the first Nazim of the organization. Its purpose was to bring harmony and co-operation among various groups within the Muslim Millat, and to bring about moral, religious and educational reform and progress. The organization held its first convention in 1894 in Madarsa Faiz-e-Aam.

Simla Deputation – October 1, 1906

The meeting of the Indian Muslim leaders with the Governor General and Viceroy Lord Minto to discuss the problems of differences of Hindus and Muslims at constitutional level. Muslims sought permission for their representation in the government and demands were put forward for a separate electorate.

Swadeshi Movement - 1906

The Swadeshi Movement was part of the Indian independence movement, but it gained momentum after the Partition of Bengal and proved to be a very successful movement against British Raj. Mahatma

Gandhi started this movement and considered it paramount to swaraj which is self-rule. This movement was also regarded as the Vande Mataram in Andhra Pradesh. The government's reasons for partitioning Bengal were that it had a huge population but in reality, they could not contain the revolt that was picking up pace in Bengal and had to suppress and control it somehow. They gave the western part of Bengal to Hindus and eastern part to Muslims but this strategy to divide and rule backfired and resulted in the Swadeshi Movement. Indians also boycott English goods as part of this movement.

Minto-Morley Reforms (aka Indian Councils Act) - 1909

The reforms were carried out by liberal philosopher John Morley, the then Secretary of State for India, and Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India. For the first time, the demand for a separate electorate was accepted. It formally/officially granted Separate Electorate to the Muslims, which was a great achievement for them. Due to this, the Muslims could now have their own representative members at the Legislative Councils, to be elected by Muslims alone.

The Delhi Conspiracy case – 1912

It was an attempt in 1912 to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, on the occasion of transferring the capital of British India from Calcutta to New Delhi. The attempted assassination took place on 23 December 1912, when a homemade bomb was thrown into the Viceroy's howdah as the ceremonial procession was moving through Delhi. The Viceroy escaped with flesh wounds.

Silk Letter Movement (Reshmi Rumal Tehreek) – 1913 to 1920

The movement was started by Mehmood ul Hassan also known as Sheikh ul Hind who was an ulema from the Darul Uloom Deoband who started sending letters to other Deoband leaders around the world. It was a freedom movement – freedom from British colonialism – by the Deobandi leaders who united and formed an alliance. These leaders were spread out; from Turkey to Germany to Afghanistan to Iran, they were all exchanging letters, and these letters were written on silk cloth which is where the movement got its name.

Hindu Mahasabha - 1915

The Hindu Mahasabha is a political party in India. The organization was formed by Madan Mohan Malviya in 1915, the purpose of which is the protection of the rights of the Hindu community, after the formation of the All-India Muslim League in 1906 and the British India government's creation of separate Muslim electorate under the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - 1918

These were reforms introduced in British India with the purpose of gradually introducing self-governing institutions. The reforms were outlined in the

Montagu-Chelmsford Report prepared in 1918 and formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1919. They were brought into action in 1921. The main features of these reforms were as follows:

- The Imperial Legislative Council was now to consist of two houses- the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.
- The provinces were to follow the Dual Government System or Dyarchy.

Rowlatt Act & Satyagraha - 1919

The controversial Rowlatt Act was passed by the British government in February 1919. The act effectively gave powers to the police to arrest any person without any reason. The aim was to curb the growing nationalist sentiment in the country. As a reaction to this unjust act, Gandhi called upon the people to do 'Satyagraha'.

Satyagraha (Concept & Jinnah's Opinion)

This concept was introduced into Congress by Mahatma Gandhi and the followers of this theory/ideology are called Satyagrahis. This theory influenced the likes of Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King in their struggle against social injustice and during the Civil Rights Movements.

Mohammad Ali Jinnah resigned from Congress in 1920 because it had started following the ideology of "Satyagraha" which is basically the resistance by civilians but is non-violent. However, Jinnah deemed it to be something that would create political anarchy and he wasn't in favour of it.

Khilafat Movement – 1919 to 1924

The pan-Islamist political protest started by Muslims residing in British India to restore the caliphate in the former Ottoman Empire. They were considered the leaders of the Sunni Muslims. The leaders of this movement were Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, and Hakim Ajmal Khan.

The Noncooperation Movement – 1920-1922

It was a movement organized by Mahatma Gandhi during 1920-1922. The purpose of the movement was to induce the British to grant self-governance (swaraj) to India. It was one of Gandhi's first organized acts of large-scale civil disobedience (satyagraha). The movement came about as a result of the Amritsar massacre of April 1919, when British troops killed several hundred Indians. The situation was further worsened when the British failed to take any adequate action against Gen. Reginald Edward Harry Dyer, who had commanded the troops involved in the massacre. Gandhi strengthened the movement by supporting (on nonviolent terms) the contemporaneous Muslim campaign against the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire after WWI. The movement was called off by Gandhi after the Chauri Chaura incident in February of 1922, when an angry mob murdered police officers in the village of Chauri Chaura.

Delhi Proposal - 1927

The Delhi Proposal was an agreement between the Muslim League and Congress. The two parties could not reach a proper common ground with regards to the subject of separate electorate. Due to this, after hefty discussions, it was unanimously concluded that the League accept a settlement with Congress based on certain proposals. This concluded agreement came to be known as Delhi Proposals. The League declared that provided the following demands are accepted, they would withdraw their demand for separate electorates:

- Sindh should be separated from Bombay and should be constituted into an independent province.
- Reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in any other province of India.
- Reservation of seats according to the population for different communities in the Punjab and Bengal.
- Muslims should be given 1/3rd representation in the Central Legislature.

Nehru Report – August 10, 1928

Prepared by a committee appointed by Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru of the All Parties Conference, it proposed a joint electorate but with reservation of seats for minorities in the parliament. Moreover, it demanded a dominion status for India.

Fourteen Points of Jinnah – 1928

Mohammad Ali Jinnah consolidated the Muslim verdict in the form of fourteen items which later came to be known as his fourteen points.

Majlis-e-Ahrar-ul-Islam - 1929

It was an Indian nationalist Muslim political party, with an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal outlook. It strove for Indian independence from British rule. The party eventually faded, but left an impact on major cities of Punjab like Amritsar, Lahore, Sialkot, Multan, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur.

Allahabad Address – December 29, 1930

In his Allahabad Address, Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave the idea of a separate Muslim state for the Muslims of India. He made it clear that Muslims could not co-exist with Hindus in a place where they weren't recognized as equals. The Two-Nation Theory originated from this address of Allama Iqbal. It was delivered at the 25th session of the All India Muslim League on 29th December 1930.

Round Table Conferences – 1930 to 1932

Peace conferences with a focus on constitutional matters of India, organized by Indian political leaders and the British government.

Agenda: The purpose of these conferences was to establish peace in India. After Simon Commission

and the contents, it contained regarding separate electorate and separation of Hindus and Muslims, the British started working towards some constitutional reforms but could not succeed since the Hindus were striving for Swaraj (self-rule) and Muslims wanted a separate homeland as well. Gandhi had started his civil disobedience movement and most Hindus and people from Congress were jailed. It was also discussed that India be turned into a dominion, but those efforts were in vain as well.

Key Participants: Bahadur Sapru, B. R. Ambedkar, K. T. Paul, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Sir Tej, Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mirabehn, and Ramsay MacDonald (PM of Britain).

Quick fact: The only Muslim women who attended the round table conference was Begum Jahaanara Shah Nawaz

1st Round Table Conference

November 1930 to January 1931

The conference ended in the British agreeing to provide safeguards to minorities and also consider making India a federal state.

2nd Round Table Conference

September 1931 to December 1931

The second conference more or less worked on the issues brought up in the first one, but Gandhi opposed treating The Untouchables or Muslims as a minority, but this claim was rejected. Jinnah did not participate in this conference due to the politics of India. Moreover, after the conference ended, Gandhi went back to India to reinstate his Civil Disobedience Movement and as a result was arrested.

3rd Round Table Conference

November 1932 to December 1932

This conference was only attended by 46 individuals. Congress and the Labor Party were absent. It was a short conference and it ended in the proposal of these conferences becoming part of the Government of India Act 1935.

Khaksar Movement - 1931

Date of inception: 1931

Place of inception: Lahore

Founder: Allama Inayat-Ullah Mashrafi

The aim of this movement was to free India from the British rule and put in place a Hindu-Muslim government.

Women voting in Subcontinent - 1935

A report was prepared from the three Round Table Conferences, with very limited input from women. The report was sent to the Joint Committee of the British Parliament recommending lowering the voting age to 21, but retaining property and literacy restrictions, as well as basing women's eligibility on

their marital status. It also provided special quotas for women and ethnic groups in provincial legislatures. These provisions were incorporated into the Government of India Act 1935. Though it extended electoral eligibility, the Act still allowed only 2.5% of the women in India to vote.

The August Offer - 1940

In this offer, Viceroy Linlithgow promised the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution. In return, it was hoped that all parties and communities in India would cooperate in Britain's efforts in World War II. It was rejected by the Congress as it basically assured that no constitutional scheme was acceptable to the government without the agreement of minorities such as the Muslim League. The Muslim League accepted the offer.

Cabinet Mission - 1946

The Cabinet Mission arrived in India to discuss the transfer of power from the British to the local Indian leadership with the different parties that existed in India at the time. The parties (Congress and Muslim League) were given a chance to come towards mutual agreement on their demands (this included the Second Simla Conference from 5-12 May). However, when an agreement could not be reached by the parties, the Mission forwarded their own proposals in the form of a Statement on the 16th of May, 1946.

The 3rd June 1947 Plan (aka the Indian Independence Act)

It included the following principles:

- British India was to be partitioned into two dominions – India and Pakistan.
- The constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly would not be applicable to the

Muslim-majority areas (which were to become Pakistan). The question of a separate constituent assembly for the Muslim-majority areas would be decided by these provinces.

- The legislative assemblies of Bengal and Punjab met and voted for the partition. It was decided to partition these two provinces along religious lines.
- The legislative assembly of Sindh would decide whether to join the Indian constituent assembly or not. It decided to go to Pakistan.
- A referendum was to be held on NWFP (North-Western Frontier Province) to decide which dominion to join. NWFP decided to join Pakistan.
- The date for the transfer of power was August 15, 1947.
- The Boundary Commission was established, under the leadership/chairmanship of Sir Cyril Radcliffe. It was appointed by Lord Mountbatten, the final viceroy of British India, and consisted of four members from the Indian National Congress and four from the Muslim League. Its purpose was to fix the international boundaries between the two countries, and to demarcate Bengal and Punjab into the two countries.
- The princely states were given the choice to either remain independent or accede to India or Pakistan. The British suzerainty over these kingdoms was ended.
- The title 'Emperor of India', was no longer to be used by the British Monarch.
- The British Parliament could not enact any law in the territories of the new dominions after their creation.
- The Governor-General was made a constitutional head, and until a new constitution came into existence, the Governor-General would assent any law passed by the constituent assemblies of the two dominions in His Majesty's name.

Life of Allama Iqbal

Titles

- National Poet of Pakistan
- Muffakir-e-Pakistan (The Thinker of Pakistan)
- Shayar-e-Mashriq (The Poet of the East)
- Hakeem-ul-Ummat (The Sage of Ummah)

Biographical Facts

- Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born on the 9th of November, 1877, in Sialkot, British India.
- He was born into a deeply religious Kashmiri family, and was the eldest of five siblings.

- His father, Shaikh Nur Muhammad, was a successful tailor.
- Following the custom of the time, he was married, at the age of fifteen, to Karim Bibi who was the daughter of a famous physician. Allama Iqbal and Karim Bibi had two children together. Their eldest was a daughter, Miraj Begum, born in 1895. And their younger child was a son, Aftab, born in 1899. They had another son but he died soon after birth. The couple divorced in 1916, but Iqbal continued to provide financial support to her and the children for the rest of his life.

فرینڈز نوٹو سٹیٹ اینڈ کمپیوٹر سنٹر
مین ملر کیت ناڈل ناڈن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
Mob. 0316-6486064

- He passed away on the 21st of April, 1938, in Lahore.

Education

- His initial education in the subjects of language, writing, poetry, history, and religion was done by tutors. Syed Mir Hassan, a tutor of his, recognized his potential very early on. Allama Iqbal would study under Mir Hassan again (formally this time) at the Scotch Mission College in Sialkot.
- Iqbal graduated as gold medalist with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Government College Lahore, in subjects of philosophy, English literature, and Arabic.
- During his studies for his M.A. degree at Government College, he came under the tutelage of Sir Thomas Arnold, who was a notable scholar of Philosophy and Islamic studies. Sir Thomas Arnold introduced Iqbal to Western culture and ideas and instructed him on the ideas and philosophies of the West and the East.
- Iqbal travelled to Europe, at the behest of Sir Thomas Arnold, to pursue further education.
- In 1907, Allama Iqbal completed his B.A. degree from Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He qualified as a barrister from the Lincoln's Inn, in 1908.
- Iqbal travelled to Germany in 1907, to pursue a PhD. from the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität at Munich. His supervisor was Friedrich Hommel, and the topic of his PhD thesis was "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia."

Literary Career and Focus of Authorship

- After returning from Europe, Iqbal became an Assistant Professor at the Government College in Lahore. He continued his professorship for a year and then practiced law from then onwards.
- He wrote many of his books focusing on spirituality and religion while his legal career was ongoing.
- His work centered on the spiritual development of the individual and society as a whole, with influences from both Western as well as Eastern Ideals, while primarily being grounded in Islam.

Major influences on Iqbal's Literary Work

- Maulana Rumi was the most influential personality of Iqbal's life. He considered Rumi to be his guide, and he appears in the same capacity in many of his poems.

- Other influences on Allama Iqbal include Goethe, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Henri Bergson.

Political & Social Career

- Iqbal's first exposure to politics came while he was in England during his studies, in 1908.
- Iqbal was elected to the executive committee of the British chapter of the All India Muslim League (AIML).
- Iqbal drafted the constitution of the AIML, along with Syed Ameer Ali and Syed Hassan Bilgrami.
- Iqbal was a supporter of Indian involvement in WW1 as well as the Khilafat Movement.
- He was a critic of the Indian National Congress.
- In 1919, Iqbal became the General Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, which was a collection of Muslim politicians, intellectuals, writers, and poets.
- Although a lifelong supporter of the AIML, Iqbal, in 1920, was disappointed at the state of the League when it was divided into factions – Sir Muhammad Shafi's pro-British group, and the Jinnah led group.
- Regardless of the above mentioned disillusionment with the League, Iqbal's support for Jinnah remained firm throughout his political career. He played a vital role in convincing Jinnah to come out of his self-imposed exile from London and return to India to take charge of the Muslim League.
- In 1926, Iqbal contested for a seat in the Punjab Legislative Assembly of Lahore, and won by a wide margin of 3,177 votes.
- In 1930, Allama Iqbal was elected the President of the All India Muslim League.
- During his Presidential Address at the annual meeting of the AIML, held in Allahabad on the 29th of December, 1930, Iqbal delivered the famous 'Allahabad Address'. In it, Iqbal highlighted his vision of a Muslim homeland. He said
- "I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India."

Death & Legacy

- Iqbal's health started to deteriorate from 1933, ever since his return from a trip to Spair and Afghanistan.
- He ceased his law practice in 1934.

- He spent the last three years of life in residence in Lahore called Javed Manzil (which is now a museum).
- He passed away in his Lahore residence on the 21st of April, 1938.
- Iqbal's tomb is located in the space between the entrance of the Badshahi Mosque and the Lahore Fort.
- Iqbal's contribution as the ideological forefather to the vision and conception of

Pakistan – a homeland for the Muslims of the Subcontinent, will always be remembered. His poetry and prose emphasizing the development and elevation of the Self, and striving to revive the past glory of the Muslims, are still considered as guiding sources for many intellectuals in the Muslim world, especially in Pakistan.

فریڈ زونو سٹیٹ اینڈ کمپیوٹر سنٹر
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Mob. 0316-6486064.

Life of Quaid- e- Azam

Quaid-e-Azam attended the Sindh-Madrassa-tul-Islam and the Christian Missionary Society High School in Karachi.

- His father's name was Jinnahbhai Poonja, who was a merchant.
- His mother's name was Mithibai.
- He had six other siblings and was the eldest. From them, only his sister Fatima Jinnah is well known, who played a prominent role in Pakistan's struggle and history.
- He was married twice. His first wife was his distant cousin, Emibai Jinnah. They got married before Quaid left for his studies in England.

She passed away while Quaid was away for his studies as a lawyer.

- Quaid remarried in 1918 a woman by the name of Rattanbai Petit (later Rattanbai Jinnah). She was born into an affluent Parsi family in Bombay, to Dinshaw Petit. She passed away in 1929.
- In 1919, Quaid and Rattanbai had a daughter, Dina Jinnah (later Dina Wadia). She was the only child Quaid ever had. Dina married a Parsi businessman by the name of Neville Wadia. Her descendants are part of the Wadia family in India.
- Other events of Quaid – Azam's life have been covered in movement of Pakistan.

POST-PARTITION TIMELINE

August 1947 – Leader of All India Muslim League Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, sworn in as the first governor-general of Pakistan on the 15th of August, after British India is divided into two independent states. Mian Abdul Rashid (later the first Chief Justice of Pakistan), as the most senior Muslim judge in British India, administered the oath of office to him. Liaquat Ali Khan became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

August 1947 – On August 22, 1947 Governor of NWFP, George Cunningham under the directions of the Government of Pakistan, dismissed the NWFP Congress Ministry. A Muslim League ministry headed by Abdul Qayyum Khan was appointed on 23 August.

October 1947 - On the 5th of October 1947, the Nawab of Bahawalpur signed an agreement with Pakistan based on which Bahawalpur State acceded to Pakistan. The accession was accepted on 9 October, making Bahawalpur the first state to accede to Pakistan.

October 1947 - The Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir was established on 24th October, 1947. It came about as a result of a rebellion against India by the Muslims of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

December 1947 - The Pakistan Red Crescent was founded in Pakistan on December 20, 1947 by an

Order called "The Pakistan Red Cross Order" issued by Quaid-e-Azam.

April 1948 - On April 1, 1948, East Punjab in India discontinued the flow of canal waters to West Punjab, threatening the loss of crops.

May 1948 - The Inter-Dominion Accord was signed on May 4, 1948, which required India to provide water to Pakistan in return for annual payments.

September 1948 - Operation Polo was carried out by India in September 1948, against the State of Hyderabad. It was a military operation in which the Indian Armed Forces invaded the Nizam-ruled princely state, annexing it into the Indian Union. The State was ruled by the Nizam, Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII, at the time.

Objective's Resolution – March 12, 1949

The resolution signified that the Constitution of Pakistan in the future will not be modeled on European patterns as had happened in the past. It will be based on the democratic faith and ideology of Islam.

1949 - The first constituent assembly passed the Public and Representative Office (Disqualification) Act (PRODA), in 1949. The act provided for trial of public office holders and disqualification from holding public office for up to 15 years.

July 1949 - 'The Karachi Agreement' was signed on 27 July 1949. The agreement was formally named the 'Agreement between Military Representatives of India and Pakistan Regarding the Establishment of a Cease-Fire Line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir'. It was formulated under the supervision of the Truce Subcommittee of the UNCIP.

April, 1950 - The Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed on the 8th of April because of increasing hostilities between Pakistan and India right after independence. The pact's aim was to promote peace and take care of the rights of minorities in both countries. This pact did help in reducing tensions in both countries but it didn't last long due to the Kashmir issue that ensued shortly after.

1950 - Pakistan became the third non-communist country, and the first Muslim country to formally recognize the People's Republic of China.

October 1951 - Liaquat Ali Khan, who drafted the Objectives Resolution assassinated in Rawalpindi.

1951-1954 - Several prime ministers sacked over drafting the constitution and defining the role of various institutions for governance.

October 1953 - The Bogra Formula was proposed by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra on 7 October 1953 before the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. The Bogra Formula's purpose was to permanently abolish the post of Governor-General and to replace it with an elected figurehead presidency.

October 1954 - The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on October 24, 1954, by Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad.

May 1954 - In May 1954, Pakistan signed the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement with the United States. In the same year it also became a member of SEATO along with the United States, Britain, France, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

November 1954 - The One Unit Scheme was initiated by the then-Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra on 22 November 1954. The scheme merged the four provinces of West Pakistan into a single province. The Prime Minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali implemented the framework of the One Unit program on 14 October 1955 after Pakistan National Assembly passed a bill merging all of West Pakistan into a single province on 30 September 1955. The province of West Pakistan (and the One Unit scheme) was dissolved on 1 July 1970 by President General Yahya Khan.

February 1955 - On 1 February 1955, PIA flew its first international service, between Karachi and London via Cairo.

February 1956 - The Constituent Assembly adopted the 1956 Constitution on 29 February 1956.

March 1956 - Military strongman, Iskander Mirza, is sworn in as the first president and approves Pakistan's first constitution.

September 1958 - Pakistan purchased Gwadar from Oman for a total sum of US\$3 million on 8th of

September, 1958, after about four years of negotiations. Gwadar officially became part of Pakistan on 8th of December 1958.

October 1958 - Iskander Mirza declared martial law. He has the shortest tenure as the governor general. **1958** - Malik Feroz Khan Noon secured the Gawader from Oman.

October 1958 - General Ayub Khan dismissed Iskander Mirza in the first successful coup of the Country.

February 1960 - In February, the name of Islamabad was decided by the Presidential Cabinet of Pakistan.

July 1960 - President Ayub Khan laid the foundation stone for the Quaid-i-Azam Mausoleum on July 31, 1960.

1961 - The Government of Pakistan decided to adopt the decimal system for its coinage. The rupee was divided into hundred paises. New coins of one paisa, five paisa, & ten paisa were minted with the same devices and style.

1963 Sino-Pakistan Agreement- (also known as the Sino-Pakistan Frontier Agreement and Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement) is a 1963 document between the governments of Pakistan and China establishing the border between those countries. It was settled by the diplomatic efforts of Z.A Bhutto.

November 1964 - On 26 November 1964, after an introduction by Syed Wajid Ali, the first-ever news broadcast of Pakistan's history was aired. It was a black and white transmission by PTV.

January 1965 - Ayub Khan defeated Fatima Jinnah, sister of Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and re-elected as president.

1966 - The Government of Pakistan awarded Hilal-i-Istiqal to three cities, namely; Lahore, Sargodha and Sialkot. They were awarded as such for their courageous resistance against enemies during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. Owing to this, on every Defence Day (6 September), the flag is hoisted in these cities in recognition of the bravery of the people of these cities.

January 1966 - The Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 January 1966. It was a peace agreement between the two countries that resolved the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. The Soviets, represented by Premier Aleksey Kosygin, moderated between the then Indian PM Lal Bahadur Shastri and the then Pakistani President Muhammad Ayub Khan.

1966 - The six-point movement was initiated in East Pakistan, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the purpose of which was greater autonomy for East Pakistan. The six demand of the movements were designed to put an end to the perceived exploitation of East Pakistan by the West Pakistani rulers.

August 1967 - Islamabad replaced Karachi and officially became the capital of Pakistan exactly 20 years after the country's independence, on the 14th of August 1967.

1968 - The Agartala Conspiracy Case was a sedition case by the government of Pakistan against the

Awami League, specifically against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the then leader of the Awami League and East Pakistan, and 34 other persons.

March 1969 – Ayub Khan handed over the powers to Army Chief General Yahya Khan. Yahya imposed martial law for the second time and dissolved all assemblies after protests led by politician Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

October 1969 - Swat officially became a part of Pakistan on 14 October 1969.

July 1970: Balochistan was given the status of province in Pakistan

December 1970 - First general elections held with the victory of Mujeeb-ur-Rehman (AL) in East Pakistan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (PPP) in West Pakistan.

March 1971 – Tensions raised between East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was arrested on the orders of Yahya Khan.

December 1971 – Bangladesh separated because of the war of 1971. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was elected as president.

January 1972- Pakistan left the Commonwealth.

April 1972 - Zulfikar Ali Bhutto convened the National Assembly on 14 April, repealed the martial law on 21 April and instructed the legislators with writing a new constitution for Pakistan.

July 1972 - The Simla Agreement was signed between Pakistan and India on the 2nd of July 1972 in India. It followed from the 1971 War. The purpose of the agreement was to "put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations". Based on the agreement, the Line of Control (LOC) came into existence, which was previously called the "ceasefire line."

August 1972 - Bangladesh released Pakistani POWs of the 1971 War on August 2, 1972.

July 1973 - Pakistan Steel Mills was established on July 2, 1973.

August 1973 - New constitution came into effect. It gave the power of decision making to the prime minister and rendering the president as a figurehead. Bhutto became the prime minister and Fazal Ellahi the president.

1973 - The National Registration Authority was established in 1973. The first national identity card was issued to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, by this authority.

February 1974 - Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in February of 1974.

1974 - Hunza officially became a part of Pakistan in 1974.

March 1977 - General elections saw a victory for Bhutto's PPP amidst the rigging allegations.

July 1977 - Bhutto deposed by the then army chief General Zia ul Haq and arrested on charges of authorizing a murder of a political opponent. Zia declared martial law in the country.

April 1979 - Bhutto was hanged in Rawalpindi after a controversial trial on charges of corruption and extrajudicial killings.

1982 - Under Zia-ul-Haq's Zakat & Ushr Ordinance, Ushr collection began from Rabi crops of 1982-83.

1985 – General Zia-ul-Haq lifted the martial law imposed in Pakistan on July 1977.

February 1985 - General elections are held on a non-party basis. Zia becomes the president as Muhammad Khan Junejo is appointed as the prime minister. The new national assembly ratified Zia's actions over the last eight years.

1988 - The foundation stone for the Faisal Mosque, designed by the Turkish Architect Vedat Dalokay, was laid by King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz in 1976, and the project was started in 1978. The Mosque was finally completed in 1986, and the first prayers were offered in 1988.

August 1988 - Zia died, along with 31 others, including the US ambassador, in a plane crash.

November 1988 - Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, won elections. She became the first female prime minister of the country.

May 1990 - The Nishan-e-Pakistan, the highest civil award and decoration of Pakistan, was awarded on 19 May 1990 to Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister of India.

August 1990 - President Ghulam Ishaq Khan sacked Benazir's government on charges of corruption.

October 1990 - Nawaz Sharif became prime minister after the Islami Jamhoori Ittihad (IJI) a coalition of religious parties and the Pakistan Muslim League won the elections.

April 1993 - Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Sharif's government on charges of corruption.

July 1993 - Ghulam Ishaq Khan resigned.

October 1993 - Benazir elected as the prime minister for the second time.

November 1993 - Farooq Leghari elected as the president of Pakistan.

January 1994 - On January 25, Benazir Bhutto inaugurated Pakistan's first women police station in the capital, Islamabad.

November 1996 – Farooq Leghari dismissed Benazir's government on corruption charges.

February 1997 – Nawaz Sharif became prime minister for the second time after his party PML-N won general elections.

May 1998 - At 15:15 hrs. PST on the 28th of May 1998, five simultaneous underground nuclear tests were conducted by Pakistan at Ras Koh Hills in the Chagai District of Balochistan Province. The tests were code named 'Chagai-I', and it was Pakistan's first public test of nuclear weapons.

May 1999- Kargil war started.

October 1999 - Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf staged a coup to topple the civilian government of Nawaz Sharif.

March 2000 - National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) was established on 10 March 2000.

May 2000 - Supreme Court justices who took their oath under a Provisional Constitutional Order validated the military coup in the country.

June 2001 - General Musharraf became president while holding the post of chief of army staff.

July 2001 - On July 14 (till July 16), The Agra Summit took place, which was a two-day summit meeting between the Indian PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee and General Pervez Musharraf, the then President of Pakistan. The aim of the summit was resolving long-standing issues between the two countries.

April 2002 - Musharraf held a referendum as the president. He won the majority.

October 2002 - General elections held under Musharraf's military government. Pakistan Muslim League-Q won most seats. Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali was sworn in as prime minister.

March 2004 - In March, the US formally declared Pakistan as one of its most important allies outside NATO.

August 2004 - Shaukat Aziz replaced Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali as the prime minister.

October 2007 - Karsaz Bomb blast at PPP's reception rally for Benazir as she returned to country for elections after a reconciliation deal with Musharraf following an eight-year exile.

December 2007 - Benazir assassinated in a gun and bomb attack after addressing a campaign rally at Liaquat Bagh in Rawalpindi.

February 2008 - Yousuf Raza Gilani elected as prime minister as the PPP won general elections.

September 2008 - Asif Ali Zardari, the widower of Benazir Bhutto elected as the president.

April 2010 - Zardari handed over the power to dissolve assemblies to the prime minister through the eighteenth amendment.

June 2012 - Supreme Court of Pakistan disqualified PM Gilani from his post after finding him in contempt of court.

June 2012 - Raja Parvez Ashraf of the PPP sworn in as prime minister.

2013-2015 - The key agreement for the projects to be listed under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was signed in 2013, and term sheets for them were signed during President Xi Jinping's visit to Pakistan in 2015.

May 2013 - General elections held in Pakistan,

June 2013 - Nawaz Sharif became prime minister for the third term after his party PML-N won the polls by 2/3rd majority.

December 2014 - Peshawar school massacre took place on 16th of December, 2014. It was a major terrorist attack in which several armed assailants attacked the Army Public School (APS) Peshawar. The attack ended up killing 150 people, of whom at least 134 were students.

January 2015 - The National Action Plan is a 20-point action plan established in January 2015 to crack down on terrorism in the then-FATA region of Khyber Pakhtunkwa. It was formulated after the Peshawar APS massacre.

December 2016 - The 'Pakistan Gate' was inaugurated on 21st December, near the Pak-Iran border at Taftan.

July 2017 - Nawaz Sharif resigned from office after Supreme Court disqualified him over a corruption case related to ownership of luxury flats in London.

August 2017 - PML-N's Shahid Khaqan Abbasi became prime minister of Pakistan.

July 2018 - Nawaz Sharif and his daughter Maryam Nawaz arrested after their return to Lahore from London.

July 2018 - Election held in Pakistan.

August 2018 - Former captain of Pakistani cricket, team Imran Khan became the 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan with the motto of change.

April 2022 - Imran Khan had to resign due to success of Motion of No Confidence against him.

Mian Shehbaz shareef took the charge as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

فرینڈز ٹوٹو سٹیٹ ایئر لکچریشن
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
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POLITICS & DIPLOMACY

فریڈ زفونو سٹیٹ ایڈیٹر چیئر پرسن
مین آفیس ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
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Political/Governmental Setup Pakistan

Seat Distribution in Senate

Note: the minimum age of a senator under the 1973 constitution is 30 years.

Provinces/Territories	General	Technocrats / Ulama	Women	Non-Muslims	Total
Punjab	14	4	4	1	23
Sindh	14	4	4	1	23
Balochistan	14	4	4	1	23
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14	4	4	1	23
Federal Capital	2	1	1	-	4
AT	8	-	-	-	8
TOTAL	66	17	17	4	104

After FATA's merger in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Senate's seats were reduced to 96. After current tenure in 2024, there will be no separate seats for FATA.

Seat Distribution in Parliament

Province/Territory	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	FATA	Federal Capital	Total
Assembly	14	35	14	12	2	77
Senate	8	8	3	0	0	19
Total	22	43	17	12	2	96

After the dissolution of the current National Assembly, seats distribution will be according to Article 51 (1) and 3 (a) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan owing to FATA merger.

Number of seats in the provincial assemblies of Pakistan:

- Sindh: 168
- Punjab: 371
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 124

- Balochistan: 65

Composition of Pakistan's Parliament

According to the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, Pakistan Parliament is bicameral. According to Article 50 of the Constitution, the Parliament of Pakistan comprises a President and two Houses known as National Assembly (lower house) and Senate (upper house).

Miscellaneous

The Parliamentary Special Committee on Kashmir is a committee formed with the aim of raising the Kashmir issue at national and international levels. It strives to unify all political elements within Pakistan and bring them on the same page regarding the pursuit of the Kashmir cause. It is mainly composed of senior MNAs and Senators.

The Council of Common Interests (CCI) is a constitutional body in the Government of Pakistan. It is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The CCI resolves the disputes of power sharing between the federation and provinces. Membership of the Council of Common Interests consists of following:

- The Prime Minister of Pakistan (Chairman of the Council)
- All four Provincial Chief Ministers
- Three members to be nominated by Prime Minister (Usually Cabinet members)

Kashmir and Article 370 Issue:

Article 370 of the Constitution of India allowed the state of occupied Kashmir to operate with autonomy – such as having its own constitution, its own laws, a separate flag etc. It allowed the state to bar Indians from outside of Kashmir to purchase property within the region. Owing to these reasons, the article held special significance for the people of Kashmir.

- The state of occupied Kashmir was dealt a severe blow on the 5th of August, 2019, when the Indian government made all the provisions of the Indian Constitution applicable to the state of Jammu and Kashmir, through a Presidential Order. Another order was passed on the 6th of August. This second order rendered all the clauses of the Article 370 inoperative, barring clause 1. Also, the 'Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019' was passed, which divided the region into two union territories on the 31st of October, 2019. These two territories are now known as Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

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- The involvement of China in the Kashmir and Article 370 issue is owing to the fact that China administers Aksai Chin, a region in Kashmir which lies to the east of Indian occupied Ladakh. This region shall come under Indian rule due to the changes made, which is why it has become a controversy between the two countries as far as the administration of this area is concerned.

General Elections in Pakistan

In Pakistan, since independence, 11 general elections have been held. Elections were also held in 1954 and 1962 but they were indirect and non-party-based elections, respectively.

Election Year	Elected Party	Premiers
2018	PTI	Imran Khan
2013	PML-N	Nawaz Shareef
2008	PPP	Yousaf Raza Gillani
2002	PML-Q	Zafarullah Khan Jamali
1997	PML-N	Nawaz Shareef
1993	PPP	Benazir Bhutto
1990	IJI (Islami Jamhoori Ittehad - 9 party)	Nawaz Shareef

Year	alliance)	Prime Minister
1988	PPP	Benazir Bhutto
1985	Independent	Muhammad Khan Junejo
1977	PPP	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
1970	AL (Awami League from East Pakistan won but due to rising problems between Bangladesh and Pakistan, Bangladesh became an independent state in 1971)	Nurul Amin and later Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1973) after independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan.

General Elections voter turnout in Pakistan:

- GE 2018: 55.8 (highest in country's history so far)
- GE 2013: 55.02%
- GE 2008: 44.11%
- GE 2002: 41.68%

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CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN

INFORMATION REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN

Commonly asked Amendments to the Constitution:

1st	Redefined the boundaries of Pakistan and removed references to East Pakistan.	May 1974
2nd	Defined a Muslim and declared the status of Ahmadis as a minority and 'non-Muslim'.	September 1974
3rd	Extended the period of preventive detention.	February 1975
4th	Decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention.	November 1975

5th	Widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts.	September 1976
6th	Provided that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and High Court judges at age 62.	December 1976
7th	Enables the Prime Minister to obtain a vote of confidence of the people of Pakistan.	May 1977
8th	Changed Pakistan's government from a parliamentary system to a Semi-presidential system, by giving the President a number of additional powers.	November 1985
9th	Bill to impose Sharia law as the supreme law of the land. The bill was passed by the Senate but could never be passed by the National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution.	1985 (Not passed)

10th	Fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days.	March 1987
11th	Revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and provincial assemblies. The bill was withdrawn in 1992.	1989 (Not passed)
12th	Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years.	1991
13th	Stripped the President of Pakistan of his reserve power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan, and thereby triggering new elections and dismissing the Prime Minister.	1997
14th	Allowed members of parliament to be dismissed if they defect.	July 1997
15th	Bill to impose Sharia law as supreme law of the land. Was never passed.	1998 (Not passed)
16th	Increased the term appointed for the quota system of minorities as per the 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years.	1999
17th	Made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the Thirteenth Amendment.	2003
18th	Removed the power of the President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally. It involves implications for provincial autonomy.	Passed by NA: 8 April 2010. Passed by Senate: 15 April 2010, 19th April 2010
19th	Provided for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers at Election Commission of Pakistan.	December 2010
20th	For Free and Fair Elections.	February 2012

21st	For Speedy Trial Military Courts to deal with terrorism	January 2015
22nd	ECP powers deputed to Chief Election Commissioner	June 2016
23rd	The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. In 2015, the National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for a period of 2 years. The period of two years expired on 6 January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019.	January 2017
24th	Reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of the 2017 Census of Pakistan.	December 2017
25th	Merges Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	May 2018
26 th	Under this amendment, NA will retain 12 seats of tribal districts while their seats in the KP assembly increased to 21 from 16	May 2019

فرینڈز نوٹ بلیٹ سٹ ایڈیٹر کینیڈا
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A brief list of commonly asked Articles of the Constitution of Pakistan:

Article	Explanation
Article 9	No person shall be deprived of the liberty of life
Article 10-A	Right to free trial
Article 15	Freedom of Movement
Article 19	Freedom of Speech
Article 20-A	Every citizen has a right to profess, practice, and practice its religion
Article 25	Equality of citizenship
Article 25-A	Provision of free education to children of age between 5-16.
Article 34	It covers Women's rights in Pakistan.
Article 35	The State shall protect the marriage, the family, the mother and the child.

Article 39	Participation of people in the Armed Forces.
Article 42	Oath of President before Chief Justice
Article 62-63	Deals with eligibility criteria for the parliamentarians.
Article 136	Vote of No Confidence against Chief Minister
Article 189	The decision of the Supreme Court binding on other courts
Article 245	The function of the Armed Forces
Article 251	Urdu as the official language

Islamic Provisions in Pakistan Constitution & Laws (Zakat Ordinance)

Islamic Provisions

Qur'an and Sunnah as Sources of Law

The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan is fundamentally Islamic in nature. In it, it has been declared that no laws shall be passed in the country which run contrary to the Qur'an and Sunnah, and all laws shall be made in accordance with them.

Islamic Institutions

Two special institutions have been created in the country based on Islamic provisions – the Islamic Ideology Council, and the Federal Shariat Court.

Sovereignty of Allah (SWT)

The preamble of the Constitution states that sovereignty belongs to Allah (SWT) and the people of Pakistan must exercise their authority within the limits set by Him.

Name of Pakistan

The official name of Pakistan under the Constitutions is "Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

Islam as State Religion

According to the Constitution, Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan

Islamic Principles shall govern the state

The preamble states that the values of "democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice, as enunciated by Islam", shall be observed and will be the guiding principles of the state of Pakistan.

Islamic Way of Life

The Constitution states that steps will be taken by state to ensure the people of Pakistan can live their lives according to the principles of Islam, individually and collectively. These include compulsory teaching of Islamiat and the Holy Qur'an.

Only Muslims can be President or Prime Minister

According to the Constitution, only a Muslim professing faith in the Finality of the Prophet (PBUH)

can become the President or Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Definition of a Muslim

According to the Constitution, a Muslim is "a person who believes in the unity and oneness of Almighty Allah, in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him), the last of the prophets, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad (peace be upon him)."

Ties with the Muslim World

The Constitution states that the state shall make efforts to strengthen ties with the Muslim world based on the value of Islamic unity.

Proper Organization of Zakat, Auqaf, and Mosques

The Constitution states that efforts shall be made to "secure the proper organization of zakat (ushr), auqaf and mosques."

Zakat Ordinance 1980

The collection and distribution of Zakat and Ushr began in 1980, through the "Zakat Ordinance, 1980", during the rule of General Zia-ul-Haq. According to the ordinance, an annual deduction of 2.5% is carried out from bank accounts on the first day of Ramzan. The amount deducted is to be used poverty relief.

An amendment was later made into the ordinance which allowed Shia Muslims exemption from the law, and non-Muslims landowners to pay the land revenue tax, instead of Ushr which was meant to replace land revenue tax.

i Facts about Constitutional History

- The Objective Resolution was 12 March 1949. The Objectives Resolution serves as the preamble to all the constitutions in Pakistan's history. It hence acts as a sort of 'Magna Carta' or guiding charter of (and for) all constitutional matters.
- The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was headed by Quaid-e Azam. It first convened on 11 August 1947, it had 69 seats but later on increased to 79. Maulvi Tameezudin was Deputy President of the first constituent assembly.
- The Constituent Assembly adopted the 1956 Constitution on 29 February 1956.
- The Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was passed on 23 March 1956 and the first time used the name "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". It was

prepared by the second constituent assembly, headed by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.

- It had 234 articles.
- Under 1956 Constitution, Parliament was unicameral. The legislative powers were vested in the Parliament, which was composed of the President and the National Assembly comprising 300 Members, which were divided equally between East and West Pakistan. In addition, five seats were reserved for women from each wing, for a ten-year period. Thus, the total membership of the House was 310.
- The minimum age set for the President of Pakistan under the 1956 Constitution was forty years. In addition, he had to be a Muslim.
- The Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was abrogated by Iskander Mirza on 7 October 1958.
- The 1962 Constitution was implemented on 8 June 1962 by Gen. Ayub Khan and it had 250 articles. It was abrogated on 26 March 1969.
- LFO 1970 was issued by Gen Yahya Khan and it paved the way for the first direct elections in Pakistan.
- The 1973 Constitution was unanimously passed by the Assembly in its session on 10th April 1973 and was authenticated by the President on 12th April 1973.
- The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan came into force on 14th August 1973. It declared Islam as the religion of the state for the first time.
- There are 280 articles in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.
- The Provisional Constitutional Order (1981), popularly known as PCO, is an emergency and extra-constitutional order that suspends either wholly or partially the Constitution of Pakistan—the supreme law of land. The PCO fulfills and act as the temporary order while the constitution is held in abeyance or suspension.
- In November 1985, the 8th Constitutional Amendment was adopted by the Parliament. It was the largest and most detailed amendment.
- Article 58-2(b) allowed the President to dissolve the National Assembly and elected governments. It was inserted into the Constitution through the 8th Amendment, in the year 1985. It was removed through the 13th Amendment in 1997.

Constitution	1956	1962	1973
Implemented	23 March 1956	8 June 1962	14 August 1973
Name of Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Republic of Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
System of Governance	Parliamentary	Presidential	Parliamentary
Head of State	Prime Minister	President	Prime Minister

Legislature	Unicameral	Unicameral	Bicameral
National Language	Urdu, Bengali	Urdu, Bengali	Urdu
Articles	234	250	280
Schedules	6	3	5
Abrogated On	7 October 1958	26 March 1969	-
Abrogated By	President Iskander Mirza	President Yahya Khan	-

i Facts about Constitutional Content

- The five schedules of the Constitution of Pakistan each deal with the following,
 - First Schedule:** Laws exempted from the operation of Article 8 (1) and (2)
 - Second Schedule:** Election of President
 - Third Schedule:** Oaths of Office
 - Fourth Schedule:** Legislative Lists
 - Fifth Schedule:** Remuneration and Terms and Conditions of Service of Judges
- Currently, the Constitution has one list of powers for the distribution of powers between the Provinces and Federation, i.e. The Federal Legislative List, given in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Pakistan. The Concurrent List and all its entries were removed in the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan.
- According to Article 239 of the Constitution of Pakistan, a bill to amend the constitution requires a two-thirds majority in both houses.
- Procedure to Repeal an Ordinance promulgated by the President: According to Article 89 of the Constitution of Pakistan, an Ordinance promulgated by the President shall stand "repealed at the expiration of [one hundred and twenty days] from its promulgation or, if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Assembly, upon the passing of that resolution."
- According to Article 91 of the Constitution of Pakistan, "The Prime Minister shall be elected by the votes of the majority of the total membership of the National Assembly."
- The Constitution of Pakistan mandates that a national census is to be held after every ten years.
- Article 6 of the Constitution of Pakistan deals with high treason. It states that, "Any person who abrogates or subverts or suspends or holds in abeyance, or attempts or conspires to abrogate or subvert or suspend or hold in abeyance, the Constitution by use of force or show of force or by any other unconstitutional means shall be guilty of high treason."

- Article 245 deals with the concept of 'Armed Forces 'acting in aid of civil power'.

Quick facts:

- On the advice of the prime minister and chief ministers, the president and governor are bound to dissolve the assemblies within 48 hours.
- The tenure of the National Assembly is of five years. The tenure of the Members of the National Assembly is the same, but it may end sooner in case the Member resigns or passes away.
- The Chairman Senate assumes the office of the President if his term ends early or during his absence. Next in the line of succession after

the Chairman Senate, is the Speaker of the National Assembly.

- Facts about the Senate:
 - First convened in 1973, Article 59 of the Constitution of Pakistan determines the composition and powers of the Senate.
 - Each member of the Senate serves a six-year term.
 - The minimum age for a Senator under the 1973 Constitution is 30 years.
 - The Senate has several exclusive powers which are not granted to the National Assembly. These include the power of making parliamentary bills as a being enforced into law.
 - The Constitution does not allow for the dissolution of the Senate.

International Organizations & Pakistan

Participation & Membership of International Organizations along with Pakistan's membership/joining date

ADB	Asian Development Bank	1966
APO	Asian Productivity Organization	
ARF	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF)	1996
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	2005
CCC	Customs Cooperation Council	
COM	Commonwealth of Nations	1947 (left in 1972 & rejoined in 1989)
CP	Colombo Plan	1951
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization	1985
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	1947
G-9	Group of 9	
G-24	Group of 24	
G-77	Group of 77	
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	1957
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World	1950

	Bank)	
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	1974
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	1955
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	
ICRM	International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	
IDA	International Development Association	
IDB	Islamic Development Bank	1974
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	1978
IFC	International Finance Corporation	
IFRCS	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization	
ILO	International Labour Organisation	1947
IMF	International Monetary Fund	1950
IMO	International Maritime Organization	1958
Inmarsat	International Mobile Satellite Organization	
Intelsat	International	

	Telecommunications Satellite Organization	
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization	1952
IOC	International Olympic Committee	1948
IOM	International Organization for Migration	1992
ISO	International Standards Organization	
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	
MINURSO	United Nations mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement	1977
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference	1969
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapon	1993
PCA	Permanent Court of Arbitration	
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Corporation	1985
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation	2017
UN	United Nations	1947
UNAMSIL	United Nations Missions in Sierra Leone	
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference of Trade and Development	
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	14th September 1949.
UNHCR	United Nations High	

	Commissioner for Refugees	
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	1985
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission	
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training & Research	
UNMIBH	United Nations Missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina	
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	
UNMOP	United Nations Observer Mission in Prevlaka	
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor	
UPU	Universal Postal Union	1947
WCL	World Confederation of Labour	
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions	
WHO	World Health Organization	
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	1977
WMO	World Meteorological Organization	
W to O	World Tourism Organization	
WTO	World Trade Organization	1st January 1995

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Art & National Heritage of Pakistan

List of museums and art galleries in Pakistan:

Sr.	Name of Museum	Established	Province
1	Quetta Museum, Quetta	1972	Balochistan
2	Peshawar Museum	1947	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3	University Museum-Peshawar	1995	
4	Chakdara Museum	1960	
5	Archaeological Museum, Saidu Sharif, Swat.	1963	
6	Archaeological Museum: Taxila, Distt. Rawalpindi	1990	
7	Armoury Museum, old Fort, Lahore	1928	Punjab
8	Mughal and Sikh Galleries in Lahore-Fort	1928	
9	Archaeological Museum, Harappa, Distt: Sahiwal	1965	
10	Allama Iqbal Museum, Javed Manzil, Lahore.	1967	
11	Museum-cum-Library at Iqbal Manzil, Sialkot.	1977	
12	Bahawalpur Museum, Bahawalpur	1977	
13	Faqirkhana Museum, Lahore, (Private).	-	
14	Chughatai Museum, Lahore, (Private)	-	
15	Shakir Ali Museum, Lahore, (Private)	-	
16	Arts & Craft Museum Lahore, (Punjab govt.)	-	
17	Science Museum-Lahore,	-	Islamabad Capital Territory
18	Lokvirsa Museum-Islamabad	1982	
19	Natural History Museum- Islamabad	1976	Sindh
20	National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi	1990	

فرینڈز فور اسٹیٹ ایڈمنسٹریٹو سروسز
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21	Museum at Quaid-i-Azam Birth Place Karachi (Flag Staff House Museum)	1950
22	Archaeological Museum, Moenjodaro Distt. Larkana	1953
23	Archaeological Museum, Banbhore, Distt. Thatta.	1967
24	Archaeological Museum, Omerkot, Distt: Tharparkar	1967
25	Archaeological Museum, Hyderabad Fort, Hyderabad.	1968
26	Moenjodaro Museum-Moenjodaro.	-
27	University Museum-Hyderabad	-

Sr.	Name of Gallery	City
1	Arts Council Gallery	Karachi
2	Ali Imam Gallery	
3	Koonj Gallery	
4	Al-Hamra Art Gallery	Lahore
5	Lahore Art Gallery	
6	Croweaters Gallery	
7	National Art Gallery	Islamabad
8	Nomad Art Gallery	
9	Rohtas Art Gallery	

Famous & Historical Sites in Pakistan

Following is a list of prominent archaeological sites in Pakistan:

- Takht-i-Bahi & Sahr-i-Bahlol: Takht-i-Bahi is the site of an ancient Buddhist monastery in Mardan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The site is considered among the most important relics of Buddhism in all of Gandhara.
- The Shahbazgarhi rock edicts: These are fourteen edicts of the Mauryan emperor, Asoka (r. c. 272-235 BC) recorded on stone. The edicts are located beside one of the ancient trade routes connecting the Vale of Peshawar.
- Mehrgarh: The civilization in Mehrgarh was amongst the first in the world to establish agriculture. It is located approximately 30

kilometres from Sibi, Balochistan. The remains are dated to 7000-9000 years ago.

- **Kot Diji:** Located about 22 km south of Khairpur in the Sindh of province, Pakistan, the Kot Diji site is some 60 km away from Mohenjo-daro. It was excavated in 1955.
- **Mohenjodaro:** The name literally translates to Mound of the Death. It is situated 350 miles from Karachi, and is one of the most important archaeological sites in Pakistan. It was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, and one of the world's earliest major urban settlements. The civilization existed from 2500 B.C. to about 1500 B.C. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980.
- **Harrappa:** Harappa is situated 35 km from Sahiwal and around 250 km from Lahore. It was here that the remains of the Indus Valley Civilization were first discovered. Harappa looks to have been populated around in 2000 to 1700 B.C.
- **Taxila:** Taxila is situated at a distance of about 32 km from Islamabad. The name is translated to "City of Cut Stone" in Sanskrit. The civilization here is dated back to the Persian Empire in the 6th century BC. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980. Taxila can be considered to be amongst the earliest universities to ever exist.
- **Rehman Dheri:** It is a pre-Harappan site, and dated about 4000 B.C. It is located 22 km away from Dera Ismail Khan in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province.
- **Makli Necropolis:** It is one of the largest discovered funerary sites in the world. It is spread over 10 kms near the city of Thatta, Sindh.

Famous Landmarks of Pakistan:

Name	Location	Completed in
Shalimar Gardens	Lahore	1641
Faisal Mosque	Islamabad	1986
Pakistan Monument	Islamabad	2007
Mazar-e-Quaid	Karachi	1971
Minar-e-Pakistan	Lahore (Greater Iqbal Park)	1968
Wazir Khan Mosque	Lahore	1634
Hiran Minar	Shekhipura	1606
Chowk Yadgar (Formerly, Hasting's Memorial)	Peshawar	1883

Some famous mosques of Pakistan and when they were built:

- Faisal Mosque, Islamabad (built: 1986)
- Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore (built: 1634)
- Tooba Mosque, Karachi (built: 1969)
- Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta (built: 1644-1647)
- Badshahi Mosque, Lahore (built: 1671)
- Mahabat Khan Mosque, Peshawar (built: 1630)
- Grand Jamia Mosque, Lahore (built: 2014)
- Moti Masjid, Lahore (built: 1635)
- Dai Anga Mosque, Lahore (built: 1635)

Tombs of Sufis and Saints in Pakistan

Shrine	Shrine
Abdullah Shah Ghazi	Karachi
Syed Abul Hassan Bin Usman Bin Ali Al-Hajweri	Lahore
Makhdoom Baha-ud-din Zakariya	Multan
Makhdoom Rukn-ud-din (Shah Rukn-e-Alam)	Multan
Bulleh Shah	Kasur
Makhdoom Burhan-ud-din	Chiniot
Fariduddin Ganjshakar	Pakpattan
Syed Muhammad Usman (Lal Shahbaz Qalandar)	Jamshoro District
Sultan Bahoo	Jhang
Bibi Pak Daman	Lahore
Meher Ali Shah, Golra Sharif	Islamabad
Sultan Sakhi Sarwar	Dera Ghazi Khan
Khwaja Ghulam Farid	Kot Mithan
Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai	Matiari

Miscellaneous:

- **The Minar-e-Pakistan** was designed by the Russian-born Pakistani architect and civil engineer, Nasreddin Murat Khan. The foundation stone was laid on 23 March 1960. Construction took eight years, and was completed on 21 October 1968 at an estimated cost of PKR 7,058,000.
- **The Shalimar Gardens** are a Mughal garden complex located in Lahore. Construction of the gardens began in 1641 and was completed in 1642. They were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1981.
- **The Gandhara Civilization:** In the 2nd century B.C., the land that is now known as Pakistan became the birthplace of what came to be known as the Gandhara Civilization. Buddhism

was adopted as the state religion of this civilization which flourished and lasted for over 1000 years till the 10th century A.D. During this time period the cities of Taxila, Swat and Charsaddah (old Pushkalavati) became three important centres of culture, learning, and trade for the civilization. Hundreds of monasteries and stupas were built in towns such as Sirkap and Sirsukh both in Taxila. It was from these centres that a unique art of sculpture originated which is known as Gandhara Art. This form of art is displayed throughout the world, such as the "Fasting Buddha" now on display in Lahore Museum.

- Ormuri is a "threatened" language, spoken by the people known as the Burki community, which mainly resides in Kaniguram, South Waziristan in Pakistan, and some parts of Afghanistan as well. The language is considered threatened/angered owing to the extremely small number of people who speak it. It is also known as Buraki, Ormui, Ormur, or Bargista
- Four most famous tragic romance folktales:

- Sohni Mahiwal: The story of Sohni and Mahiwal was popularized in the Punjabi qissa (long poem) Sohni Mahiwal by Fazal Shah Sayyad, who also wrote poems on Heer Ranjha, Laila Majnu and others.
- Sassi Punhun: It is a love story from Sindhi and Balochi folklore. The story also appears in Shah Jo Risalo of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai.
- Mirza Sahiba: It was written by Pihu of Dhun. It was reimagined and immortalized by the Punjabi Sufi poet Hafiz in the seventeenth century.
- Heer Ranjha: Several poetic narrations of the story exist, the most famous of which is the one by Waris Shah, which was written in 1766. Some historians say that the story was the original work of Shah based on his personal life. Others say that Heer and Ranjha were real personalities who lived under the Lodhi dynasty in India and Waris Shah utilized these personalities for his novel from 1766. Shah himself is of the opinion that the story is ultimately about man's quest for God.

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National Institutions of Pakistan



Judiciary:

The topmost court of Pakistan is the Supreme court of Pakistan, followed by the Federal Shariat Court and High Courts respectively.

- There is one Supreme Court of Pakistan situated in Islamabad. The building of the Supreme Court of Pakistan was designed by a Japanese architect Kenzo Tange.
- There are a total of 17 Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan including the Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP). CJP retires at the age of 65 years.
- There are 5 high courts in Pakistan. Each situated in the capital city of the province and one in Islamabad.
- The Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan was established in 1980 to review the legislation so that it shouldn't conflict with Islamic principles.
- The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Peshawar High Court has been extended to previously known tribal areas (FATA).
- Abdul Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- According to Article 175A, the Chief Justice of Pakistan and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President.
- According to Article 177 of the Constitution of Pakistan, "a person shall not be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of Pakistan and— (a) has for a period of, or for periods aggregating, not less than five years been a judge of a High Court (including a High Court which existed in Pakistan at any time before the commencing day); or (b) has for a period of, or for periods aggregating, not less than fifteen years been an advocate of a High Court (including a High Court which existed in Pakistan at any time before the commencing day)."
- Judges Appointment & Court Composition: According to Article 176 of the Constitution, the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan shall be determined by an Act of Parliament. A person with five years of experience as a Judge of High Court or 15 years of experience as advocate of High Court is eligible to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- Appointment to the Supreme Court: The Judicial Commission of Pakistan nominates candidates for the appointment as judge of Supreme Court. The recommendations of the Commission are then sent to the Parliamentary Committee. The Committee then confirms nominees and sends their

names to the Prime Minister, who then forwards the same to the President for appointment.

Facts (Legal System of Pakistan):

- The Qanun-e-Shahadat (Law of Evidence) Order 1984 was made law by President Zia-ul-Haq in 1984. It is an important legal document as it is the governing document for all laws related with evidence in the law courts of Pakistan.
- Article 8 clause (c) of the Punjab Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2015 deals with the dissolution of marriages through Khula. It states that "In a suit for dissolution of marriage, if reconciliation fails, the Family Court shall immediately pass a decree for dissolution of marriage and, in case of dissolution of marriage through khula, may direct the wife to surrender up to fifty percent of her deferred dower or up to twenty-five percent of her admitted prompt dower to the husband."
- The Judicial Commission of Pakistan consists of Chief Justice of Pakistan as Chairman, four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court, one former Chief Justice or judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chairman in consultation with four member judges for a period of two years, the Attorney General for Pakistan, the Federal Law Minister and a senior advocate of Supreme Court of Pakistan nominated by the Pakistan Bar Council.
- Supreme Judicial Council: The five-member Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) chaired by the Chief Justice of Pakistan is the only constitutional forum that has powers to remove judges of superior courts on different charges, but it has rarely taken such extreme action since its creation under Article 209.

The High Courts of Pakistan:

- **Sindh High Court:** The High Court of Sindh is the highest judicial institution in the province of Sindh. Established in 1906, the Court is situated in the provincial capital at Karachi. The Sindh Courts Act (Bom. VII of 1926) was passed on the 21st of August 1946, leading to the establishment of a 'Chief Court' for Sindh. In addition to being the highest Court of Appeal for criminal and civil matters in the province of Sindh, the Court also served as Court of Session and the District Court in Karachi. The principal seat of the High Court of Sindh is at Karachi, with Benches located at Sukkur and Circuit Court at Larkana and Hyderabad.
- **Lahore High Court:** Established on the 21st of March 1919, the Lahore High Court serves as

the highest judicial authority in the province of Punjab. The jurisdiction of the Lahore High Court are based on the Article 175(2) of the Constitution of 1973. The court is based in the provincial capital city of Lahore, and has branches in three other Pakistani cities—namely, Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi, and Multan.

- **Balochistan High Court:** As compared to the High Court authorities in the other provinces, the Balochistan High Court is a comparatively newer High Court. Justice was administered by an authority known as the Judicial Commissioner in West Pakistan, prior to the establishment of the High Court of West Pakistan on the 14th of October, 1955. This authority was dissolved on the 1st of July of the year 1970, when a joint High Court was established for the provinces of Balochistan and Sindh. This joint High Court remained in service for the two provinces until the 30th of November 1976, after which separate high courts were established for both the provinces. The High Court of Balochistan was established on the 1st of December 1976. The principal seat is at Quetta, and two benches are located in Turbat and in Sibi.
- **Peshawar High Court:** The highest judicial authority in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the Peshawar High Court, located in the provincial capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar. After the dissolution of the One Unit system in July of 1970, four provinces were created and a High Court was to form for each of these provinces. The President at the time issued a separate Order for the establishment of High Courts. Based on this presidential order, the High Court for the then-N.W.F.P had to be called the Peshawar High Court, with its principal seat at Peshawar. In accordance with the 1973 Constitution, the Court has two Benches, one at Abbottabad and the other at DI Khan. A Parliamentary bill was passed in 2018, which extended the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (SC) and the Peshawar High Court to the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).
- **Islamabad High Court:** The Islamabad High Court for the capital territory of Islamabad was established as per the Islamabad High Court Act 2010 (Act No. XVII of 2010). The purpose of this Act was the establishment of an independent High Court for Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) having original, appellate and other jurisdiction, as under the Constitution or other laws and also brought all Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Special Courts & all Tribunals which were exercising jurisdiction and functions in the ICT immediately before the commencement of the Act under the

superintendence and control of the Lahore High Court under the supervision and control of the Islamabad High Court.



Military

Headquarters of the Pakistan Military forces:

- **General Headquarters (GHQ), Pakistan Army:** The General Headquarters (GHQ), located in the city of Rawalpindi, serves as the headquarters of the Pakistan Army. Established immediately after Pakistan's independence in August of 1947, it was based in what previously served as the HQ of the British Army's Northern Command. It was announced in December of 2017 that the Pakistan Army shall be shifting its GHQ from Rawalpindi to Islamabad.
- **Air Headquarters (AHQ), Pakistan Air Force:** Air Headquarters (AHQ), located in the capital Islamabad, is the Headquarters of the Pakistan Air Force. Initially it was established at Peshawar in August 1947. In 2005, it was moved to Islamabad.
- **Naval Headquarters (NHQ), Pakistan Navy:** Naval Headquarters (NHQ) is the headquarters of Pakistan Navy established in 1947 in Karachi. In 1975, it was moved to Islamabad.
- **Joint Staff Headquarters (JS HQ):** The Joint Staff Headquarters, situated next to the General Headquarters of the Pakistan Army, serves as the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee which was established in 1972.

Training Academies of the Pakistan Military forces:

- **Pakistan Military Academy (PMA), Kakul:** Pakistan Military Academy (PMA, Kakul) is the main training academy for Officers of the Pakistan Army. It is located in the village of Kakul, near the city of Abbottabad in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Established in October of the year 1947, a few months after Pakistan's independence, it is the only training academy for producing Officer for service in the Pakistan Army. The academy's two year educational training program is accredited with National University of Science & Technology (NUST). After the completion of the program, the cadets are assigned for service in the Army's numerous Corps. The academy consists of four battalions and 16 companies. Many cadets from the ally countries of Pakistan also receive training at PMA Kakul.

- **Pakistan Air Force Academy, Risalpur:** The Pakistan Air Force (PAF) Academy is situated in the small town of Risalpur, near the city of Mardan, in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The primary purpose of the academy is to train General Duty Pilots and Avionics engineers, as well as ground support staff, for the PAF. There are two institutions in the Academy; College of Flying Training (CFT), and the College of Aeronautical Engineering (CAE). The PAF Academy's history can be traced back to the year 1910, when, in the area where the academy is now located, a cantonment was established. At this military outpost in Risalpur, the Royal Flying Corps were set up during the events of World War I. This later became a training school by the name of RPAF Flying Training School on the 15th of September, 1947. The famed PAF Officer, Wing Commander Asghar Khan became the first Officer Commanding of the School. The first General Duty Pilot course, 'GD (P)', graduated on the 2nd of January 1948. The school was then elevated to the status of College of Flying training (CFT) in April of 1948 by Quaid-i-Azam. The college was then finally upgraded to the status of PAF Academy in January 1967 by the then President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan.
- **Pakistan Naval Academy, aka Pakistan Naval Ship Rahbar (PNS Rahbar):** The Pakistan Naval Academy is the primary academy for training of officers to be appointed in the service of the Pakistan Navy. It is located in the island of Manora, in the province of Sindh. It was established in the December of 1970. From its inception till now, a total of about 1,912 officers from Pakistan's allied countries such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Ghana, Libya, Lebanon etc. have been trained at the academy. It is the very first academy of the Armed Forces in Pakistan to be ISO 9001: 2000 certified. In 1965, the Academy was given the status of a degree awarding institution. Officers in the Bachelor of Engineering (BE) programs are awarded degrees by NUST, while those in the Logistics Branch get awarded with BBA (Hons) degrees from IBA.

List of Military Awards in Pakistan:

Military Awards	Ranking
Nishan e Haider	1
Hilal e Jurat	2
Sitara I Jurat	3
Tamgha i Jurat	4

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Miscellaneous

Establishment of Numerous National Institutes

Name of Institutes	Date of Establishment
Pakistan Army	August 14, 1947
NAB	November 16, 1997
FBR	July 1, 1920, as CBR
FIA	January 13, 1975
PIA	October 29, 1946, as Orient Airways
State Bank of Pakistan	July 1, 1948
ISI	January 1, 1948
WAPDA	February 22, 1958
PTV	November 26, 1964
NTDC	1998
SNGPL	1963
PNSC	1971
PTCL	1947
NBP	1949
SSGC	1955
IRSA	1992

Major offices/Institutions and their terms in Pakistan:

Office/Heads	Term
Election commissioner of Pakistan	5 years

Full form of abbreviations used for Public Sector Organizations:

PSO	Pakistan State Oil
PTV	Pakistan Television Corporation
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
PTDC	Pakistan Tourism and Development

	Authority
PHA	Parks and Horticulture Authority
PHFMC	Punjab Health Facilities Management Company
PIA	Pakistan International Airlines
CDA	Capital Development Authority
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
SMEDA	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority
PSX	Pakistan Stock Exchange
SNGPL	Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence
IB	Intelligence Bureau
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
AMC	Army Medical Corps
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
LDA	Lahore Development Authority
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CMH	Combined Military Hospital
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
PCB	Pakistan Cricket Board
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
OGDCL	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited
SPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
WASA	Water and Sanitation Authority
CDA	Capital Development Authority
LWMC	Lahore Waste Management Company
PMA	Pakistan Military Academy

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PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Solved Practice Test-1

1. Pakistan officially joined SCO as a full member in which year?
 - A. 5th June 2017
 - B. 9th June 2017
 - C. 7th June 2017
 - D. 6th June 2017
2. The total area of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is
 - A. 23,220 square kilometers
 - B. 21,220 square kilometers
 - C. 27,220 square kilometers
 - D. 25,220 square kilometers
3. The first Khilafat Conference was held at Delhi in?
 - A. November 1918
 - B. November 1921
 - C. November 1919
 - D. None of these
4. Tanda Dam is located in which province of Pakistan?
 - A. Punjab
 - B. Balochistan
 - C. Sindh
 - D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
5. The Chauri Chaura incident took place at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur on?
 - A. 4th February 1923
 - B. 4th February 1922
 - C. 8th February 1922
 - D. 6th February 1922
6. Which pass connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa?
 - A. Shandur Pass
 - B. Lowari Pass
 - C. Dorah Pass
 - D. None of these
7. The East India Company was formed through the royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I on
 - A. December 31st, 1600 AD
 - B. December 11th, 1600 AD
 - C. December 15th, 1600 AD
 - D. December 25th, 1600 AD
8. The ruins of Harappa discovered in 1921, are located in?
 - A. Sahiwal
 - B. Bahawalpur
 - C. Dera Ghazi Khan
 - D. Bahawalnagar
9. The 18th Amendment committee had how many members from both houses?
 - A. 15
 - B. 10
 - C. 20
 - D. 26
10. Baz Nama (The Book Falconry) was authored by?
 - A. Hamza Shinwari
 - B. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan
 - C. Rahman Baba
 - D. Khushal Khan Khattak
11. Which one of the following is not correct about the Cabinet Mission Plan?
 - A. Acceptance of Pakistan
 - B. None of these
 - C. Provincial Grouping
 - D. Interim Cabinet of Indians
12. Simla Deputation consisting of 35 leaders of Muslim community met the viceroy, under the leadership of Sir Agha Khan, in Simla on?
 - A. 1st October 1906
 - B. 1st November 1906
 - C. 1st January 1906
 - D. 1st December 1906
13. The constitution of India was framed by the constituent Assembly under
 - A. Cripps proposal of 1942
 - B. Cabinet mission plan of 1946
 - C. August offer of 1940
 - D. Simla Conference of 1945
14. When did China sign an air transport agreement with Pakistan?
 - A. 1959
 - B. 1963

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- C. 1960 D. 1949
15. In which year Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was promulgated as a result of which Zakat and Ushr Department came into existence?
A. 1980 B. 1976
C. 1978 D. 1973
16. The Bogra Formula which was presented on 7th October 1953 is also called?
A. Grossi's Formula
B. Constitutional Formula
C. National Democratic Formula
D. None of these
17. Pakistan's first commander-in-chief was?
A. Ayub Khan B. Frank Messervy
C. David Gracey D. Muhammad Musa
18. Who announced the plan which is known as 3rd June Plan?
A. Lord Wavell B. Lord Linlithgow
C. Lord Willingdon D. Lord Mountbatten
19. On which date was the Zarb-e-Azb operation launched?
A. June 15, 2014 B. October 24, 2019
C. January 6, 2016 D. September 29, 2012

Explanation: Operation-Zarb-e-Azb was launched on 15th June 2014, as a result of the country. With the support of the political government, the Pakistani military operation targeting the hotbeds of militancy across Pakistan, especially in the North Waziristan Agency, which was becoming the target of militancy due to border sharing with Afghanistan on that end. The militancy in Pakistan has gotten worse over the years, attacked major public spots, such as the Jinnah International Airport in Karachi and the APS attack as well, in which children were killed in a brutal terrorist attack. After a series of ground and air operations, Zarb-e-Azb was able to wipe out a major part of the militancy successfully while monitoring the situation closely there on out.

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When was Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi born?

- A. 1564 B. 1576
C. 1575 D. 1569

Explanation: Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was a renowned Indian mystic, theologian and a competent religious scholar. His policies include religious pluralism and integration, which became a target of massive controversy in the Muslim world. However, his policies and ideologies were also widely practiced, as seen by the Mughal Emperor, Akbar. Sirhindi had a relatively liberal interpretation of the Sufi ideology, which was massively condemned by the orthodox Ulema.

20. Which Mughal king founded Din-e-elahi?

- A. Akbar B. Shahjahan
C. Babar D. Aurangzeb

Explanation: Din-e-elahi, or the 'Religion of God' was a system of collective beliefs introduced by the Mughal Emperor, Akbar, in 1582 CE. This collective religion was created in order to combine two major religions, Islam and Hinduism, while also adding elements of other religions as well, such as Christianity, Zoroastrianism and Jainism. Akbar held a deep interest in the domain of religion and also founded an academy by the name of Ibadat Khana in 1575, with the sole purpose of providing ground for representatives of different religions to come together and discuss questions of theology. Din-e-elahi laid focus on morality, piety and kindness. The central pillar of the religion, according to Akbar, was the constant yearning for God, while incorporating other main elements from other religions and combining them together. Din-e-elahi can be viewed as a state religion, with the emperor at the center. Akbar was the central authority on all religious matters. He made the religious laws and supervised their implementations as well.

21. When did the event of the Indian revolt occur?

- A. 1835 B. 1857
C. 1857 D. 1865

Explanation: The Indian revolt came as a reaction by the Indians of the Indian

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subcontinent against the British who had colonised the Indian subcontinent. Also known as the First War of Independence, the revolt began in Meerut by the Indian troops. The primary reason for the revolt was the increasingly brutal and undermining tactics and practices being used by British in order to consolidate control over the Princely States. Also, the British rulers had started westernizing the Indian subcontinent, replacing their practices and ideologies with the western ones. Also, forceful conversions were also being carried out, where Indians were being converted to Christianity. Methods of education were being challenged. The reason why the revolt initiated was the introduction of the new rifles. The sepoy had to bite the end of the cartridge off in order to load it, which was lubricated with pigs and cows' lard. This was deemed as an insult towards both Hindus and Muslims.

22. On which date was Dar ul-ulum Deoband formed?

- A. June 4, 1897 B. May 30, 1866
C. August 6, 1877
D. December 10, 1856

Explanation: Darul Uloom Deoband is an Islamic university in India, which was the center of the beginning of Sunni Deobandi Islamic movement. It was established by Muhammad Qasim Nanotawi, and other scholars of the same circle. The curriculum of the university was based on the following principles of teaching; Islamic Law (shariah), Islamic Jurisprudence (Fiqh), and traditional Islamic spirituality (tasawuf). The objective of this was to provide Muslims with a comprehensive understanding and information regarding the religion of Islam, while making arrangements for the teaching of Quran, Hadees, Tafseer, etc. Also, it was to promote the teachings of Islam and invoke the Islamic spirit amongst friends and those around.

23. In which year did Pakistan become a full member of SCO?

- A. 2016 B. 2017
C. 2020 D. 2019

Explanation: The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is a Eurasian political, economic and security alliance, which was created in

the year 2001. Pakistan, along with India, joined the organization in the year 2017, at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan. SCO has emerged as a major regional and international player in politics across the globe, with the aim of bringing together nations and working on an agenda in proximity and coordination. Pakistan's membership in the organization is very important due to its geographic location to stay connected to other parts of the regions. It also provides trade opportunities for Pakistan.

24. On which date did Pakistan conduct the first nuclear test?

- A. 28 May, 1998 B. 7 August, 1987
C. 13 October, 1984 D. 8 January, 2004

Explanation: The first nuclear test conducted by Pakistan was on 28th May, 1998, at the Chagai test site in Balochistan.

Pakistan's nuclear weapon program had started in the 1970s during the era of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as the Prime Minister of the country. Under the supervision and expertise of Abdul Qadeer Khan, the team of Pakistani scientists succeeded in producing enriched uranium which is used as a major element in nuclear technology. The nuclear test of Pakistan came as a reaction to the nuclear test conducted by India, both of which broke the de facto moratorium on nuclear testing since 1996. The possession of nuclear weapons has been a major topic for debate, regarding the disturbance of international peace and security.

25. Pakistan faced worse security attacks during which period?

- A. 2010-2012 B. 2001-2003
C. 2009-2016 D. 2005-2019

Explanation: the period between 2010-2012 was known as the most volatile period in terms of security of Pakistan. It was during this period that religious extremism had taken a front role in Pakistani politics, and the security attacks were also frequent.

Terrorism too was at its peak, and Pakistan's participation in the war on Terror also made it a center of terrorist activities, especially due to its border with Iran and Afghanistan. Moreover, it was in May 2011 that the Osama

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Bin Laden raid was conducted at Abbottabad by the US Special Forces, which kept Pakistan in the limelight as the center of terrorism across the world. The Taliban attack in August 2012 on the Pakistani air force base at Kamra also flashed headlines, which too posed a major security threat to the country and its citizens as well as forces. The activity of militancy was at its peak during this time.

26. What edition of the SAARC summit was to be held in Islamabad but was postponed in November 2016?

A. 20th B. 19th
C. 10th D. 13th

Explanation: The 19th SAARC Summit was scheduled in Islamabad, and was to take place on 15th November 2016, but got cancelled due to the Uri Attack in India.

Indian blamed Pakistan for its involvement in the attack and refused to attend the summit, due to which it was not able to be held. After India boycotted the summit, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives too pulled out in suit. Though SAARC's major purpose has been to promote regional cooperation and peace, the constant and recurring terror attacks across borders in South Asia wasn't helping forward the agenda of the organization, hence worsening relations.

27. Qatar-Pakistan gas (LNG) was signed on which date?

A. Feb 10, 2016 B. Oct 6, 2019
C. March 21, 2016 D. Sept 5, 2018

Explanation: The Qatar-Pakistan gas (LNG) is a long-term gas supply deal from Qatar to Pakistan. With the shortage of domestic gas in Pakistan, the turn has been made towards liquefied natural gas (LNG) in order to bridge the gap in energy shortage across Pakistan, which is hindering the functioning of industries of Pakistan. This is Pakistan's first LNG terminal. This 15-year contract between Qatar and Pakistan is being described as an important milestone, rendering Qatar as a reliable supplier of energy across the world, and will promote even better and fruitful diplomatic ties between the two countries.

28. In which year did the Mumbai attacks occur?

A. 2010 B. 2008
C. 2012 D. 2003

Explanation: The Mumbai Attacks occurred in the year 2008, when tenmen associated with the terrorist group Lashkar-e-Tayyiba stormed several buildings in Mumbai, killing 164 people present on the site. Nine of the men were killed during the attacks; whereas one man survived. He was later captured and executed in 2012. The connection of the Mumbai Attacks tracing back to Pakistan raised international and regional criticism, where many people condemned the involvement of Pakistan, and pressurised the legal system of Pakistan to take action against the single man who had escaped the Attacks in 2008. This attack further worsened the relations between Pakistan and India

29. On which date did Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan?

A. February 15, 1989
B. October 20, 1989
C. January 3, 1989
D. December 9, 1989

Explanation: The Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan has initiated in December 1979, with the aim of supporting the communist, pro-Soviet government of Afghanistan against internal rebellion that had taken place in the country. This initiated a military conflict between Soviet forces and the Muslim rebels in Afghanistan, who were against the Communist government of Afghanistan, and the Soviet troops supporting it. The intervention proved to be increasingly costly for the Soviet Union, and the casualties were also rising by the hour. By 1988, Soviet officials decided to give up their hold over Afghanistan and finally take their forces out in 1989.

30. In which year was Article 370 ended?

A. 2019 B. 2012
C. 2016 D. 2014

Explanation: Article 370 is a special article that allowed a certain amount of autonomy to Kashmir; its own constitution, a separate flag and freedom to make laws. This allowed Jammu and Kashmir to formulate its own laws, regarding property, fundamental rights,

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citizenship and ownership, etc. However, as the tensions escalated, Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, revoked Article 370, which his party was against since the very start. The purpose was to integrate Kashmir in India, while putting it on the same footing as the bigger country. This means that Kashmir will no longer have a separate constitution, but instead, now it has to follow the Indian constitution. The Indian laws are now automatically applicable to Kashmiris, and people from outside Kashmir can buy property in Kashmir's territory. India is covering up this move by saying that this will help in developing the circumstances of Kashmir and support development.

31. The 18th Amendment was enforced on which date?

- A. October 10, 2015
- B. December 5, 2016
- C. April 8, 2010
- D. March 26, 2012

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Explanation: The 18th Amendment was a game-changing development in Pakistani politics. To begin with, it has given relative power to the provinces, while reducing the scope of executive authority at the center. It has also decreased the power of the president, a move made by Zia-ul-Haq during his era in order to avoid justice at the hands of the court of his many wrongdoings. In order to curb that threat, Zia enhanced the powers of the president to be the sole leader and law-maker of Pakistan and avoid the grasp of the justice system. Furthermore, it has reserved a greater role for Parliament and the Prime Minister. A Federal and Provincial balance of power was also introduced. These were among some of the most paramount changes introduced in the constitution by the 18th Amendment.

32. What was the growth rate of Pakistan during the fiscal year 2018-19?

- A. 3.29%
- B. 5.4%
- C. 7.9%
- D. None of the above

Explanation: The fiscal year of 2018-2019 witnessed a low growth of 3.29% compared to the high expectations of 6.2%. The low

growth of independent sectors played a major role in the low growth rate witnessed in the fiscal year. In the agricultural domain especially, many export crops experienced negative growth. Some sectors of the industries also witnessed negative growth. Overall, exports also declined by 1.9%. Steps have been taken to reverse the negative growth and work for a bigger growth rate in the next fiscal year.

33. Which amendment was for the FATA merger into KPK?

- A. 18th Amendment
- B. 23rd Amendment
- C. 20th Amendment
- D. 25th Amendment

Explanation: The 25th Amendment to the constitution merged the tribal areas of Pakistan, collectively known as FATA, with KPK. The constitutional structure of the country hasn't been applied to FATA since long, despite many efforts in the past, nor has the military shown any interest in extending the law and constitution to the tribal areas. Moreover, the tribal districts have long been ruled by the colonial-era legal regime, the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR). The absence of constitutional structures in the tribal areas has resulted in many benefitting from it, which has also become a security concern for the country since the past years. This is also from the security point of view, to effectively implement counter terrorism efforts in these parts of Pakistan, and challenge penetration of terrorist groups in the tribal areas.

34. Which article of the 1973 constitution provides free and compulsory education for children?

- A. Article 25-A
- B. Article 10-B
- C. Article 14-A
- D. Article 19-B

Explanation: According to the Article 25-A, all children between 5-16 years of age in Punjab shall be given the right to education by promulgating the Punjab Free and Compulsory Education Ordinance 2014. It states that a child or the parents will not be liable to pay any fee or charges for completing the education. This scheme will

further be worked on in order to promote more admissions especially in rural areas where the concept of education is not very familiar or adopted by the masses. The ordinance also binds the parents to ensure that the children attend schools and help them complete their education by providing support.

35. According to the WHO, the performance report of Pakistan stands out among 190 countries in the health sector on what number?

A. 122 B. 110
C. 50 D. 150

Explanation: World Health Organization is an international body created with the objective of achieving the highest level of health for people across the globe. By maintaining a thorough collaboration with United Nations, governmental health administrations, professionals and other groups related to health, WHO assists in uplifting the health standards of a country, academically and professionally. Technical services are also made available across the globe, especially in countries with poor economic systems and affordability.

36. Name of the Indian spy captured by Pakistan?

A. Tripathi
B. None of the above
C. Rohit Singh
D. Kulbhushan Jadhav

Explanation: Kulbhushan Jadhav is an Indian national, and a former Indian Navy Officer, captured by the Pakistani intelligence, accused of plotting sabotage activities against Pakistan at the behest of the Indian intelligence agencies. Though India has denied the allegations, Pakistan has remained steadfast on these claims, and has put Jadhav on the death row. There was also a video released by Pakistani officials, in which Jadhav confessed to being an Indian spy.

37. Who is the foreign minister of Pakistan?

A. Shibli Faraz B. Murad Saeed
C. Shah Mahmood Qureshi
D. None of the above

Explanation: Shah Mahmood Qureshi is the foreign minister of Pakistan. He has served two terms, from 2008-2011, and currently since August 2018. Qureshi is a politician who has engaged with matters of politics and governance of Pakistan since the initiation of his political year in the year 1983. He has been a member of the Pakistani Parliament in the National Assembly, and is the Vice Chairman of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf political party as well.

As the foreign minister, Qureshi is committed to establishing a region dedicated to the beliefs and morals of peace, as well as promotion of friendly ties with the neighbors, especially India.

38. Qadirabad Barrage is on the river _____.

A. Chenab B. Jhelum
C. Indus D. Kabul

Explanation: Qadirabad Barrage is a hydroelectric plant and wildlife game reserve. It is located around 30 km east of Gujranwala, on River Chenab in the Punjab province of Pakistan.

39. In which year were Delhi Muslim proposals signed?

A. 1878 B. 1955
C. 1878 D. 1909

Explanation: Tension between the Hindus and the Muslims was on the rise from 1922 onwards. The Quaid, seeing that the Hindus had no inclination to cooperate with the Muslims, invited the Muslim leaders of India to meet at Delhi under his presidency. This meeting was held on the 20th of March 1927 and the result was the Delhi-Muslim proposals, which were unanimously accepted by all the Muslim leaders.

40. Which province of Pakistan did Hazrat Sachal Sarmast belong to?

A. Sindh B. KPK
C. Punjab D. Balochistan

Explanation: Sachal Sarmast was a Sufi poet who lived from 1739 to 1829 in Sindh, in modern-day Pakistan. He wrote poetry in seven languages, principally Sindhli, during the Kalhoro/Talpur era. He was born in

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Daraza, near Ranipur.

41. On 14th October General Pervaiz Musharraf took charge as a _____

- A. Chief Executive
B. Martial Law Administrator
C. Chairman Senate
D. None of these

Explanation: General Pervaiz Musharraf held office as the only Chief Executive of Pakistan from 1999 to 2002. He also served as Chief of Army Staff from 1998 to 2007 and President from 2001 to 2008.

42. When did Pakistan and China first sign an agreement on Gwadar?

- A. 2004 B. 1998
C. 2001 D. 2002

Explanation: Under an agreement between Pakistan and China, the first phase of construction at Gwadar Port began in 2002, and was completed in 2006, before inauguration in 2007.

43. 3rd Martial Law in Pakistan ended in the year _____

- A. 1970 B. 1985
C. 2007 D. None of these

Explanation: 3rd martial law in Pakistan was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977 which was lifted in 1985 when partisan elections were held in the country as well.

44. Name the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan.

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
B. I.I Chundrigar
C. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
D. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din

Explanation: Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was the second Governor General of Pakistan from 1948 to 1951 and second Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1951 to 1953. Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. I. I. Chundrigar was the sixth Prime Minister of Pakistan, holding office in 1957. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali was the fourth Prime Minister in office from 1955 to 1956.

45. "White Oil Pipeline" was established by PARCO in the year _____

- A. 1998 B. 2000

C. 2002

D. 2004

46. Operation Zarb-e-Azb started on _____

- A. 13 April, 2014 B. 15 July, 2015
C. 15 June, 2014 D. 13 April, 2015

Explanation: Operation Zarb-e-Azb was a joint military offensive conducted by the Pakistan Armed Forces against various militant groups, including the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, al-Qaeda, Jundallah and the Haqqani network. It started on June 15, 2014 and was concluded on February 22, 2017 after successful completion of the clearance phase.

47. When was KANUPP established?

- A. 1981 B. 1977
C. 1998 D. 1972

Explanation: Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) is Pakistan's first nuclear power plant, inaugurated on November 28, 1972, with a total gross capacity of 137 MW.

48. One Unit was abolished by General Yahya Khan in _____

- A. 1958 B. 1962
C. 1970 D. 1977

Explanation: The One Unit was a geopolitical programme which united the provinces of West Pakistan to a single administrative unit. It was launched by the Government of Pakistan led by then-Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra on 22 November 1954.

49. How many groups of Afghan Mujahideen signed the Islamabad Accord in 1993?

- A. 6 B. 8
C. 11 D. 3

Explanation: The Islamabad Accord was a peace and power-sharing agreement signed on D. warring parties in the War in Afghanistan, one party being the Islamic State of Afghanistan and the other an alliance of militias led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. The Defense Minister of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Massoud, resigned his position in exchange for peace, as requested by Hekmatyar who saw Massoud as a personal

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rival. Hekmatyar took the long-offered position of prime minister.

50. Who was the writer of "Now or Never"?

- A. Waqar-ul-Mulk
- B. Syed Amir Ali
- C. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- D. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

Explanation: Syed Amir Ali has written "The Spirit of Islam".

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has written "The Causes of the Indian Revolt"

51. The current Minister of Minority Affairs in Sindh is _____

- A. Raj Kumar
- B. None of these.
- C. Kamran Michael
- D. Hari Ram

Explanation: Kamran Michael is a Pakistani politician who served as Minister for Statistics in the Abbasi cabinet from August 2017 to May 2018. He previously served as the Minister for Human Rights in the third Sharif ministry from 2013 to 2017.

Which book was written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1860?

- A. Loyal Muhammadans of India
- B. A voyage to Modernism
- C. Ain-e-Akbari
- D. Monuments of Delhi

Explanation: Ain-e-Akbari was written by Sir Syed in 1855.

A voyage to Modernism was written by Sir Syed in 1870 by the title of "Safar nama Musafiran e London"

Monuments of Delhi was written by Sir Syed in 1846 by the title of "Asar-us-Sanadid".

52. Lahore Declaration was signed in the year _____

- A. 1999
- B. 1988
- C. 1977
- D. 1966

Explanation: The Lahore Declaration was a bilateral agreement and governance treaty between India and Pakistan. The treaty was signed on 21 February 1999, at the conclusion of a historic summit in Lahore, and ratified by the parliaments of both countries the same year.

53. What was the total budget layout of Pakistan for 2017-2018?

- A. 5103.8 Billion Rs
- B. 7008.9 Billion Rs
- C. 4587.3 Billion Rs
- D. None of these

Explanation: The total outlay of the budget 2019-20 is Rs-7022 billion.

54. In which year did the East India Company arrive at port Surat, India?

- A. 1602
- B. 1605
- C. 1608
- D. 1609

Explanation: The East India Company was an English company formed for the exploitation of trade with East and Southeast Asia and India. Incorporated by royal charter on December 31, 1600, it was started as a monopolistic trading body so that England could participate in the East Indian spice trade. Its founder was John Watts. It was abolished on June 1, 1874.

55. Murree Summit was signed between which of the following two parties?

- A. AL & PPP
- B. PML (Q) & PTI
- C. PPP & JIP
- D. PPP & PML (N)

Explanation: Bhurban Accord (also known as the Murree Summit) was a political agreement signed by co-chairman of the PPP Asif Ali Zardari and PML-N leader Nawaz Sharif on 8 March, 2008 in PC Bhurban, Murree.

56. On which date did General Musharraf take the Vote of Confidence from National & Provincial Assemblies?

- A. 2 Feb, 2005
- B. 11 June, 2001
- C. 1 Jan, 2004
- D. 1 Jan, 2005

Explanation: He won a simple majority of 658 votes, which was slightly more than 56 per cent of the 1,170-strong electoral college of the 342-seat National Assembly, the 100-seat Senate and 728 members of the four provincial assemblies

57. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the second World War:

- A. India should be granted complete independence.
- B. India should be partitioned into two before granting independence

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C. India should be made a republic
D. India should be given a dominion status.
Explanation: The Cripps Mission was a failed attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by a senior minister Sir Stafford Cripps

58. When was the second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan reconstituted?

- A. August 14, 1957 B. October 8, 1958
C. March 23, 1956 D. May 28, 1955

Explanation: The First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan lasted from 1947 to 1954. The second Constituent Assembly was reconstituted on May 28, 1955. The constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956, and Pakistan became an Islamic republic.

59. Dars-i-Nizami was named after:

- A. Nizamuddin Auliya B. Nizamul Mulk
C. Mullah Nizamuddin D. None of these

60. When was Nadwatul Ulama established?

- A. 1890 B. 1892
C. 1894 D. 1896

Explanation: Nadwa-tul-Ulema was founded in 1894 at Lucknow by Moulvi Abdul Ghaffar, who was working as the deputy collector for the British government of India.

61. The last speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan (before 1969 martial law) was?

- A. Tamizuddin Khan B. Abdul Jabar Khan
C. Abdul Wahab Khan D. Fazlul Chaudhry

Explanation: Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan was the Speaker of Pakistan's Constituent Assembly from 1948 to 1954 and National Assembly of Pakistan between 1962 and 1963.

Abdul Wahab Khan was the 3rd speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan. He was preceded and succeeded by Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan.

Fazlul Quader Chaudhury was a Bengali politician who served as the 5th speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan from East Pakistan.

Justice Abdul Jabbar Khan was the 6th Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan. He was preceded by Fazlul Qadir Chaudhry.

62. Who was the editor of The Comrade?

- A. Mukhtar Ahmad
B. Mujibur Rahman Khan
C. Mulana Muhammad Ali
D. None of these

Explanation: Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar launched the English weekly The Comrade in 1911 in Calcutta between 1911 and 1914.

Mohammad Ali was a forceful orator and Produced on expensive paper, The Comrade quickly gained circulation and influence becoming famous even internationally, securing subscribers in several foreign countries

63. Who was the governor of Sindh in 1946?

- A. Sir Hugh Dow
B. Sir Lancelot Graham
C. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola
D. Sir Francis Mudie

Explanation: Sir Lancelot Graham, served as the first Governor of Sindh from 1 April 1936 to 31 March 1941.

Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola served as the Governor of Sindh between 1953 and 1954. Sir Francis Mudie served as the third and last Governor of Sindh under the British from 15 January 1946 to 13 August 1947.

Sir Hugh Dow served as the second Governor of Sindh from 1 April 1941 to 14 January 1946.

64. When was the Partition of Bengal annulled?

- A. 1905 B. 1911
C. 1913 D. 1940

Explanation: Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905. He partitioned Bengal in 1905 on administrative grounds. The King of England, George V, annulled the partition in 1911 during his Delhi Darbar.

65. What picture is on the back of the 5000 Pakistani Rupee note?

- A. Mohenjo-Daro
B. Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar Mausoleum
C. Badshahi Masjid
D. Shah Faisal Mosque

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Explanation: Mohenjo-Daro is on the back of 20 Rupee Pakistani Note.

Badshahi Masjid is on the back of 500 Rupee Pakistani Note.

Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar Mausoleum is on the back of 1 Rupee Pakistani Coin.

66. Murree is a mountainous area, forming part of outer:

- A. Pir Panjal Range Himalayas
- B. Koh-e Hindukush
- C. Karakoram
- D. None of these

Explanation: Pakistan's most popular hill station is Murree which lies 50 kilometers northeast of Pakistani capital Islamabad. It is a mountainous area, forming part of the outer Himalayas and it is located at an altitude of 7500 feet (2286 meters) in the Himalayan foothills.

67. Who was the first Commander in Chief of the army?

- A. Douglas Gracey
- B. Frank Messervy
- C. Musa Khan
- D. Gul Hassan Khan

Explanation: Douglas Gracey was the second Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army. Musa Khan was the Commander in Chief of the Pakistan Army from 1958 until 1966.

Gul Hassan Khan was the last Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army, serving under President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from 20 December 1971 until 3 March 1972. He was succeeded by Tikka Khan who was promoted to four-star rank and designated as the Chief of Army Staff.

68. When was the Simla Agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto?

- A. 2nd July 1971
- B. 2nd July 1974
- C. 2nd July 1972
- D. 3rd June 1973

Explanation: Pakistan ratified the Simla Agreement on July 15, 1972 and India on August 3, 1972. It came into effect on August 4, 1972. Simla Agreement secured withdrawals of forces from territories

occupied by both sides during the war except for Kashmir. In the next two years all the POWs returned home due to the agreement.

69. Who is the author of the book "Pakistan: A Hard Country"?

- A. Ayesha Jalal
- B. Daniyal Mueenuddin
- C. Anatol Lieven
- D. Stephen P. Cohen

Explanation: Daniyal Mueenuddin has written "In Other Rooms, Other Wonders" Ayesha Jalal has written "The Struggle for Pakistan".

Stephen P. Cohen has written "The Idea of Pakistan"

70. Which Hindu organization was established by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai?

- A. Punjab Hinddu Sabha
- B. Akhil Bharat Hindu MahaSabha
- C. Arya Samaj
- D. None of these

Explanation: The Arya Samaj was established in Bombay on 7 April 1875 by Dayananda Saraswati.

In 1909, Arya Samaj leaders Lala Lajpat Rai, Lal Chand and Shadi Lal established the Punjab Hindu Sabha.

71. The British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of the:

- A. First Round Table Conference
- B. Second Round Table Conference
- C. Third Round Table Conference
- D. None of these

Explanation: After the failure of the Second Round Table conference, Mr. MacDonald announced the 'Communal Award' on August 16, 1932. According to the Award, the right of separate electorate was not only given to the Muslims of India but also to all the minority communities in the country.

72. The Pakistan Republican Party was formed in October 1955. Who was the President of the Party?

- A. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash

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- B. Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash
C. Dr Khan Sahib
D. Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti

Explanation: The Pakistani Republican Party was formed in October 1955, by a break away faction of the Muslim League. The President of the party was Dr Khan Sahib, Chief Minister of West Pakistan. The Central Parliamentary Leader was Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Prime Minister of Pakistan.

73. When was Mohenjodaro discovered?
A. 1919 B. None of these
C. 1922 D. 1920

Explanation: Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, two years after major excavations had begun at Harappa, some 590 km to the north.

74. Who is the current Ambassador of Pakistan to China?
A. Masood Khan
B. Ms. Naghmana Hashmi
C. Salman Bashir D. None of these

75. The Simla Deputation met which Viceroy?
A. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst
B. The Lord Chelmsford
C. None of these
D. The Earl of Minto

Explanation: On October 1st, 1906, a delegation of 35 Muslim leaders, led by His Excellency Sir Agha Khan, met with Lord Minto to present the demands of the Muslim community. The Muslims of Indo-Pak were in minority and were not satisfied with the system of joint electorates because under this system they did not get due representation in the presence of Hindu majority. It became the precursor to the formation of Muslim League.

76. When was Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam founded?
A. None of these
B. 22 September 1880
C. 22 September 1884
D. 22 September 1886

Explanation: Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded in Lahore on 22 September 1884 by

Qazi Hameed-ud-Din, who was also made the first President of the organization.

77. Who is the author of "My Life A Fragment"?
A. Maulana Muhammad Ali
B. Mushirul Hasan C. Tausif Sadiq
D. None of these

Explanation: Mushirul Hasan is the author of "Legacy of a Divided Nation".

78. When was Friday declared an official holiday?
A. Aug 14, 1984 B. July 1, 1977
C. March 23, 1973 D. None of these

79. PTV started its color transmission in:
A. None of these B. 1974
C. 1975 D. 1976

Explanation: On November 26, 1964 the first official television station commenced transmissions from Lahore, followed by Dacca in 1965 (the then capital of East Pakistan). A third centre was established in Rawalpindi-Islamabad in 1965, being the capital of the country, and the fourth in Karachi, in 1966. Centers in Peshawar and Quetta were established in 1974. Originally, the broadcast was in black and white. PTV started colour transmissions in 1976.

80. Who led the funeral Prayer of Quaid-e-Azam:
A. Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni
B. Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
C. Maulana Maududi
D. None of these

Explanation: He died in Karachi on 11 September 1948 at the age of 71. Jinnah's personal Physician was Dr. Ilahi Bux.

81. Which of the following is Pakistan's largest artificial lake?
A. Keenjhar Lake B. Attabad Lake
C. Borith Lake D. None of these

Explanation: Keenjhar Lake is in Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. It is 122 km from Karachi and 18 km from the town of Thatta. It is also the second largest freshwater lake in Pakistan. It is an important source of drinking water for Thatta District and Karachi city

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82. Who was the seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy
B. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
C. Malik Feroz Khan Noon
D. None of these

Explanation: Feroz Khan Noon was the seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan, appointed on 16 December 1957 until being removed when President Iskandar Ali Mirza imposed martial law on 8 October 1958.

83. 18th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution was passed on:

- A. April 10, 2010 B. April 8, 2010
C. April 18, 2010 D. None of these

Explanation: The amendment removed the power of the President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally, turning Pakistan from a semi-presidential to a parliamentary republic, and renaming the North-West Frontier Province to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It also abolished the concurrent list, transferring powers to Provinces, from the Federal government.

84. Who is the writer of Humsafar?

- A. Shaila Abdullah B. Farhat Ishtiaq
C. Shahbano Bilgrami D. None of these

Explanation: Shaila Abdullah is the writer of "Saffron Dreams".

Shahbano Bilgrami is the writer of "Those Children".

85. The total number of US Electoral College votes is:

- A. 435 B. 538
C. 100 D. None of these

Explanation: The US Electoral College consists of 538 electors. A majority of 270 electoral votes is required to elect the President. A state's entitled allotment of electors equals the number of members in its Congressional delegation: one for each member in the House of Representatives plus two for each of its Senators.

86. Which Indian received Pakistan's highest award?

- A. Morarji Desai Morarji
B. None of these

C. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

D. Narendra Damodardas Modi

Explanation: Morarji Ranchhodji Desai was an Indian independence activist and served between 1977 and 1979 as the 4th Prime Minister of India.

87. The total number of Basic Democrats in 1965 were:

- A. 80000 B. 120000
C. 65000 D. None of these

Explanation: The Basic Democracies System was introduced by General Ayub Khan during his rule as the President of Pakistan. He created an electoral college of 80,000 Basic Democrats who were under Ayub's control and could be easily manipulated. These Basic Democrats would then cast vote for the election of the President.

88. Who was the first Vice President of Pakistan?

- A. Nurul Amin B. Hamid Ansari
C. Pervez Elahi D. None of these

Explanation: Nurul Amin was the 8th Prime Minister (1971) and First Vice President (1971 to 1972) of Pakistan.

Hamid Ansari was the 12th Vice President of India from 2007 to 2017

Pervez Elahi is the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, in office since August 2018. He served as the first and only Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2013.

89. Pakistan's National Anthem was composed by:

- A. Zawar Hussain B. Ahmed Rushdi
C. Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla
D. None of these

Explanation: The national anthem of Pakistan's music was composed by Ahmad G. Chagla in 1949, preceding the lyrics, which were written by Hafeez Jullundhri in 1952. It was officially adopted as Pakistan's national anthem in August 1954 and was recorded in the same year by eleven major singers of Pakistan including Ahmad Rushdi, Kaukab Jahan, Rasheeda Begum, Najam Ara, Naseema Shaheen, Zawar Hussain, Akhtar Abbas, Ghulam Dastagir, Anwar Zaheer, and

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Akhtar Wasi Ali.

90. What is the total number of recipients of Nishan-e-Haider?
 A. 6 B. 8
 C. 10 D. None of these

Explanation: The 10 recipients of Nishan-e-Haider are:

1. Captain Muhammad Sarwar Shaheed
2. Major Tufail Mohammad Shaheed
3. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed
4. Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas Shaheed
5. Major Shabbir Sharif Shaheed
6. Sowar Muhammad Hussain Shaheed
7. Major Muhammad Akram Shaheed
8. Lance Naik Muhammad Mahfuz Shaheed
9. Captain Karnal Sher Khan Shaheed
10. Havildar Lalak Jan Shaheed

91. Which country opened the first Embassy in Pakistan?
 A. Britain B. USA
 C. Iran D. None of these

Explanation: Iran was also the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence.

92. The US Ambassador who died with General Zia in the plane crash was:
 A. Robert B. Oakley B. Arnold Lewis Raphel
 C. Deane Roesch Hinton
 D. None of these

Explanation: The United States Ambassador, Arnold L. Raphel, who was accompanying General Zia when the plane crashed, was a career Foreign Service officer with extensive experience in the south Asian region. Also killed were 10 of Pakistan's senior army officers and Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Wassom, the chief American military attache in Pakistan.

93. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in the Legislative Council in his famous book 'Causes of the Indian Revolt', as early as _____.
 A. 1850 B. 1860
 C. 1870 D. None of these

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is famously recognised as an Islamic pragmatist,

reformer, philosopher and educationist of the nineteenth century. He was recognised as the fact of the Muslim nationalism in the Indian subcontinent. He believed his efforts were more important for the Muslim population, and for that it required for him to interact with the masses more actively, which was achieved through establishing schools, such as Gulshan School at Muradabad and Victoria School at Ghazipur.

94. Who repeatedly refers to Sir Syed as the Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India?
 A. Hali B. Abdul Qadir
 C. Ch. Khaliquz Zaman D. None of these

Explanation: Altaf Hussain Hali was an Urdu poet and writer. He played a major role in education and literacy during the British Raj, and initiated thought provoking discussions amongst Muslims to learn and move forward. He was also a biographer of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and commended his role in representing Muslims in the British Raj.

95. Military strength of East India Company and the financial support of Jagat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at _____.

- A. Plassey B. Panipat
 C. Surat D. None of these

Explanation: The Battle of Plassey was a major event in the history of India during the British Raj. In this battle, the British East India Company defeated the large army of the nawab of Bengal and his French allies under the commandership of Robert Clive by defeating Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

96. Clive, in one of his Gazettes, made it mandatory that no Muslim shall be given an employment higher than that of chaprasy or a junior clerk has been recorded by:

- A. Majumdar B. Karamat Ali
 C. Hasan isphani D. None of these

Explanation: Hasan Isphani was a Muslim politician during the British Raj, who documented the role played by the British colonizers in cornering the Indian community

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while ruling them.

97. 'The Spirit of Islam' and 'A Short History of the Saracens' were written by _____.

A. Syed Ameer Ali B. Nawab Mohsin
C. Shiblee D. None of these

Explanation: Syed Ameer Ali was a famous political leader who authored a number of influential books on Muslim history along with the modern development of Islam in the world. He was also one of the founding members of the All India Muslim League. He is prominently known for establishing the London Muslim League in 1908.

98. Nawab Sir Salimullah Khan was the President of Bengal Muslim League in _____.

A. 1903 B. 1907

C. 1923 D. None of these
Explanation: Nawab Salimullah Khan was the fourth Nawab of Dhaka, and a prominent politician during the British Raj. He worked tirelessly for reforms in East Bengal and supported the partition of Bengal too, which when reversed caused him great agony, thus making him quit politics altogether.

99. When did the first issue of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's 'Al Hilal' come out?

A. 1912 B. 1922
C. 1932 D. None of these

Explanation: Abul kalam Azad was an Indian scholar, and a senior member of the Indian Congress during the Indian Independence Movement. His works to promote education in India have been commendable, for which a National Education Day is celebrated across India.

Solved Practice Test-2

1. Which poem of Iqbal was recited politically at the annual session of Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam in 1911?

A. Sehar-o-Sham B. Shikwa
C. Jawab-e-Shikwa D. None

Explanation: Iqbal's poem 'Shikwa' was published in 1909, and its follow-up, 'Jawab-e-Shikwa' was published in 1913. Shikwa rests on the base of the legacy of Islam and its role in the making and formation of history, while also confronting the dilemmas being faced by Islam in modern times. Shikwa was basically a long detailed complaint presented before Allah, and in return, Jawab-e-Shikwa is the reply received by Allah as a result of the complaint issued before him.

2. Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, the Agha Khan, headed the historic Simla Deputation which successfully presented the Muslim demands on 1st October 1906 before _____.

A. Lord Curzon B. Lord Irwin
C. Lord Minto D. None of these

Explanation: The Simla Deputation was formed for the Simla Conference. The Simla Conference was a detailed meeting between the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, as well as the most prominent political parties and leaders of the Indian subcontinent. The

conference took place at Viceregal Lodge in Simla. Though the conference was convened based on a potential agreement for self governance for the subcontinent, the talks stalled due to the difference between Hindus and Muslims, who were contesting on the matter of representation

3. Quaid-i-Azam, in an interview, said that any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and dealt with Pakistan on an equal footing given to special correspondents from _____.

A. Germany B. France
C. Switzerland D. None of these

Explanation: Quaid-e-Azam was a visionary man, who believed in the principles of Islam, which had become the basis of Muslims striving for an independent state. However, after the establishment of Pakistan, relations with India remained disputed as many political and economic conflicts surfaced. Jinnah was of the opinion that the colonial threat had not entirely subsided and that the two nations needed to sit together and work their way forward jointly. However, the diplomatic ties only faltered between India

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and Pakistan, resulting in much strenuous relations and armed conflicts.

4. The aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy are _____.

A. 1963-1972 B. 1954-1962
C. 1947-53 D. None of these

Explanation: The aligned years in Pakistan's history are termed as the years during which Pakistan aligned itself with the US during the Cold War era. There were two contestants during this era; the USA and USSR. Pakistan, however, aligned its foreign policy with the USA, and got trade and economic incentives in return. On the other hand, India chose a non-aligned stance, and moved forwards towards developing cordial ties with both, US and USSR.

5. Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex _____.

A. Foreign Policy B. Co-existence
C. Budget Making D. None of these

Explanation: Zia's foreign policy centered on the geointerests of Pakistan in the South Asian region. He wanted Pakistan to focus on regional threats simultaneously, and address them impactfully. However, during his regime, Pakistan and India enjoyed cordial relations despite having many historic disputes. Numerous exchanges were reached, including trade agreements, cultural exchanges, etc.

6. In the Hindu Kush mountain range, all passes connect Pakistan with _____.

A. China B. Afghanistan
C. Tajikistan D. None of these

Explanation: Hindu Kush mountain range is an 800 KM long mountain range that stretches through Afghanistan to Northern Pakistan and into Tajikistan. It has historic significance as the center of Buddhism back in the day.

7. The Hasni tribe is settled in:

A. Southern NWFP B. Western Balochistan
C. Central Sind D. None of these

Explanation: The Hasni Tribe is the largest

Balochi Tribe in Balochistan. Amongst the many districts they reside in, the most prominent ones are Chagai, Kharan, Washuk, Nushki, kalat, Khuzdar, Quetta and Mastugng. The primary languages they speak are Balochi and Brahui.

8. Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered as _____.

A. Thickly populated region
B. Very thickly populated region
C. Most thickly populated region
D. None of these

Explanation: Rechna Doab is a main region of Punjab which includes the areas between Chenab and River Ravi, all the way from Jammu division of J&K in India. It includes major districts of Punjab. Bari Doab is a major factor in the irrigation channels of the agriculture sector of Pakistan.

9. In connection with land reforms, the Punjab Tenancy Act was passed in _____.

A. 1877 B. 1887
C. 1897 D. None of these

Explanation: The Punjab Tenancy Act was passed in 1887 which represented over 100,000 tenants situated in the province of Punjab. This act was to promote constructive land reforms across the province.

10. Mast Tawakali, a prominent poet, belonged to a _____ speaking background.

A. Baluchi B. Sindhi
C. Barohi D. Saraiki

Explanation: Mast Tawakali was a famous Sufi poet from Balochistan, who dedicated his efforts to help the poor while raising his voice against the feudal oppressive regimes and structures. He preached messages of peace, love, tolerance, brotherhood across the country.

11. The estimated reserves of Kalabagh Iron ore deposits in Pakistan are _____.

A. 309 m tons B. 509 m tons
C. 709 m tons D. None of these

Explanation: Pakistan's most extensively present iron ore deposits are found in Kalabagh region, located in the western Punjab. These reserves has brought

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prospective plans into play, which might be constructive in refining the mineral industry of Pakistan.

12. Cotton, textiles, the largest industry of Pakistan, employ an industrial labor force of magnitude _____.

A. 80 % B. 55 %
C. 38% D. None of these

Explanation: Pakistan is the 8th largest textile commodities exporter in Asia, with the textile industry being the largest manufacturing industry in Pakistan. This sector provides employment to nearly 45% of the total labor force of Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan is the 4th largest producer of cotton commodities across the world.

13. The emergence of Gwadar port and its development has promoted _____.

A. Rural-urban migration
B. Urban-Urban migration
C. Rural-Rural migration
D. None of these

Explanation: Gwadar is a city in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. The port of Gwadar has now become a center for economic collaboration with international partners especially China over the CPEC project which is being seen as the game changer in the political and economic direction of Pakistan.

14. From 1858 upto about 1870, nearly all the British politicians and authors blamed the Muslims for _____.

A. Disloyalty B. Independence
C. Leadership D. None of these

Explanation: The Muslims were blamed for the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and instigating violence against the British. They were rendered disloyal and were thus segregated from favorable policy-making.

15. Indo-Muslim culture in details is overwhelmingly:

A. Central Asian B. Arabian
C. Iranian D. None of these

16. Who has written the book 'The Millat of Islam & The Menace of Indianism'?

A. Muhammad Ali B. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

C. Shaukat Ali D. None of these

Explanation: Chaudhry Rehmat Ali is known as one of the earliest advocates of a separate homeland of Muslims, and was also a founder of the Pakistan National Movement. He also propagated the scheme of Pakistan and laid the theoretical foundation for this separate homeland.

17. In which year did the Indian Khilafat Deputation visit England to put their views before David Lloyd George?

A. 1940 B. 1930
C. 1920 D. None of these

Explanation: The Khilafat Movement was a campaign of protest launched by Muslims of India, led by Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar and Shaukat Ali, which wanted the restoration of the Muslim Caliphate.

18. The Lucknow Pact was conceived by _____.

A. Lord Chelmsford B. John Simon
C. Sir Edward Cecil George Cadogart
D. None of these

Explanation: The Lucknow Pact is a famous event in the history of the Indian Subcontinent. It was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League held in December 1916. This Pact was a major step forward in allowing representation to the religious minorities of the subcontinent in provincial legislatures. This was also seen as a major step in the Indian-Muslim unity.

19. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was the leader of _____.

A. Muslim League B. Unionist Party
C. Congress D. None of these

Explanation: Sikander Hayat Khan was a Muslim politician, who later became a leader of the Punjab Unionist Party. He believed in political cooperation with the British government, and opposed the Quit India Movement.

20. Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in a conference of the Socialist International in 1917. Where was this conference held?

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- A. London B. Oslo
C. Stockholm D. None of these

Explanation: Abdul Jabbar Khairi and Abdul Sattar Khairi were renowned scholars who contested for the freedom of Muslims in India, who believed that a separate land was the need of Muslims.

21. In 1928 Agha Khan III advocated the independence of each province at the meeting of the All Parties' Convention in:
A. Patna B. Hyderabad
C. Calcutta D. None of these
Explanation: Sir Agha Khan III was a spiritual leader of the Shia Muslims, and advocated for fair relations between Muslims and Hindus. He also played an academic role in the learning of Muslims.
22. Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in a press interview given to _____.
A. The Hindustan Times
B. Manchester Guardian
C. The Financial Times D. None of these
Explanation: Quaid-e-Azam was a visionary man, who believed in the principles of Islam, which had become the basis of Muslims striving for an independent state. However, after the establishment of Pakistan, relations with India remained disputed as many political and economic conflicts surfaced. Jinnah was of the opinion that the colonial threat had not entirely subsided and that the two nations needed to sit together and work their way forward jointly. However, the diplomatic ties only faltered between India and Pakistan, resulting in much strenuous relations and armed conflicts.
23. Dr. Kazi Saeeduddin Ahmad, an eminent geographer and scholar of Aligarh University, was subsequently appointed as the first Head of Geography Department Punjab University on _____.
A. 20th April 1945 B. 24th May, 1945
C. 10th June, 1945 D. None of these
24. On 7th August, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left India for the last time and flew to:

- A. Quetta B. Lahore
C. Karachi D. None of these

Explanation: Jinnah's political plans had finally come to fruition which was when he finally settled in Pakistan, and worked towards establishing Pakistan as a sovereign state.

25. What is the area of a small maritime state, Junagadh?
A. 4500 km² B. 9500 km²
C. 10000 km² D. None of these
Explanation: Junagadh was a princely state of British India, which was later annexed by India from Pakistan.
26. Tethys deposits finally turned to be:
A. Western Ghats B. Himalayas
C. Karakoram D. None of these
Explanation: The Himalayan range presents itself as a natural barrier towards the north. It is a hotspot of biodiversity as well as a major tourist attraction for people from all across the world.
27. The Salt Range lies in the large accumulation of pure salt at Khewra and _____.
A. Attock B. Chaghi
C. Kalabagh D. None of these
Explanation: The Salt Range is known for its production of pink Khewra salt, which is also a major tourist spot in Pakistan. This remains a major source of salt in Pakistan.
28. The land holdings in Pakistan are characterized by:
A. Huge farms. B. Very big farms
C. Very small farms D. None of these
Explanation: Majority of lands held by people in Pakistan are small farms. Pakistan is an agricultural economy, and many farmers use their land to cultivate food production on small scales.
29. Pakistan Forest Institute was established in _____.
A. 1957 B. 1947
C. 1967 D. None of these
Explanation: The Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar was established in 1947, for the purpose of regulating the environment, natural resources and conservation of them

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through efficient management.

30. A Bahauddin Zakariya University archaeologist has discovered a prehistoric site at Vohawa in:
- A. Dera Ghazi Khan B. Chitral
C. Quetta D. None of these
31. NHA is the custodian of 39 national highways / motorways / expressway / strategic routes having a total length of _____
- A. 11,131 kms B. 12,131 kms
C. 13,131 kms D. None of these
- Explanation:** The National Highway Authority was established in 1991, for planning, development repair and maintenance of roads, highways and other relevant infrastructure. NHA has been appointed to oversee the provision of efficient transport in Pakistan.
32. What was the cause of the earthquake of October, 2005?
- A. Volcanic activity
B. Tectonic dislocation
C. Severe flooding D. None of these
- Explanation:** The earthquake of 2005 was a devastating natural disaster, which shook the disputed Kashmir region, along with sections of Pakistan, India and Afghanistan. It destroyed many buildings, homes and the habitats of species in the surrounding areas, rendering thousands homeless, and killing a significant number of locals as well.
33. Pakistan foreign policy is the safe-guarding of its sovereignty, security and:
- A. International Relations
B. External Trade
C. Territorial integrity
D. None of these
- Explanation:** Pakistan's foreign policy is aimed at safeguarding the national interests of Pakistan while establishing collaborative relations with regional and international states across the world.
34. The year in which the first Muslim general entered victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak was:

- A. 612 AD B. 712 AD
C. 812 AD D. None of these

35. On the execution of Muhammad Bin Qasim, the rule of Caliph ended and Arab princes in Mansura (Sindh) and Multan (Punjab) established their independent dynasties in Sub-continent in A.
- A. 861 AD B. 871 AD
C. 881 AD D. None of these
- Explanation:** Muhammad Bin Qasim was a famous Arab military commander of the Umayyad Caliphate. He was the leader of the Muslim conquest of Sindh and Multan, and is remembered as being the first Muslim to have successfully captured Sindh.
36. Who became the first Sultan of the newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1207?
- A. Shahabudin Ghuri
B. Qutub-din Aibek
C. Zaheer-u-din Babar D. None of these
- Explanation:** Qutubuddin Aibek was a part of the Ghurid dynasty, who was in charge of the Ghurid territories in Northern India. Eventually, he became the ruler of an independent kingdom, which later turned into the Delhi Sultanate, which was then ruled by the Mamluk Dynasty.
37. "The Making of Pakistan" is written by _____.
- A. Qurashi I.H.
B. Muhammad Ali Ch.
C. Waheed-uz-Zaman
D. None of these (K.K.Aziz)
- Explanation:** Khurshid Kamal Aziz was a Pakistani historian, who was also an academician. He also served as an advisor to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
38. Who was first appointed Nazim of Nadva-ul-ulema in 1883:
- A. Maulana Shibli
B. Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor
C. Maulana Syed Muhammad Ali
D. None of these
- Explanation:** Maulana Shibli was an Islamic scholar who is famous for establishing the Shibli National College to date. He had a sound collection on the life of the Holy

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Prophet PBUH, and promoted Islamic teachings amongst his students.

39. Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of _____.

- A. Democracy B. Theocracy
C. Islam D. None of these

Explanation: Pakistan was created on the basis of its religious rights, and was thus declared independent. The constitution of Pakistan followed the Sharia law as the guiding principle in state affairs.

40. Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing _____.

- A. Punjab Students Federation
B. Muslim Students Peshawar
C. Indian Muslims
D. None of these

Explanation: Quaid-e-Azam was a visionary man, who believed in the principles of Islam, which had become the basis of Muslims striving for an independent state. But simultaneously, he was also of the opinion that Pakistan should not be run by the fundamentalist groups which will hinder the growth of Pakistan as it emerges as a new nation.

41. The resolution for formation of the All-Indian Muslim League was passed at the meeting of All India Educational Conference (1906) and was moved by _____.

- A. Nawab Viqar ul Mulk B. Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
C. Nawab Salim ullah D. None of these

Explanation: The All India Muslim League was formed at Dacca on 30th December 1906 in order to provide representation to the Indian Muslims. Sir Agha Khan was appointed as the President of the League, Syed Hassan Balgrami as the secretary, while Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk were made joint secretaries of the League. Muhammad Ali Johar, who was a Muslim activist, journalist and a poet was also amongst the founding members of the All-India Muslim League who wrote its constitution. Nawab Salimullah promoted the idea of Muslims having their own political party for smooth representation.

42. The demand for separate electorate for Indian Muslims was first accepted in the Act of _____.

- A. 1909 B. 1919
C. 1935 D. None of these

Explanation: The Indian Councils Act 1909 was a major moment for Indians during the British-Raj, which was when the idea of separate electorates was introduced, and seats were thus reserved for Muslims of India. This was to protect the interests of Muslims who were present in large numbers in India and needed their due representation.

43. The provincial governments of Congress resigned and All-India Muslim League observed the "Day of Deliverance" as a mark of relief on _____.

- A. 22 Oct. 1939 B. 22 Nov. 1939
C. 22 Dec. 1939 D. None of these

Explanation: The resignation of the Congress ministries marked the Day of Deliverance for the Muslim League, led by Jinnah. The congress ministries resigned from provincial and central offices in protest against being excluded from the decision making regarding whether or not India should enter WW2 alongside Britain.

44. The Lahore Resolution was amended and Pakistan was made an integral part of the League's objective. The amendment was made in the Annual session (1941) of All India Muslim League, which was held at _____.

- A. Karachi B. Lahore
C. Madras D. None of these

Explanation: The Lahore Resolution demanded for an establishment of a separate country for Muslims existing in British India, which was officially passed in March 1940. This Resolution highlighted the oppression faced by Muslims while coexisting with Hindus in India, which was why they could not enjoy their fundamental rights hence demanding for their own homeland where they would practice their religion freely.

45. The Radcliffe Commission submitted its formula for the division of India into two countries to Lord Mountbatton on _____.

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- A. 9 August 1947 B. 19 August 1947
C. 29 August 1947 D. None of these

Explanation: The Radcliffe Commission was a boundary demarcation presided over by Lord Mountbatten to ensure the separation of India into respective states. This boundary commission demarcated the areas that would come under India and the ones that would form a part of Pakistan. The demarcation line was made official on 17 August 1947 when India was partitioned.

46. The architect of the name of Pakistan, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali, died on _____.
A. Feb. 2, 1951 B. Feb. 12, 1951
C. Feb. 22, 1951 D. None of these
- Explanation:** The architect of the name of Pakistan, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali, died on Feb. 3, 1951.

47. Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi, was assassinated on _____.
A. Oct 6, 1951 B. Oct 16, 1951
C. Oct. 26, 1951 D. None of these

Explanation: Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on October 16, 1951, after being shot twice in the chest while addressing a gathering at Company Bagh, Rawalpindi. While many speculations were made regarding his assassination, the exact motive behind his assassination was never found.

48. The Legal Framework Order, which amended the constitution of Pakistan unilaterally, was issued by _____.

- A. Yahya Khan B. Ayub Khan
C. Zia-ul-Haq" D. None of these

Explanation: On 31 March 1970, President Yahya Khan announced a Legal Framework Order (LFO) which called for direct elections for a unicameral legislature. These elections were the first general elections held in Pakistan (East and West Pakistan) and ultimately only general elections held prior to the independence of Bangladesh.

49. Which country supported the Pakistan Movement before the emergence of Pakistan?
A. Iran B. Indonesia

- C. Saudi Arabia D. None of these

50. The Line which divides the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Durand Line. Its length is _____.

- A. 2252 Km B. 2262 Km
C. 2272 Km D. None of these

Explanation: The Durand Line is an international demarcation line between Pakistan and Afghanistan, which was originally established in 1893 to demarcate the British India and the Emirate of Afghanistan.

51. Which mountain range is located between China and Pakistan?

- A. Siwaliks
B. Hindu Kush Range
C. Great Himalayas D. None of these

Explanation: The Himalayan range presents itself as a natural barrier towards the north. It is a hotspot of biodiversity as well as a major tourist attraction for people from all across the world.

52. The total area of Pakistan (Sq Km) is _____.

- A. 695095 B. 795095
C. 881,913 D. None of these

Explanation: The total area of Pakistan renders it the 33rd largest nation by total area. It has major natural sights and resources present within the territory, such as rivers, mountain ranges and forests, which promote Pakistan's economy in many ways.

53. The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in the year _____.

- A. 1969 B. 1979
C. 1989 D. None of these

Explanation: The Regional Cooperation for Development was a multi governmental organization between Pakistan, Turkey and Iran, to provide a solid ground for socio-economic cooperation of the member states. It was, however, dissolved in 1979.

54. Mahmud of Ghazni waged a war against rebellious India in the year:

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- A. 900
C. 1100
B. 1000
D. None of these

Explanation: Mahmud of Ghazni was an independent ruler of the Turkic dynasty of Ghaznavids. He turned his kingdom into a vast military empire, while promoting intellectual establishments, economic centres and cultural heritage in his empire.

Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghuri defeated Pirthviraj in the year 1192 in the field of:

- A. Panipat
C. Tarain
B. Nagpur
D. None of these

Explanation: Ghuri was a famous Muslim ruler who is renowned for laying down Islamic ruling dynasties of India, which were later upheld by the Mughal Empire. His rule extended over a vast area which later came to be known as the Ghurid Empire.

55. **Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was succeeded on the Delhi throne by _____.**
A. Aram Shah
C. Razia Sultana
B. Iltumish
D. None of these

Explanation: Aram Shah succeeded the throne as the second sultan of the Mamluk dynasty.

56. **The downfall of Muslim rule in India started with the demise of _____.**

- A. Akbar
C. Bahadur Shah Zafar
B. Aurangzeb
D. None of these

Explanation: Aurangzeb became the major reason for the downfall of Muslims and the Mughal Empire. Devastating wars of succession were conducted under his rule. Civil wars were plaguing smooth functioning of the Empire. Due to his lacking social, political and economic insight, he was unable to take decisive decisions for the welfare of the Empire and the people, which was exploited by other powers.

57. **Who was the first person to translate the Holy Quran to Persian?**

- A. Shah Ismail Shaheed
B. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
C. Shah Waliullah
D. None of these

Explanation: Shah Waliullah Dehlawi was an Islamic scholar, bibliographer, theologian and philosopher, and actively believed in the

segregation of Hindus and Muslims. He was of the view that this coexistence hindered the growth and learning of Muslims in the Indian subcontinent, and in order for them to be well-versed in their religion and practice it fully, they needed to be separated from the Hindu restrictions. His ideology centered on Muslims living according to Islamic ideals.

58. **Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in the year:**

- A. 1849
C. 1869
B. 1859
D. None of these

Explanation: Anjuman-e-Himayat Islami is a well-renowned Islamic intellectual and social welfare organization founded in Lahore on 24 September 1884. It was founded by Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din. Following this, many schools and orphanages were set up for Muslim girls, where they were taught a variety of languages and subjects as well as crafts. The major goal was to achieve common good among the society. It also played a major role in providing a political platform for Indian Muslims.

59. **"Pakistan's Constitution should incorporate the essential principles of Islam, which are as good and relevant in our day as were 1300 years ago. But Pakistan should not be a theocratic state ruled by priests." This statement was given by _____.**

- A. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
B. Allama Iqbal
C. Quaid-e-Azam
D. None of these

Explanation: Quaid-e-Azam was a visionary man, who believed in the principles of Islam, which had become the basis of Muslims striving for an independent state. But simultaneously, he was also of the opinion that Pakistan should not be run by the fundamentalist groups which will hinder the growth of Pakistan as it emerges as a new nation.

60. **The first President of the All India Muslim League was _____.**

- A. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
B. Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
C. Nawab Saleem Ullah
D. None of these

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Explanation: The All India Muslim League was formed at Dacca on 30th december 1906 in order to provide representation to the Indian Muslims. Sir Agha Khan was appointed as the President of the League, Syed Hassan Balgrami as the secretary, while Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk were made joint secretaries of the League. Muhammad Ali Johar, who was a Muslim activist, journalist and a poet was also amongst the founding members of the All-India Muslim League who wrote its constitution.

The Partition of Bengal into East and West Bengal in July 1905 was carried out by

- A. Lord Curzon B. Lord Minto
C. Lord Morely D. None of these

Explanation: The partition of Bengal was presided over by Lord Curzon who was the Viceroy of India at the time. According to the partition, Bengal was separated into the Hindu majority and Muslim majority areas. However, it was later reversed which became a reason for major disputes.

61. Diarchy was first introduced in the Act of

- A. 1909 B. 1919
C. 1935 D. None of these.

Explanation: The Government of India Act 1919 introduced a system of diarchy; which would facilitate the participation of Indians in the functioning of Indian governance.

62. The resolution of non-cooperation with British Government was passed in the meeting of the All India National Congress in 1920, which was held at:

- A. Madras B. Bombay
C. Nagpur D. None of these

Explanation: The All India Muslim League was formed at Dacca on 30th December 1906 in order to provide representation to the Indian Muslims. Sir Agha Khan was appointed as the President of the League, Syed Hassan Balgrami as the secretary, while Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk were made joint secretaries of the League. Muhammad Ali Johar, who was a

Muslim activist, journalist and a poet was also amongst the founding members of the All-India Muslim League who wrote its constitution.

63. On which date did the Simon Commission arrive in India?

- A. 3rd February, 1927
B. 3rd February, 1928
C. 3rd February, 1929 D. None of these

Explanation: The British Government appointed Simon Commission in 1927 to analyse the workings of the Constitution in India and formulate an effective way forward in this regard. However, the commission was opposed primarily because it did not have any Indian representation in the assemblage.

64. The British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of _____.

- A. First Round Table Conference
B. Second Round Table Conference
C. Third Round Table Conference
D. None of these

Explanation: The Communal Award was the brainchild of the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald in 1932. According to the Communal Award, a separate electorate was extended to other minorities existing in India, such as Sikhs, Indians, Christians, etc which was initially introduced in the Government of India Act 1919.

65. The "Direct Action Day" was observed by the All India Muslim League on _____.

- A. August 6, 1944 B. August 6, 1945
C. August 6, 1946 D. None of these.

Explanation: The "Direct Action Day" was observed by the all India Muslim League on 16 August 1946. The Direct Action Day is identified for the extreme communal rioting that took place between Muslims and Hindus in Calcutta.

66. The Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on _____.

- A. December 12, 1947 B. March 12, 1948
C. March 12, 1949 D. None of these

Explanation: The Objectives Resolution was

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passed on March 12, 1949 in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, presented by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan. According to the Resolution, the soon-to-be drafted constitution of Pakistan was to be drafted on the basis of the Islamic ideology and faith instead of colonial European influences introduced during the British Raj.

67. With regards to the division of power between Federation and Provinces, the Constitution of Pakistan (1962) was provided with

- A. Single list of subjects
- B. Two lists of subjects
- C. Three lists of subjects
- D. None of these

Explanation: These lists of subjects were introduced in the 1962 constitution in order to ensure a division of power. However, most executive powers were vested in the president, whereas residual powers were given to the provinces.

68. What is the height of Pakistan's highest mountain Godwin Austin?

- A. 26, 250 ft
- B. 27, 250 ft
- C. 28, 250 ft
- D. None of these

Explanation: Godwin Austin is a peak of the K2 mountain range, which has a height of 28,250 ft. This is known as the second highest peak of the world, which comes second to Mount Everest.

69. The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) was established by Pakistan in _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1970
- C. 1980
- D. None of these

Explanation: The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) was established by Pakistan in 1991. It was signed amongst the provinces of Pakistan, which was later approved by the Council of Common Interests. This Authority was established for the regulation and monitoring of the distribution of water sources of the Indus River.

70. Under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960, Pakistan has the exclusive right to use the water of _____.

- A. Ravi, Sutlej and Beas

- B. Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum
- C. Chenab, Jhelum and Indus
- D. None of these

Explanation: The Indus Water Treaty was a water-distribution treaty signed between India and Pakistan, which was successfully brokered by the World Bank. The rationale behind the treaty was to regulate the water available in the Indus River and its tributaries. The Indus water Treaty is considered one of the most successful water sharing initiatives in the world today, though certain clauses of the treaty are in need to be updated to fit the changing situation of water in the South Asian region.

71. At present, Pakistan has vast natural resources and items of minerals, as many as:

- A. 14 items
- B. 15 items
- C. 16 items
- D. None of these

Explanation: At present, Pakistan has vast natural resources and items of minerals, as many as 52.

72. That idol worshippers are liable to be murdered was rejected by _____.

- A. Mahmood Ghaznawi
- B. Shams-ud-Din Iltumish
- C. Jalal-ud-Din Deroz
- D. None of these

Explanation: Shams ud Din was a Mamluk king, who ruled in northern India, and was known as the founder of the Delhi sultanate. He was a decisive statesman, who included all conquered communities into his reign, and took decisions to facilitate them.

73. Who constructed five canals to remove the scarcity of water?

- A. Alauddin Khaliji
- B. Ghyas-ud-Din Tughlaq
- C. Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- D. Akbar

Explanation: Feroz Shah was a famous Muslim ruler, who belonged to the Tughlaq dynasty. He drafted economic policies for the facilitation of his people and their welfare. He also set up hospitals, education institutions and constructed public buildings in Delhi for his people. He also made agricultural policies to increase the production of food supplies.

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74. Who laid the foundation of Agra city?

- A. Sikandar Lodhi B. Babur
C. Shah Jahan
D. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Explanation: Sikander Lodi was the second and an incredibly powerful ruler of the Afghan Lodi dynasty of Delhi. He laid the foundation of Agra city during one of his many military expeditions that became a major center in India in the later years. Initially Agra fort was a state prison. However, After Lodi captured it, he made it his capital.

75. "Humayun Nama" was written

- by _____.
A. Shahabuddin B. Gulbadan Begum
C. Humayun D. QudratUllah Shahab

Explanation: Gulbadan Begum was a Mughal princess, and was the daughter of Babur, who founded the Mughal empire. Humayun Nama is a detailed narrative of the life of her half brother. This account entails the conflict between her brothers, and writes down a story of grief that followed.

76. Who accepted Akbar's "Din-e-Ilahi"?

- A. Todar Mal B. Ma'an Singh
C. Birbal D. None of these

Explanation: Birbal was a Hindu advisor in Akbar's mughal court. He was one of his close associates, and led many expeditions to further the Mughal Empire's rule across the world.

77. Which office held the Supreme Judicial Authority during the Mughal rule?

- A. King B. Qazi-ul-Qazat
C. Saddar-us-Sadur D. None of these

Explanation: The King in the Mughal Empire was the most superior position. The Mughal Empire also followed the Mansabdari System, which determined the position, status or ranks of officials who were a part of the Mughal Empire.

78. Who supported Muslim participation in politics?

- A. Waqar-ul-Mulk B. Mohsin-ul-Mulk

- C. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
D. Allama Iqbal

Explanation: Allama Iqbal played a monumental role in the establishment of the political circle of Muslims in India. On of his famous occasions is the Allahabad Address, in which he implored on the need for an independent Muslim state.

79. "Hunter par Hunter" was authored by _____.

- A. Deputy Nazir Ahmed
B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
C. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
D. None of these

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is famously recognised as an Islamic pragmatist, reformer, philosopher and educationist of the nineteenth century. He was recognised as the fact of the Muslim nationalism in the Indian subcontinent. He believed his efforts were more important for the Muslim population, and for that it required for him to interact with the masses more actively, which was achieved through establishing schools, such as Gulshan School at Muradabad and Victoria School at Ghazipur.

80. Under the guidance of Gandhi "Wardha Scheme" was drafted by ____.

- A. Abul Kalam Azad B. Nehru
C. Dr. Zakir Hussain D. None of these

Explanation: Dr. Zakir Hussain was an established Indian economist and politician in India, who also established the Jamia Millia Islamia. He was in close association with the Indian freedom movement. The Wardha Scheme was an educational reform, which aimed to develop an indigenous scheme of education in British India.

81. How many Muslim seats were secured by the All India Muslim League in 1945-46 Elections of Provincial Assemblies?

- A. 396 B. 425
C. 441 D. None of these

Explanation: The 1945 elections of India were conducted to elect members of the Central Legislative Assembly as well as the Council of State. Seats for the Provincial assemblies were also contested for. This was the last

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round of elections that were conducted in British India, shortly after which India was divided and sovereign states were formed.

82. Who presided the first session of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 10th August 1947?
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Liaqat Ali Khan
C. Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman D. Sir Agha Khan
Explanation: Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, was elected unanimously as the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. One of the primary tasks assigned to the assembly was to preside over drafting the constitution of Pakistan.

83. Who rejected the theory of composite nationalism advanced by the Indian National Congress?
A. Mualana Maudoodi
B. Allam Mashriqi
C. Hussain Ahmed Madni
D. Quaid-e-Azam
Explanation: Composite nationalism is a theory that was circulated in India, stating that India is a nation that is composed of diverse cultures, castes and communities, and should not be defined by religious differences amongst the communities. It also argued that before the arrival of the imperial British Raj, all these castes and cultures would exist peacefully, without being tainted by emotions of animosity driven by religious faiths.

84. Who was convicted in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case?
A. Agha Shorish Kashmiri
B. Habib Jalib
C. Faiz Ahmad Faiz D. None of these
Explanation: The Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case impacted the political and social history of Pakistan by a significant measure. It was characterised by an attempted coup against the government of Liaquat Ali Khan. The major mastermind behind this operation was a senior army commander, Major general Akbar Khan, along with several other military men and some left wing politicians, who had started gaining momentum in Pakistan around that time. These individuals and

groups were greatly disillusioned by the state policies adopted by Liaquat Ali Khan's government, and had several reservations against the domestic and foreign policies as well, especially in the case of Kashmir.

85. In which constitution of Pakistan, the Ministers were neither members of the Parliament nor answerable to Parliament?
A. 1956 B. 1962
C. 1973 D. None of these
Explanation: The 1962 constitution of Pakistan promoted a federal system, with East and West Pakistan allowed separate provincial governments to run their affairs. It also provided for a presidential form of government, who was given the authority of a chief executive.

86. Pakistan purchased Gwadar from
A. Kuwait B. Iran
C. Oman D. None of these
Explanation: After the creation of Pakistan, several Baloch states called to join Pakistan. Around the same time, the residents of Gwadar too started raising demands to join Pakistan. This, along with a survey of Pakistan's coastline, encouraged Pakistan to approach the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, Said bin Taimur, and request him formally to transfer Gwadar to Pakistan. After four years of ongoing negotiations, on 7th September, 1958, Pakistan finally became successful in purchasing the Gwadar enclave from Oman for USD \$3 million. Gwadar is now a part of Balochistan, and is becoming a major economic and political center of Pakistan.

87. Which provincial Chief Minister was dismissed on the issue of One Unit?
A. Chief Minister NWFP
B. Chief Minister Sindh
C. Chief Minister Punjab
D. Chief Minister Balochistan
Explanation: The One Unit scheme was initiated by the federal government which aimed to merge the provinces of West Pakistan into a single unit, to serve the purpose of countering the ethnic unity of

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Bengalis in East Pakistan.

88. Which Radio Station already existed at the time of creation of Pakistan?

- A. Peshawar B. Karachi
C. Quetta D. None of these

Explanation: Three radio stations already existed when Pakistan was created, which include the ones at Dhaka, Lahore and Peshawar. After high demand, new radio stations were set up in Karachi and Rawalpindi, followed by Hyderabad, Quetta Islamabad and Multan.

89. Under Yahya's LFO, what option did the National Assembly have if it couldn't frame the constitution within 120 days?

- A. Dissolved automatically
B. President will dissolve it
C. Extension in time frame
D. None of these

Explanation: Yahya Khan issued a decree, the Legal Framework Order in 1970, which distinguished the political principles and laws governing the 1970 general elections.

90. What percentage of the total polled votes in East Pakistan was secured by the Awami League in the 1970 elections?

- A. 54 % B. 60 %
C. 75 % D. None of these

Explanation: The East Pakistan Awami Muslim League was a political party that was founded in 1949, which was established to represent the Bengalis of Pakistan, and counter the centralization of politics of West Pakistan. The 1970s elections were a decisive contest, which was electing members for the National Assembly. The result was a massive victory for the Awami League, which won a majority of 160 seats in total.

91. When was the state of Swat included in Pakistan?

- A. 4th April 1969 B. 28th July 1969
C. 29th June 1970 D. None of these

Explanation: Swat, which was a princely state, was being governed by a system of autocracy. The Swat Liberation Movement initiated a campaign against the rule, which resulted in the incorporation of Swat into

Pakistan.

92. Name the saint who first came to Lahore.

- A. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
B. Syed Bandqi Mohammad Ghosh
C. Khwaja Mohammad Baqi Billah
D. None of these.

Explanation: Sheikh Ismail was the first saint who came to Lahore. He promoted a liberal reform movement within Islam, which originated from Persia and spread into India. A major role to play in this spread was that of Sheikh Ismail, who brought it to India in the eleventh century.

93. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban declared himself the King of Delhi Sultanate in the year _____.

- A. 1166 B. 1266
C. 1366 D. None of these

Explanation: Ghiyas Ud Din Balban belonged to the Mamluk Dynasty of Delhi, who played a major role in establishing an overriding stature of the Sultanate, while reducing the power of nobility in Delhi.

94. Which king founded Daulatabad and shifted the capital of Delhi Sultanate?

- A. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
B. Muhammad Tughluq
C. Feroze Shah Tughluq
D. None of these

95. The chain of justice to redress the grievances of oppressed people was set up by _____.

- A. Zaheer-ud-Din Babar
B. Shahab-ud-Din Shahjahan
C. Aurangzeb Alimgir
D. None of these

96. Who was known in history as Mujaddid Alf Thani, the Reformer of Second Millenium?

- A. Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi
B. Shah Waliullah
C. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
D. None of these

Explanation: Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was a renowned Indian mystic, theologian and a competent religious scholar. His policies includes religious pluralism and integration, which became a target of massive controversy in the Muslim world. However,

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his policies and ideologies were also widely practiced, as seen by the Mughal Emperor, Akbar. Sirhindi had a relatively liberal interpretation of the Sufi ideology, which was massively condemned by the orthodox Ulema.

97. Nadva-Tul-Ulema came into being in

- A. 1873 B. 1883
C. 1893 D. None of these

Explanation: Nadva-Tul Ulema came into being in 1894. This was a prominent educational institution. It was formed to remove sectarianism amongst the ranks of Muslims, eliminate extremism, improve the content of teaching being conducted at Muslim institutions, teaching of morality and ethics and to widen the horizon of Muslim minds.

98. Simla Deputation in 1906 was led by

- A. Sir Agha Khan
B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
C. Nawab Muhsin ul Mulk
D. None of these

Explanation: The Simla Deputation was formed for the Simla Conference. The Simla Conference was a detailed meeting between the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, as well as the most prominent political parties and leaders of the Indian subcontinent. The conference took place at Viceregal Lodge in Simla. Though the conference was convened based on a potential agreement for self

governance for the subcontinent, the talks stalled due to the difference between Hindus and Muslims, who were contesting on the matter of representation

99. Who called the "Spiritual Guide" as Shopkeepers?

- A. Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi
B. Shah Waliullah
C. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
D. None of these

Explanation: Shah Waliullah Dehlawi was an Islamic scholar, bibliographer, theologian and philosopher, and actively believed in the segregation of Hindus and Muslims. He was of the view that this coexistence hindered the growth and learning of Muslims in the Indian subcontinent, and in order for them to be well-versed in their religion and practice it fully, they needed to be separated from the Hindu restrictions. His ideology centered on Muslims living according to Islamic ideals.

100. Who initiated the cult of Shivaji against the Muslims of India?

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
B. Bennerji
C. Pandit Madan Mohan
D. None of these

Explanation: Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a renowned Indian nationalist as well as an independence activist. He was also known as the Maker of Modern India. He was a major advocate of the Swaraj, which promoted self rule under British Raj.

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ISLAMIC STUDIES NOTES

Fundamentals of Islam

1. Monotheism (Belief in Oneness of God)
2. Salat
3. Fasting
4. Alms (Zakat)
5. Hajj

Fundamentals of Faith

1. Monotheism
2. Prophethood
3. Qiyamah

The Holy Divine Books

1.	The Torah	It was revealed on Hazrat Musa (AS).
2.	The Zabur	It was revealed on Hazrat Dawood (AS).
3.	The Injeel	It was revealed on Hazrat Isa (AS).
4.	The Holy Quran	It was revealed on Hazrat Muhammad (SAW).

Sources of Islamic Shariah

1. The Holy Quran
2. The Hadith
3. Ijma
4. Qiyas

Eminent Islamic Jurists

1. Imam Abu Hanifa
2. Imam Malik
3. Imam Shafi
4. Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal

Seerat:

The 1st foster mother of the holy Prophet S.A.W was Thuwaybah. She was servant of Abu Lahab. He freed her when she informed him about the birth of his nephew "Hazrat Muhammad" S.A.W

2nd foster mother of the holy Prophet S.A.W was Haleema Sadiya.

Haleema Sadiya:

- Her full name was Haleema bint Abi Dhuayb
- Her husband's name was al-Harith bin Abdul Uzza

- She and her husband belonged to the tribe of Banu Saad, subdivision of Hawazin
- Holy Prophet lived with Hazrat Haleema for approximately 6 years.
- Hazrat Haleema had nuf1 son, named Abdullah and three daughters, Uneysa, Hudhafa, Shaamaa

Uncles of the Holy Prophet S.A.W:

Prophet S.A.W had 11 Uncles, and two of them "Hazrat Hamza" and "Hazrat Abbas" had embraced Islam.

Aunts of Holy Prophet:

Prophet S.A.W had 6 aunts, and one of them "Hazrat Safiya" had embraced Islam.

When holy Prophet S.A.W was 6 years old, his mother "Aamna" passed away and when he was 8 years old, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib passed away.

His uncle Abu Talib died in 9th year after the prophethood. Hazrat Khadija (wife of the Holy Prophet also passed away the same year.

Children of the Holy Prophet S.A.W:

- Holy Prophet S.A.W had four daughters.
- Their names are "Zainab", "Ruqayyah", "Umm Kulthum", and "Fatimah".
- Holy Prophet S.A.W had three Sons.
- Their names are "Qasim", "Abdullah", and "Ibrahim".

First Revelation:

The Holy Prophet S.A.W used to visit a small cave of Hira in Mountain Noor, located near to Makkah. At the age of 40, He (S.A.W) received the first Revelation from Allah SWT. Hazrat Gabriel carried the first revelation to him.

In the book Hadith "Sahih Bukhari", events of first revelation were narrated as follows:

"The angel came to him and asked him to read. The Prophet replied 'I do not know how to read'. The Prophet added, 'The angel caught me (forcibly) and pressed me so hard that I could not bear it any more. He then released me and again asked me to read and I replied, 'I do not know how to read'. Thereupon he caught me again and pressed me a second time till I could not bear it any more. He then released me and again asked me to read, but again I replied, 'I do not know how to read' (or what shall I read?). Thereupon he caught me for the third time

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and pressed me, and then released me and said:
"Read, in the name of Your Lord, who created,
created man from a clot. Read! And Your Lord is the
most bountiful" ...

- Holy Prophet S.A.W migrated from Makkah to Madina at the age of 53

Hazrat Anas bin Maalik R.A:

Hazrat Anas was born 10 years before the Hijrah of Rasulullah SAW to the Bani Khazraj tribe of Madinah. He was present in Madinah during Rasulullah's time there and afterwards. He also gained fame as "the Servant of the Prophet," since he was a close personal attendant to the Messenger of God (S.A.W) for around ten years.

Hazrat Anas ibn Malik, was the last of the sahaba to die at the city of al-Basrah in 93 AH aged 103. So he is considered to be the longest living of the companions of Holy Prophet S.A.W

Zayd ibn Haritha:

Hazrat Zayd was adopted by the Prophet S.A.W. Hazrat Zayd was a slave. He was purchased by Hakim Bin Hizam, who gave the young slave as a present to his aunt, Hazrat Khadijah bint Khuwaylid. He remained in her possession until the day she married Holy Prophet S.A.W. Then she gave the slave as a wedding present to her bridegroom. Holy Prophet S.A.W finally freed him and adopted him.

Horses and camels of the Holy Prophet S.A.W:

The Holy Prophet had two camels, "al-Qaswaa" and "al-Adbaa", 10 horses, one donkey, three mules and two goats.

Weapons possessed by the Holy Prophet S.A.W:

Holy prophet S.A.W had nine swords, seven armours and five spears.

- After the prophethood Holy Prophet S.A.W lived in Makkah for 13 years and 10 years in Madinah

Travels:

First trip to Syria:

The holy Prophet's first trip to Syria was when he was twelve years old. His uncle Abu Talib had to go with a caravan to Syria for business. Abu Talib took him to Syria. When their caravan reached Busra, a christian monk whose name was Bahira saw the holy Prophet and recognized him as the last prophet. He told Abu Talib that his nephew would be a Prophet. He advised Abu Talib to take his nephew back to Makkah in regards to avoiding any harm.

Second Trip to Syria:

When the holy Prophet was 25, Khadija bint Khuwailid sent him on a business trip to Syria for her goods. She sent one of her servants, Maysarah, to assist him in trade.

After returning from the trip, Maysarah told that the Prophet had conducted his business, with the result that he earned them twice as much profit as expected.

Visit of Taif:

After the death of his uncle Abu Talib, the Holy Prophet visited Taif to the three prominent persons of Saqeef tribe "Abd Yalail", "Mas'ud" and "Habib". They refused to listen to him and ordered the children to throw stones and rocks at the holy Prophet S.A.W.

Hazrat Zayd ibn Harithah was accompanying the Holy Prophet in that visit. Both were wounded and bleeding when they left the city of Taif.

- Holy Prophet S.A.W lived in Makkah for 13 years after the prophethood, and migrated to the Madina when he was 53 (as per lunar calendar)
- He lived in Madina 10 years.
- Year of migration to Madina was 622 AD

First Migration of Islam:

5 years after the prophethood, First migration to Abyssinia happened. There were eleven men and four women among muslim migrants.

Second Migration to Abyssinia:

When this caravan reached Abyssinia, they heard that people of Makkah had embraced Islam. So some the migrants returned to Makkah. But the news was fake So they migrated to Abyssinia again, with more people. This time, migrants were more than 80.

Companions of Holy Prophet:

Martyrdom of Hazrat-Umar ibn Khattab R.A:

Hazrat Umar was attacked by the Persian slave Abu Lulu Firuz Nahavandi during the prayer of Fajr in al-Masjid al-Nabawi, on 23 Dhu al-Hijjah 23 AH. Hazrat Umar died of wounds after three days on 26 Dhu al-Hijjah 23 AH.

Martyrdom of Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib:

Hazrat Ali was attacked by the Kharijite Abd-al-Rahman ibn Muljam during the prayer of Fajr in the great mosque of Kufa, on 19 Ramazan 40 AH. Hazrat Ali died after two days on 21 Ramazan 40 AH.

Martyrdom of Hazrat Usman ibn Affan:

Hazrat Usman was assassinated by Egyptian riotors on 18 Dhu al-Hijjah 35 AH.

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Sahib-us-Sirr:

Hazrat Hudhayfah ibn Yamaan R.A was titled as the Sahib-us-Sirr (Secret Keeper of the Prophet). Holy Prophet S.A.W had told him the names of the hypocrites.

Siddique:

The holy Prophet called Hazrat Abu Bakr "Al-Siddiq" (the truthful) after he believed him in the event of Isra and Mi'raj while other people didn't.

Farooq:

Hazrat Umar R.A was called "Farooq" for his pious and just nature.

Zun-Noorain:

Hazrat Uthman earned the title of "Zun-Noorain" as he was married to the daughters of the holy Prophet S.A.W, 'Ruqayyah', and upon her death, married 'Umm Kulthum'.

Abu-Turaab:

Abu Turab (*Father of Soil*) was the title of Ali ibn Abi Talib. The holy Prophet S.A.W gave him this title when he found him sleeping while covered with soil.

Adiyy ibn Hatim:

Adiy ibn Hatim was the son of famous Arab personality "Hatim al-Tai", who was known for his generosity and chivalry.

He converted to Islam in 9 AH.

- Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed embraced Islam in 8 AH.

Date of birth and death of four Caliphs:

Hazrat Abu Bakr : 50 Before Hijra - 13 AH
 Hazrat Umar ibn al-Khattab : 40 Before Hijra - 23 AH
 Hazrat Usman ibn Affan : 47 Before Hijra - 35 AH
 Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Taalib : 23 Before Hijra - 40 AH

Personalities:**Ibn e Sina:**

He was born in 980 AD, in Bukhara and died in 1037 AD, in Hamdan, Iran.

He is considered to be one of the most significant physicians, astronomers, and writers of the Islamic Golden Age of intellect. He is also regarded as the father of early modern medicine.

His most famous books are "Kitab al-Shifaa" - *The Book of Healing*, a philosophical and scientific encyclopedia, and "al-Qaanun fi al-Tib" - *The Canon of Medicine*, a medical encyclopedia.

Ibn e Khaldun:

Abu Zayd Abdur Rahman Ibn Khaldun was born in Tunisia on 27 May 1332.

He was a philosopher, historian, sociologist and demographer.

In the early age, he received islamic education, memorized and studied the Quran, and learned Arabic linguistics. Then he read the works of Averroes, Avicenna, Razi and Tusi.

He also worked with Tunisian ruler as "Katib", and wrote introductory notes of official documents. He worked as a minister for African sultan Abu Abdallah before 1366.

He spent his last years in Cairo, Egypt, where he completed his autobiography.

He died on 17 March 1406 in Cairo.

Some of his important written works are "Muqaddima", "Lubabul Muhassal", and "Tarikh".

Ibn e Rushd (Averroes):

Ibn Rushd was born in Cordova, Spain on 14 April 1126. His family was known for legal and public service. His grandfather, Abdul-Walid Muhammad (d. 1126), was the chief judge of Cordova, Spain under the Almoravid dynasty. Abdul-Wahid was considered as a specialist in legal methodology. Ibn Rushd's father, Abdul-Qasim Ahmad was in the same position until the Almohad got the rule in 1146.

Ibn Rushd's got the traditional education beginning with studies in *hadith*, linguistics, jurisprudence and scholastic theology. He got his medical education from Abu Jafar ibn Harun.

Ibn Rushd traveled to Marrakesh and worked for the caliph 'Abd al-Mu'min, to reform the educational system.

One of the prominent skills that Ibn Rushd was gifted with, was his ability to unite philosophy and religion. Sometime between 1159 and 1169, during one of his periods of residence in Marrakesh, Ibn Rushd

made the bond with Ibn Tufayl, who was a philosopher and counselor to Caliph Abu Yaqub Yusuf, son of 'Abd al-Mu'min. Ibn Tufayl introduced Ibn Rushd to the Abd al-Mumin. The prince was

impressed by the young philosopher and his knowledge. He employed him as chief judge and later promoted him as chief physician. Moreover, Prince commissioned Ibn Rushd to write a series of commentaries on Aristotle's work.

Unfortunately, public pressure against liberalizing tendencies in the government led to the formal rejection of Ibn Rushd and abandoning his writings in 1195. He was exiled to Lucena, a village outside of Cordoba. His writings were banned and his books burnt. Ibn Rushd returned to Cordoba two years later, but died the following year on 11 December 1198.

Al-Khwarizmi:

Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi was born in 780 AD in Khwarezm, a city in central asia.

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He was a persian scientist, astronomer and mathematician.

His works introduced Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concepts of algebra into European mathematics.

The term *Algorithm* is a latinized by his name Al-Khwarizmi, and the term Algebra is extracted from his book "Algebr wal Muqabala".

Al-Khwārizmī lived in Baghdad and worked at the "House of Wisdom" (Bait al-Hikma) under the caliphate of al-Ma'mun al-Rashid.

There, he wrote his famous book *Al-Kitāb al-mukhtaṣar fī ḥisāb al-jabr wa'l-muqābala* ("The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing"). It was translated into Latin in the 12th century, from which the term *algebra* was derived.

Al-Khwārizmī also compiled a set of astronomical tables based on the Hindu and Greek sources. This astronomical work was translated into Latin.

Al-Khwarezmi passed away in Baghdad in 850 AD at the age of 70.

Jaber ibn Hayyan:

Abu Musa Jabir Ibn Hayyan Al-Azdi was born in the city of Tus in the province of Khorasan in Iran in 721 AD. In Europe he is famous as Geber. He belongs to the tribe "Azd" from Yemen.

is considered the father of Arab chemistry and one of the founders of modern pharmacy.

His father Hayyan Al-Azdi was an "Attar" (druggist or pharmacist)

Hayyan was a supporter of the Abbasids against the Umayyads, so he moved to Iran where Jaber was born. His family migrated to Yemen after Hayyan was caught and executed by the Umayyad soldiers.

Jabir studied in Yemen. He returned back to Kufa after the Abbasids dynasty got the ruling.

He learned chemistry (alchemy), pharmacy, philosophy, astronomy, and medicine in Kufa. He became the alchemist during the reign of Caliph Haroun Al-Rashid. He also worked as a physician for his grand minister Jaffer Barmakid. He died at the age of 94 in 815 AD in Kufa.

The Holy Quran

★	Total Paras	30
★	Total surahs	114
★	Total rakus	540
★	Total verses	6666
★	Total period of revelation of the Holy Quran 22 years 5 months 14 days	
★	Total recitational bows	14
★	Total manzils	7
★	The first surah in Quran	Fatihah
★	The last surah	Al-Nass
★	The longest surah	Al-Baqara
★	The shortest surah	Al-Kasuar

Makki and Madani verses:

- If a verse was revealed in Makkah and along the way, before the migration to Madinah , it is considered a Makki verse, whether it is revealed in the city of Makkah or not.
- If it was revealed after the migration to Madinah, it is considered Madani verse, whether it is revealed in the city of Madinah or not

Ayaat-ul-Ahkaam:

Ayaat -ul- Ahkaam are Qur'anic verses from which practical rulings of the Islamic-Shari'a can be extracted.

Verse of Ikmal al-Din:

Ayat Ikmal al-Din (Perfection of Religion) is the third verse of Surah Al-Maidah, in which Allah says: -
"Today I have perfected your faith for you, completed My favour upon you, and chosen Islam as your way."

Important Note:

According to this methodology, the verses revealed at the Conquest of Makkah (8 A.H.) or at the Farewell Pilgrimage (10 A.H.) would be considered Madani, although they were revealed in Makkah.

Compilation of Quran:

First compilation:

During the time of Caliph Abu Bakr, 70 people who knew the Quran were killed in the Battle of Yamama. So Hazrat Abu Bakr formed a delegation under the leadership of Zaid ibn Thabit. This delegation included famous Sahabaas such as Uthman ibn Affan, Ali ibn Abi Talib, Talha ibn Ubaydullah, Abdullah ibn Masood, Ubayy ibn Kab, Khalid ibn al-Walid.

Second Compilation:

In the caliphate of Hazrat Usman R.A Hazrat Huzyfa noticed that the conflict between muslims during the battle of Armenia upon different accents of the Quran articulation had begun. He warned Hazrat Usman about the seriousness of the matter. Hazrat Usman formed a committee to re-compile the Quran, in such a writing script that most of the accents can be read through it.

Name of Sahabi in Quran:

- Hazrat Zayd ibn Harithah

Name of animals in Quran:

- Ant نمل
- Ape قرد
- Bee نحلة
- Bird طائر
- Calf عجل
- Camel as ناقه بغير جمل
- Cattle ثعم
- Cow بقرة
- Crow غراب
- Dog كلب
- Donkey حمار
- Elephant فيل
- Ewe نعجة
- Fish حوت
- Fly ذباب
- Frog ضفدع
- Goat ماعز
- Hoopoe هذوذ
- Horse حصان خيل
- Lice قمل
- Lion فسوزة
- Locust جرادة
- Mosquito بعوضة
- Moths فراش
- Mule بغل
- Pig خنزير
- Quail سلوى
- Sheep غنم
- Snake ثعبان
- Spider عنكبوت
- Wolf ثنبل

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1. Some stories in the Qur'an:

- Habil and Qabil
- Harut and Marut
- The town that brought Allah's wrath upon itself Heifer
- Prophet Moses & Al-Khidr
- Qarun (Korah)
- Bilqis (Queen of Sheba)
- Saba
- Uzair
- Dhul-Qarnayn
- Gog and Magog
- People of the cave
- The believer & the disbeliever
- People of the garden
- Sabbath-breakers
- People of the ditch
- Barsisa the worshipper
- The owners of the elephant

Surahs in Qur'an named after animals:

- Al Baqarah (The Cow)
- Al Anaam (The Cattle)
- Al Nahl (The Bees)
- Al Naml (The Ants)
- Al Ankabut (The Spider)
- Al Fil (The Elephant)

Places (14) in Qur'an where Sujood/Prostration is made obligatory:

- al-A'raaf 7:206
- al-Ra'd 13:15
- al-Nahl 16:49
- al-Isra' 17:107
- Maryam 19:58
- al-Hajj 22:18
- al-Furqaan 25:60
- al-Naml 27:25
- al-Sajdah 32:15
- Saad 38:24
- Fussilat 41:37
- al-Najm 53:62
- al-Inshiqaaq 84:21
- al-'Ala 96:19

Meesaq-e-Medina

First written constitution of the world
 Also known as Magna Carta. This was written during the first year after the migration to Medina in 623 CE. The Prophet (SAWW) saw that Medina had no semblance of any check or balance, so Misaq-e-Medina was written down to create a system of law and accountability.

Titles of Prophets

Hazrat Adam (AS) = Safi Ullah and Abu al Bashrah
 Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) = Khalil Ullah
 Hazrat Ismail (AS) = Zabih Ullah
 Hazrat Musa (AS) = Kaleem Ullah
 Hazrat Essa (AS) = Rooh Ullah

Some Important facts about Quraan:

- Longest Surah is Surah Baqarah
- Shortest Surah is Surah al-Kawthar
- 29 surahs start with Huroof e Muqatteaat
- Surah Tawbah has no Bismillah
- Surah Naml has bismillah twice, once in the start and one in the middle of it.
- In the Quran, there are 14 verses of Sajda
- In Quraan, there are 7 stages

1. "Ahmed" in Quran mentioned once
And it is mentioned in Surah Saff, verse 6.
Ahmed is one of the names of the Prophet (SAWW). It means "grateful".
2. The first time the theft penalty in Islam was being implemented on someone, it was a companion of the Prophet (SAWW) named Fatima bint Al-Aswad.
3. **Ghazwas in Islam**
A ghazwa is any battle that the Prophet (SAWW) took part in.

Battles:

List of the battles and expeditions

	Battle	Date
1	Abwaa	2 AH
2	Bawaat	2 AH
3	Safwaan/ Badr I	2 AH
4	Zil Ashirah	2 AH
5	Badr	2 AH
6	Bani Qaynuqa'a	2 AH
7	Sawiq	2 AH
8	Bani Sulym	2 AH
9	Ghitfan	3 AH
10	Uhud	3 AH
11	Hamraa	3 AH
12	Bani Nazir	4 AH
13	Badr III	4 AH
14	Dawmatel Jandad	5 AH
15	Bani Mustaliq	5 AH
16	Ahzab	5 AH
17	Bani Quryza	5 AH
18	Bani Lehyan	6 AH
19	Zi Qirad	6 AH
20	Hudybeyah	6 AH
21	Khybar	7 AH
22	Wadel Qura	7 AH
23	Zat al-Reqa	7 AH
24	Conquest of Makka	8 AH
25	Hunyn	8 AH
26	Taaif	8 AH
27	Tabuk	9 AH

Martyrdom of Hazrat Zaid, Jaffer and Abdullah bin Rawaha in battle of Muthah:

Hazrat Abdudullah bin Umar R.A narrated:
"Allah's Messenger (S.A.W.) appointed Zaid bin Haritha as the commander of the army during the Ghazwa of Mu'tah and said,
"If Zaid is martyred, Jafar ibn Abi Talib should take over his position, and if Jafar is martyred, Abdullah bin Rawaha should take over his position."

Martyrdom of Hazrat Hamza R.A:

Hazrat Hamza R.A was martyred in battle of Uhud 3 AH.

Battle of Badr:

- Muslims were 313 , with 70 camels and 2 horses
- Disbelievers were 1000, with more than 70 horses

Muslims martyred in Badr : 14

Disbelievers killed in Badr : 70

Made prison of war: 70

Battle of Uhud:

- Muslims were 700 , (initial strength was 1000, but Abdullah ibn Ubaey withdrew his 300 men before battle)
- Disbelievers were 3000, 3000 camels

Battle of Yarmuk:

The Battle of Yarmuk was fought in 15 AH between Muslims and the Byzantine forces. Muslim forces were led by Khalid ibn al-Walid and Byzantines were led by emperor Heraclius . Muslims won the battle of Yarmuk. Byzantine withdrew from Syria and Palestine. Jerusalem was also surrendered to the Muslims in 638.

This is considered one of the most peaceful conquests in Jerusalem's history.

Battle of Qadisiyyah:

The Battle of Qadisiyyah was fought in 15 AH between Muslims and the Persian Sasanian forces. Muslim forces were led by Saad ibn Abi Waqqas and Sasanians were led by Rostam Farrokhzad . Muslims won the battle of Qadisiyyah and gained a large number of spoils including the famous standard (military flag) with royals jewel encrusted in it.

Ghazwa-e-Badr (The Day of Criterion/Youm-al-Furqan)

Date: 13 March 624 CE

Battle between Quraysh army led by Abu Jahl and the Muslim army led by the Prophet (SAWW). It was the first battle of Islam on a large scale. This battle started a six-year war between Muslims and Quraysh.

Ghazwa-e-Uhud

Date: 23 March 625 CE

Abu Sufyan led an army of 3000 towards Medinah where the Prophet (SAWW) and the Muslims were residing. Muslims could not defeat the Quraysh because of the genius of Khalid bin Waleed.

Ghazwa-e-Khandaq (Battle of the Confederates/Battle of Trench)

Date: March 627 AD – April 627 AD

This battle was 27 days long and was between the Muslims and the Jews. Muslims had only 3000 men while the Jews had some 10,000 men, 600 horses and camels. But due to the idea of Hazrat Salman Farsi the Muslims dug out a trench to solidify their fortifications and hence, remained victorious.

Ghazwa-e-Khyber

Date: 628 AD

This battle was fought between Muslims and Jews at the oasis of Khyber which is 150 km away from Medina. Muslims were victorious in this battle.

Ghazwa-e-Mu'ta

Date: September 629 CE

This battle was fought at Jordan between the Muslims and the soldiers from Byzantine Empire and the Arab Christians. After facing pressure and almost getting defeated by the enemies, Khalid bin Waleed stepped in and the Muslims were victorious in this battle.

Ghazwa-e-Hunayn

Date: 630 CE

This battle is the only one mentioned by name in the Qur'an in Surah Tawbah. Muslims fought this one against the tribe of Hawazin and the Thaqifs. Muslims had won this battle.

Importance of Jerusalem

For Muslims four Prophets of Islam were associated with Jerusalem (Abraham, David, Solomon, and Jesus); along with this, Jerusalem housed the first Qibla (direction of Muslim prayer) which is Mosque Al-Aqsa.

For Christians the place where Jesus Christ preached Christianity, where he died and where he was resurrected; it is also believed that Jesus's Second Coming will be at Jerusalem.

For Jews Jews have been living there since 10th CE and it has become a spiritual home for them; also in Jewish religion this was the place where God resided.

Facts about Prophets

- Hazrat Suleyman could speak to birds, animals and jinns.
- Hazrat Ibrahim His people received the calamity of mosquitoes.

2. Makki and Madani Surahs

There are 28 Madani Surahs and 86 Makki Surahs. Madani surahs were revealed to the Prophet (SAW) after his Hijrah (emigration) from Mecca to Madinah in 622. Likewise, Makki surahs were revealed to the Prophet (SAW) during his time at Mecca.

Madani Surahs

- Al-Baqarah (Madni)
- Ali 'Imran (Madni)
- An-Nisa (Madni)
- Al-Ma'idah (Madni)
- Al-Anfal (Madni)
- At-Tawbah (Madni)
- Ar-Ra'd (Madni)
- Al-Hajj (Madni)
- An-Nur (Madni)
- Surah Muhammad (Madni)
- Surah Al-Fath (Madni)
- Surah Al-Hujurat (Madni)
- Surah Al-Rahman (Madni)
- Surah Al-Hadid (Madni)
- Surah Al-Mujadila (Madni)
- Surah Al-Hashr (Madni)
- Surah Al-Mumtahana (Madni)
- Surah As-Saff (Madni)
- Surah Al-Jumu'ah (Madni)
- Surah Al-Munafiqun (Madni)
- Surah At-Tagabun (Madni)
- Surah At-Talaq (Madni)
- Surah At-Tahrim (Madni)
- Surah Ad-Dahr (Madni)
- Surah Al-Baiyina (Madni)
- Surah Al-Zalzalah (Madni)
- Surah An-Nasr (Madni)

Makki Surahs

- Al-Fatiha (Makki)
- Al-An'am (Makki)
- Al-Araf (Makki)
- Yunus (Makki)
- Hud (Makki)
- Yusuf (Makki)
- Ibrahim (Makki)
- Al-Hijr (Makki)
- An-Nahl (Makki)
- Al-Israa (Makki)
- Al-Kahf (Makki)
- Maryam (Makki)
- Taha (Makki)
- Al-Anbya (Makki)
- Al-Mu'minun (Makki)
- Al-Furqan (Makki)
- Surah Ash-Shuara (Makki)
- Surah An-Naml (Makki)
- Surah Al-Qasas (Makki)
- Surah Al-Ankabut (Makki)
- Surah Ar-Rum (Makki)
- Surah Luqman (Makki)
- Surah As-Sajdah (Makki)
- Surah Al-Ahzab (Madani)
- Surah Saba (Makki)
- Surah Fatir (Makki)
- Surah Yasin (Makki)
- Surah As-Saffat (Makki)
- Surah Sad (Makki)

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- Surah Az-Zumar (Makki)
- Surah Al-Mumin (Makki)
- Surah Ha-Mim (Makki)
- Surah Ash-Shura (Makki)
- Surah Az-Zukhruf (Makki)
- Surah Ad-Dukhan (Makki)
- Surah Al-Jathiya (Makki)
- Surah Al-Ahqaf (Makki)
- Surah Qaaf (Makki)
- Surah Az-Zariyat (Makki)
- Surah At-Tur (Makki)
- Surah Ah-Najm (Makki)
- Surah Al-Qamar (Makki)
- Surah Al-Waqi'a (Makki)
- Surah Al-Mulk (Makki)
- Surah Al-Qalam (Makki)
- Surah Al-Haqqa (Makki)
- Surah Al-Ma'arij (Makki)
- Surah Noah (Makki)
- Surah Al-Jinn (Makki)
- Surah Al-Muzzammil (Makki)
- Surah Al-Muddathth (Makki)
- Surah Al-Qiyamah (Makki)
- Surah Al-Mursafat (Makki)
- Surah An-Nabaa (Makki)
- Surah An-Naziat (Makki)
- Surah Abasa (Makki)
- Surah At-Takwir (Makki)
- Surah Al-Infitar (Makki)
- Surah Al-Mutaffife (Makki)
- Surah Al-Inshiqaq (Makki)
- Surah Al-Buruj (Makki)
- Surah At-Tariq (Makki)
- Surah Al-Ala (Makki)
- Surah Al-Ghashiya (Makki)
- Surah Al-Fajr (Makki)
- Surah Al-Balad (Makki)
- Surah Ash-Shams (Makki)
- Surah Al-Lail (Makki)
- Surah Adh-Dhuha (Makki)
- Surah Al-Sharh (Makki)
- Surah At Tin (Makki)
- Surah Al-Alaq (Makki)
- Surah Al-Qadr (Makki)
- Surah Al-Adiyat (Makki)
- Surah Al-Qaria (Makki)
- Surah At-Takathur (Makki)
- Surah Al-Asr (Makki)
- Surah Al-Humaza (Makki)
- Surah Al-Fil (Makki)
- Surah Quraish (Makki)
- Surah Al-Maun (Makki)
- Surah Kausar (Makki)
- Surah Al-Kafirun (Makki)
- Surah Al-Lahab (Makki)
- Surah Al-Ikhlās (Makki)
- Surah Al-Falaq (Makki)
- Surah An-Nas (Makki)

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Characteristics of Makki Surahs:

- Tawheed i.e. believing in the oneness of Allah;
- Believing in Judgement Day;
- Believing in good deeds and bad deeds, and the rewards and punishments for them, respectively;
- Believing in Heaven and Hell;
- Defining morality for a person;
- Defining virtues.

Characteristics of Madani Surahs:

- These surahs lay out the social obligations and duties of Muslims;
- All the commandments relating to Jihad.

First 10 Surahs of Quran:

- i. Al-Fatihah (The Opener)
- ii. Al-Baqarah (The Cow)
- iii. Ali 'Imran (Family of Imran)
- iv. An-Nisa (The Women)
- v. Al-Maidah (The Table Spread)
- vi. Al-An'am (The Cattle)
- vii. Al-A'raf (The Heights)
- viii. Al-Anfal (The Spoils of War)
- ix. At-Tawbah (The Repentance)
- x. Yunus (Jonah)

Last 10 Surahs of Quran:

- i. Al-Fil (The Elephant)
- ii. Quraysh (Quraysh)
- iii. Al-Ma'un (The Small Kindnesses)
- iv. Al-Kawthar (The Abundance)
- v. Al-Kafirun (The Disbelievers)
- vi. An-Nasr (The Divine Support)
- vii. Al-Masad (The Palm Fiber)
- viii. Al-Ikhlās (The Sincerity)
- ix. Al-Falaq (The Daybreak)
- x. An-Nas (The Mankind)

The following names of the Prophets (AS) have appeared in the Holy Quran.

1. Hazrat Adam (AS)
2. Hazrat Noah (AS)
3. Hazrat Idress (AS)
4. Hazrat Hood (AS)
5. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
6. Hazrat Ismail (AS)
7. Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
8. Hazrat Loot (AS)
9. Hazrat Yaqub (AS)
10. Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
11. Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
12. Hazrat Musa (AS)
13. Hazrat Haroon (AS)
14. Hazrat Younas (AS)
15. Hazrat Saleh (AS)
16. Hazrat Dawood (AS)
17. Hazrat Suleman (AS)
18. Hazrat Ayub (AS)
19. Hazrat Ilyas (AS)

20. Hazrat Zikriya (AS)
21. Hazrat Yahya (AS)
22. Hazrat Zulkafal (AS)
23. Hazrat Aziz (AS)
24. Hazrat Isa (AS)
25. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)

Surah in the Names of the Prophets

The Following six Surahs in the Holy Quran are in the name of the prophets.

1. Surah Yousaf
2. Surah Hood
3. Surah Yunus
4. Surah Ibrahim
5. Surah Noah
6. Surah Muhammad

Other Information

1. Bismillah has come 114 times in the Holy Quran.
2. Surah Tauba starts without Bismillah in the Holy Quran.
3. Bismillah has come two times in Surah Al-Nimal in the Holy Quran.
4. The name of Hazrat Mūsa (A.S) has come the most in the Holy Quran (126 times).
5. Zaid ibn Harith has been mentioned in Surah Ahzab in the Holy Quran.

Hadith

The mentioning of commands by the Holy Prophet(SAW) and the deed performed by him is called Hadith.

Sihah-e-Sitta

Six authenticated books of Hadith are called Sihah-e-Sitta. They are as mentioned below with the names of their compilers.

Names of Hadith	Compiler
Sahih Bukhari	Imam Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari.
Sahih Muslim	Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj ibn Muslim.
Jame Tirmizi	Imam Abu Isa Muhammad bin Isa.
Sunan Abu Daud	Imam Abu Daud Sulaiman bin Ash'at.
Sunan Al-Nisaiee	Imam Abu Addur Rehaman Ahmad bin Ali al-Nisaiee.
Sunah ibn Majah	Imam Abu bin Abdullah Muhammad bin Yazid bin Majah al-Kazdini.

Important Personalities in Islam

Hazrat Adam (RA)	Man of Allah
Hazrat Dawood (RA)	Caliph of Allah
Hazrat Musa (RA)	Speaker of Allah
Hazrat Ibrahim (RA)	Friend of Allah
Hazrat Ismail (RA)	Sacrifice for Allah
Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)	Most Siddique
Hazrat Umar (RA)	Farooq-e-Azam
Hazrat Usman (RA)	Zul Noorain
Hazrat Ali (RA)	Lion of Allah
Hazrat Ali (RA)	Door of Knowledge
Hazrat Amir, Hamza (RA)	Leader of the Martyrs
Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RA)	Sword of Allah
Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA)	Sea of Knowledge
Hazrat Ayub Ansari (RA)	Host of the Holy Prophet (SAW)
Hazrat Bilal (RA)	Muazzan of the Holy Prophet (SAW)
Hazrat Hassan bin Sabat (RA)	Poet of the Holy Prophet (SAW)

Prayers:

Eid Prayers:

Eid prayer is "Wajib", and it is performed along with six additional Takbeers.

Janaza Prayer:

Salatul-Janaza (funeral prayer) is "Farz e Kifaya". It consists of 4 Takbeers. It doesn't have any Rukoo and Sajda.

- A *Farz Kifaya* (collective duty) is an act that is obligatory for the Muslim community collectively – if it is offered by some Muslims, then other Muslims do not have to do it; but if nobody performs the act on behalf of the community, then all the Muslims will have the punishment on the day of judgment.

Eclipse Prayer:

Lunar Eclipse prayer is called "Salatul Khusooif" and Solar Eclipse prayer is known as "Salatul Kusooif". Both prayers are offered as "Nafel", in the form of two Raka'at.

Rate of Zakat

Cash	2 ½%
Gold, Silver and Ornaments	2 ½%
Merchandise	2 ½%
Forty goats and Sheep	One goat/sheep
Thirty cows /buffaloes	One goat/sheep

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Five Carrrels	One goat/sheep
Gold	87.48 grammes
Silver	612.36 grammes
Crops	948 Kg
Products of non-irrigated lands	10%(Ushr)
Products of irrigated lands	20%(Ushr)

Utilization of Zakat

The Surah Tauba in the Holy Quran has described the following eight categories, which can be given Zakat.

1. **The Poor**
Such poor and helpless people having no means of life.
2. **Masakeen**
Such destitute people who have some means but not sufficient for their needs
3. **Aamleen Zakat**
The persons collecting Zakat and taking it to the Baitul-Mal are also entitled to Zakat.
4. **Non Muslim Muafafat-ul-Quloob**
Such non-Muslims who may convert to Islam if given monetary aid or the Muslims may be saved from their deeds.
5. **Slaves**
6. **Indebtors**
7. **In the way of Allah**
8. **Musaafars**

Who is obliged to pay Zakat:

There are some conditions for obligation of Zakat.

1. A free man or woman: A slave does not have to pay zakat.
2. A Muslim. Zakat is a religious obligation upon Muslims, like daily prayers.
3. Sane: The person on whom zakat becomes obligatory must be of sound mind. Insane is not obliged to Zakat
4. An adult: Children do not have to pay zakat,
5. In complete ownership and control of their wealth:
6. In possession of wealth above the nisab threshold for Zakat
7. Free from debt
8. In possession of the wealth for one complete lunar (Hijrah) year

Prohibitions for Payments of Zakat

The following persons are prohibited for payment of Zakat.

1. Healthy and strong persons.
2. Husband will not give Zakat to his wife.
3. Parents
4. Bani Hashim
5. Ushr:

6. a 10% amount on the harvests of irrigated land rain-watered land and 5% on Land dependent on well water.
7. Jizya:
8. a per person yearly amount obligated on certain non-Muslim subjects—zimmis—permanently residing in Muslim lands under Islamic law.

Biography of The Holy Prophet (SAW)

Birth	571 A.D
Name of father	Hazrat Abdullah (RA)
Name of mother	Hazrat Amna (RA)
Name of grandfather	Hazrat Abdul Mutlab (RA)
Name of foster mother	Hazrat Halima (RA)
Name of first wife	Hazrat Khadija (RA)
Names of the sons	
(i) Hazrat Qasim (RA)	
(ii) Hazrat Ibrahim (RA)	
(iii) Hazrat Abdullah (RA)	
Names of the daughters	
(i) Hazrat Um-e-Kulsum (RA)	
(ii) Hazrat Zainab (RA)	
(iii) Hazrat Ruqayya (RA)	
(iv) Hazrat Faṭima (RA)	

The Holy Prophet's Life at Makkah

606 A.D	Incident of placing Hijr-e-Aswad.
610 A.D	Prophethood conferred.
614 A.D	Migration to Abyssinia by some companions
615 A.D	Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Umar accepted Islam.
616 A.D	Bani Hashim boycotted, confined to shaab-l-abi Talib.
618 A.D	Boycott ended.
619 A.D	Journey to Taif. Death of Abu Talib and Hazrat Khaldiya, Miraj.
621 A.D	Bait-e-Uqba I.
622 A.D	Bait-e-Uqba II.
623 A.D	Migration to Madina. Start of Hijri calendar.

The Holy Prophet's Life at Madina

1 A.H	Foundation of Masjid Nabawi.
2 A.H	Start of Azan, Command for Zakat and Fasting, Salat facing Kaaba instead of Bait-ul-Muqaddas, battle of Badr.
3 A.H	Battle of Uhud.
4 A.H	Battle of Banu Nasir.
5 A.H	Battle of Ahzab, Conquest of Banu Quraiza.
6 A.H	Truce of Hudaibiyah, Hazrat Khalid accepted Islam.
7 A.H	Battles of Khyber and Muta, letters to the kings.

- 8 A.H Conquest of Makkah, battle of Hunain and Taif, restriction on interest.
 9 A.H Battle of Tabuk, Command for Hajj.
 10 A.H Last sermon.
 11 A.H Marz-ul-Maut, the last prayer.

First in Islam

- ★ The first among men who accepted Islam
Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
- ★ The first among women who accepted Islam
Hazrat Khadija (RA)
- ★ The first among children who accepted Islam
Hazrat Ali (RA)
- ★ The first companion to recite Kalima Islam aloud
Hazrat Abu Zar Ghafari (RA)
- ★ The first man martyr in Islam
Hazrat Haris bin Abi Hala (RA)
- ★ The first woman martyred in Islam
Hazrat Sumayyah (RA)
- ★ The first swordman companion in Islam
Hazrat Zubair bin Al-Awam (RA)
- ★ The first mosque of Islam
Masjid Kaaba
- ★ The first battle with Kafirs
Battle of Badr 2 A.H
- ★ The first migration in Islam
Abyssinia Migration
- ★ The first Mouzan of Islam
Hazrat Bilal (RA)
- ★ The first Eid-ul-Fiter in Islam
1st Shawal 2 A.H.
- ★ The First Eid-ul-Azaha in Islam
2 A.H
- ★ The first written constitution in the world
The Charter of Madina

The Pious Caliphate

→ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) (632 A.D. TO 634 A.D.)

- 632 A.D The Muslims chose Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) as their Caliph
 633 A.D Eradication of Apostates
 634 A.D Start of Islam victories. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid defeated Iranis at Kazmic Iraq.

- 634 A.D The Muslim armies defeated the Roman armies of the king Harqal in the battle of Ajnadeen.
 634 A.D Death of Hazrat Abu Bakr

→ Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) (634 A.D. TO 644 A.D.)

- 634 A.D Hazrat Umar (RA) elected as Caliph of Muslims
 635 A.D Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas (RA) defeated the Irani army in the battle of Qadisiya. Islamic army defeated the Irani army to complete the conquest of Iraq. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid conquered Damascus
 635 A.D Muslim army defeated the Roman army at Yurmuk
 637 A.D Muslims captured Jerusalem
 644 A.D The Irani sultanate crushed Karman, Seestan, Makran, Kharasan and Egypt Conquered

→ Hazrat Usman (R.A) (644 A.D. TO 656 A.D.)

- 644 A.D Hazrat Usman (RA) elected as the Caliph of the Muslims
 649 A.D The Muslims advanced against the Romans and conquered the Island of Cyprus
 649-51 A.D Hazrat Abdullah bin Awam conquered Ghazna and Kabul
 651 A.D Conquest of Balakh, Bukhara and Khwarzam
 651 A.D Conquest of Tripoli (Libya) and Tunis
 651 A.D Unrest in different provinces of the Sultanate
 652 A.D The end of Saasanis
 656 A.D Hazrat Usman martyred

→ Hazrat Ali (RA) (655 A.D. TO 661 A.D.)

- 656 A.D Elected as Caliph of the Muslims
 Conquered the opponents in the battle of Jamal.
 657 A.D Kufa made the capital of the Islamic Sultanate.
 657 A.D Battle of Suffain
 659 A.D Defeat of Kharjis
 661 A.D Hazrat Ali martyred

Ashra Mubashra

1. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (may Allah be pleased with him).
2. Hazrat Usman Ghani (may Allah be pleased with him).
3. Hazrat Umar (may Allah be pleased with him).
4. Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him).

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5. Hazrat Abu Talha (may Allah be pleased with him).
6. Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (may Allah be pleased with him).
7. Hazrat Abu Obaida (may Allah be pleased with him).
8. Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (may Allah be pleased with him).
9. Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas (may Allah be pleased with him).
10. Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (may Allah be pleased with him).

The Great Generals in the History of Islam

1. Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him)
2. Hazrat Amir Hamza (may Allah be pleased with him)
3. Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas (may Allah be pleased with him)
4. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (may Allah be pleased with him)
5. Musa bin Nusair
6. Hazrat Umar bin al-Ass (may Allah be pleased with him)
7. Hazrat Abu Obadia (may Allah be pleased with him)
8. Tariq bin Zayad
9. Muhammad bin Qasim
10. Salah-ud-din Ayubi
11. Mahmood Ghaznavi

Eminent Muslims and their Fields of Repute

NAMES	FIELDS
Al Bairuni	Historian and geographer
Ibrahim bin Sina	Mathematician and physicians
Jabar bin Hayan	Physician and druggist
Umar bin Hayan	Mathematician and astrologer
Yaqub Khayyam	Mathematician and philosopher
Muhammad bin Musa	Mathematician
Yaqub bin Tariq	Astrologer
Al-Masudi	Biographer and geographer
Al-Farabi	Philosopher
Abu-Kamal	Mathematician

Prophets:

Land of Prophets:

Palestine is the land of prophets. Many prophets were born & died in Palestine, such as Prophet Ibrahim, Yaqub, Yusha, Lut, Dawood, Suleiman Musa A.S.

Titles of Prophets:

Adam A.S - Sajiullah

Ibrahim A.S - Khalilullah
 Musa A.S - Kaleemullah
 Shoaib A.S - Khateeb ul Anbiaa
 Essa A.S - Messih, Roohullah
 Younus - Sahibul Hoot, Zul-Noon
 Muhammad S.A.W - Khatam al-Nabiyeen

Relationships of Prophets:

- Hazrat Ismail was the son of Hazrat Ibrahim A.S
- Hazrat Musa and Hazrat Haroon A.S were brothers
- Hazrat Lut was nephew of Hazrat Ibrahim
- Hazrat Shees was son of Hazrat Adam
- Hazrat Yousuf was son of Hazrat Yaqub A.S
- Hazrat Yaqub was son of Hazrat Ishaq A.S
- Hazrat Ishaq was son of Hazrat Ibrahim A.S

Divine Books:

There are four divine books:

- Torah - given to Hazrat Musa A.S
- Zabur - given to Hazrat Dawood A.S
- Enjeel (Bible) - given to Hazrat Essa A.S
- Qura'an - revealed to Hazrat Muhammad S.A.W

Religious sacred texts of major religions:

- Islam
 Quran (revelation of Allah) and Hadith (Teachings of the holy Prophet S.A.W)
- Baha'i
 The Seven Valleys and The Four Valleys by Baha'u'llah
- Buddhism
 The Tipitaka - Teachings of Buddha
- Christianity
 The Bible - considered to be divine book
- Hinduism
 The Vedas and The Upanishads - compiled 4000 to 6000 years ago
- Jainism
 The Agamas
- Judaism
 The Tanakh and The Talmud
- Shintoism
 The Kojiki
- Sikhism
 The Guru Garanth Sahib
- Taoism
 The Dao De Jing
- Zoroastrianism
 The Avesta

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ISLAMIC STUDIES

Solved Practice Test-1

1. Which prayer is equivalent to the reward of Hajj or Umrah?

- A. Namaz e Ishraq
B. Namaz e Fajr
C. Namaz e Tahajjud
D. None

Explanation: The meditation in Ishraq (also known as Duha) is an easy practice for Muslims to do just as the sun rises. You can pray to Ishraq to compensate for wrongdoing, but a lot of people choose to pray Ishraq because of the good deeds it is said to stand for.

2. _____ has the nickname of Sahib - us - Sirr

- A. Hazrat Huzaifa (RA)
B. Hazrat Suleman (AS)
C. Hazrat Loot (AS)
D. Hazrat Musa (AS)

Explanation: Among the blessed personalities who had embraced Islam in its early days was Hazrat Abu Huzaifa (R.A.) He was the son of Utbah bin Rabiah, famous for his manhood, wealth, intelligence, and wisdom. Despite all these qualities, he was Islam's worst enemy.

3. Which animal was provided in the place of Hazrat Ismail (AS) for sacrifice by Allah?

- A. Goat B. Camel
C. Cow D. Ram

Explanation: Ibrahim (AS) took his son to the top of Mount Arafat, with a knife and a rope in his hands. On arrival, he stated his son Ismail's vision (AS) and made him aware that Allah (SWT) had decreed that he was a sacrifice and that, in obedience to him, his son Ismail (AS) embraced what was ordered. Ismail (AS) asked that his hands and legs be bound to avoid fighting during the sacrifice, and that his father be blindfolded to avoid seeing his son's pain. Ismail was mindful of his father's love for him, and realized it would be painful to see. Allah (SWT) substituted Ismail with a ram while Ibrahim (While) proceeded to bear the offering, and Ismail (AS) remained unharmed.

4. Mu'jam belongs to the collection of:

- A. Al Tirmidhi B. Al Jami
C. Al Tabarani D. All of these

Explanation: It is one of the best Hadith books published by Hadith Writer and Imam Al-Tabarani (874-971 CE, 260-360 AH), interpreter. It is a part

of Mu'jam Al-Tabarani's Hadith book series by name. The Series other two books are Al-Mu'jam al-Awsat & Al-Mu'jam al-Kabeer.

5. Hazrat Yousaf had _____ brothers:

- A. 11 B. 8
C. 17 D. 15

Explanation: It was Prophet Yousaf (AS) who had 11 brothers. He was one of the youngest, and had excellent manners and character. He loved his father dearly. Prophet Yusuf (AS) once dreamed that he was prostrated by eleven stars, and the sun and moon.

6. The gatekeeper of Hell is:

- A. Rizwan B. Maalik
C. Subhaan D. None

Explanation: In Muslim tradition, Maalik represents an angel who administers the Hellfire in Hell / Purgatory, aided by 19 enigmatic guards (Sura Mudassir 74: 30), identified as Zabaniyya

7. Which one of the Ummul Momineen was not buried in Jannatul Baqi?

- A. Hazrat Ayesha
B. Hazrat Khadija
C. Hazrat Amna
D. Hazrat Fatima

Explanation: Khadijah is said to be about sixty-five years old when she died. She had been buried in the cemetery of Jannat al-Mu'alla, in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

8. Name the husband of Hazrat Zynab (Holy Prophet's daughter).

- A. Abdul Malik B. Abul Aa's
C. Abdul Muttlib
D. None of these

Explanation: Abu-l Aas inherited a passion for commerce from Quraysh. Of course the Quraysh are considered to be masters of the two annual trade expeditions. The winter expedition southwards, to Yemen. And the expedition to the north during summer. Towards Syria. Those two expeditions are described in the 106th chapter, named "Quraysh" in the Quran.

9. Who is also known as Zul Nborain?

- A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
B. Hazrat Umer (RA)

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- C. Hazrat Usman (RA)
D. Hazrat Ali (RA)

Explanation: Hazrat Usman (RA) is known as Zul Noorain, as he married two of the Prophet's daughters: Ruqayya (RA) and Umme Kalsoom (RA).

10. Hazrat Ali (RA) remained caliph for:
A. 4 years and 2 months
B. 4 years and 9 months
C. 5 years and 3 months
D. 7 years and 7 months

Explanation: Hazrat Ali (RA) was the caliph that coincided with the First Muslim Civil War between 656 and 661 CE, one of the toughest times of Muslim history. He reigned over the Rashidun Empire which stretched from east to west from Central Asia to North Africa. He was known as a just and equal monarch.

11. Shah Jahan mosque is in:
A. Makkah B. Syria
C. Thatta D. Palestine

Explanation: The Shah Jahan Mosque, also known as Thatta's Jamia Masjid, is a building from the 17th century that serves as the central mosque for Thatta city, in Sindh province of Pakistan. During the tenure of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, who gave it to the city as a token of gratitude, the mosque was built. The mosque is considered the most elaborate exhibition of tile work in South Asia

12. Who is known as the first Dervish?
A. Hazrat Abu Zirr Ghaffari
B. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
C. Hazrat Bilal (RA)
D. None of these

Explanation: The First Dervish is identified as Hazrat Abu Zarr Ghifaari.

13. What is the best among the creation of Allah?
A. Earth B. Galaxy
C. Man D. Plants

Explanation: Allah has made this universe and He has made everything perfect with no disorder and fault.

14. What is the meaning of Tauheed?
A. Oneness of Allah
B. Uniqueness of Allah
C. Sovereignty of Allah
D. All of the above

Explanation: Tauheed is the basic and most important principle of Islam, on which rests the whole faith of a Muslim.

15. Fasting means:
A. To eat all day long
B. Keep drinking water only
C. All
D. To deliberately refrain from eating, drinking or intercourse from dawn to dusk.

Explanation: Fasting (Saum) is the third important pillar of Islam which literally means to stop. The revelation is believed to have arisen during Ramadan through Laylat Al Qadar or the "Night of Influence." During that month, Muslims are fasting as a way to celebrate the Quran's revelation. The hadith, or records from the thinking and actions of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)'s friends, support the Quran.

16. The concept of _____ means adherence to the word of God.
A. Monotheism B. Atheism
C. Polytheism D. None

Explanation: Monotheism is belief in the only God. A more narrow definition of monotheism is the conviction that there is only one god who created the universe, who is all-powerful and who intervenes in the world

17. According to the Holy Prophet (SAW) which is the worst of all sins?
A. Jealousy B. Hypocrisy
C. Shirk D. Lie

Explanation: The Holy Quran states, "Surely Allah does not forgive that anything should be associated with him, and forgives what is besides that to whomsoever He pleases, and whoever associates anything with Allah, he devises indeed a great sin." (An Nisa 4:48)

18. Holy books are revealed to:
A. Rasool B. Nabi
C. Angels D. Layman

Explanation: Islamic Holy Books are scriptures that Muslims believe Allah has revealed upon numerous prophets throughout the history of mankind. In Muslim belief, all these books adopted the code and laws which Allah had created for these people.

19. The number of Rightly Guided Calliphs in Islam are?
A. 2 B. 6

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- D. 24th Rajab 7th Hijri on the occasion of Mehraj

37. What is the difference between Kafir and Muslim?
 A. Jihad B. Namaz
 C. Hajj D. None

Explanation: Jabir bin Abdullah says: I witnessed the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu-u-Alaihi-wa-Sallam) saying that: "The difference between a man (Muslim) and a shirk and a kufr is the denial of salah." (Sahih Muslim: Kitab ul Iman: Book 001, Number 0147)

38. When was the performance of Wudu ordered?
 A. 8 Hijra B. 3 Hijra
 C. 5 Hijra D. 7 Hijra

Explanation: Wudu is a prerequisite of offering Salat. Wudu is the Islamic practice for cleaning body parts, a form of ritual purification, or ablution. Wudu washes the palms, teeth, nostrils, back, head and feet with water and is an essential part of Islam's ritual purity.

39. The most important organ of Islam is:
 A. Hajj
 B. Kalma-e-Shahadat
 C. Zakat
 D. Salah

Explanation: Kalma-e-Shahadat is the very statement which when uttered brings the person into the fold of Islam and by giving its testimony, he becomes a member of the Muslim Ummah.

40. What prayers were vital in the early Islamic period?
 A. Fajr and Isha
 B. Zuhr and Asr
 C. Maghrib and Isha
 D. Fajr and Asr

Explanation: Initially, Muslims were required to offer only two prayers, i.e. Fajr and Isha. Following the migration of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) to Medina, the number of prayers increased, taking the form that Muslims practice today.

41. The number of Sajdah in Namaz-e-Janaza are:
 A. 2 B. 3
 C. 0 D. 1

Explanation: In congregation, the prayer is held to seek forgiveness for the deceased and all dead Muslims. However, unlike the five daily prayers,

Namaz-e-Janaza does not have any Sajdah while being offered.

42. The short time between the sajdahs is known as:
 A. Qauma B. Jalsa
 C. Qayyam D. Qadda

Explanation: saying takbeer and move to sitting position which is known as jalsa

43. When was Zakat made compulsory?
 A. 2 A.H B. 3 A.H
 C. 4 A.H D. 5 A.H

Explanation: Zakat means financial worship which is prescribed by Allah Almighty on a fixed portion of wealth once in a year. Zakat is made compulsory to show believer's patience and self-control in their personal behaviour, helping to control impulses and anger, allowing opportunities for reflection and reinforcing their faith.

44. How often is the word Zakat used in Makki Surahs?
 A. 18 times B. 20 times
 C. 22 times D. 32 times

Explanation: Zakat is one of the Pillars of Islam, and the recurring reminder of it in Makki Surahs was to serve the purpose of making the Muslim Ummah aware of their duties as a Muslim, and educate them in this regard.

45. If Allah give anyone property and he does not pay zakat on it, his property will be transformed for him into a:
 A. Pig B. Snake
 C. Beetle D. mouse

Explanation: Zakat is a fundamental duty of every Muslim, and is applicable on the property bought by a Muslim as well. It is mandatory for a Muslim to pay the Zakat, or else it will be transformed into a snake. That snake will be put round his neck on the "Day of Judgement."

46. People who are extremely poor, pauper, who have neither material possessions nor mean of livelihood are called;
 A. Zakat collectors
 B. Destitute
 C. Slaves D. Indigent

Explanation: Allah also provided for the allocation of Zakat to the appropriate heads. The Destitute The Needy Zakat Collectors New Muslims Slaves and Prisoners The Indigent In the path of Allah Travellers

47. Gold requirement for Zakat is:
 A. 5.5 tolas B. 6.5 tolas
 C. 7.5 tolas D. 8.5 tolas

Explanation: There are several guidelines for payment of Zakat. Silver 52.5 tolas Money or trade goods For gold and silver, equal to the values specified by Nisab Goat or sheep 40 in numbers Cows or buffaloes 30 in numbers Camels 5 in numbers

48. How many sheep should be given for Zakat?

A. 30 B. 40
 C. 50 D. 20

49. Literal meaning of Hajj is:

A. Intend to visit some place
 B. To listen someone
 C. To preach someone
 D. None

Explanation: Hajj is one of Islam's five pillars and all eligible Muslims are expected to conduct it once in their lifetime. Hajj is seen as a chance to wash off previous sins and start anew.

50. The kind of Hajj in which Umrah is also performed with same Ihram is known as:
 A. Hajj Tumatta B. Hajj Qiran
 C. Hajj Ifrad D. None

Explanation: Hajj can be of 3 kinds; Hajj Qiran, Hajj Tamattou and Hajj Ifrad. Hajj Tamattou: Hajj in which one binds Ihram expecting to do Umrah and leaves Ihram after Umrah. After that, to put on Ihram again for Hajj. Hajj Ifrad: This is the Hajj in which Ihram is bound with an intention of performing Hajj.

51. The correct order of Rites of Hajj are;

A. The Ihram, Talbia, Sayi, Stay at Mina, Wuquf-e-Arafat, Wuquf-e-Muzdalfah, Rami of Jamarat, Sacrifice, Tawaf-e-Ziarat, Tawaf-e-Widaa
 B. Tawaf-e-Ziarat, Tawaf-e-Widaa, The Ihram, Stay at Mina, Wuquf-e-Arafat, Talbia, Sayi, Wuquf-e-Muzdalfah, Rami of Jamarat, Sacrifice.
 C. The Ihram, Tawaf-e-Ziarat, Sacrifice, Tawaf-e-Widaa, Stay at Mina, Wuquf-e-Arafat, Talbia, Sayi, Wuquf-e-Muzdalfah, Rami of Jamarat
 D. The Ihram, Sacrifice, Talbia, Sayi, Stay at Mina, Wuquf-e-Muzdalfah, Rami of

Jamarat, Tawaf-e-Ziarat, Wuquf-e-Arafat, Tawaf-e-Widaa

Explanation: Rites of Hajj are epitome of man's complete submission to the will of Allah. They also serve as the example of obedience and devotion of Prophet Ibrahim especially his enthusiasm to sacrifice what he loved the most in this world.

52. has been the greatest Jihad in Sunnah.

A. Zakat B. Soam
 C. Salaat D. Hajj

Explanation: The reason why Hajj is the greatest Jihad in Sunnah is because Fair earning is the prerequisite condition for acceptance of Hajj but the arrangement of fair earning is scarce.

53. The stone that is kissed is known as:

A. Hajjar-e-Aswad (Black Stone)
 B. Rukn e Yemani
 C. None
 D. Both of these

Explanation: The Prophet called the (Black Stone) "Allah's right hand" (yamin-Allah). Islamic tradition dictates that the Black Stone came down from Jannah to teach Adam and Eve where to build an altar, which was the first temple on Earth. Muslims believe the stone was once clean and bright white, but has since turned black owing to the sins of those who strike it.

54. Who on 9th Hijri was Ameer-ul-Hujaj?

A. Hazrat Muhammd (SAW)
 B. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique
 C. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
 D. Hazrat Umer (R.A)

Explanation: Ameer-ul-Hujaj was the name and title granted by successive Muslim empires to the head of the annual Hajj pilgrim caravan. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) was appointed as the Ameer-ul-Hujaj on 9th Hijri.

55. What is the first Ashra of Ramadan called?

A. Rehmat
 B. Maghfirat
 C. Nijat (escape from hellfire)

Explanation: Ashra is an Arabic word that means ten. The 1st Ashra of Islam relates to the first 10 days of the Ramadan holy month. The second Ashra is about the middle 10 days (11-20), and the third Ashra is about the last 10 days (21-30). The first Ashra is from Ramadan 1st to 10th. The first 10 days of Ramadan are Mercy's days. In these days every Muslim will try Almighty Allah's mercy. It is also very important to read the Holy Qur'an

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and one must give as many duas as possible, as God likes those who demand before Him.

56. The Atonement for breaking the Fast in Islam is
- A. To feed 20 poor people
 - B. To feed 60 poor people
 - C. To feed 35 poor people
 - D. To feed 100 poor people

Explanation: Neglect of fast incurs heavy loss. Whoever eats during one day of Ramadan without a valid excuse shall have to feed 60 people to make up for the broken Fast.

57. What does Aitekaf mean?
- A. Seclusion
 - B. Fasting
 - C. Sleep
 - D. Eat and drink all day

Explanation: Aitekaf is an Islamic tradition that consists of remaining in a mosque, or within the confines of a room in a house, over a certain number of days, dedicating oneself to ibadah during these days and staying away from worldly matters.

58. Tarawih means:
- A. To lay down
 - B. To stand
 - C. To walk
 - D. To listen

Explanation: Tarawih refers to the extra prayers that Muslims offer during Ramadan, after the prayer of Isha. The Prophet said, "Whoever performs night prayer in Ramadan as an affirmation of his religion and receives salvation from God, his former sins will be blotted out." (Muslim) Taraweeh is a specific Salah (prayer) composed of 20 rakat that is offered directly after the prayer of 'isha.'

59. Who arranged imam leadership for Salat Taraweeh?
- A. Hazrat Umer (R.A)
 - B. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
 - C. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
 - D. Hazrat Ali (R.A)

Explanation: Hazrat Umar R.A organized Taraweeh prayer in a proper way. One night in Ramadan he came into the mosque and found several groups of worshippers offering the Taraweeh prayer in several congregations. He disliked this, because it suggested division within the Muslim community. Therefore, he told them to form one congregation and appointed Ubayy ibn Kaab to lead the congregation.

60. At Hajj, the day of sacrifice is called;
- A. Yum ul rozah
 - B. All
 - C. Yum ul qurban
 - D. Yum ul Nehr

Explanation: Yum ul Nehr is the day of sacrifice during Hajj. On this day, i.e. 10 Zil-Hajj, a goat sacrifice is offered after throwing stones at Mina.

61. Literal meaning of Jihad is;
- A. To fast
 - B. To strive hard
 - C. To make anyone happy
 - D. None

Explanation: Jihad's literal meaning is sacrifice or commitment, and that implies more than a sacred war. Muslims use the term Jihad to define three types of battle: the inner struggle of a person to carry out as well as practicable the Muslim faith. The fight to build a good Islamic community.

62. The meaning of Jihad fi Sbil Allah is
- A. Fighting in name of Allah
 - B. Fighting for anyone you love
 - C. Fighting for no reason
 - D. Fighting to save your country

Explanation: The phrase fi Sabilillah is an Arabic expression which means "for Allah's sake, Jihad Fi Sabilillah is defined as "one who fights for Allah's cause."

63. His Caliphate time is without doubt the "Golden Age" of Islam. What Caliphate this is talked about?
- A. Hazrat Umer (RA)
 - B. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
 - C. Hazrat Usman (RA)
 - D. Hazrat Ali (RA)

Explanation: Chief Muslim leaders were addressed to as Caliphs after Muhammad's death. Islam was like a plant rooted by Muhammad (PBUH) and had grown into a full tree by the time of Umar Farooq (RA), which now gave its fruits and flowers. In all of history, the fairness, democracy, equality, peace and simplicity of this golden age are matchless.

64. The word Jihad is derived from;
- A. Jehad
 - B. Jahada
 - C. Mujahida
 - D. Freedom

Explanation: Jihad literally means working or battling with a praiseworthy purpose in particular

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65. One who tries to struggle against himself is called?

- A. Ghazi B. Mujahid
C. Shaheed D. Mujtahid

66. When non Muslims force attacks any Muslim country and its safety is at stake, this kind of Jihad is said to be;

- A. Reformatory Jihad
B. Defensive Jihad
C. Financial Jihad
D. None

Explanation: Financial Jihad is the fundraising for Muslims in need and supporting the warriors of Jihad. "Go forth, light-armed and heavy-armed, and strive with your wealth and your lives in the way of Allah! That is best for you if you know." (al-Tawba 9:41)

67. What has been declared as the best act in hadiths?

- A. Salah B. Fasting
C. Sleeping D. Jihad

68. The battle of Jamal was fought between Hazrat Ayesha (RA) and?

- A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
B. Hazrat Ali (RA)
C. Hazrat Usman (RA)
D. Hazrat Talah (AS)

69. Anyone who disobeys his parents will be deprived of the following:

- A. Food in Paradise
B. Fragrance of Paradise
C. Support of Allah
D. None

Explanation: "Will never smell the fragrance of Paradise, the one who disobeys parents, yet its fragrance can be smelt at a distance of five hundred years journey." (Tabarani)

70. Mothers feed their children for:

- A. 6 months B. 10 months
C. One year D. Two years

71. At the age of ____, parents should punish their children for neglecting Salat.

- A. 9 months B. 10 years
C. 4 years 6 months years
D. 7 years and 2 months

Explanation: When a child is seven years old, enjoin him to say Namaz, and when ten years old,

punish him if he is neglecting namaz and arrange a separate bed for sleeping.

72. Aqra Bin Habis had ____ children:

- A. 3 B. 5
C. 7 D. 10

Explanation: The Prophet (already in the company of Aqra bin Habis) embraced his nephew Hasan bin Ali. Aqra said, "I have 10 children and have never kissed one of them." The Prophet cast a look at him and said, "Whoever is not merciful to others will not be treated mercifully."

73. Separation initiated from women is known as

- A. Talaq B. Khula
C. Zina D. None of these

Explanation: The condition the wife begins divorce proceedings is known as Khul'a. In Prophet Time (SAWS), Thabit Bin Qais wife asked her husband for a divorce from the Prophet. The Prophet had told her to return at the time of the marriage the garden given to her as a doorman (Mahr). She accepted this condition, and dissolved the marriage.

74. Who is declared as a father of mankind?

- A. Teacher B. Student
C. Imam D. Brother in law

Explanation: Hazrat Ali said, "The person who taught me a single letter, he made me his slave."

75. How many kinds of neighbours have been discussed in hadith?

- A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 6

Explanation: It is one sign of the Doomsday that people will murder their neighbors.

76. In the event of 'Ifak', Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) swore not to give financial assistance to

- A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
C. Hazrat Mustah Bin Asasa (RA)
D. Hazrat Umer (RA)

77. The progression of the Islamic society is based on;

- A. Honesty B. Respect
C. Sacrifice D. All

Explanation: An honest tradesman will be with prophets, righteous men, martyrs on the day of

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Judgement. Honesty in all domains is a prerequisite, not just tradesmanship.

78. The Arabic word for truth is;
- A. Sidq B. Hal
C. Kiber D. None of these

Explanation: Truth means to have similarity between statement and event.

79. Justice means;
- A. Inequality
B. Equal distribution of something
 To sacrifice your demands for
C. someone else.
D. None of these

Explanation: Justice is the strong foundation of society. Three people are heavenly and one of them is a person who is all in all but he establishes justice.

80. The word halal is derived from
- A. Jal B. Hala
C. Hal D. helel

Explanation: Hal means to become permissible.

81. Sacrifice means;
- A. To give something in the way of Allah
B. To give preference to the needs of others over our own
C. To make fun of others
D. Both b and c

Explanation: It means the priority of the needs of others to your needs.

82. Who gave away all of his belongings in the path of Allah at the time of the Battle of Tabook?
- A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Usman (RA)
C. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
D. Hazrat Ibrahim

Explanation: At the time of the Battle of Tabook, there was drought and famine everytime. Most of the Mujahideen who would fight in the war had no money to buy weapons to invest on preparing for the battle. Hazrat Abu Bakr gave to the Prophet all his possessions, which amounted to four thousand dirhams of silver.

83. Telling a lie is one of the four signs of;
- A. Justice B. Hypocrisy
C. Truth D. Honesty

Explanation: A liar gradually tilts towards duplicity and it devastates him.

84. Backbiting relates to;
- A. Being cut off with everyone
B. none
C. Eating raw food
D. Eating flesh of a dead human and it is one's own brother

Explanation: The prayers of backbiter are not granted, the good deeds are nullified and the account of his deeds will be loaded with sins.

85. Hypocrisy means;
- A. Duplicity B. Dichotomy
C. Double standards
D. All of these

Explanation: Hypocrisy means to accept Islam only on face values whereas at heart to refuse it. It also means to only adopt it in words and not in practice and theory, hence rendering all of the above sins.

86. According to the category of sins, the hypocrites will be kept in;
- A. The upper level of hell
B. The lowest ebb of hell
C. Not in hell
D. Will be forgiven

Explanation: The tongue of fire will be put in the mouths of hypocrites due to their offensive crimes.

87. Pride is derived from;
- A. -Kiber B. Hal
C. Jabar D. jealousy

Explanation: It means to think of oneself as superior. In terms of sharia; pride means to think about oneself as superior and others as inferior.

88. Allah Almighty said, "_____ is my shawl and dignity is my leg-sheet."
- A. Honesty B. Kindness
C. Pride D. Forgiveness

Explanation: When a person suffers from pride, Allah induces him in his disliked people.

89. To be unhappy with the division of Allah is known as;
- A. Pride B. Hypocrisy
C. Sacrifice D. Jealousy

Explanation: To remain tormented by seeing somebody's prosperity progress, self designation and so on is known as jealousy.

90. The Salat Witr is a part of?
- A. Fajr B. Isha

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- C. Maghrib D. Zuhr

Explanation: The witr prayer is wajib according to the Hanafi Fiqh. Wajib's position closely resembles that of fard. Witr has an odd amount of prayed raka'at in pairs, with the final rak'ah praying separately.

91. Mercy means;
A. Affection B. Sympathy
C. Love D. All of these

Explanation: Mercy for all words is attribute of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

92. Alameen (pronounced A-la-meen) means;
A. For all worlds
B. For some people
C. For specific person
D. unite

Explanation: Rehmat-ul-Alameen means blessings for all worlds. It is the life of Hazrat Muhammad as a role of guidance for entire Ummah.

93. The right of legacy for women in Islam is;
A. Half share of the man from parent's inheritance and the 8th part from the legacy of her husband.
B. Full share of the man from parent's inheritance and the 6th part from the legacy of her husband.
C. Half share of the man from parent's inheritance and 7th part from the legacy of her husband.
D. No share of the man from parent's inheritance and 8th part from the legacy of her husband.

Explanation: Under Islamic law, succession is given only to people with a valid blood relationship to the deceased. Unlawful children and adopted children, however, have no part in inheritance. A full brother would usually exclude a half-brother who has a common father ("consanguine brother"), but not a half-brother who has a common mother. Where a deceased man leaves a woman pregnant, The part of unborn babies should be retained. Also a woman is considered a widow of the deceased for inheritance purposes during the waiting period (al-iddat) following divorce.

94. A mother has been conferred with ___ times more right for care than a father.
A. 2 B. 3
C. 4 D. 5

Explanation: The Qur'an verses describing the mother highlight the challenges of conception, labour, and breastfeeding, and the need to honor one's mother. These verses reference parents in general several times, but go into depth about the mother as she faces struggles that a father does not.

95. Hazrat Umama would get on the ___ of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)
A. Back B. Toes
C. Hands D. Forehead

Explanation: Hazrat Umama was the granddaughter of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). He used to hold her on his back as she was a small child, while he was praying. He used to put her down to prostrate, and then pick her up again as he rose. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) once promised to give "the one I love best" an onyx bracelet. His wives were expecting him to give it to Ayisha, but he offered it to Umama.

96. An orphan is the one whose ___ is dead.
A. Parents B. Father
C. Both a and b D. Sister

Explanation: In the Quran, Allah (swt) talked to the Quraysh about their care of orphans: Allah (swt) lifted the dignity of orphans everywhere, by using an orphan as His Messenger. The Quran reinvented their care and made it a mandatory part of islam to look after orphans.

97. Akhuwat is derived from;
A. Udh B. Akh
C. Sabr D. Zikr

Explanation: The meaning of akhuwat is fraternity or brotherhood. The only bond which is a full expression of deep solidarity, passion and respect is that which occurs between two individuals living on an equal plane of life and this is the bond between brotherhood and sisterhood.

98. The brotherhood formed on the basis of Kalima is known as;
A. Social brotherhood
B. Islamic brotherhood
C. Both of these
D. None of these

99. Imam Bukhari's real name is:
A. Saeed bin Hatem
B. Ali
C. Zaid
D. Muhammad bin Ismail

Explanation: Imam Mohammed Al-Bukhari is recognized as one of the most respected Hadith scholars in Islamic history. The full name is Abu Abdullah Mohamed bin Ismail Al-Bukhari, who was born in Bukhara, one of Uzbekistan's present towns, in 194 AH (810 AD).

100. Equality means;
- Just proportions
 - Irregular distributions
 - Make unequal portions
 - Not to count everything

Explanation: In Islam, all the Muslims have been declared equal in fundamentals.

Solved Practice Test-2

1. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) designated ___ as the Commander of the Army.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique
 - Hazrat Usama Bin Zaid
 - Hazrat Anas
 - Hazrat Ali (RA)

Explanation: The Usama bin Zaid Expedition was an early Muslim Caliphate military expedition commanded by Usama ibn Zaid, which took place in June 632, during which the Muslim armies invaded Byzantine Syria.

2. At the time of Hajr e Aswad incident, Holy Prophet (PBUH) was ___ years old:
- 35 years
 - 25 years
 - 12 years
 - 38 years

Explanation: When Holy Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was 35 years old and a few years before Holy Prophet (PBUH) started his mission of preaching Islam an incident of great concern occurred in the life of the Makkans. Like the others, Holy Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (pbuh) assisted in the work until the Kaaba was levelled with the exception of the green stones found under the walls. The Makkans were unable to shake them loose and therefore wanted to use them as foundations for building the new walls. The Makkans brought stones of blue granite from the nearby mountains to the Kaaba site and the walls quickly rose from the ground. One leading Quraish family—the great and influential Makkah tribe—was constructing every quarter of the Kaaba. The Sacred Black Stone (Al-Hajar Al-Aswad) must have to be placed in the Kaaba's East Wall. Who would have the privilege of positioning the Sacred Black Stone emerged in dispute. Little by little, the conflict became a brutal enmity, and the various tribes prepared themselves for a bloody war. He said, 'Give me a piece of cloth' as they explained their dilemma to him. Though the Quraish didn't know what he meant by that request, they immediately brought the fabric. Holy Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (pbuh) stretched the cloth, put the Sacred Black Stone in the center of it,

stating, 'Each tribe will take care of one side of the cloth so that each one of us can share in the honor.' The Quraish did as he had instructed them, and raised the holy Black Stone to the point of construction. Then Holy Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (pbuh), who found that if he had allowed any of them to mount it, disagreements and conflicts would arise, he raised the holy Black Stone himself and installed it instead. He put an end to the terrible enmity and disputes through that excellent unit.

3. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) arranged the marriage of his cousin, Hazrat Zainab, with?
- Hazrat Ismail
 - Hazrat Nuh
 - None of these
 - Zaid Bin Harisa

Explanation: Zaid Bin Harisa was from the Kalb tribe. He had gone with his mother to one of their relative's homes where he was seized as a slave during another tribe's raid, when he was only eight years old and a small shepherd. He was bought at the slave market by the nephew of Hazrat Khadija, Hakim, for 400 dirhams, and brought to Mecca.

4. Who was the great research scholar of Fiqah?
- Hazrat Muaaz Bin Jabaal
 - Hazrat Aun
 - Hazrat Abu Huraira
 - Hazrat Bilal

Explanation: Muaaz ibn Jabal was a young man who grew up in Yathrib when the light of guidance and reality began to spread throughout the Arab peninsula. He was a handsome and imposing character with black eyes and curly hair and whoever he met immediately impressed. He was already known by young men of his own age for the sharpness of his intellect.

5. Patience means;
- To have no self-control

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- B. To speak loud and continuously
- C. To have self control and to tolerate
- D. To mess up things

Explanation: In terms of Sharia; patience means to face glooms, glums, pains and difficulties while acting upon Islam.

6. 'Affw' means;
- A. To read
 - B. To forgive
 - C. To beat someone
 - D. To backbite

Explanation: It means to control anger and tolerate and not to take revenge.

7. Who set out in the chase of Hazrat Muhammad from Makkah to Madina?
- A. Abu Jahal
 - B. Abu Sufyan
 - C. Abu Huraira
 - D. Suraqa Bin Maalik Bin Ju'sham

Explanation: Quraysh offered one hundred camels on his trip to Yathrib for anyone who would arrest the Prophet (SAW) Suraqah bin Malik set off to pursue the Prophet (SAW). Suraqa Bin Maalik Bin Ju'sham overtook Holy Prophet (SAW) but the hooves of his horse pierced in soil. He sought forgiveness and Holy Prophet (SAW) forgave him.

8. Holy Prophet (SAW) advised that when Persia is conquered, the wristles of Kisra be worn to?
- A. Abu Sufyan
 - B. Suraqa Bin Ja'asham
 - C. Abu Talib
 - D. None of these

Explanation: Suraqah bin Maalik al-Kinani was a leader of the Kenanah tribe who, like Quraish, belongs to Arabs' Adnani group, Suraqah followed Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) for the Hijrah (migration) while on his journey to Medina. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) had taken shelter outside Mecca inside Thawr cave. Abu Jahal entered the entrance of the cave with three of his accomplices who were trailing Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) and his friend Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A). Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) trembled at the sound of the pursuers advances in apprehension, but Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) told him that they were secure.

09. What is the contextual meaning of Zikr?
- A. To remember Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (SAW)
 - B. To remember Allah Almighty
 - C. To remember your loved ones
 - D. All of these

Explanation: Zikr is an essential form of spiritual instruction, being at the core of Sufi traditions. More than recalling or reciting in a certain harmonious way the names and virtues of Allah. Zikr is a verbal expression of a kind of devotion which has its origins in the surrender of the heart.

395. Zikr has ___ kinds;
- A. two
 - B. three
 - C. eight
 - D. five

Explanation: Zikr e Qalbi (silent remembrance) Zikr-e-Lisani (verbal remembrance) Zikr-e-Amli (practical remembrance)

10. The unvoiced kind of remembrance is;
- A. Zikr-e-Qalbi
 - B. Zikr-e-Lisani
 - C. Zikr-e-Amli
 - D. None of these

Explanation: This form of zikr, Dhikr, relies on one's heart honoring God. One must believe that his heart is saying to Allah, Allah, Allah, all day and all night, standing or sitting, chatting or doing any function.

11. The middle of order of remembrance is;
- A. Zikr Lisani
 - B. None
 - C. Zikr Qalbi
 - D. Zikr Amli

Explanation: Zikr-e-Lisani means to remember Allah through tongue. To say Namaz, recitation of Holy Quran, reciting prayers of different occasions are different kinds of verbal remembrance. Also called voiced remembrance.

12. All kinds of meditations and worships are included in;
- A. Zikr-e-Qalbi
 - B. Zikr-e-Amli
 - C. Zikr-e-Lisani
 - D. None of these

Explanation: Zikr-e-Amli means to remember Allah Almighty by doing good deeds. It is also included in the practical remembrance that whatever Allah Almighty has ordained, one must act on it and whatever Allah has forbidden, one must refrain from it.

13. A person who does not remember Allah will be raised ___ on the Day of Judgment.
- A. Deaf
 - B. Dead
 - C. Blind
 - D. Burnt

Explanation: A person who does not remember Allah, Allah also forgets him. Remembering Allah is the quality and practice of firm believers.

14. ___ is the sign of life and death.
- A. Human heart
 - B. Lungs

- C. Brain D. Hands

Explanation: Man's heart is the center of good and evil. If a person keeps on glorifying Allah Almighty, black stains keep removing. Otherwise, the heart will turn black. The cleansing of the heart is the remembrance of Allah.

15. Whoever recites _____ anytime during the day or night, his sins are remitted from the account and virtues are written instead.
- A. Kalima Shahadat
B. Darood Shareef
C. Ayat-ul-Qursi
D. None of these

Explanation: Kalima Shahadat is the Muslim statement of religion and conviction. Truth-recognition brings peace and modesty to life. You're a Muslim the moment you say these words from your mouth, and believe them from your heart. The kalma has many advantages; first, humility that comes with it

16. The word Quran is derived from;
- A. Hurain B. Qura
C. Qiratain D. None

Explanation: The Quran is Islam's main religious text which is considered by Muslims to be a message from Allah. The other meaning of the Quran is to recite. Contextually, it is defined as the "Work of Allah"

17. How many names of the Quran are inferred in the Quran?
- A. 56 B. 66
C. 34 D. 55

18. _____ differentiates between truth and falsehood.
- A. Al-Quran B. Al-Kitab
C. Al-Tanzil D. Al-Furqan

Explanation: Al-Furqan is the 25th chapter of the Holy Quran and consists of 77 chapters. Al-furqan basically holds the meaning "The Criterion," which applies to the Qur'an itself as the determining factor of good and evil. Al-Quran The most recited book Al-Furqan That differentiates between truth and falsehood Al-Zikr A reminder, a source of nobility and dignity Al-Kitab The writing that is completed in all aspects Al-Tanzil Revealed from Allah Almighty

19. The total count of surahs in The Holy Quran are:

- A. 68 B. 234
C. 126 D. 114

Explanation: Makki surahs are 86 in count. Madni surahs are 28 in count. Brief sketch of Holy Quran; Ayah's 6666 is usually known Actually 6236 Parays (Books) 30 Rukus (sections) 540 Manzills 07 Words 86430 Letters 323760

406. The time of revelation of the Holy Quran in Makkah and Madinah was:
- A. 45 years B. 67 years
C. 23 years D. 74 years

Explanation: The Holy Quran was verbally revealed by the Angel Jibrail to Muhammad over a period of around 23 years, beginning on 22 December 609 CE, when Muhammad was 40, and ending in 632 CE, the year he died.

20. Which one of them is the shortest surah of The Holy Quran?
- A. Surah Fatiha
B. Surah Al Baqar
C. Surah Fajr
D. Surah Kauser

Explanation: The Quran's 108th and shortest chapter is Al-Kausar, or Al-Kauthar. There are several different opinions on the nature and meaning of its alleged revelation.

21. _____ means maintained and revealed;
- A. Nazooli B. Toqeer
C. Recitation D. All of these

Explanation: Scheme of Nazooli means that the Holy Quran has been compiled as it was revealed. There have been no changes and alterations at all.

22. The meaning of revelation is;
- A. To indicate
B. To help someone
C. To remove
D. Both a and b

Explanation: Revelations of Islamic religion are Allah's Word given to humanity by his selected individuals known as Messenger Prophets.

23. Who would appear in some human shape at the time of revelation?
- A. Hazrat Mikael
B. Hazrat Gibreel
C. Hazrat Izrael
D. Hazrat Israfeel

Explanation: Holy Prophet (SAW) said, "In the form of a man, Hazrat Gibreel comes and talks to

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me and I memorize everything he tells. This method of revelation is easiest on me."

24. How many times did Hazrat Jibrael appear in his real form?

- A. five
- B. three
- C. eight
- D. seven

Explanation: Umar reported that "the Prophet and his Companions once came to a meeting no one understood who he was. Of white clothing, he was extremely white, with jet black hair, He stood very next to the Prophet, and asked him regarding Islam in depth. The strange man told the Prophet, when the Prophet responded, that he had answered correctly." It was only after he departed that the Prophet told his Companions that this was the Angel Jibreel who came to challenge them regarding their religion and instruct them. And there were others who could see Jibreel in human form when he was in.

25. Allah Almighty talked to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) at the occasion of;

- A. Eid-ul-Fitr
- B. Eid-ul-Azha
- C. Meraage (heavenly accession)
- D. None of these

Explanation: Mi'raj voyage took place during Nubuwwat's 11th year. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was moved from Makkah to Masjid-e-Aqsa on the Burraaq in Jerusalem. He had passed from Jesusalem to seven realms. He met all the preceding Prophets and Allah gave him five daily Prayers (Salah). In just one hour, this journey took place.

26. The first revelation took place in;

- A. Khana Kaaba
- B. Plain of Arafat
- C. Cave Hira
- D. Cave Thor

Explanation: Hira's Cave near Mecca was the location from which the first words of divine revelation are said to have fallen upon Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) to light the world. The Cave of Hira, at a height of 634 meters in the Jabal Al-Nour, is four kilometers from the Kaaba in Mecca.

27. What was the nature of the Holy Quran?

- A. Only for Arabs
- B. For all mankind
- C. Only for Muslims
- D. Only for Non-Arabs

Explanation: "Ramadan is the month in which the Quran was sent as a guide to mankind, and a judgment criterion between right and wrong." {Quran 2:185 }

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28. In which surah did the last revelation take place?

- A. Surah Kauser
- B. Surah Al Nasr
- C. Surah Al-Maida
- D. Surah Al-Baqara

Explanation: The fifth chapter of the Quran is al-Ma'idah, with 120 chapters. About the revelation's nature and historical history, it is a Medinan surah, indicating it is thought to have been announced in Medina rather than Mecca. The topics of the chapter typically involve prohibited animals, the Isa and Musa missions.

29. In which surah did the first revelation take place?

- A. Surah Kauser
- B. Surah Al-Alaq
- C. Surah Al-Maida
- D. Surah Al-Baqara

Explanation: Al-Alaq is the Qur'an's ninety-sixth chapter. It is consisting of 19 verses and historically thought to have been Muhammad's first discovery in Mecca at the Hira Cave in Mountain Jabal al-Nour.

There were first 5 verses of surah al-Alaq in the first revelation.

30. Which is the first divine book?

- A. Quran
- B. Torah
- C. Zaboor
- D. Bible

Explanation: Torah has a number of significance. More precisely it could include the first five sections of the Hebrew Bible's 24 chapters. It was revealed on Hazrat Musa (AH).

31. Which is the second divine book?

- A. Quran
- B. Zaboor
- C. Torah
- D. Bible

Explanation: According to Islam, Zabūr is Dawud's holy book, One of the holy books mentioned before the Qur'an by Allah and others like Musa's Tawrat and the Injil. Pre-Islamic Arabia's Christian monastics were known to carry psalters, called Zabuur.

32. The first revelation on Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was done at the age of:

- A. 32
- B. 40
- C. 49
- D. 14

Explanation: The revelation of Muhammad was an incident identified in Islam as taking place in 610 AD, during which the Muslim prophet, Muhammad, was met by the archangel Jibrīl who

announced to him the origins of what would later become the Qur'an. At that time, he was 40 years of age.

33. Whom did the Holy Prophet (SAW) first tell about the revelation?
- Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
 - Hazrat Ali (RA)
 - Hazrat Khadija (RA)
 - Hazrat Ibrahim (RA)

Explanation: Khadijah bint Khuwaylid was born in 555 CE – 22 November 619 CE, commonly known as Khadija, was the first wife and first female follower of the Islamic Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). She died on 22 November 619 CE, Mecca and was buried in Jannatul-Mu'alla.

34. How long did Hazrat Muhammad stay at Makkah after Prophethood?
- 10years
 - 12years
 - 13years
 - 18years

35. What was the basic reason of Makkah's refusal to the preaching of Islam?
- They were polytheist
 - They had no concept of Allah
 - They did not rely on him
 - They did not accept this

Explanation: The polytheist Quraysh rejected the monotheistic doctrine taught by the Muslim Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), who was himself a Banu Hashim Qurayshi. The tribe threatened leaders of the fledgling Muslim community and tried to harm Muhammad but his uncle Abu Talib defended him.

36. The present arrangement of Quran is:
- As revealed
 - Toukeefi
 - Historical
 - As per quraysh

Explanation: The Quran has never modified, and never will. Because when the prophet gets a prophecy, he sits down with all his companions and recites it to them, and each companion writes it down a piece of paper or a tablet like a rock.

37. Who took the responsibility to preserve the Holy Quran?
- Allah Almighty
 - Holy Prophet (SAW)
 - Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
 - Sahaba Karam

Explanation: "Verily, We ourself have sent down this Exhortation, and most surely we will be its Guardian"

38. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique designated _____ for the compilation of The Holy Quran.

- Hazrat Ismail (AS)
- Hazrat Ali (RA)
- Hazrat Zaid Bin Thabit
- Hazrat Saad Bin Waqas

Explanation: According to Islamic sources, Zayd ibn Thabit was, and came from the ansar, the personal scribe of Islamic Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). At age 19, he entered Muslim Army ranks. After the death of Muhammad he compiled the Quran from numerous written and oral sources into a single volume.

39. Who memorized the Holy Quran at first?
- Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
 - Hazrat Usman (RA)
 - Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
 - Hazrat Ali (RA)

Explanation: As Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) announced the Quranic verses his disciples preserved the terms by memorizing them. Upon Muhammad's death it had completely memorized everywhere at the time of its publication, confirming the Quran's accuracy.

40. Every surah bears "Tasmia" (Bismillah) except:
- Surah Toba
 - Surah Noor
 - Surah Mulk
 - Surah Baqarah

Explanation: At-Tawbah is the ninth chapter of the Quran also known as Bara'ah. It has 129 ayahs, and is one of the last surahs of Medinan. Reportedly this Surah was announced at the time of the Battle of tabook.

41. Who is the greatest narrator of Hadith?
- Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
 - Hazrat Abu Huraira (RA)
 - Hazrat Usman (RA)
 - Hazrat Umar (RA)

Explanation: Abu Hurairah, was one of Muhammad's sahabah (companions) and the most prominent hadith writer according to Sunni Islam. At least 5374 Ahadith is attributed to him.

42. The count of authentic books on Hadith are:
- 8
 - 6
 - 5
 - 7

Explanation: The following texts, according to Sunnis, form what is regarded as the Sihah Sittah - Kutub al-Sittah, or the six rigorously authenticated books: Sahih Al-Bukhari, Sahih Al-Muslim, Sunan Abu Dawood, Al Jame Al Tirmizi, Sunan Ibn Majah, Sunan Nasai.

43. When was the knowledge of "Asmaa-ur-Rijaal" compiled?
- A. 3rd century Hijra
 - B. During the reign of Banu Abbas
 - C. In the time of Hazrat Ali (RA)
 - D. In the 2nd century Hijra

Explanation: Asmaa-ur-Rijaal is a series of biographies of hadith narrators within the Islamic study of biographical assessment by the Islamic scholar Abd al-Ghani al-Maqqdisi of the 12th century.

44. What was the result of strictness of the rules of compilation?
- A. Many hadiths were wasted
 - B. Authentic hadiths were filtered
 - C. No use
 - D. People stopped taking interest in hadiths

45. Who was the author of Sinan Nisai?
- A. Ahmed Bin Shoaib Nisai
 - B. Ahmed Bin Ali
 - C. Muslim Bin Hijaj
 - D. M. Bin Ismail

Explanation: Ahmed Bin Shoaib Nisai was a Khurasan native, and the founder of the famous book Sunan an-Nasaa'ee, a hadith memoriser.

46. Who is the author of Sunan Ibne Maja?
- A. Suleman Bin Ashas
 - B. Muhammad Bin Yazeed Ibne Maja
 - C. Muslin Bin Hijaj
 - D. Ahmed Bin Shoaib

Explanation: Ibn Majah is regarded as one of the Hadith pioneers and imams. He was born in Qazvin in 209 AH (824 AD), and died in 273 AH (886 AD) at Ramadan.

47. Who is the author of Sunan Abu Daood?
- A. Suleman Bin Ashas
 - B. Muhammad Bin Isa
 - C. M. Bin Ismail
 - D. Muslim Bin Hijaj

Explanation: Suleman Bin Ashas is generally identified as Abu Dawud, a Persian biblical hadith scholar who gathered the third of the six

"canonical" Sunni Muslims books, the Sunan Abu Daood.

48. Who is the author of Sahih-Bukhari?
- A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 - B. Imam Malik
 - C. Muhammad Bin Ismail Bukhari
 - D. Imam Ahmed Bin Hanbai

Explanation: Muhammad Bin Ismail Bukhari (810-870) was the author of the "Sahih," one of the six main canonical collections (hadiths) of Sunni Islam that recorded the prophet Mohammed's sayings and behavior. Al-Bukhari was born into a family of Persian descent at Bukhara.

49. Who is the author of Kitab-ul-Asar?
- A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 - B. Imam Ufiyan Thori
 - C. Imam Malik
 - D. Imam Zuheri

Explanation: Imam Abu Hanifa was a Sunni Muslim philosopher of the 8th century and a jurist of Iranian descent who became the eponymous teacher of the Hanafi College of Sunni jurisprudence, the most widely accepted law school in the Sunni tradition.

50. Who wrote Al Mauta?
- A. Imam Bukhari
 - B. Imam al Nasai
 - C. Imam Malik
 - D. Imam Tirmizi

Explanation: Imam Malik was the first person to compile an authentic Hadith book called "Al-Mu'atta," comprising 1,720 hadiths. The book was accepted by 70 academics, and has therefore been renamed Mu'atta

51. The Salat Witr is offered in:
- A. Zuhr
 - B. Maghrib
 - C. Fajr
 - D. Isha

Explanation: Witr is a Muslim ritual (salat) that takes place in the afternoon after Isha before fajr (dawn prayer). Wajib's position closely resembles that of fard. Thus it is probable to pray as little as one rak'ah, and at most eleven.

52. _____ is also known as Mashar-al-Haram?
- A. Mina valley
 - B. Arafat
 - C. Cave Hira
 - D. Muzdalifah valley

Explanation: Al-Mashar Al-Haram Mosque, situated in Muzdalifah, is the holy site where pilgrims stay the night after returning from Arafat.

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Pilgrims commute to Muzdalifah after sunset on the Dhul Hijjah, where they integrate Maghrib and Isha prayers and stay overnight out in the blue sky.

53. The first martyr in Islam is
 A. Hazrat Hamza
 B. Hazrat Yasir
 C. Hazrat Summiya

Explanation: Sumayyah a Khabbat bint. The first member of the Ummah (Community) of the Islamic Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) to become a Shahidah (female martyr) was Sumayyah bint Khabbā or Sumayyah bint Khayyā (550-c. 615 CE; 72 BH-7 BH). Abu Huzaifa Ibn Mughira, female slave from Sons of Mahzum was Sumayya bint Habbat. Her master liked her because of her service. Abu Huzayfa had Yasir marry her. Yasir was a young man who came to Makkah from Yemen; he took refuge with Abu Huzaifa, and he worked for him. He freed Yasir when they were having children.

54. Kasoof is the prayer of:
 A. Isha B. Eid-ul-Azha
 C. Solar Eclipse D. Moon Eclipse

Explanation: While Salat ul-Kusoof is a prayer of two rakats held during a solar eclipse. We are conducted in congregation by the Muslim community.

55. What is the meaning of Rad-e-Kufr?
 A. Repudiation of infidelity
 B. Recitation
 C. Darood
 D. None of these

Explanation: Translation of Sixth Kalma is stated below; "O Allah! I seek protection in You from that I should not join any partner with You knowingly. I seek Your forgiveness from that which I do not know. I repent from it (Ignorance) I free myself from disbelief and join partners with You and from all sins. I submit to Your will I believe and declare: There is none worthy of worship besides Allah and Muhammad (Sallallaho - Alaihe -Wa- Sallam) is Allah's Messenger."

56. How long did Pious Caliphate last?
 A. Twelve years B. Fifty years
 C. Thirty years
 D. Twenty five years

Explanation: The Rashidun Caliphate was the first of four main caliphates founded after the death of the Islamic Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). Upon his death in 632 CE it was ruled by Muhammad's first

four consecutive caliphs. In Sunni School of Thought, these caliphs are known collectively as the Rashidun, or "Rightly Guided" caliphs.

57. Muslims gather on Arafat during Hajj is done at:
 A. 9th Zil Hajjah
 B. 2nd Safar
 C. 7th Ramadan D. 20 Shawal

Explanation: The Arafah Day is a significant day for Muslims because it marks that Muhammad (SAW) gave his "farewell address" as the end of his life drew closer. A large number of pilgrims meet at Mount Arafat in Mecca each year. The Day of Arafah is considered a public holiday in the United Arab Emirates.

58. Which surah of the Holy Quran mentions Zulqarnain?
 A. Ayat Ul Kursi B. Al Kahf
 C. Al Mulk D. An Nur'

Explanation: Al-Kahf is the Quran's 18th chapter, with 110 verses in it. Regarding the revelation's timing and contextual background, it is an earlier "Meccan surah," simply means it is believed to have been revealed in Mecca, instead of later in Medina. We all believe there once was a good king called Zulqarnain whom Allah made righteous upon earth. The Holy Quran says (18:83-94) that he went to where the sun was setting in a muddy well, after which he went east where the sun was rising. He then went north where he built a wall against Yajuj-Majuj, to protect the world.

59. When was the law of inheritance revealed?
 A. Three Hijri B. Four Hijri
 C. Five Hijri D. Sixth Hijri

Explanation: In Islamic law, inheritance is entitled only to relatives with a legitimate blood relationship to the deceased. Unlawful children and adopted children, therefore, have no share of inheritance. ... Also a woman is considered a wife of the deceased for inheritance purposes during the time of waiting (iddat) after divorce.

60. The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only:
 A. Two times B. Four times
 C. Six times D. Seven times

Explanation: In Quran, the word "Muhammad" is stated four times whereas "Ahmad" (another name of Muhammad (SAW)) is stated one time. Moreover, Muhammad is also mentioned with various titles, such as the Messenger of Allah, the

Prophet, the Unlettered, etc., and many verses regarding Muhammad refer to him explicitly or indirectly. The title of Surah (chapter) 47 of the Quran is also "Muhammad".

61. Which Surah of Quran includes Bismillah twice?

- A. Al Nur B. Al Kahf
C. Al Rehman D. Al Namal

Explanation: An-Naml is the Qur'an's 27th chapter, with 93 verses. With respect to the date and historical history of the supposed discovery, it is an earlier "Meccan surah," suggesting it is believed to have been announced in Mecca, rather than later in Medina. One Bismillah is written to start the surah in the name of Allah while the second Bismillah is to follow Islam for the Letter that Sulaiman a.s sent to Queen of Saba.

62. When did Adi Bin Hatim embraced Islam?

- A. 5 Hijri B. 9 Hijri
C. 14 Hijri D. 18 Hijri

Explanation: Adiy ibn Hatim was a member of the Arab community. He is the son of the poet Hatim al-Tai who was widely known by Arabs for his cheekiness and kindness. Adiy inherited his father's domain, and was confirmed by the Tayy people in the position.

63. Wealth produced from a mine is subject to:

- A. Zakat B. Khumus
C. Sulus D. Rubah

Explanation: In Islam, khumus applies to any Muslims moral obligation to pay one-fifth of their accumulated resources for specific causes from certain outlets.

64. Which is involved in the Ashra-e-Mubashra amongst the following:

- A. Saad Bin Ubaid
B. Saad Bin Abi waqas
C. Hazrat Suleman
D. Saad bin Abada

Explanation: Ashra Mubashra are ten companions of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) who were guaranteed heaven by Allah S.W.T. during their lifetime. 1. Abu Bakar As-Siddiq R.A (Passed away: 634) 2. Umar Al Khattab R.A (643) 3. Uthman bin Affan R.A (655) 4. Ali bin Abi Talib R.A (660) 5. Talhah bin Ubaidillah R.A (656) 6. Zubair bin Al Awwam R.A (656) 7. Abdul Rahman bin Auf R.A (652) 8. Saad bin Abi Waqas R.A (674) 9. Abu Ubaidah bin Al Jarrah R.A (639) 10. Said bin Zaid R.A (671)

65. Which is the longest surah of the Holy Quran:

- A. Al Fajr B. Al Kausar
C. Al Baqarah D. Al Nur

Explanation: Al-Baqarah is the Quran's second- and longest chapter. It is composed of 286 verses, 6,201 words, 25,500 letters. "There is no dispute with the opinion that Surat Al-Baqarah was entirely disclosed in Al-Madinah. In fact, Al-Baqarah was one of the first Surahs to be reported in Al-Madinah"

66. There are ___ hadith in the book, "Arbaeen":

- A. 53 Hadith B. 80 Hadith
C. 40 Hadith D. 43 Hadith

67. Pioneers of Islam are called:

- A. Mushahidoon al Awwalun
B. Muslimoon al Awwalun
C. Assabiqoon al Awwalun
D. Al-awwalun al awwalun

Explanation: As-Saabiqun al-Awwalun are the first and greatest sahaba (companions) who trusted in the word of Islam introduced by Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), those who made the first hijra (migration) to al-Habash, all among the Ansar (Madina Helpers) who dedicated their allegiance to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) at 'Aqaba for the first and second time, and those who migrated to Madina before Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).

68. Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) was buried in:

- A. Palestine B. Jordan
C. Makkah D. Madina

69. When was Makkah conquered?

- A. 5 A.H B. 7 A.H
C. 8 A.H D. 11 A.H

Explanation: IN 8 AH (630 CE), Makkah's Qureish violated their Hudaibya contract with Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (PBUH) by murdering some of the Khuza tribe's people with whom the Prophet had an alliance in the holy surroundings of the Kaaba. The Khuzas requested help from the Prophet.

70. How many sheets are required for a woman cuffin?

- A. 5 sheets B. 2 sheets
C. 7 sheets D. 4 sheets

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71. Name the Ghazwa in which Hazrat Ali (R.A) was awarded the title of Zulfiqar:
- A. Uhad B. Badar
C. Ahzab D. Khandaq

Explanation: Holy Prophet S.A.W had given his own sword Dhu-l-Fiqar to Ali to replace the broken sword,

In the Battle of Uhud, in praise of Hazrat Ali's exploit of splitting the shield and helmet of the strongest Meccan warrior, shattering his own sword in the same stroke.

72. Who was Hajaj Bin Yusuf?
- A. Abbasid B. Ottoman
C. Mughal D. Thaqafi

Explanation: Hajaj Bin Yusuf was the most prominent governor of the Umayyad Caliphate.

73. The longest duration of Khilafat was that of:
- A. Hazrat Umer (RA)
B. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
C. Hazrat Ali (RA)
D. Hazrat Usman (RA)

Explanation: In this tumultuous period Hazrat Usman was certainly one of the most formative. Born into a Umayyad family in the Quraysh tribe in the Hijaz (Arabia), Hazrat Usman was a prophet's friend. He was already in his mid-sixties, when the third caliph was chosen.

74. The first mosque on Earth is:
- A. Masjid Aqsa
B. Masjid Nabawi
C. Masjid Nimra
D. Masjid Haram

Explanation: Masjid Haram has a rich history. It is intimately connected with the tradition of Prophecy, not of one but many prophets. It was first built by the Prophet Ibrahim (as) years after he and his first son Ismail (as) founded the Kaaba.

75. When was Qibla changed from Masjid Aqsa to Khana-e-Kaba :
- A. Ramzan 1st Hijrah
B. Shaban 1st Hijrah
C. Ramzan 2nd Hijrah
D. Shaban 2nd Hijrah

Explanation: Being central to Islamic worshippers, the qiblah serves as the heart of Islam's Ummah, providing life-blood to the spiritual existence of Muslims throughout the world and maintaining the concept of unity in every sense of the term: God is one, religion is one, and the Ummah is one.

76. Of whom was The Holy Prophet the direct descendent?
- A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
B. Hazrat Yousuf (AS)
C. Hazrat Isa (AS)
D. Hazrat Ismail (AS)

Explanation: Ismail (A.S.) is considered a Prophet and an uncle of the last Prophet Mohammed (S.A.W.), who has also been synonymous with Makkah and the Kaaba / Qibla building. Birth of Ismail (A.S.): Ismail (A.S.) was born in 1800 BC in present-day Palestine according to some reports.

77. The actual color of Hajar-e-Aswad was?
- A. Green B. White
C. Black D. Red

Explanation: About Hajre Aswad's divine origin Prophet Mohammad PBUH once said: "The black stone came down from the paradise, and it was whiter than milk then the sins of Adam's children blacked it" (Tirmidhi)

78. Which of the following Prophets is titled as Kaleemullah?
- A. Hazrat Nuh (AS)
B. Hazrat Musa (AS)
C. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
D. Hazrat Sulemaan (AS)

Explanation: Kalimullah. Musa is given the title Kalimullah, the one who conversed with God.

79. Name the battle in which the Muslim women participated for the first time.
- A. Battle of Badr
B. Battle of Khandaq
C. Battle of Uhud
D. Battle of Khyber

80. Aam-ul-Huzan is the year of:
- A. 8th Hijrah B. 14th Hijrah
C. 13th Hijrah
D. 10th year after the first revelation

Explanation: The Year of Sorrow is the Hijri year in which Muhammad's beloved Khadijah and his brother and guardian Abu Talib died in Islamic tradition. After the first discovery by Muhammad, the year approximately coincided with 619 CE or the tenth year after first revelation.

81. Which of the following battles is also known as the battle of the ditch?
- A. Battle of Badr
B. Battle of Khyber
C. Battle of Uhud

D. Battle of Khandaq

Explanation: Hazrat Salman Farsi had introduced the tactic of a defensive trench. Every capable Muslim in Medina including Muhammad contributed to digging the massive trench in six days. The ditch was dug on the northern side only.

82. How many Muslims participated in the Battle of Trench?
 A. 3000 B. 3500
 C. 4500 D. 5000

Explanation: The Trench War was a thirty-day Yathrib war between Arab and Jewish tribes, known as the Battle of the Khandaq and the Confederates. The Confederate Armies' force is reported at approximately 10,000 troops with six hundred horses and a few camels, while the Medinan attackers numbered 3,000.

83. The boat of Hazrat Nuh (AS) was named as:
 A. Ark B. Bôhr
 C. Saan D. Sandoq

Explanation: The ship was built, and Noah sat awaiting the order of God. Allah disclosed to him that as water flowed magically out of Noah's house from the oven, it would be the sign of the coming of the flood, and the sign it Noah was to act.

84. The recitation of Bismillah is called:
 A. Tasmiah B. Tehleel
 C. Tahajjud D. Tashhad

85. What is the name of Ghazwa which fought between Banu Salba and Banu Muharba?
 A. Uhud B. Badar
 C. Khandaq D. Ghaftan

Explanation: It is also known as "Ghazwa Zi Amr". It was fought between Muslims and the people of Banu Tha'alaba and Banu Muharaba, in 3 AH.

86. _____ is known as Qibla Awwal:
 A. Ka'aba B. Mina
 C. Bait-ul-Mukaddas
 D. Cave of Hira

Explanation: Bait-ul-Maqdas was the first Qibla for Muslims. Then they were ordered to face al-Masjid al-Haraam, Makkah.

Narrated Ibn Umar:

While some people were offering Fajr prayer at Quba' (mosque), some-one came to them and said, "Tonight some Qur'anic Verses have been revealed to the Prophet and he has been ordered to face the Kaaba

(during prayers), so you too should turn your faces towards it." At that time their faces were towards Shaam (Jerusalem) so they turned towards the Kaaba (at Mecca).

87. The first renowned Mauzzin of Islam was:
 A. Hazrat Hamza (RA)
 B. Hazrat Salman Pharsi (RA)
 C. Hazrat Bilal (RA)
 D. Hazrat Usman (RA)

Explanation: The very first muezzin was a slave named Bilal ibn Rabah, the son of an Arab father and an Ethiopian (slave) mother who was born in late 6th century Mecca. Bilal was one of the first adherents to Islam, but by subjecting him to a number of torturous punishments, his father attempted to get him to renounce Islam.

88. Name the second-longest Surah of the Holy Quran:
 A. Surah-i-Infam
 B. Surah Aalel-Imran
 C. Surah Baqarah
 D. Surah Yaseen

Explanation: Imran in Islam is believed to be Mary's father (Mother of Jesus). This chapter takes its name from Imran's kin, which comprises Imran, Saint Anne, Elizabeth, and Jesus. With respect to the nature and historical history of the alleged revelation (Asbāb al-nuzūl), it is assumed that the chapter was either the second or third of the Medinan surahs, because it relates to the occurrences of Badr and the Uhud.

89. Hazrat Idress understood how many languages?
 A. 70 languages B. 72 languages
 C. 79 languages D. 81 languages

90. Name the place where Hajji go after performing seven rounds?
 A. Arafat B. Tawaf-e-Rukh
 C. Al-Maltazim
 D. Sayee

Explanation: Multazim is the name of one of the four sides of Kaaba where men go in front of Allah to confess their sins and pray for forgiveness.

91. Which nation was blessed with the miracle of a pregnant female camel?
 A. Samood B. Israel
 C. A'ad D. Loot

Explanation: Hazrat Saleh (RA) was dispatched to the Samood country. Saleh was a pious, holy man

who held a leadership role in the church but he insulted others by his invitation to worship God alone. Others recognized the meaning in his speech but with both words and actions most people disbelieved and hurt Saleh.

92. Which was the first day of Hazrat Usman's (RA) Khilafat?
- A. 1st Safar 24 Hijrah
B. 1st Ramzan 24 Hijrah
C. Rabi-ul-Awwal 24 Hijrah
D. 1st Muharram 24 Hijrah
93. Names of _____ Prophets are mentioned in the Holy Quran.
- A. 24
B. 56
C. 34
D. 25
94. How many of Hazrat Essa's disciples (A.S) helped him preach?
- A. 5
B. 7
C. 8
D. 12

Explanation: Hazrat Essa A.S had 12 disciples or simply "the Twelve," They were Hazrat Essa's closest followers.

95. Who has been titled 'Saifullah'?
- A. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
B. Hazrat Umar (R.A)
C. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (RD..A)
D. Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (R.A)

Explanation: Khalid ibn Al-Walid claimed the fight was so serious, that he lost nine swords in the war while battling. This won him the nickname 'Saif-ullah' which means "Allah's Sword."

96. When was the Charter of Madinah made?
- A. 1st Hijra
B. 2nd Hijra
C. 3rd Hijra
D. 4th Hijra

Explanation: In the first year of Hijrah the Charter of Madinah was signed between Muslims and Jews and other Madinah non-Muslims. The Medina Constitution, also known as the Medina Charter, was adopted on behalf of Hazrat

Muhammad (PBUH) soon after his arrival at Medina in 622 CE, after the Hijra from Mecca. This charter has changed every part of the life of Madinah including political, religious, and social. The greatest achievement was the union of the hostile tribes in order to form a polity and maintain long-term peace among them.

97. The real name of Abdul Muttalib was _____.
- A. Fahr
B. Shaiba
C. Kanana
D. Navi

Explanation: Abdul Muttalib, a leader of the Hashim Qurayshi clan, was responsible for providing the pilgrims with food and water.

98. "Asma-ur-Rijal" means:
- A. The Seerah of the Imams
B. The Seerah of the Caliph.
C. The Seerah of the Prophets
D. The Seerah of the describers of Traditions

Explanation: The successors implement many strategies to authenticate and verify the true words of the Prophet (SAW) known as 'Asma-ur-Rijaal' or 'The Science of the Narrators' is one such science (among many others) of verifying the Prophet's "words and actions."

99. Which Prophet got blind in old age?
- A. Hazrat Younis (A.S)
B. Hazrat Ishaq (A.S)
C. Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S)
D. Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S)

100. What was the relationship of Abu Talab with Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)?
- A. Abu Talab was Father
B. Abu Talab was Uncle
C. Abu Talab was Brother
D. Abu Talab was Brother in law

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EVERYDAY SCIENCE NOTES

List of Phobias

- Ablutophobia – Fear of bathing
- Achluophobia - Fear of darkness
- Acrophobia - Fear of heights
- Aerophobia - Fear of flying
- Algophobia - Fear of pain
- Amaxophobia - Fear of driving
- Androphobia - Fear of men
- Anthropophobia - Fear of flowers
- Anthropephobia - Fear of people
- Arachnophobia - Fear of spiders
- Astraphobia - Fear of thunder and lightning
- Atelophobia - Fear of imperfection
- Atychiphobia - Fear of failure
- Autophobia - Fear of being alone
- Barophobia - Fear of gravity
- Bathmophobia - Fear of stairs or steep slopes
- Batrachophobia - Fear of amphibians
- Belonephobia - Fear of pins and needles
- Bibliophobia - Fear of books
- Cacophobia - Fear of ugliness
- Catagelophobia - Fear of being ridiculed
- Catoptrophobia - Fear of mirrors
- Chionophobia - Fear of snow
- Chromophobia - Fear of colors
- Chronophobia - Fear of Time
- Claustrophobia – Fear of confined spaces
- Coulrophobia - Fear of clowns
- Cynophobia - Fear of dogs
- Dendrophobia - Fear of trees
- Domatophobia - Fear of houses
- Dystychiphobia - Fear of accidents
- Ecophobia - Fear of the home
- Elurophobia - Fear of cats
- Entomophobia - Fear of insects
- Ephebiphobia - Fear of youth
- Equinophobia - Fear of horses
- Gamophobia - Fear of marriage
- Genuphobia - Fear of knees
- Glossophobia - Fear of speaking in public
- Gynophobia - Fear of women
- Heliophobia - Fear of the sun
- Hemophobia - Fear of blood
- Herpetophobia - Fear of reptiles
- Hydrophobia - Fear of water
- Hypochondria - Fear of illness
- Iatrophobia - Fear of doctors
- Koinoniphobia - Fear of rooms full of people
- Leukophobia - Fear of the color white
- Lilapsophobia - Fear of tornadoes and hurricanes
- Lockiophobia - Fear of childbirth
- Mageirocophobia - Fear of cooking
- Megalophobia - Fear of large things
- Melanophobia - Fear of the color black
- Microphobia - Fear of small things
- Mysophobia - Fear of dirt and germs
- Necrophobia - Fear of death or dead things
- Noctiphobia - Fear of the night
- Nosocomophobia - Fear of hospitals
- Nyctophobia - Fear of the dark
- Obesophobia - Fear of gaining weight
- Octophobia - Fear of figure 8
- Ombrophobia - Fear of rain
- Ophidiophobia - Fear of snakes
- Ornithophobia - Fear of birds
- Pathophobia - Fear of disease
- Pedophobia - Fear of children
- Philophobia - Fear of love
- Phobophobia - Fear of phobias
- Pedophobia - Fear of feet
- Porphyrophobia - Fear of the color purple
- Pteridophobia - Fear of ferns
- Pteromerhanophobia - Fear of flying
- Pyrophobia - Fear of fire
- Samhainophobia - Fear of Halloween
- Scolionophobia - Fear of school
- Selenophobia - Fear of the moon
- Somniphobia - Fear of sleep
- Tachophobia - Fear of speed
- Tonitrophobia - Fear of thunder
- Trypanophobia - Fear of needles/injections
- Venustraphobia - Fear of beautiful women
- Verminophobia - Fear of worms
- Wiccaphobia - Fear of witches and witchcraft
- Xenophobia - Fear of strangers or foreigners

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- Zoophobia - Fear of animals



Diseases

Infectious diseases are caused by the introduction of organisms including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites. They may transmit through:

- the air as in tuberculosis, smallpox, and influenza;
- objects such as clothes, furniture as in smallpox, scarlet fever;
- water and food as in cholera, dysentery, etc.
- skin wounds as in tetanus
- flies, insects, etc., as in cholera, malaria
- direct contact as in venereal diseases.

Types of diseases:

- Endemic diseases - These are confined to an area for example malaria in marshy places.
- Epidemic diseases - These spread from place to place and affect a huge population.
- Sporadic diseases - These occur here and there, with no connection to its origin.
- Deficiency diseases - These are caused by the deficiency of some essential ingredients.
- Contagious diseases - These are caused by actual contact with the patient. For example AIDS.



Dictionary of Diseases

- ★ AIDS is an autoimmune disorder. AIDS is the abbreviation of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. It spreads through sexual contact and blood transfusion.
- ★ Alzheimer: shows symptoms of dementia and is progressive. It is disorder of brain and is associated with loss of memory.
- ★ Amnesia: loss of memory as a result of damage of the brain. People with amnesia forget facts and memories and may have trouble forming new ones.
- ★ Anemia: caused by the deficiency of healthy red blood cells, oxygen carrying capacity of blood is decreased. Also caused by the deficiency of iron.
- ★ Arthritis - causes inflammation of one or more joints; caused by rheumatic fever.
- ★ Asthma - a chest disease causing difficulty in breathing.
- ★ Blood pressure - causes are high chronic anxiety, kidney disease, etc. Sometimes treated by cutting the nerve of the sympathetic nervous system.
- ★ Cancer - abnormal growth of body cells; symptoms include wounds that do not heal, unusual bleeding, change in bowel or bladder habits. Treatment is surgery in the early stages.
- ★ Cataract - clouding of the lens of the eye, must be operated.
- ★ Chicken Pox - Caused by the Varicella Virus: transmitted by direct contact and infected objects, symptoms fever, cold skin eruption with red spots.
- ★ Cholera - Caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*; transmitted by contaminated food and water, Symptoms - vomiting, diarrhea, muscular cramps.
- ★ Colitis is inflammation of inner lining of colon or large intestine.
- ★ Coma - complete loss of consciousness.
- ★ Common Cold - Caused by Rhinovirus, symptoms are headache, cough, nasal discharge, fever.
- ★ Dengue Fever - caused by the Dengue virus, transmitted by mosquito bite, symptoms are fever, muscular pains, backache, headache, skin rash.
- ★ Diabetes - a disease of the pancreas. The sugar in food does not metabolize and accumulates in the blood and is excreted through urine. Hunger; loss of weight; weakness appears.
- ★ Diarrhea - Loose bowels, due to over-eating or food poisoning.
- ★ Diphtheria - caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, symptoms are sore throat, fever, vomiting, formation of patches in throat.
- ★ Emphysema is degenerative disorder in which air sacs in lungs are affected causing shortness of breathe. It caused by long term exposure to irritants like cigarette smoke.
- ★ Epilepsy: central nervous system disorder, includes seizures and abnormal behavior
- ★ Gastritis is the inflammation of stomach lining.
- ★ Gonorrhoea is caused by sexually transmitted bacterium. It affects urethra, rectum, or throat.
- ★ Hemophilia: a hereditary disease in which blood does not clot normally due to the absence of blood clotting proteins.
- ★ Hemorrhage is an escape of blood from ruptured blood vessel. This can occur in any part of the body.
- ★ Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver. It is usually caused by viral infection, toxic agents or drugs. It is characterized by jaundice, abdominal pain, liver enlargement, fatigue, and sometimes fever. It may be mild or can be acute and can lead to hepatic cancer. The different types of hepatitis are:
- ★ Hepatitis A: Formally called infectious hepatitis is transmitted by contact with feces from infected individuals.
- ★ Hepatitis B: Serum hepatitis.

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- ★ **Hepatitis C:** Formerly called non-A, non-B hepatitis, passes through blood, from mother to child during pregnancy and afterward and by sexual contact.
- ★ **Hepatitis D:** Delta hepatitis.
- ★ **Hepatitis E:** A virus transmitted through the feces of an infected person.
- ★ **Hepatitis F, G:** Caused by virus yet unidentified.
- ★ **Insomnia** - the inability to sleep.
- ★ **Leprosy** - caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, symptoms are skin lesions, ulcers, nodules, deformity of fingers and toes and wasting of body parts.
- ★ **Leukemia** - increase in white blood corpuscles in the blood. The red blood cells break down and cause hemorrhage in various parts of the body.
- ★ **Malaria** - caused by a mosquito bite. The parasite enters the blood and attacks the blood cells. Malaria affects different organs of the body including kidney, liver, or spleen. Production of red blood cells is affected which can cause anemia
- ★ **Measles** - caused by Paramyxovirus, transmitted by direct contact with infected persons and air, symptoms are loss of appetite, vomiting, rash, sensitivity to light.
- ★ **Meningitis** is the inflammation of the layers covering brain and spinal cord. Its symptoms are fever, stiff neck, and headache. It is a bacterial infection.
- ★ **Microcephaly** is the condition in which baby's head is much smaller than expected according to the size of rest of the body.
- ★ **Mumps** - Paramyxovirus transmitted by direct contact, symptoms include fever or swelling of glands, such as salivary glands, headache, backache.
- ★ **Parkinson:** brain disorder, difficulty balancing body and coordination
- ★ **Plague** - caused by flies that carry germs from infected rats.
- ★ **Pleurisy** is the inflammation of pleural membrane around lungs. It occurs mostly due to viral infection. It causes sharp chest pain.
- ★ **Pneumonia** - caused by *Diplococcus pneumoniae*; symptoms are chill, pain in chest, Jaundice.
- ★ **Polio** - a disease of the nervous system, results in an inability to move; caused by a virus.
- ★ **Rabies** - caused by Rabies virus; transmitted through the bite of a mad dog. Main symptom is hydrophobia – fear of water. Other symptoms are headache, vomiting, fever, hoarse voice, paralysis.
- ★ **Rheumatoid arthritis** causes pain and destruction in joints of the body. It is an autoimmune disorder.

- ★ **Sleep apnea** – breathing repeatedly stops and starts during sleep.
- ★ **Smallpox** is caused by variola virus; symptoms are high fever, headache, skin rash, bright red spots.
- ★ **Sunstroke** - symptoms include headache, dizziness, high temperature.
- ★ **Syphilis** is caused by *Treponema pallidum*. It spreads through sexual contact and from mother to child through breastfeeding.
- ★ **TB or tuberculosis** is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It mainly affects lungs but can also affect other organs of the body. It spreads through air when the patient talks, sneezes, or coughs.
- ★ **Tetanus** - caused by *Clostridium tetani*, transmitted by direct or indirect inoculation of wound, symptoms include painful contraction of muscles, lockjaw.
- ★ **Thrombosis** is the formation of blood clot in the blood vessel which results in obstruction of blood flow. This may cause damage to heart tissues and result in heart attack.
- ★ **Tonsillitis** - infection in tonsils caused by streptococci. Symptoms are pain while swallowing.
- ★ **Typhoid** - Caused by the bacterium *Salmonella typhae*; transmitted by contaminated food and water, symptoms include fever, slow pulse, vomiting, chills, diarrhea.
- ★ **Ulcer** is the formation of sores in the lining of the stomach. They form due to acidity. Symptom is stomach pain.
- ★ **Whooping cough** - symptoms are fever, inflammatory respiratory passage, fits of coughing. Prevented by isolation of the patient.
- ★ **Zika virus** spreads through infected aedes specie mosquito. Symptoms include fever, rashes, muscle and joint pain, red eye.

Diseases Spread By Insects

Insects that transmit diseases are called vectors.

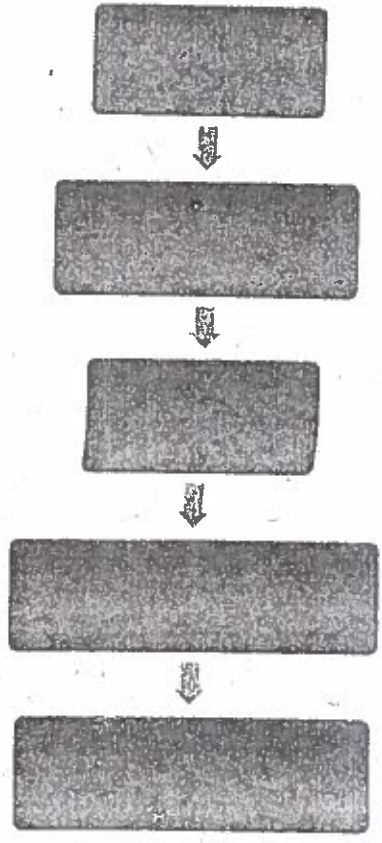
1.	Ants	dysentery, cholera, enteric fever.
2.	Bugs	anthrax, leprosy
3.	Mosquito (Culex)	dengue fever, malaria, zika virus
4.	Flies	cholera, tuberculosis, dysentery
5.	Lice	typhus
6.	Rat flea	plague
7.	Sand-fly	fever
8.	Tsetse fly	sleeping sickness

Human Eye

The human eye is sensitive to a yellowish green color to be specific. So, the eye has photoreceptors named as "cones" which detect red, blue and green colours

and these receptors are iodopsin, porpyrosin and cyanopsin. However, the human eye is Iso sensitive to light of wavelengths above 555 nanometer and this wavelength corresponds to the green light hence, this color produces a lot of brightness in the eye which makes it sensitive to it.

Part of eye	Description
Sclera	White portion of eye, an opaque layer
Iris	A colored ring at the front of the eye - it can change the size of the pupil in different light intensities
Pupil	A round opening in the middle of the iris
Cornea	A transparent, and dome-shaped layer on the front of the eye. It helps to focus the light because of its refractive surface.
Conjunctiva	The thin, transparent tissue that covers the inner part of the eye.
Lens	Focus light onto the back of the eye, muscles attached to the lens change their thickness to adjust focus
Retina	A light sensitive layer of the tissue at the back or inner part of the eye Captures the light that enters eye. Transforms the light signals into electrical signals



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- Human eye has convex lens.
- Cornea is the part of an eye used in eye donation.

- Retina is the sensitive layer of an eye.
- Trachoma is an infectious disease related to the eye. It is caused by Chlamydia trachomatis. It causes roughness of the eyelids.
- Conjunctivitis is the infection of white part of eye called conjunctiva. Redness appears in the white portion.
- In long sightedness, person cannot see the near object clearly.
- In short sightedness, person cannot see the distant object properly.
- Convex lens is used to fix long sightedness. Concave lens is used to fix short sightedness.
- Convex lens produces real and inverted images. Concave lens produces virtual and erect images.
- Convex lens is called converging lens. Concave lens is called diverging lens.
- Light passes through the cornea and lens and focuses on retina.
- Glaucoma is caused by increase in pressure within eye ball.

Units of Measurement

SI Units

It is the International System of Units that is applied worldwide.

Quantity	Unit
Length	Meter
Mass	Kilogram
Time	Second
Amount of substance	Mole
Electric current	Ampere
Temperature	Kelvin
Luminous intensity	Candela

Units with Conversions:

Distance			
Inches (in)	1 in	=	2.5 cm
Feet (ft)	1 ft	=	12 in 30 cm
Yards (yd)	1 yd	=	3 ft 90 cm
Miles (mi)	1 mi	=	1760 yd 5280 ft 1.6 km
Mass			
Ounces (oz)	1 oz	=	28.34 g
Kilograms (kg)	1 kg	=	2.2 lb
Pounds (lb)	1 lb	=	16 oz
Tons (t)	1 t	=	2000 lb
Volume			

Teaspoons (tsp)	1 tsp	=	5 mL
Tablespoons (tbsp)	1 tbsp	=	3 tsp 15 mL
Fluid ounces (fl oz)	1 fl oz	=	29.57 mL
Cups (c)	1 cup 2 cups	=	8 fl oz 1 pt
Pints (pt)	2pt	=	1 qt
Quarts (qt)	1 qt 4 qt	=	2 pt 1 gal
Gallons (gal)	2.32 gal	=	1 peck
Pecks	1 peck 4 pecks	=	2.32 gal 1 bushel
Bushels	1 bushel	=	4 pecks

Time			
Seconds (sec)	60 sec	=	1 min
Minutes (min)	60 min	=	1 hr
Hours (hr)	24 hr	=	1 day
Days	7 days	=	1 wk
Weeks (wk)	(about) 4 wk	=	1 mo
Months (mo)	12 mo	=	1 yr
Years (yr)	1 yr	=	365 days
Decades	1 decade	=	10 yr
Centuries	1 century	=	100 yr
Millennium	1 millennium	=	1000 yr
Electricity			
Watt Hour (wH)			
Kilowatt Hour (kWh)			
Joule Hour (J)			
Kilojoule (kJ/h)			

Metric Prefixes:

Nano	n	10^{-9}	0.000000001	1/1000000000
Micr o	u	10^{-6}	0.000001	1/1000000
Milli	m	10^{-3}	0.001	1/1000
Centi	c	10^{-2}	0.01	1/100
Deci	d	10^{-1}	0.1	1/10
Deca	d a	10	10	
Hect o	h	10^2	100	
Kilo	k	10^3	1000	
Meg a	M	10^6	1000000	
Giga	G	10^9	1000000000	
Tera	T	10^{12}	1000000000000	

Devices for Measurement:

Audiometer	Hearing
Barkometer	tanning liquors used in tanning leather
Barometer	air pressure
Altimeter	Altitudes (e.g., height of plane)
Ammeter	electric current
Anemometer	Wind speed
Calorimeter	heat of chemical reactions
Evaporimeter	rate of evaporation
Fathometer	ocean depth
Heliometer	variation of the sun's diameter, angular distance between two stars
Hydrometer	specific gravity of liquids (density of liquids)
Hygrometer	Humidity
Inclinometer	angle of a slope
Planimeter or platometer	Area
Polarimeter	rotation of polarized light
Potentiometer	voltage (the term is also used to refer to a variable resistor)
Profilometer	surface roughness
Richter Scale	Intensity of Earthquake
Galvanometer	Detect and measure a small electric current.
Spectrometer	properties of light
Spectrophotometer	intensity of light as a function of wavelength
Speedometer	speed, velocity of a vehicle
Spirometer	the lung capacity
Spherometer	radius of a sphere
Sphygmomanometer	blood pressure

Measuring Units:

Pressure	pascal	Pa
Energy	joule	J
Power	watt	W
Length	meter	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	s
Electric current	ampere	A
Temperature	kelvin	K
Quantity of substance	mole	mol
Luminosity	candela	cd
Resistance	ohm	Ω
Conductance	siemens	S
Capacitance	farad	F
Inductance	henry	H
Magnetic flux	weber	Wb
Charge	Coulomb	C

Miscellaneous Units of Measure

Below is information about units of measure, including acre, bolt, gross, hertz, knot, light-year, parsec, pi, ream, sound, square, stone, and more.

Acre

An area of 43,560 square feet. Originally, the area a yoke of oxen could plow in one day.

Agate

Originally a measurement of type size (51/2 points). Now equal to 1/14 inch. Used in printing for measuring column length.

Ampere

Unit of electric current. A potential difference of one volt across a resistance of one ohm produces a current of one ampere.

Astronomical unit (A.U.)

93,000,000 miles, the average distance of the earth from the sun. Used for astronomy.

Bale

A large bundle of goods. In the U.S., the approximate weight of a bale of cotton is 500 pounds. The weight varies in other countries.

Board foot (fbm)

144 cubic inches (12 in. × 12 in. × 1 in.). Used for lumber.

Bolt

40 yards. Used for measuring cloth.

Btu

British thermal unit. Amount of heat needed to increase the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit (252 calories).

Carat (c)

200 milligrams or 3.086 grains troy. Originally the weight of a seed of the carob tree in the Mediterranean region. Used for weighing precious stones.

Chain (ch)

A chain 66 feet or one-tenth of a furlong in length, divided into 100 parts called links. One mile is equal to 80 chains. Used in surveying and sometimes called Gunter's or Surveyor's chain.

Cubit

18 inches or 45.72 cm. Derived from distance between elbow and tip of middle finger.

Decibel

Unit of relative loudness. One decibel is the smallest amount of change detectable by the human ear.

Ell, English

11/4 yards or 1/32 bolt. Used for measuring cloth.

Freight, ton (measurement ton)

40 cubic feet of merchandise. Used for cargo freight.

Great gross

12 gross or 1728.

Gross

12 dozen or 144.

Hand

4 inches or 10.16 cm. Derived from the width of the hand. Used for measuring the height of horses at withers.

Hertz

Modern unit for measurement of electromagnetic wave frequencies (equivalent to "cycles per second").

Hogshead (hhd)

2 liquid barrels or 14,653 cubic inches.

Horsepower

The power needed to lift 33,000 pounds a distance of one foot in one minute (about 11/2 times the power an average horse can exert). Used for measuring power of steam engines, etc. Equal to 746 watt.

Karat (kt)(carat)

A measure of the purity of gold, indicating how many parts out of 24 is pure. For example: 18-karat gold is 3/4 pure.

Knot

Not a distance, but the rate of speed of one nautical mile per hour. Used for measuring speed of ships.

League

Rather indefinite and varying measure, but usually estimated at 3 miles in English-speaking countries.

Light-year

5,880,000,000,000 miles, the distance light travels in a vacuum in a year at the rate of 186,281.7 miles (299,792 kilometers) per second. (If an astronomical unit were represented by one inch, a light-year would be represented by about one mile.) Used for measurements in interstellar space. It is the unit of distance.

Magnum

Two-quart bottle. Used for measuring wine, etc.

Ohm

Unit of electrical resistance. A circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere has a resistance of one ohm.

Parsec

Approximately 3.26 light-years or 3.08×10^{13} km (1.92×10^{13} mi). Term is a combination of first syllables of parallax and second, and distance is that of an imaginary star when lines drawn from it to both Earth and the Sun form a maximum angle or parallax of one second (1/3600 degree). Used for measuring interstellar distances.

Pi (π)

3.14159265+. The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. For practical purposes, the value is used in four decimal places: 3.1416.

Pica

1/6 inch or 12 points. Used in printing for measuring column width, etc.

Pipe

2 hogsheads. Used for measuring wine and other liquids.

Point

.013837 (approximately 1/72) inch or 1/12 pica. Used in printing for measuring type size.

Quintal

100,000 grams or 220.46 pounds avoirdupois.

Quire

Used for measuring paper. Sometimes 24 sheets but more often 25. There are 20 quires to aream.

Ream

Used for measuring paper. Sometimes 480 sheets, but more often 500 sheets.

Roentgen

International Unit of radiation exposure produced by X-rays.

Score

20 units.

Sound, speed of

Usually placed at 1,088 ft. per second at 32°F at sea level. It varies at other temperatures and in different media.

Span

9 inches or 22.86 cm. derived from the distance between the end of the thumb and the end of the little finger when both are outstretched.

Square

100 square feet used in building.

Stone

Legally 14 pounds avoirdupois in the U.K.

Therm

100,000 Btus.

Township

U.S. land measurement of almost 36 square miles. The south border is 6 miles long. The east and west borders, also 6 miles long, follow the meridians, making the north border slightly less than 6 miles long. Used in surveying.

Tun

252 gallons, but often larger. Used for measuring wine and other liquids.

Watt

Unit of power. The power used by a current of one ampere across a potential difference of one volt equals one watt.

Metric Conversions

Below are the rules for converting metric and English systems of measurement.

Cropping Seasons

Kharif – The Kharif crop is the autumn harvest (also known as the summer or monsoon crop) in India and Pakistan. Kharif crops are usually sown with the beginning of the first rains in July, during the south-west monsoon season. The term Kharif means "autumn" in Arabic. It is harvested in autumn.

Major Kharif crops

Millets (Bajra and Jowar)--Paddy (Rice)—Maize—Moong (Pulses)—Groundnut--Red Chillies—Cotton—Soybean—Sugarcane--Turmeric

Rabi – The Rabi crop is the spring harvest (also known as the "winter crop") in India and Pakistan. The term Rabi means "spring" in Arabic, when the crop is harvested.

Major Rabi crops

Wheat—Barley—Mustard—Peas—Oats—Bajra—Kadli



Famous Personalities in the Field of Science

Theories and Laws by Famous Scientists:

Theories and Laws	Scientist(s)
Heliocentrism	Copernicus
Evolution by natural selection	Charles Darwin
Quantum theory	Major work of Max Planck, It also includes Einstein, Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg, Erwin Schrödinger
Theory of relativity	Albert Einstein
Cell Theory	Matthias Schleiden and Theodor Schwann
Coulomb's law	Charles Augustin de Coulomb
Doppler effect	Christian Doppler
Faraday's law of induction	Michael Faraday
Gauss's law	Carl Friedrich Gauss
Pascal's law	Blaise Pascal
Dalton's Law	John Dalton
Boyle's Law	Robert Boyle
Charles' Law	Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac in 1802, it was unpublished work of Jacques Charles in 1780s.
Law of Gravitation	Isaac Newton
Laws of Motion Law of Inertia	Issac Newton

Inventions and inventors:

Invention	Inventor
Printing Press	Johannes Gutenberg
Lightning rod	Benjamin Franklin
Light bulb	Thomas Edison
Telephone	Graham Bell
Radio guidance system	Hedy Lamarr
World Wide Web	Tim Berner-Lee
Cotton gin	Elin Whitney



Muslim Scientists

- Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī - Father of Algebra
- Abu Mūsā Jābir ibn - Father of Chemistry
- Al-Jazari - Achievements in the Field of Mechanical Science
- Ibn al-Haytham - Father of Modern Optics
- Al Kindi - Contributed immensely in the introduction of Indian numerals to the Islamic and Christian world.

Facts:

Photons:

Particles which contain electromagnetic energy, but they do not have any charge or mass and travel at the speed of light. These particles on a light spectrum increase in energy moving leftwards and are most energetic at the gamma ray end of the light spectrum.

Hardness of water means when water contains a lot of minerals – especially calcium sulphate – which cannot be removed through only boiling. Zeolites are made of aluminum, oxygen, and silicon. These crystalline structures are used to remove hardness of water.

Sometimes hardness of water is caused by magnesium and calcium ions which are dissolved in it. In this case, hardness is permanently removed by adding sodium carbonate or if water is passed through a column for ion exchange.

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Television	Philo Farnsworth
Microscope	Zacharias Janssen
Telescope	Hens Lippershey
Mobile phone	Martin Cooper
Radio	Guglielmo Marconi
Paper	Cai Lun
Internet	Robert Kahn
Airplane	Wright Brothers
Steam Engine	Thomas Savery
3D printing	Chuck Hull
Pesticide DDT	Paul Muller
Vaccine for Malaria	Manuel Elkin Patarroyo
Vaccine for Polio	Jonas Salk
Vaccine for smallpox	Edward Jenner
Vaccine for Rabies	Louis Pasteur, Emile Roux
Vaccine for Plague	Alexandre Yersin
Vaccine for Measles	Maurice Hilleman
Vaccine for Cholera	Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine
Vaccine for Tuberculosis	Albert Calmette
Vaccine for Leprosy	Jacinto Convit Garcia
Dynamite	Alfred Nobel

List of fathers/founders of various academic fields:

Who is known as the father of:	Name
Psychoanalysis	Sigmund Freud
Psychology	Wilhelm Wundt
Early Chemistry	Jabir bin Hayan
Modern Chemistry	Antoine Lavoisier
Microbiology	Leeuwenhoek
Computer	Charles Babbage
Economics	Adam Smith
Ecology	Alexander von Humboldt
English Literature	Geoffrey Chaucer
History	Herodotus
Genetics	Gregor Mendel
Quantum Physics	Max Planck
Philosophy	Socrates
Bacteriology	Louis Pasteur
Sociology	Auguste Comte
Journalism	Joseph Pulitzer
DNA	James Watson
Nuclear Physics	Ernest Rutherford
Meteorology	Aristotle

EVERYDAY SCIENCE MCQs

Solved Practice Test-1

1. The instrument used to observe distant objects is called _____.
A. Spectroscope B. Oscope
C. Hydroscope D. Telescope
2. Blood is pumped to the lungs from _____.
A. Right atrium B. Left atrium
C. Right ventricle D. Left ventricle
3. Critical angle for water is:
A. 42° B. 45°
C. 46° D. 49°
4. 50 meters (m) is equal to how many centimeters (cm)?
A. 500 cm B. 50cm
C. 5000 cm D. 2500 cm
5. If pancreas don't produce the required amount of insulin, the condition that results is called:
A. Diabetes B. Hyertension
C. Heart diseas D. Stroke
6. In plants, gaseous exchange occurs through:
A. Xylem B. Stmata
C. Phloem D. All of the above
7. The inner layer of the back wall of eye where the image is formed is called:
A. Ciliary body B. Pupil
C. Iris D. Retina
8. Alkalis or bases are compounds that produce _____ ions in their aqueous solutions:
A. H B. OH
C. Cl D. Na
9. The thin layer in the upper atmosphere of the Earth that stops the Ultraviolet rays coming from the sun to the Earth is called:
A. Nitrogen layer B. Hydrogen layer
C. Carbon layer D. Ozone layer
10. All of the following are common laboratory alkalis except:
A. NaOH B. KOH
C. Ca(OH)_2 D. HCl
11. The consumers that feed on plants are called:
A. Omnivores B. Carnivores
C. Scavengers D. Herbivores
12. The human skeleton provides:
A. Physical support
B. Protection to internal organs
C. Aid In movement
D. All of the above
13. When the blood pressure of a person remains over 120/80, the condition is called:
A. Diabetes
B. Ischemic heart disease
C. Hypertension
D. None of the above
14. The angle of incidence for which the angle of refraction is _____ is called the critical angle.
A. 45° B. 60°
C. 90° D. 180°
15. The molecules on which enzymes act are called:
A. Proteins B. Co-enzymes
C. Substrates D. Fats
16. The electric current that changes direction again and again after an equal interval of time is called:
A. Direct current
B. Alternating current
C. Changing current
D. Both A and B
17. All of the following help in digestion at the small intestine except:
A. Pancreas B. Liver
C. Wall of the small intestine
D. Large Intestine
18. The section of DNA which has information for making a protein is called:
A. Gene B. Chromosome
C. Nucleotide
D. None of the above
19. The standard unit for force (F) is _____.
A. Pascal B. Meter
C. Kilogram D. Newton

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20. Salts of _____ are present in bones and are responsible for the strength of bones.
 A. Potassium B. Calcium
 C. Sodium D. Aluminium
21. We can prevent diarrhoea by all of the following measures except:
 A. Wash your hands with soap
 B. Wash all fruits and vegetables thoroughly
 C. Don't eat uncooked meat or eggs
 D. Drink milk without boiling it first
22. Cross pollination is seen in which of the following plants:
 A. Pea B. Tomato
 C. Papaya trees D. Rice plants
23. _____ is a material which contains weakened or killed pathogens, used to produce immunity against a disease.
 A. Serum B. Drug
 C. Vaccine D. Both a and b
24. Accumulation of salts in kidneys due to inadequate removal results in:
 A. Renal stones B. Diabetes
 C. Asthma
 D. None of the above
25. Deoxygenated blood from the body enters:
 A. Right atrium B. Left atrium
 C. Right ventricle D. Left ventricle
26. SI unit of mass is:
 A. Pound B. Gram
 C. Kilogram D. Ounce
27. In an atom, the total number of protons and electrons is:
 A. Not equal
 B. Protons are more
 C. Equal
 D. Electrons are more
28. People in hilly areas experience atmospheric pressure:
 A. More than that at sea level
 B. Less than that at sea level
 C. Same as that at sea level
 D. Twice of that at sea level
29. The condition in which a person has high blood sugar because his/her body does not produce enough insulin is called:
 A. Diabetes
 B. Hypertension
 C. Tuberculosis
 D. Myocardial infection
30. All of the following are properties of alkalis except:
 A. Alkalis have a soapy touch
 B. Alkalis turn red litmus blue
 C. Alkalis react with acids to form salts
 D. Alkalis turn blue litmus red
31. The 3R strategies employed for the conservation of resources includes all of the following except:
 A. Reduce B. Reuse
 C. Recycle D. Replicate
32. Which organ system is responsible for making blood cells?
 A. Digestive system
 B. Excretory system
 C. Respiratory system
 D. Circulatory system
33. Which of the following is not true about enzymes?
 A. They act as biocatalysts
 B. They speed up biochemical reactions
 C. They are carbohydrate in nature
 D. All of the above
34. The following reaction between an acid and an alkali to form a salt is also called as:

$$\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NaCl}$$

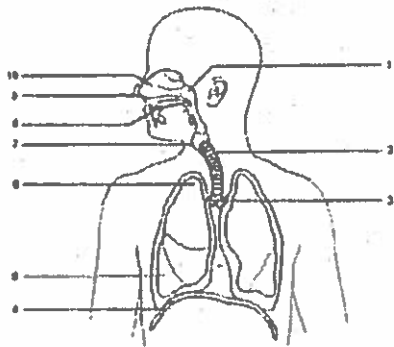
 A. Neutralization reaction
 B. Hydrogenation reaction
 C. Redox reaction
 D. None of the above
35. Woolen clothes and blankets keep you warm because of:
 A. Conduction B. Convection
 C. Insulation D. Radiation
36. _____ is an allergy that causes the airways of the lungs to swell and narrow resulting in wheezing and coughing.
 A. Urticarial B. Pneumonia
 C. Asthma D. Emphysema
37. The place where an animal or plant lives and reproduces is called _____:
 A. Population B. Habitat
 C. Ecosystem D. Community
38. The parts of the body that take part in digestion form the:
 A. Digestive system

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- B. Respiratory system
C. Excretory system
D. Circulatory system
39. The cells of cartilage are called:
A. Osteocytes B. Osteoclasts
C. Fibroblasts D. Chondrocytes
40. The supporters of the digestive system are all of the following except:
A. Pancreas B. Liver
C. Gallbladder D. Lungs
41. Man is _____
A. Herbivore B. Omnivore
C. Carnivore D. Decomposer
42. In humans, the eye color is developed due to the effects of:
A. Genetics B. Environment
C. Diet D. Surgery
43. Blood is pumped into the aorta for transport to the rest of the body from:
A. Right atrium B. Left atrium
C. Right ventricle D. Left ventricle
44. All are examples of chemical changes except:
A. Rusting of iron B. Burning of coal
C. Reaction of Marble and bleach
D. Melting of ice
45. The outer region of the kidney is called:
A. Renal cortex B. Renal medulla
C. Renal pyramids
D. None of the above
46. The smallest bones in the body is:
A. Ear bones
B. Finger bones
C. Thigh bone
D. None of the above
47. The branch of biology that deals with inheritance is called:
A. Physiology B. Ecology
C. Astronomy D. Genetics
48. The chemical formula for glucose is:
A. CHO_2 B. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$
C. CO_2 D. H_2O
49. Which structure is helpful to the pollen grains to carry sperms to the ovary?
A. Cotyledon B. Carpel
C. Pollen tub D. Seed
50. Which of the following elements is not supplied to the soil by fertilizers?
A. Nitrogen B. Potassium
C. Helium D. Phosphorous
51. Symptoms of high blood pressure include all of the following except:
A. Headache B. Fatigue
C. Blurred vision D. Fever
52. The longest bone in the body is:
A. Hand bones B. Facial bone
C. Thigh bone D. Nasal bone
53. The habitat that's always wet and receives rain throughout the year is:
A. Grassland B. Pond
C. Desert D. Rainforest
54. Cleaning of blood by artificial methods in cases of kidney failure is called:
A. Transplant B. Dialysis
C. Analysis D. All of the above
55. When an object is heated, the movement of its particles is:
A. Increased B. Decreased
C. Unchanged
D. None of the above
56. The inner surface of small intestine has many finger-like projections called:
A. Teeth-like projections
B. Villi
C. Micro-villi
D. Fingers of small intestine
57. The angle between the normal and the incident ray is called:
A. Angle of refraction
B. Angle of ray
C. Angle of incidence
D. None of the above
58. The law put forward by French chemist Lavoisier that states that during a chemical reaction, mass is neither created nor destroyed is called:
A. Law of motion
B. Law of gravitation
C. Law of viscosity
D. Law of conservation of mass
59. Identify the labeled part 2. No diagram given
A. Trachea B. Larynx
C. Lungs D. Tongue

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60. All of the following are adaptations seen in aquatic animals (aquatic habits) except:

- A. Streamlined body
- B. Webbed feet
- C. Air spaces in body
- D. Thick fur

61. Which thick muscular structure is present under the lungs?

- A. Stomach
- B. Ribs
- C. Diaphragm
- D. Trachea

62. The hormone that causes a decrease in blood sugar is called:

- A. Glucagon
- B. Insulin
- C. Gastrin
- D. TSH

63. Which type of muscle makes up the heart?

- A. Skeletal
- B. Cardiac
- C. nervous
- D. None of the above

64. Acids react with metal carbonates to form which gas?

- A. Hydrogen
- B. Helium
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Carbon dioxide

65. Passing of semi-liquid feces due to an infection or indigestion is called:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Constipation
- C. Heartburn
- D. Indigestion

66. All arteries carry oxygenated blood with the exception of:

- A. Coronary arteries
- B. Abdominal arteries
- C. Pulmonary arteries
- D. None of the above

67. All of the following are everyday applications of convection current except:

- A. Household ventilation
- B. Domestic water heater
- C. Air conditioner
- D. Solar power

68. The scale which is used to measure the strength of acidic or alkaline solutions is known as:

- A. Acid scale
- B. Alkali scale
- C. pH scale
- D. All of the above

69. The transfer of heat in which molecules of a medium move to the source of heat energy to absorb heat and then move away from it is called:

- A. Conduction
- B. Insulation
- C. Convection
- D. None of the above

70. The largest and most vital telescope to be launched into the Earth's orbit is:

- A. Hubble telescope
- B. James Webb telescope
- C. Spitzer telescope
- D. None of the above

71. Normal value of blood pressure is:

- A. 120/120
- B. 120/100
- C. 120/90
- D. 120/80

72. The device used to measure potential difference in a circuit is called:

- A. Voltmeter
- B. Ammeter
- C. Wattmeter
- D. None of the above

73. Chemically enzymes are:

- A. Proteins
- B. Lipids
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Fats

74. All of the following are methods of cleaning of water except:

- A. Filtration
- B. Boiling
- C. Chlorination
- D. Cooling

75. The acid used in the manufacture of fertilizers and explosives is:

- A. Hydrochloric acid
- B. Nitric acid
- C. Sulfuric acid
- D. Lactic acid

76. Which of the following is an incorrect food chain?

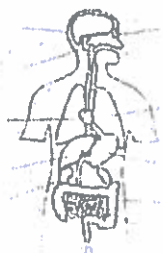
- A. Grass Zebra Lion
- B. Leaves Caterpillar Bird Hawk
- C. Plants Deer Lion
- D. Jackal Goat Lion

77. The electricity generated by the running water of a stream in a dam is called:

- A. Solar electricity
- B. Hydroelectricity

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- C. Nuclear electricity
D. Wind electricity
78. A male gamete and a female gamete fuse to form a _____
A. Egg B. Sperm
C. Fruit D. Zygote
79. _____ are the smallest blood vessels in the body
A. Arteries B. Veins
C. Capillaries
D. None of the above
80. The painful or difficult passing of hard stool is called:
A. Diarrhea
B. Constipation
C. Heartburn
D. Indigestion
81. The system used for global navigation and communication is called:
A. Global positioning system (GPS)
B. Radio communication system
C. Optical communication system
D. Tactical communication system
82. The following reaction is an example of _____ reaction:
 $O_2 + C \rightarrow CO_2 + \text{Heat}$
A. Exothermic
B. Endothermic
C. Decomposition
D. None of the above
83. All of the following are examples of expansion and contraction of solids in everyday life except:
A. Expansion gaps in concrete roads
B. Railway tracks
C. Expansion of bridges
D. Melting of glaciers
84. The upper two chambers of the heart are called:
A. Atria B. Ventricles
C. Vessels D. Muscles
85. Glass and Styrofoam are examples of:
A. Biodegradable materials
B. Non-biodegradable materials
C. Harmful products
D. Air pollutants
86. Acids can be defined as compounds which produce _____ ions in their aqueous solution:
A. Cl B. K
- C. N D. H
87. _____ is produced by burning of coal or oil in factories:
A. CO_2 B. SO_2
C. CO D. NO
88. All of the following are a part of the human excretory system except:
A. Kidneys B. Ureters
C. Urinary bladder D. Pancreas
89. The blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the body are called:
A. Arteries B. Veins
C. Capillaries
D. None of the above
90. The method of solid waste management by which wastes are burned at extremely high temperatures is called:
A. Landfill
B. Incineration
C. Recycling D. Burning
91. Margarine is a mixture of:
A. Vegetable oil and petrol
B. Vegetable oil and cream
C. Vegetable oil and skimmed milk
D. Milk and eggs
92. The defect in which a person is able to see near objects but not distant objects is called:
A. Short sightedness
B. Long sightedness
C. Half sightedness
D. None of the above
93. The phenomenon by which vomiting occurs is called:
A. Forward peristalsis
B. Reverse peristalsis
C. Digestion
D. Both a and b
94. The name of the labeled organ is: (no diagram given)
A. Liver B. Stomach
C. Small intestine D. Large intestine



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95. _____ neurons carry impulses from sense organs to the central nervous system:
 A. Sensory neurons B. Motor neurons
 C. Interneurons
 D. None of the above
96. Our windpipe is made of _____ cartilages
 A. S-shaped B. B-shaped
 C. C-shaped D. Q-shaped
97. The technology in which living things are used in different ways to help benefit human beings is called:
 A. Astrology
 B. Physics
 C. Biotechnology
 D. None of the above
98. All veins carry deoxygenated blood with the exception of:
 A. Pulmonary veins
 B. Coronary veins
 C. Abdominal veins
 D. None of the above
99. The maximum number of electrons in the L shell can be:
 A. 2 B. 8
 C. 1 D. 32
100. The part of throat that prevents food from entering the windpipe is called:
 A. Epiglottis B. Glottis
 C. Trachea D. Tongue

Answers and Explanations

Question Number: 1

Correct Option: d

Explanation: A telescope is an instrument used to observe distant objects such as constellations and milky ways.

Question Number: 2

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Blood from the body is pumped to the lungs by the right ventricle.

Question Number: 3

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Critical angle for water is 49 degrees.

Question Number: 4

Correct Option: c

Explanation: 50 m is equal to 5000 cm because 1 meter is equal to 100 cm.

So, $50 \times 100 = 5000$ cm.

Question Number: 5

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Diabetes is a condition that results due to lack of insulin, resulting in high blood sugar levels.

Question Number: 6

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Stomata are openings on leaf surfaces that allow exchange of gases to occur.

Question Number: 7

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Retina is the inner layer on the back wall of the eyeball where image formation occurs. It is similar to film of the camera.

Question Number: 8

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Alkalis produce hydroxide (OH) ions in their aqueous solutions.

Question Number: 9

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Ozone layer prevents the UV rays from reaching the Earth.

Question Number: 10

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above are common laboratory alkalis except HCl or hydrochloric acid which is an acid.

Question Number: 11

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Herbivores, as the name indicates are organisms that feed on plants and shrubs.

Question Number: 12

Correct Option: d

Explanation: The human skeleton serves all of the above-mentioned functions.

Question Number: 13

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Hypertension is the condition in which a person's blood pressure remains over 120/80 mmHg

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Question Number: 14

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The angle of incidence for which the angle of refraction is 90 degrees is called the critical angle.

Question Number: 15

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Substrates are the molecules on which enzymes act.

Question Number: 16

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Alternating current (AC) is a type of electric current that changes direction again and again after an equal interval of time.

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Question Number: 17

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Large intestine does not help with digestion in the small intestine.

Question Number: 18

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Gene is the part of the DNA that has information for making a specific protein.

Question Number: 19

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Newton (N) is the unit of force.

Question Number: 20

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Calcium salts are present in bones and are responsible for their strength.

Question Number: 21

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above are preventive measures for diarrhea except for drinking milk without boiling. Always boil milk first to kill all germs.

Question Number: 22

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Cross pollination is seen in papaya trees. All the others are self-pollinators.

Question Number: 23

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Vaccine contains weakened pathogens and provides immunity against a disease. E.g. polio vaccine etc.

Question Number: 24

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Kidney stones occur due to inadequate removal of nitrogenous wastes or salts from blood by the kidneys. These salts get accumulated in the kidney and affect its function.

Question Number: 25

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Deoxygenated blood from the body enters the right atrium.

Question Number: 26

Correct Option: c

Explanation: SI unit or the standard unit for measurement of mass is kilogram.

Question Number: 27

Correct Option: c

Explanation: In an atom, the total number of protons and electrons are equal making the atom neutral.

Question Number: 28

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Atmospheric pressure at heights is less than that at sea level, hence food cooked at higher altitudes takes longer to cook.

Question Number: 29

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Diabetes is the condition in which a person has high blood sugar because his/her body does not produce enough insulin.

Question Number: 30

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Alkalis turn red litmus paper blue while acids turn blue litmus red.

Question Number: 31

Correct Option: d

Explanation: The 3Rs are Reduce, Recycle and Reuse.

Question Number: 32

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Circulatory system is responsible for the production of blood cells as it includes bone marrow and spleen where the blood cells are manufactured.

Question Number: 33

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Chemically enzymes are proteins. All of the others are true.

Question Number: 34

Correct Option: a

Explanation: A neutralization reaction is a reaction between an acid and an alkali to form a salt.

Question Number: 35

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Woolen clothes and blankets keep you warm because wool traps air in it and air is a bad conductor of heat.

Question Number: 36

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Asthma is an allergic disease which causes difficulty in breathing, wheezing and coughing.

Question Number: 37

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The place where an animal or a plant lives and reproduces is called its habitat.

Question Number: 38

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Digestive system is the organ system that takes part in digestion.

Question Number: 39

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Chondrocytes are the cells that make up the cartilage. Osteocytes and osteoclasts are cells of the bone.

Question Number: 40

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Lungs are a part of the respiratory system and hence are not support organs of digestive system.

Question Number: 41

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Omnivores are organisms that consume both animal based and plant-based products. Humans are omnivores.

Question Number: 42

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Eye color is an inheritable character, decided by genetics.

Question Number: 43

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Blood is pumped to the rest of the body from left ventricle.

Question Number: 44

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Melting of ice is a physical reaction as water is simply changing from one physical state to another.

Question Number: 45

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Renal cortex is the outermost region of the kidney.

Question Number: 46

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Ear bones or ear ossicles are the smallest bones in the human body. Their names are malleus, incus and stapes.

Question Number: 47

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Genetics is the branch of biology that deals with inheritance and related topics.

Question Number: 48

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The chemical formula for glucose is $C_6H_{12}O_6$ as it contains 6 carbon atoms, 12 hydrogen atoms, and 6 oxygen atoms.

Question Number: 49

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Pollen tube carries sperms to the ovary.

Question Number: 50

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Fertilizers supply all of the above elements to soil except Helium.

Question Number: 51

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above are symptoms of high blood pressure except fever.

Question Number: 52

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Thigh bone is the longest bone in the body. Its called femur.

Question Number: 53

Correct Option: d

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Explanation: Rainforest is the habitat that's always wet and receives rainfall throughout the year.

Question Number: 54

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Dialysis is the cleaning of blood by artificial methods. Dialyzer is the machine used for this purpose. It acts as artificial kidney.

Question Number: 55

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Heat causes an increase in the kinetic energy of the particles which results in an increase in their movement.

Question Number: 56

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Villi are small finger-like projections on the inner surface of the small intestine through which digested food passes into blood.

Question Number: 57

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The angle between normal and incident ray is called angle of incidence indicated by 'i'

Question Number: 58

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Law of conservation of mass states that during a chemical reaction, mass can neither be created nor destroyed, but it changes from one form to another.

Question Number: 59

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The labelled part is the trachea also known as windpipe.

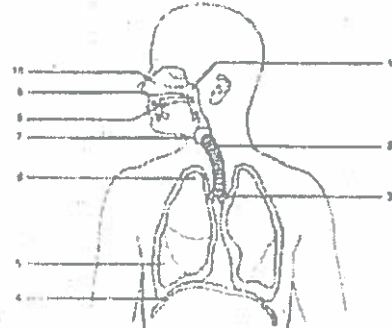


Figure 13.1

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Nasopharynx | 6 Apex of right lung |
| 2 Trachea | 7 Larynx |
| 3 Right main bronchus | 8 Oral cavity |
| 4 Diaphragm | 9 Nostril |
| 5 Right lower lobe of liver | 10 Nasal cavity |

Question Number: 60

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above are aquatic habits except thick fur which is seen in land animals to protect them from cold.

Question Number: 61

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Diaphragm is the thick muscular structure present under the lungs separating the thoracic and abdominal cavity.

Question Number: 62

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Insulin is the hormone responsible for the control of blood sugar levels as it decreases the level of glucose in blood after a meal.

Question Number: 63

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Cardiac muscle is an involuntary muscle that makes up the heart.

Question Number: 64

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Acids react with metal and metal hydrogen carbonates to form CO₂ e.g. in the reaction between calcium carbonate and HCl, CO₂ is produced. CO₂ turns the water milky.

Question Number: 65

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Diarrhea is passing semi-liquid feces, caused by some infection or anxiety etc.

Question Number: 66

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Pulmonary arteries are the only arteries that carry deoxygenated blood to the lungs.

Question Number: 67

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above are applications of convection current except solar power which is the energy derived from sunlight.

Question Number: 68

Correct Option: c

Explanation: pH scale is used to determine the pH of any solution, indicating whether its acidic or basic.

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Question Number: 69

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Convection is the transfer of heat in which molecules of a medium move to the source of heat energy to absorb heat and then move away from it.

Question Number: 70

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Hubble space telescope is the largest and most important telescope launched into the low Earth orbit.

Question Number: 71

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Normal blood pressure is 120/80

Question Number: 72

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Voltmeter is used to measure the voltage or potential difference in a circuit.

Question Number: 73

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Chemically enzymes are proteins.

Question Number: 74

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above are methods of water purification except cooling as it serves no cleaning purpose.

Question Number: 75

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Nitric acid is used for the manufacture of fertilizers like ammonium nitrate and explosives like TNT.

Question Number: 76

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Goat is an herbivore hence it cannot feed on the jackal, making the food chain incorrect.

Question Number: 77

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The energy generated in a hydroelectric dam from the power of running water is called hydro-power or hydroelectricity.

Question Number: 78

Correct Option: d

Explanation: A male gamete i.e. sperm and a female gamete i.e. egg fuse to form a zygote.

Question Number: 79

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Capillaries are the smallest blood vessels in the body.

Question Number: 80

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Constipation is the difficult or painful passing of hard stool.

Question Number: 81

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Global positioning system (GPS) is used for global navigation and communication.

Question Number: 82

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Exothermic reaction is a reaction during which heat is given out. This is an example of an exothermic reaction.

Question Number: 83

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above-mentioned phenomena are examples of thermal expansion and contraction except melting of glaciers which is associated with global warming.

Question Number: 84

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The upper two chambers of the heart are called atria.

Question Number: 85

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Non-biodegradable materials are materials that cannot be degraded by the environment. Glass and Styrofoam are examples of such materials.

Question Number: 86

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Hydrogen (H) ions are found in the aqueous solutions of acidic compounds.

Question Number: 87

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is produced by burning of coal or oil in factories. Smoke released from thermal power stations usually contains SO₂.

Question Number: 88

Correct Option: d

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Explanation: Pancreas are a part of the human digestive system as it plays a role in digestion and not excretion.

Question Number: 89

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the body are called arteries.

Question Number: 90

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Incineration is the method of solid waste management by which waste materials are burnt at high temperatures in an incinerator.

Question Number: 91

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Margarine is a mixture of vegetable oil and skimmed milk.

Question Number: 92

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Short sightedness is a disorder in which a person is able to see near objects but not distant things. It is also called myopia.

Question Number: 93

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Reverse peristalsis pushes the food in the stomach up and out through the mouth causing vomiting.

Question Number: 94

Correct Option: d

Explanation: The labelled part of the alimentary canal is large intestine.

Question Number: 95

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Sensory neurons carry impulses from sense organs (ears, eyes, skin, tongue, nose, etc.) to the central nervous system (CNS).

Motor neurons carry impulses from CNS to organs which respond to the stimulus.

Question Number: 96

Correct Option: c

Explanation: C-shaped cartilages are found in trachea that provide support and protection to the windpipe.

Question Number: 97

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Biotechnology is the science which deals with use of organisms for the benefit of human beings e.g. microorganisms are used in making breads, yogurts, cheese etc.

Question Number: 98

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Pulmonary veins are the only veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart.

Question Number: 99

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Number of electrons in a shell = $2n^2$
Since n is the shell number which is 2 for L shell,
 $2(2)^2 = 8$

Question Number: 100

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Epiglottis is the muscle that moves over the windpipe during swallowing and prevents food and water from entering the windpipe.

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Solved Practice Test-2

- Name of the substance which when added to water causes sand, clay and other suspended impurities to settle down is:
A. Alcohol B. Fertilizer
C. Potash alum D. Salt
- Destruction of forests as a result of harmful human activities is called:
A. Greenhouse effect
B. Climate change
C. Deforestation
D. Plantation
- All of the following are diseases of the respiratory system except:
A. Pneumonia
B. Emphysema
C. Asthma
D. Diabetes
- We can prevent constipation by all of the following except:
A. Having a proper lifestyle
B. Exercising regularly
C. Eating lots of fiber and fruits

- D. Drinking only a small amount of water throughout the day
5. The body organ that cleans out the waste from body tissues and maintains homeostasis of body fluids is called:
A. Lungs B. Kidney
C. Brain D. Spleen
6. According to Ohm's law, Resistance is equal to:
A. Voltage/Current
B. Voltage x Current
C. Voltage - Current
D. Voltage + Current
7. Which of the following is considered the king of chemicals?
A. Hydrochloric acid B. Nitric acid
C. Sulfuric acid D. Lactic acid
8. The part of the brain that controls body temperature, hunger and thirst is:
A. Midbrain B. Cerebellum
C. Hypothalamus D. Medulla
9. The acid found in vinegar is called:
A. Lactic acid B. Acetic acid
C. Formic acid D. Oxalic acid
10. Digestion of proteins begins in:
A. Mouth B. Esophagus
C. Teeth D. Stomach
11. The standard unit for pressure (P) is _____:
A. Pascal B. Newton
C. Kilogram D. None of the above
12. The part of the plant that forms the seeds is the:
A. Stem B. Root
C. Leaf D. Flower
13. The instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure is called:
A. Gas chamber B. Scale
C. Barometer D. Thermometer
14. What is the correct formula to calculate pressure (P)?
A. $P=F/A$ B. $P=F \times A$
C. $P=F+A$ D. $P=F-A$
15. Which of the following is the primary source of energy for all organisms?
A. Moon B. Earth
C. Sun D. Mars
16. All of the following are causes of global warming except:
A. Ozone depletion
B. Greenhouse effect
C. Deforestation
D. Tree plantation
17. Which of the following isotopes is used in the treatment of cancer?
A. Carbon-14 B. Nitrogen-15
C. Sodium-24 D. Cobalt-60
18. A group of tigers living and reproducing together in a forest is an example of:
A. Community B. Ecosystem
C. Population D. Habitat
19. The formula for calculating refractive index is:
A. Speed of light in vacuum/Speed of sound
B. Speed of sound/Speed of light in vacuum
C. Speed of light in vacuum/Speed of light in medium
D. Speed of light in water/Speed of sound in glass
20. All are examples of physical change except:
A. Melting of wax
B. Melting of ice
C. Freezing of water
D. Rusting of iron
21. The catalytic region of enzymes is called:
A. Active site
B. Inactive site
C. Co-enzyme
D. Prosthetic group
22. Oxygenated blood from the lungs enters:
A. Right atrium B. Left atrium
C. Right ventricle
D. Left ventricle
23. A convex lens is:
A. Thicker in the middle, thinner at edges
B. Thinner in the middle, thicker at edges
C. Uniformly thick
D. Uniformly thin
24. The main job of the large intestine is:
A. Digest proteins B. Digest fats
C. Digest carbohydrates
D. Absorb extra water
25. The wave-like muscular movements to push the food into the stomach from esophagus are called:
A. Seizures

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- B. Periodic movements
C. Peristalsis
D. None of the above
26. All of the following are properties of acids except:
A. Acids have a sour taste
B. Acids turn blue litmus red
C. Acids are gentle on the skin
D. Acids are corrosive substances
27. Human heart beats at an average rate of _____ beats per minute
A. 100 B. 80
C. 90 D. 70
28. The total number of chromosomes in a human cell is:
A. 23 B. 48
C. 46 D. 52
29. An instrument used to examine different wavelengths (colors) of light is called:
A. Refracting telescope
B. Reflecting telescope
C. Spectroscope
D. Otoscope
30. Hardest tissue in the body is:
A. Skin B. Bone
C. Cartilage D. Muscle
31. Human heart is also called a _____ because it pumps blood to and from the lungs and body.
A. Double pump B. Triple pump
C. Single pump
D. None of the above
32. A practical use of prisms is:
A. Contact lens B. Spectacles
C. Binoculars
D. None of the above
33. The basic physical and functional unit of heredity is called:
A. Chromosome B. Sperm
C. Egg D. Gene
34. The soft spongy inner portion of the bone is called:
A. Compact bone B. Spongy bone
C. Tendon D. Cartilage
35. All of the following are examples of pollinators except:
A. Wind B. Water
C. Insects D. Stamen
36. A calorie is a unit to measure:
A. Force B. Length
C. Energy D. Temperature
37. A rainbow is a natural demonstration of which phenomenon?
A. Refraction B. Dispersion
C. Total internal reflection
D. All of the above
38. All of the following are good conductors of heat except:
A. Silver B. Copper
C. Aluminum D. Plastic
39. The body actions which are performed under conscious control i.e. which are done after thinking them over are called:
A. Involuntary actions
B. Voluntary actions
C. Reflex actions
D. None of the above
40. The harmful substance found in aerosol sprays, refrigerators and air conditioning systems is called:
A. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Carbon monoxide
D. Sulphur dioxide
41. Warm air rises because of:
A. Conduction B. Convection
C. Insulation D. Radiation
42. When light passes from air to glass/water and bends towards normal, the angle of incidence is _____ than the angle of refraction
A. Greater B. Lesser
C. Same D. No discernible
43. The part of the embryo that supplies food to the growing plant is:
A. Radicle B. Plumule
C. Cotyledons
D. None of the above
44. The law that states that the composition of a compound stays the same regardless of how the compound was made or obtained is called:
A. Law of conservation of mass
B. Law of constant composition
C. Law of gravitation
D. None of the above
45. The most important part of the seed is the:
A. Embryo B. Radicle

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- C. Plumule
D. None of the above
46. The warming up of the Earth, resulting in melting of glaciers and change in climate is called:
A. Global warming B. Earth heating
C. Deforestation
D. None of the above
47. A period where there is no rain for a long time in an area is called:
A. Famine B. Earthquake
C. Drought D. Plague
48. Which organisms have the maximum amount of energy in a food chain?
A. Primary consumers
B. Secondary consumers
C. Tertiary consumers
D. Producers
49. Complete the following equation:
 $Cl_2 + H_2 \rightarrow$ _____
A. H_2Cl_2 B. HCl
C. H_2Cl D. None of the above
50. The 2 muscles that work during breathing are:
A. Intercostal and abdominal muscles
B. Intercostal and diaphragm
C. Diaphragm and abdominal muscles
D. Intercostal and back muscles
51. Movements of _____ produce sound:
A. Trachea B. Bronchi
C. Tongue D. Vocal cords
52. Which organ is called the voice box in humans?
A. Larynx B. Trachea
C. Lungs D. Bronchi
53. The point at which all the light rays meet after refraction through the convex lens is called:
A. Principal axis B. Principal focus
C. Focal length D. Optical axis
54. Additional pieces of DNA present in the cytoplasm of bacterial cells is called:
A. Ribosomes B. Nucleus
C. Lysosome D. Plasmids
55. Grazing animals like sheep, goats, cows and buffaloes are found in which type of habitat?
A. Grassland B. Pond
C. Desert D. Rainforest
56. The tongue mixes food with _____ secreted by salivary glands which starts the digestion of starch and sugars.
A. Bile B. Fluid
C. Saliva D. Both a and b
57. Death of a part of the heart is called:
A. Heart attack
B. Myocardial infarction
C. Heart death
D. Both a and b
58. An example of asexual reproduction seen in plants is:
A. Potato B. Tomato
C. Peas D. Rice
59. A _____ is an image of a distant object which appears to us due to refraction and total internal reflection of light.
A. Mirage B. Reflection
C. Spectrum D. None of the above
60. A chemical reaction during which a compound splits into two or more simple substances is called a _____:
A. Addition reaction
B. Decomposition reaction
C. Oxidation reaction
D. Reduction reaction
61. A resource that does not regenerate quickly is called:
A. Renewable resource
B. Non-renewable resource
C. Generatable resource
D. None of the above
62. Some gases present in the atmosphere trap a part of the heat reflected by the Earth, causing a rise in temperature. This phenomenon is called:
A. Waterhouse effect
B. Greenhouse effect
C. Heat-trapping effect
D. Both b and
63. The optimum body temperature at which enzymes function is:
A. $40^\circ C$ B. $37^\circ C$
C. $35^\circ C$ D. $32^\circ C$
64. All of the following foods are rich in fiber except:
A. Wheat B. Corn
C. Oats D. Chocolate

65. The particles in an atom that revolve around the nucleus and carry a negative charge are called:
 A. Protons B. Electrons
 C. Neutrons D. Megatron
66. Caustic soda is another name for:
 A. NaOH B. KOH
 C. NH_4OH D. NaCl
67. The blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart are called:
 A. Arteries B. Veins
 C. Capillaries
 D. None of the above
68. The acid found in yogurt and other milk products is:
 A. Lactic acid B. Stearic acid
 C. Formic acid
 D. None of the above
69. The part of the embryo that develops into the first root is:
 A. Plumule B. Radicle
 C. Cotyledon D. Both a and b
70. According to the Watson-Crick model of DNA, the DNA molecule is made up of small units called:
 A. Proteins B. Nucleotides
 C. Cells
 D. None of the above
71. The reaction between a salt and water produces an acid and a base. This reaction is called:
 A. Hydrolysis B. Neutralization
 C. Formation D. None of the above
72. The process of water purification in which water is converted to steam and the cooled back to water again is called:
 A. Filtration B. Distillation
 C. Chlorination D. Boiling
73. A human ear can hear sounds of frequencies ranging from:
 A. 10-100 H B. 20-200 Hz
 C. 20-20,000 Hz D. 10-10,000 Hz
74. Waste materials of plants and animals rich in nutrients for the soil is called:
 A. Fertilizer B. Hydrocarbons
 C. Manure D. None of the above
75. _____ is the process by which living organisms use oxygen of air and food to produce energy.
 A. Digestion B. Respiration
 C. Circulation D. Excretion
76. How many oxygen atoms are present in one molecule of $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$?
 A. 4 B. 2
 C. 6 D. 8
77. The process by which a parent cell divides into two daughter cells is called:
 A. Mitosis B. Meiosis
 C. Osmosis D. Translation
78. All of the following are true about acid rains except:
 A. It contains sulfuric and nitric acids
 B. It kills aquatic life in rivers, lakes and ponds
 C. It destroys leaves and barks of trees
 D. It makes the soil more fertile
79. Speed of sound in air is:
 A. Greater than that of light
 B. 100 km/h
 C. 100 m/h
 D. 330 m/s
80. The long tube that starts from the mouth and ends at the anus where all the digestion takes place is called:
 A. Digestion tube
 B. Alimentary canal
 C. Elementary canal
 D. None of the above
81. A solution has a pH of 3. Would it be considered acidic or basic?
 A. Acidic B. Basic
 C. Neutral D. None of the above
82. After absorption of waste materials from blood capillaries, the filtrate left in the renal tubule to be excreted is called:
 A. Bile B. Urine
 C. Water D. Serum
83. Bacteria and fungi are:
 A. Decomposers B. Producers
 C. Grazers D. Predators
84. The top level of groundwater in an aquifer is called _____:
 A. Ground table B. Water table
 C. Ground level D. Water level
85. All of the following are examples of plastics except:
 A. Polyethylene
 B. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

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- C. Polypropylene
D. Hydrocarbons
86. A sound wave is a:
A. Transverse wave
B. Longitudinal wave
C. Static wave
D. Moving wave
87. The law that states that the incident ray, refracted ray and the normal at the point of incidence, all lie in the same plane is called:
A. Law of reflection
B. Law of refraction
C. Law of dispersion
D. Law of incidence
88. A network of food chains which are interconnected at various levels is called:
A. Population B. Community
C. Food web D. Food chart
89. An indicator is a substance that shows different colours in acidic and basic solutions. A commonly used laboratory indicator is:
A. Litmus
B. Phenolphthalein
C. Methyl orange
D. All of the above
90. The increase in size of material objects on heating is called:
A. Thermal expansion
B. Thermal contraction
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above
91. All of the following are symptoms of diabetes except:
A. Loss of weight
B. Frequent urination
C. Excessive thirst and hunger
D. Skin rash
92. The function of liver that makes it a supporter organ of the digestive system is the production of:
D. Network of nerves
- A. Bile B. Saliva
C. Juice D. None of the above
93. Plants show competition for:
A. Space B. Water
C. Light D. All of the above
94. _____ is the bending of light when it passes from one medium to another
A. Reflection B. Refraction
C. Dispersion D. Mirage
95. The part of the embryo that develops into first shoot (stem) is:
A. Radicle B. Plumule
C. Cotyledons
D. None of the above
96. The places where the ground is low and water stays for part of the year and makes the ground wet is:
A. Ocean B. Lake
C. Wetland D. None of the above
97. Complete the following equation:
 $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
A. NaO and HCl B. NaH and OCl
C. NaCl and H_2O
D. None of the above
98. The transfer of pollen from stamen to stigma is called:
A. Pollination B. Reproduction
C. Flowering D. Budding
99. The poisonous and harmful substances which contaminate or pollute the air are called:
A. Microorganisms
B. Air pollutants
C. Sand
D. None of the above
100. The Peripheral nervous system (PNS) comprises of:
A. Brain and spinal cord
B. Meninges
C. Skull vault

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Answers and Explanations

Question Number: 1

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Potash alum is added to water for purification purposes as it causes the impurities to settle down.

Question Number: 2

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Deforestation is the destruction of forests as a result of human activities. It has many harmful effects such as increase in greenhouse effect and global warming.

Question Number: 3

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above are diseases of the respiratory system except diabetes which is a systemic disease resulting from a lack of insulin.

Question Number: 4

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Drinking large amounts of water helps relieve constipation while being dehydrated worsens the condition.

Question Number: 5

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Kidneys are the organs that filter out toxic wastes from blood and maintain homeostasis of body fluids by means of urine production.

Question Number: 6

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Resistance is equal to Voltage/Current.

Question Number: 7

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Sulfuric acid has a wide range of uses hence it's considered the king of chemicals.

Question Number: 8

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Hypothalamus is a part of the forebrain that controls body temperature, hunger and thirst.

Question Number: 9

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Acetic acid is found in vinegar.

Question Number: 10

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Digestion of proteins (meats, eggs, milk, pulses) begins in stomach because of presence of special enzymes in the digestive juice.

Question Number: 11

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Pascal (Pa) is the unit of pressure.

Question Number: 12

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Flower is the part of the plant that forms seeds.

Question Number: 13

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Barometer is the instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure, which is indicated by $1 \text{ atm} = 101.3 \text{ kPa}$ at sea level.

Question Number: 14

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Mathematically, pressure is calculated by F/A , where F denotes force and A denotes area.

Question Number: 15

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Sun is considered to be the primary source of energy for all life as organisms rely on it one way or another.

Question Number: 16

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Tree plantation helps with decreasing global warming while deforestation contributes to it. Trees consume CO_2 and deplete its levels in the environment thus lowering the greenhouse effect.

Question Number: 17

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Cobalt-60 is an important isotope used in the treatment of cancer.

Question Number: 18

Correct Option: c

Explanation: A population is formed by a group of similar organisms living and reproducing together in the same area.

Question Number: 19

Correct Option: c

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Explanation: Refractive index is the ratio of speed of light in vacuum to speed of light in the medium.

Question Number: 20

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Rusting of iron is a chemical change while all the others are physical ones.

Question Number: 21

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Active site of an enzyme is the region where the substrate binds for catalytic action.

Question Number: 22

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Oxygenated blood from the lungs enters the left atrium.

Question Number: 23

Correct Option: a

Explanation: A convex lens used for eyesight correction is thick in the middle and thin at the edges.

Question Number: 24

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Main job of large intestine is absorbing extra water and storing feces.

Question Number: 25

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Peristalsis or peristaltic movements are muscular movements that push the food to the stomach from esophagus.

Question Number: 26

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Acids are corrosive substances that destroy fabrics and burn the skin on contact. They are in no way gentle on the skin.

Question Number: 27

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Human heart beats at a rate of 70 beats per minute.

Question Number: 28

Correct Option: c

Explanation: In humans, a somatic cell has 46 chromosomes in the form of 23 pairs.

Question Number: 29

Correct Option: c

Explanation: A spectroscope is used to examine different wavelengths of light by splitting white light into different colors.

Question Number: 30

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Bone is the hardest connective tissue in the body.

Question Number: 31

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Since heart pumps blood between body and lungs, it's called a double pump.

Question Number: 32

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Binoculars use reflecting prisms to see distant objects.

Question Number: 33

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Gene is the part of DNA that codes for a specific protein. Hence it is considered the basic functional unit of heredity.

Question Number: 34

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Spongy bone is the soft, porous inner portion of the bone. It contains blood vessels and bone marrow.

Question Number: 35

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Stamen is the male part of the flower and is not a pollinator.

Question Number: 36

Correct Option: c

Explanation: A calorie is a unit used to measure energy.

Question Number: 37

Correct Option: d

Explanation: A rainbow is a demonstration of all of the above-mentioned phenomena. Reflection, dispersion and total internal reflection of sunlight in water droplets result in separation of light into its components. when light leaves the water droplets, it appears as rainbow in the sky.

Question Number: 38

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Plastic is a good insulator of heat but a poor conductor.

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Question Number: 39

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Voluntary actions are actions performed under conscious control such as speaking, eating, reading, walking etc.

Question Number: 40

Correct Option: a

Explanation: CFCs are compounds found in aerosol sprays, refrigerators and ACs that are harmful for the ozone layer.

Question Number: 41

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Warm air rises because of low density and cold air replaces it.

Question Number: 42

Correct Option: a

Explanation: When light passes from air to glass or water, angle of incidence is greater than the angle of refraction.

Question Number: 43

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Cotyledons supply food to the growing young plant.

Question Number: 44

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Law of conservation of mass proposed by Joseph Proust states that the composition of a compound stays the same regardless of how the compound was made or obtained.

Question Number: 45

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The most important part of the seed is the embryo which grows into the new plant.

Question Number: 46

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Global warming refers to the rise in temperature of the Earth due to greenhouse effect, ozone depletion and pollution.

Question Number: 47

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Drought refers to a period of no rainfall in an area.

Question Number: 48

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Tertiary consumers are present at the end of the food chain so they obtain energy from all the members of the food chain.

Question Number: 49

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The above equation is the chemical reaction for the formation of HCl or hydrogen chloride from hydrogen and chloride.

Question Number: 50

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Intercostal muscles of ribs and dome-shaped diaphragm work during breathing.

Question Number: 51

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Vocal cords move to produce sound.

Question Number: 52

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Larynx is called the voice box because it contains vocal cords that help in sound production.

Question Number: 53

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Principal focus is the point at which all light rays meet after refraction from the lens.

Question Number: 54

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Plasmids are circular pieces of DNA found in the cytoplasm of bacterial cells.

Question Number: 55

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Grazing animals are found in the grassland habitat because of the greenery and fertile soil.

Question Number: 56

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Saliva secreted by salivary glands contains enzymes which start the digestion of carbohydrates.

Question Number: 57

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Heart attack or myocardial infarction are terms used to describe death of a part of the heart.

Question Number: 58

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Potatoes are asexual producers as they grow by buds found on the surface of potato tubers.

Question Number: 59

Correct Option: a

Explanation: A mirage is an image seen due to refraction and total internal reflection.

Question Number: 60

Correct Option: b

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Explanation: As the name indicates, a reaction during which a compound is split up into two or more substances is called a decomposition reaction.

Question Number: 61

Correct Option: b

Explanation: A resource that cannot be regenerated by the environment is called a non-renewable resource. Examples are minerals and fossil fuels.

Question Number: 62

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Greenhouse effect is the rise in temperature because of the heat trapping effect of the greenhouse gases found in the atmosphere.

Question Number: 63

Correct Option: b

Explanation: 37 °C is the optimum body temperature at which all normal human functions occur including the optimum working of enzymes.

Question Number: 64

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Chocolates are sugary foods poor in fiber content.

Question Number: 65

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Electrons revolve around the nucleus and carry a negative charge. Their mass is extremely small.

Question Number: 66

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Caustic soda is another name for sodium hydroxide (NaOH)

Question Number: 67

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart are called veins.

Question Number: 68

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Lactic acid is found in milk and milk products including yogurt.

Question Number: 69

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Radicle is the part of the embryo that develops into the first root.

Question Number: 70

Correct Option: b

Explanation: DNA molecule is made up of four types of nucleotides, namely, Adenine, Guanine, Thymine and Cytosine.

Question Number: 71

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Hydrolysis is the breakdown of salt by water to regenerate the acid and alkali.

Question Number: 72

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Distillation is the process by which water is heated to steam and then cooled back to distilled water.

Question Number: 73

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Human ear can hear sounds of frequencies 20 to 20,000 Hz

Question Number: 74

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Manure is composed of waste of plants and animals and is rich in nutrients that make the soil fertile.

Question Number: 75

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Respiration is the process by which living organisms use oxygen of air and food to produce energy.

Question Number: 76

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Since there are 2 molecules of HCO_3 , hence the total number of oxygen atoms is 6.

Question Number: 77

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Mitosis is the division of a parent cell into two daughter cells with the same number of chromosomes.

Question Number: 78

Correct Option: d

Explanation: It makes the soil acidic and renders it useless for crops as they cannot grow in acidic soil.

Question Number: 79

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Speed of sound in air is 330 m/s

Question Number: 80

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Alimentary canal is the tube that starts from the mouth and ends at the anus in which digestion takes place.

Question Number: 81

Correct Option: a

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Explanation: This solution would be acidic because a pH between 0 and 6 is considered acidic while a solution between 8 and 14 is considered basic.

Question Number: 82

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The filtrate in the renal tubules left is called urine, which then passes into collecting ducts and renal pelvis for excretion.

Question Number: 83

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Bacteria and fungi are decomposers as they decompose organic matter.

Question Number: 84

Correct Option: b

Explanation: The top level of groundwater is called water table. This changes during the year.

Question Number: 85

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Hydrocarbons are compounds found in fuels.

Question Number: 86

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Sound waves are longitudinal waves which are waves in which the particles move parallel to the direction of the wave.

Question Number: 87

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Law of refraction states that the incident ray, the refracted ray and the normal all lie in the same plane.

Question Number: 88

Correct Option: c

Explanation: A food web is a network of multiple food chains connected to each other at various trophic levels.

Question Number: 89

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the above are commonly used laboratory indicators.

Question Number: 90

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Thermal expansion is the increase in size of material objects on heating and contraction is the decrease in size of objects on cooling.

Question Number: 91

Correct Option: d

Explanation: All of the following are symptoms of diabetes except skin rash.

Question Number: 92

Correct Option: a

Explanation: Bile produced by the liver helps in the digestion of fat.

Question Number: 93

Correct Option: d

Explanation: Plants compete for all of these as they are essential for growth.

Question Number: 94

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Refraction is the bending of light as it passes from one transparent medium to another.

Question Number: 95

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Plumule is the part of the embryo that develops into first shoot.

Question Number: 96

Correct Option: c

Explanation: Such an area where water stays for long periods of time called a wetland.

Question Number: 97

Correct Option: c

Explanation: The above equation is for the formation of NaCl and H₂O from HCl and NaOH.

Question Number: 98

Correct Option: a

Explanation: The transfer of pollen from anther of stamen to stigma of carpel is called pollination.

Question Number: 99

Correct Option: b

Explanation: Air pollutants are harmful substances that pollute the environment and include CO₂, SO₂ etc.

Question Number: 100

Correct Option: d

Explanation: PNS consists of a network of nerves which connect the central nervous system to all parts of the body.

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COMPUTER STUDIES

A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data. You can use a computer to type documents, send email, and browse the Web. You can also use it to handle spreadsheets, accounting, database management, presentations, games, and more.

PARTS OF MODERN COMPUTERS

Hardware

Hardware is any part of your computer that has a physical structure, such as the computer monitor or keyboard.

Software

Software is any set of instructions that tells the hardware what to do. It is what guides the hardware and tells it how to accomplish each task. Some examples of software include web browsers, games, and word processors such as Microsoft Word.

The first electronic computer, the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC), was developed in 1946. It took up 1,800 square feet and weighed 30 tons.

BASIC HARDWARE COMPONENTS

The basic parts of a desktop computer are the computer case, monitor, keyboard, mouse, and power cord. Each part plays an important role whenever you use a computer.

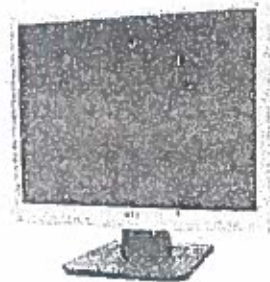
Computer case

The computer case is the metal and plastic box that contains the main components of the computer. It houses the motherboard, central processing unit (CPU), power supply, and more. Computer cases come in different shapes and sizes. A desktop case lies flat on a desk, and the monitor usually sits on top of it. A tower case is tall and sits next to the monitor or on the floor. The front of the case usually has an on/off switch and one or more optical drives.



Monitor

The monitor works with a video card, located inside the computer case, to display images and text on the screen. Newer monitors usually have LCD (liquid crystal display) or LED (light-emitting diode) displays. These can be made very thin, and they are often called flat-panel displays. Older monitors use CRT (cathode ray tube) displays. CRT monitors are much larger and heavier, and they take up more desk space. Most monitors have control buttons that allow you to change your monitor's display settings, and some monitors also have built-in speakers.



Power cord

The power cord is the link between the power outlet and the power supply unit in the computer casing. If the power cord is not plugged in, the computer will not power on. To protect your computer from voltage spikes, you can plug the power cord into a surge protector. You can also use an uninterruptible power supply



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(UPS), which acts as a surge protector and provides temporary power if there is a blackout.

Keyboard

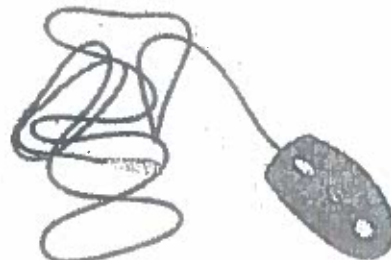
The keyboard is one of the primary ways we communicate with the computer and enter data. There are many different types of computer keyboards, such as wired, wireless, ergonomic, and multimedia. Although there may be differences in the location of some keys or features, keyboards are very similar and allow you to accomplish basically the same tasks.

Mouse

The mouse is a peripheral that is known as a pointing device. It lets you point to objects on the screen, click on them, and move them.

There are two main types of mice: optical and mechanical. The optical mouse uses an electronic eye to detect movement and is easier to clean. The mechanical mouse uses a rolling ball to detect movement. Generally, a mechanical mouse is less expensive, although it may require regular cleaning to keep it working properly.

Traditionally, a mouse connects to the computer using a USB or PS/2 connection. However, you can also buy a wireless mouse, which can reduce clutter on your desktop.



Mouse alternatives

There are other devices that can do the same thing a mouse can do, but with a different look and feel. Many people find them to be easier to use, and they also require less desk space than a mouse. The most common mouse alternatives include:

Trackball

A trackball has a ball on top that can rotate freely. Instead of moving the device like a mouse, you can simply roll the ball with your fingers to move the pointer. Some mobile devices have miniature trackballs that can be controlled with your thumb.

Touchpad

A touchpad (also called a trackpad) is a touch-sensitive pad that lets you control the pointer by making a "drawing" motion with your finger. Touchpads are common on laptop computers.

Light pen

It is light sensitive input device shaped like a pen

Barcode

A barcode is an optical machine-readable representation of data relating to the object to which it is attached.

CD and CD ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory)

Compact disc (CD) is a digital optical disc data storage device. Its format was originally developed to store and play sound recordings only (CD-DA), but was later adapted for storage of data (CD-ROM). Several other formats were further derived from these, including write-once audio and data storage (CD-R), rewritable media (CD-RW), Video Compact Disc (VCD), Super Video Compact Disc (SVCD), Photo CD, Picture CD, CD-i, and Enhanced Music CD. Audio CDs and audio CD players have been commercially available since October 1982.

Important Information

A Computer

An electronic device that stores, retrieves, and processes data, and can be programmed with instructions. A computer is composed of hardware and software, and can exist in a variety of sizes and configurations.

What is Hardware?

The term hardware refers to the physical components of your computer such as the system unit, mouse, keyboard, monitor etc.

What is Software?

The software is the instructions that makes the computer work. Software is held either on your computer's hard disk, CD-ROM, DVD or on a diskette (floppy disk) and is loaded (i.e. copied) from the disk into the computer's RAM (Random Access Memory), as and when required.

Bit

All computers work on a binary numbering system, i.e. they process data in one's or zero's. This 1 or 0 level of storage is called a bit.

Byte

A byte consists of eight bits.

Kilobyte

A kilobyte (KB) consists of 1024 bytes.

Megabyte

A megabyte (MB) consists of 1024 kilobytes.

Gigabyte

A gigabyte (GB) consists of 1024 megabytes.

Microprocessors

"The brain of the computer"

PCs primarily use microprocessors (sometimes called the chip). The older Intel versions include the 386, 486 and now the Pentium line.

CPU

The CPU (Central Processing Unit) is normally an Intel Pentium (or equivalent) and it is one of the most important components within your computer. It determines how fast your computer will run and is measured by its MHz speed. Thus a 600 MHz Pentium is much faster than say a 400 MHz Pentium CPU. It is the CPU that performs all the calculations within the computer.

What is a Computer Network?

A computer network is a group of computers that use a set of common communication protocols

over digital interconnections for the purpose of sharing resources located on or provided by the network nodes.

What is LAN?

LAN (Local Area Network) is a system whereby individual PCs are connected together within a company or organization.

What is a WAN?

A WAN (Wide Area Network) as the name implies allows you to connect to other computers over a wider area (i.e. the whole world).

What is WWW?

Robert Cailliau, alongside Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web (www). They were developing a hypertext system through which they could access documents and invented the World Wide Web through this. Robert Cailliau later on developed the web browser that was used by Apple's Macintosh.

Pichai Sundararajan is the CEO of Google which is a subsidiary of Alphabet Inc. He is an engineer belonging to Indian but is basically an Indian-American.

High Level Language

A high-level language is a programming language designed to simplify computer programming. It is "high-level" since it is several steps removed from the actual code run on a computer's processor. High-level source code contains easy-to-read syntax that is later converted into a low-level language, which can be recognized and run by a specific CPU.

Most common programming languages are considered high-level languages. Examples include:

C++	Objective C
C#	Pascal
Cobol	Perl
Fortran	PHP
Java	Python
JavaScript	Swift

Low-Level Language

A low-level language is a type of programming language that contains basic instructions recognized by a computer. Unlike high-level languages used by software developers, low-level code is often cryptic and not human-readable. Two common types of low-level programming languages are assembly language and machine language.

Software programs and scripts are written in high-level languages, like C#, Swift, and PHP. A software

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developer can create and edit source code in a high-level language using a programming IDE or even a basic text editor. However, the code is not recognized directly by the CPU. Instead, it must be compiled into a low-level language.

Assembly language is one step closer to a high-level language than machine language. It includes commands such as MOV (move), ADD (add), and SUB (subtract). These commands perform basic operations, such as moving values into memory registers and performing calculations. Assembly language can be converted to the machine language using an assembler.

Machine language, or machine code, is the lowest level of computer languages. It contains binary code, often generated by compiling high-level source code for a specific processor. Most developers never need to edit or even look at machine code. Only programmers who build software compilers and operating systems need to view machine language.

Assembly Language

An assembly language is a low-level programming language designed for a specific type of processor. It may be produced by compiling source code from a high-level programming language (such as C/C++) but can also be written from scratch. Assembly code can be converted to machine code using an assembler.

Since most compilers convert source code directly to machine code, software developers often create programs without using assembly language. However, in some cases, assembly code can be used to fine-tune a program. For example, a programmer may write a specific process in assembly language to make sure it functions as efficiently as possible.

While assembly languages differ between processor architectures, they often include similar instructions and operators. Below are some examples of instructions supported by x86 processors.

MOV - move data from one location to another

ADD - add two values

SUB - subtract a value from another value

PUSH - push data onto a stack

POP - pop data from a stack

JMP - jump to another location

INT - interrupt a process

Database

A database is a data structure that stores organized information. Most databases contain multiple tables, which may each include several different fields. For example, a company database may include tables for products, employees, and financial records. Each of these tables would have

different fields that are relevant to the information stored in the table.

Database Management System

Column: set of data values of a specific type; can also be called attributes; understood in relation to a row (every row being unique), combined these both provide a structured data value.

Attribute: refers to components like tables, fields; shows instances of columns of database.

Records: data is stored in them; made up of fields and consists of data regarding particular items.

Occurrence: every single row represents a particular occurrence of an entity; entities turn into tables, attributes become columns and entity occurrences turn into rows.

Entity: an object that can be a person or place; data can be stored in them.

PROM

Stands for "Programmable Read-Only Memory," and is pronounced "p-rom," not "prom" like the high school dance. PROM is a type of ROM that is programmed after the memory is constructed. PROM chips have several different applications, including cell phones, video game consoles, RFID tags, medical devices, and other electronics. They provide a simple means of programming electronic devices.

ALU

Stands for "Arithmetic Logic Unit." An ALU is an integrated circuit within a CPU or GPU that performs arithmetic and logic operations. Arithmetic instructions include addition, subtraction, and shifting operations, while logic instructions include boolean comparisons, such as AND, OR, XOR, and NOT operations.

ALUs are designed to perform integer calculations. Therefore, besides adding and subtracting numbers, ALUs often handle the multiplication of two integers, since the result is also an integer. However, ALUs typically do not perform division operations, since the result may be a fraction, or a "floating point" number. Instead, division operations are usually handled by the floating-point unit (FPU), which also performs other non-integer calculations.

FTP

Stands for "File Transfer Protocol." FTP is a protocol designed for transferring files over the Internet. Files stored on an FTP server can be accessed using an FTP client, such as a web browser, FTP software program, or a command line interface.

Gopher

The Gopher technology was invented at the University of Minnesota, whose mascot is, not surprisingly, the Golden Gopher. The gopher system allows people to search for and retrieve information using a text interface. The technology is based on a client-server structure, where a gopher client program is used to search gopher servers. These servers can store documents, articles, programs, and other information. Instead of hyperlinks, the gopher interface uses menus of links to other documents and programs.

RECORD

In computer studies, a record (also known as a structure, struct, or compound data) is a basic data structure. The records in a database or spreadsheet are usually called "rows". Some databases or database structures may identify their rows (records) as tuples. Records are known as rows as each new record creates a new row in the table. Individual fields are oftentimes called columns as they are the same for each record within a table.

ENTITY

Sometimes, an entity (which is anything about which information can be stored in a database) will have more than one attribute which can serve as a primary key. Any key or minimum set of keys which could be a primary key will be called a candidate key. An entity is also referred to as a record structure.

1. Integrated Circuits (ICs)

ICs were invented by Jack Kilby. They were used from 1965-1971 in third generation computers which replaced transistors with ICs. These ICs had several transistors, capacitors and resistors.

2. Compilers

High level programming language is translated into low level language using compilers so that the execution of the program becomes easier for the computer.

3. Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP)

AGP is a high-speed point-to-point channel for attaching a graphics card to a computer's motherboard, primarily to assist in the acceleration of 3D computer graphics.

4. Buffer

The aim of buffers is to act as an area for holding data which enables the CPU to alter the data before transferring it to another device. Whilst reading and writing any data to a disk, the process becomes very slow hence a buffer is used to keep a record of all the ways the data is altered and then this buffer is transferred to the disk.

IP Address

IP stands for "Internet Protocol" and is a unique address/identification given to a computer that is connected to the internet. It is a way for computers to identify each other. An IP address has 4 numbers that are called octets.

Keyboard shortcuts

Copyright symbol Ctrl+Alt+C

Trademark symbol Ctrl+Alt+T

RAM AND ROM DIFFERENCE:

RAM

The main memory of the computer is also known as RAM, standing for Random Access Memory. RAM is a volatile memory and requires power to keep the data accessible. If the computer is turned off, all data contained in RAM is lost. It can be directly accessed by the CPU. Main memory is expensive compared to external memory so it has limited capacity. Many home Personal Computers now have a capacity of 2gigabytes. The CPU will normally transfer data to and from the main memory in groups of two, four or eight bytes.



ROM:

ROM stands for Read Only Memory. It is small memory chip in which instructions are permanently stored by the manufacturer of the computer. These instructions can only be read but cannot be changed. Therefore, it is called Read Only Memory. It is non-volatile memory. The instructions of ROM are not lost when the computer is turned off. It is permanent memory. When power of computer is turned on first of all instructions written in ROM are executed one by one. The works done due to these instructions prepare computer for use. ROM is divided into three types.

- PROM
- EPROM
- EEPROM

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PROM:

PROM stands for Programmable Read Only Memory. This form of memory is initially blank. The user can write on it only once. Once the program or data is stored in PROM, it cannot be changed.

EPROM:

EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. It is an important type of ROM. It is initially blank. Program or data can be written on it with help of special devices. This written program or data can be

erased with the help of special devices and ultraviolet rays. Therefore, data or program once written can be changed in EPROM. But this is not done frequently.

EEPROM:

EEPROM stands for Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. Data or instructions stored in it can be erased easily with electrical devices. No special devices and ultraviolet rays are required. So data stored on EEPROM can be easily modified.

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE INTERNET

Internet:

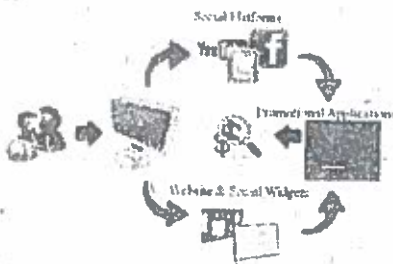
Internet is a Wide Area Network that consists of millions of computers around the world. It is the biggest network of the world. The Internet is a worldwide system of computer networks - a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers). It was conceived by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U.S. government in 1969 and was first known as the ARPA Net. The original aim was to create a network that would allow users of a research computer at one university to "talk to" research computers at other universities. With the help of Internet we can exchange information, messages and files with other computer on Internet. A large number of books, newspapers, magazines are available on Internet. Due to Internet our world has become a global village. Millions of users around the world use Internet for different purpose.

different types like phone line, fiber optic cable etc. Wireless media consists of microwave stations, communication satellites etc.

History of Internet:

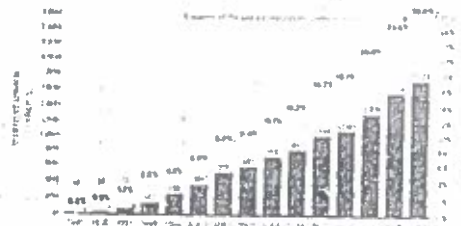
In 1960 the government of United States started a project. The purpose of the project was to build an efficient system of data communication. In 1969, Defence Advance Research Project Agency (DARPA) made a network of four computers. This network was called ARPANET.

The idea of connecting computers soon became very popular. Several universities and research organizations established their own networks during 1970's and 1980's. In 1986, National Science Foundation established their network. This network was called NSFNET. In 1989, ARPANET, NSFNET and some small networks were connected to make a big network. This big network was called Internet. Internet expanded after 1990.



The computers of Internet are connected together through physical media or wireless media. Physical media consists of wires of

Global Internet users and penetration rate (1995-2008)



About 40% of the world population is connected to the Internet. Approximately three billion people are connected to Internet now a day. People use internet for

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کریڈٹ فراہم کرنے کے لیے
میں کاروبار کرنے والوں کو بھی کامیاب بنانے کے لیے
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different purpose.

Working of Internet:

The Internet is a huge collection of computers. These computers are linked together as a computer network. The computers on Internet communicate with one another. A home computer can be linked to the Internet using a Phone Line Modem, DSL or Cable Modem. These devices are used to make a connection to ISP.

A business organization may have a local area network. In which computers are connected together through Network Interface Card (NIC). The organization can use T1 Line to make a connection with ISP. T1 is a high-speed phone line. T1 can handle 1.5 millions bits per second while an ordinary phone lines can handle up to 50,000 bits per second. We make our connection with ISP. ISP makes its connection to larger ISP. Larger ISP makes its connection with largest ISP. Largest ISPs are also connected with each other. In this way all computers of Internet are connected with each other.

Addressing Schemes:

Internet is a very large network of computers. These computers communicate with each other. Computer can send or receive data to each other. When one computer sends data to another computer it needs some identification of that computer. On Internet computers are identified by their addresses. On the Internet every computer has unique address. One computer can make connection with other computer with the help of the address. On Internet there are two types of addressing schemes. These are:

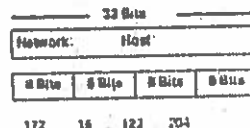
- IP Addressing
- DNS Addressing

IP Addressing;

In this addressing scheme each computer on Internet is assigned a unique number. This number is called IP Address. IP stands for Internet Protocol. An IP address is a combination of four numbers separated by a dot. Range of each number can be from 0 to 255. Each number is called an Octal. For example 216.27.61.137 may be an IP address of any computer connected to the Internet. Each computer on Internet has a

unique IP Address. When our home computer connects to an ISP with dial up line, it is assigned an IP address. ISP can assign different IP address when we connect next time. A server has a static IP address. If we want to connect to a server we need to know its IP address.

IPv4 Address Scheme

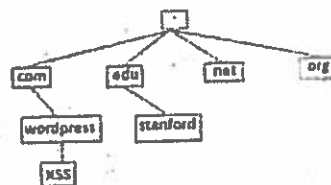


- In decimal the address range is 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255
- The IP address is of the form <networkID,hostID>

DNS Addressing;

An IP address consists of four numbers. It is difficult for us to remember the IP Addresses of different servers. As an alternate IP Address each server on Internet has a unique name. This name is called domain name. A domain name consists of text instead of numbers. It is easier to remember domain name than IP Address. Assigning a domain name to IP Addresses is called Domain Name System (DNS) e.g. www.hotmail.com is a domain name of a certain IP address.

DNS HIERARCHY EXAMPLE



The domain name has two parts, host name and domain. The domain name is also called Top Level Domain. Some organizations divide their top-level domain into sub domain. Following is a list of some top-level domains:

Domain	Type
Com	Commercial Organizations
Gov	Government Departments
Edu	Educational Institutes
Org	Nonprofit Organizations
Mil	Military Organizations
Biz	Business Organizations

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Web Browsing:

Searching information on the World Wide Web is referred to as web browsing. Web browser is software that is used to search and view web pages. Millions of web pages are available on World Wide Web that provides information about every topic of the world. Web pages are linked documents. These documents contain information in the form of text graphics, video clips and sounds. A collection of related web pages is called website.

World Wide Web (WWW):

World Wide Web is also called the web. A web page is a document that is written in HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language). It is also called hypertext document. HTML language allows us to make hyperlinks between the documents. A collection of related web pages is called website. A computer on Internet that stores the website is called web server.

The World Wide Web (WWW) is an open source information space where documents and other web resources are identified by URLs, interlinked by hypertext links, and can be accessed via the Internet. The World Wide Web was invented by English scientist Tim Berners-Lee in 1989.

World Wide Web is a collection of millions of websites that are stored on web servers. It was launched in 1989 at European Particle Physics Laboratory in Geneva. World Wide Web uses http (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) to transfer hypertext documents on Internet.

URL:

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. On World Wide Web information is provided in form of web pages. A collection of related web pages is called website. A website contains information about a particular topic. Every web page has a unique address. This address is called URL of that page. When we access a particular page of website, browser uses URL of that page. The general format of URL is as follows:

Type: //address/path

- Type specifies the type of server on which web page is present. Type is followed by colon and double slash.
- Address specifies the address of server.

- Path is the path of web page on the hard disk of server. It consists of folder names and file name.

Examples of URL:

<http://www.yahoo.com>

<http://www.google.com/services/index.html>

Search Engine:

Search engine is a website that provides the facility to find addresses of websites about a particular topic. If we want to find information on World Wide Web, we have to visit a particular website. To visit a particular website we use its address. Search engine helps us to find information about a particular topic, if we do not know site address of any website containing information about that topic. Search engines have become very popular. Millions of people use search engine to find out information on various topics. The procedure of using a search engine is very simple.

- First of all go to a website containing search facility e.g. www.google.com
- Type the name of topic in a text box given on the site.
- Press the search button.
- After some time a list of site addresses will appear. All these websites contain information about the required topic.
- Click on any site address. That site will be opened.



Some popular search engines are:
Google : <http://www.google.com>

yahoo : <http://www.yahoo.com>
AltaVista: <http://www.AltaVista.com>
excite: <http://www.excite.com>

E-Mail:

E-Mail stands for electronic mail. E-Mail is defined as the transmission of messages over communications networks. Typically the messages are notes entered from the keyboard or electronic files stored on disk. It is a system for delivering messages over the Internet. We can send message to anywhere

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and receive the message from anywhere provided Internet is available. It is very popular service of the Internet. We can send messages in the form of text, graphics, sounds, video clips etc. The message reaches on the destination in very short time.

If we want to use the facility of email first of all we make our email address. On Internet we can create a unique e-mail address. A program called e-mail client is used to create, send and receive email. There are more than one email servers on the Internet. When we send email on a particular address email server receives the message and sends to sever on which that address exists. We can check our email on a particular mail server at any time.

Attachment:

Attachment is a very powerful feature of email. It enables us to send files with our email message. We can send text files, images, programs, sound files etc. with email messages. Multiple Internet Mail Extension (MIME) is an Internet protocol. The programs that support MIME are used to send multimedia attachments with email message. Different websites provide different file size that can be attached with an e-mail message. Yahoo provides a file of size up to 10 MB to be attached. More than one file can be attached with one email message.

E-mail Address:

If we want to send or receive e-mail we must have an e-mail account on any mail server. When we open an email account, a unique e-mail address is created for that account. We receive all emails with the help of our email address. We send email to others by specifying their email address. The general format of an email address is:

username@DNS Address

User name is used to logon to email server. The second part DNS address tells about the computer that contains the mailbox. Mailbox is a folder on the hard disk of server computer. One mailbox is attached with every email address. When we send email that email is stored in the mailbox attached will that address. At any time we can open our mailbox and read the messages. Examples of email address are:

gsm@yahoo.com

info@gcs.edu.pk

Advantages of E-Mail:

Email is very popular feature of Internet. It has several advantages.

Email Marketing!



Few are described below.

- It is very fast way of transferring messages.
- It is very cheap. We can make free email accounts.
- We can send one message to any number of persons.
- Email can be send anytime from anywhere if Internet is available.
- It can be read anytime from anywhere if Internet is available.
- We can send text files, sounds, video clips, and images with email.
- Now a days we can send or read mail with mobile phone.

Limitations of E-Mail:

Although email is very popular service of Internet, yet it also has some limitations. The limitations of email are described below:

- When an email message is sent it passes through different systems of Internet. Although security is implemented yet there is a chance that someone may read the email message. So it is not totally private.
- We can send different types of files, as attachment. But cannot send or receive all types of files.
- The recipient can read our message but cannot hear our voice or view our facial expressions. He can understand our humorous message the wrong way.
- Junk mail is also called Spam. These are unwanted emails. A sender may send such email that receiver does not want to read.
- We cannot take information about

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the sender.

- Email does not always read its destination.
- We receive text messages through email. So it is possible for a person to misrepresent himself,

News Groups:

On the Internet, there are literally thousands of newsgroups covering every conceivable interest. To view and post messages to a newsgroup, you need a news reader, a program that runs on your computer and connects you to a news server on the Internet. These are discussion groups on Internet. These are classified according to different categories for example health, hobbies, celebrities etc. The member of a particular group can send message for all members of that group. They can read messages sent from different members. News groups are provided on special computers called news servers. News server is a computer on Internet that exchanges articles with other Servers of Internet. We need software to obtain articles from news server.

There are two types of news servers.

- News groups that do not require membership. These are available free of cost e.g. msnews.Microsoft.com
- News groups that require membership. We have to pay for membership on monthly basis.

Advantages of News Groups:

Newsgroups are organized by subject, and they have names like art, agriculture and humanities. To read messages posted to a particular newsgroup, you must first subscribe to the newsgroup. Subscribing to a newsgroup costs nothing, and you don't have to register with anyone.

Newsgroups are an excellent way to share information, to get answers, and to give your opinion on a myriad of subjects, ranging from scones to dreams, and from cars to botany. There are thousands of newsgroups, and people from all over the world participate in them.

New groups are most effective when:

- a) You don't need an immediate answer.
- b) You want to participate in a community that is discussing a particular topic.
- c) You need or want to provide extensive information about that topic.

Examples:

- Microsoft Internet News" is an example of a program used for news server.
- Netscape has a "Netscape News" item under its "Window" menu. After you select that, to see all newsgroups on the server, you need to select the option "Show All Newsgroups" from the Options menu to see all newsgroups.

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WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM

Multiple Choice Questions

1. An operating system provides a/an _____ to interact with user.

- A. Software. B. Interface.
C. Command. D. Document.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: An operating system provides a connection to interact with user. Without an operating system a computer is useless.

2. Operating system has _____ types.

- A. Four. B. Three.
C. Two. D. One

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: It is a fact.

3. Unix is an example of _____.

- A. GUI operating system.
B. Computer virus.
C. Hardware.
D. Command line operating system.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Unix is an operating system which follows a command line interfacing. It interacts with a computer program when a user commands the program through a series of text commands.

4. The first successful series of windows was _____.

- A. Windows 3.x series. B. Windows 95.
C. Windows 98. D. Windows 2000.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Microsoft Corporation released its first successful series of Windows named Windows 3.x series which was not an operating system but had an operating environment that provided a GUI.

5. Windows 98 was released in year _____.

- A. 1995. B. 1996.
C. 1990. D. 1998.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: It is a fact.

6. Which of the following windows is based on NT technology?

- A. Windows 98. B. Windows 2000.

C. Windows 95.

D. Windows 3.x series.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: All the recent version of Windows including Windows 2000 are based on NT technology.

7. In a mouse, _____ click is used to select graphical objects.

- A. Drag. B. Left.
C. Right. D. None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: When we click the left button of the mouse, graphical objects like file icon or text is selected in a document.

8. Which of the following windows is a multitasking operating system?

- A. Windows 2000. B. Windows 95.
C. Windows 98. D. Windows 3.x series.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Windows 2000 has the capability to load multiple programs into the memory at a time.

9. Windows usually create how many types of partitions?

- A. Five. B. Four.
C. Three. D. Two.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: Windows usually create two basic partitions known as primary and extended partition.

10. Files are recognized by their _____ in Microsoft windows.

- A. Size. B. Type.
C. Extension. D. Path.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Files are always recognized by their extension in Microsoft Windows.

11. Disk management also indicates which of the followings?

- A. Which drive has system partition.
B. Shows file extension.
C. Location of files.
D. None of these.

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Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Along with finding the size of the drive and file system at a glance, a disk management also indicates which of the drive contains the system partition.

12. With windows explorer, you can manage
- A. Just local files. B. Just folders and drives.
- C. Just remote files and folders.
- D. All of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: The purpose of a windows explorer is to manage all the above.

13. A user can manipulate a printing job in multiple ways by
- A. Single clicking on printer icon.
- B. Double clicking on printer icon.
- C. Dragging the printer icon.
- D. None of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: A user can use a printing job in more than one way by double clicking on the printer icon.

14. Which of the following can also be shared on a network.
- A. Printer. B. Speaker.
- C. Keyboard. D. Monitor.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: Printer is such a device that can be shared with others with the help of a network.

15. Keyboard events are of _____ types.
- A. Four. B. Three.
- C. Two. D. One.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Keyboard events are such actions that can be performed with the help of a keyboard and these events or actions are of two types, key up and key down.

16. You can permanently delete or restore items from
- A. My computer. B. Desktop.

- C. Recycle Bin. D. Hard drive.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: A recycle bin is used to permanently delete an item. Deleted items can also be restored from a recycle bin.

17. Which of the following document is created by windows on installation time.
- A. My Documents. B. MS Excel.
- C. MS Word. D. None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: At the time of installing windows, my documents is created as a default folder by windows for storing different kinds of documents.

18. When can the hard disk be divided into multiple partitions.
- A. Any time.
- B. While installing windows.
- C. After installing windows.
- D. Never.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Hard disk can only be divided into multiple partitions when the windows are being installed.

19. _____ is an on-screen work area.
- A. My computer. B. My Documents.
- C. Desktop. D. Internet explorer.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: Desktop is an area which has windows, icons, menus and dialogue box appears. It is an on-screen area of work.

20. Which of the following is an example of GUI.
- A. Solaris. B. Windows
- C. Unix. D. Both A. and B.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Solaris and windows are the examples of a graphical user interface that establishes the user communication with the computer.

WORD PROCESSING

Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many percent of the personal computers have word processor installed?

- A. 60% B. 70%
C. 80% D. 90%

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: A word processing software is the most frequently used software and 90% of the computers have this software installed in it.

2. All kinds of text-based documents are created with the help of _____.

- A. Word Processor.
B. MS Excel.
C. Power point.
D. All of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: A word processor is a software with the help of which we are able to create all kinds of text-based documents.

3. Which of the following is a great advantage of word processing?

- A. You can cut paste a document easily.
B. You can copy paste a document easily.
C. You can make changes without retyping the entire document.
D. All of these.

Difficulty: Hard.

Explanation: If you are using a word processor, the best advantage that you can get over a typewriter is that you can make any kind of changes in the whole document without ever retyping the whole document.

4. What is the purpose of Document Windows?

- A. Allows you to edit a document.
B. Allows you to edit two or more documents at the same time.
C. Allows you to edit document in different times.
D. None of these.

Difficulty: Hard.

Explanation: A word document is used for editing two or more documents

simultaneously. The document appears in a separate windows.

5. To understand the working of a word processor, you should be familiar with its _____.

- A. Interface. B. Editing.
C. Formatting. D. All of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: A word processor can only be used efficiently by a user, if a user is familiar with its interface.

6. What is the purpose of title bar?

- A. To show the date.
B. To show messages at the bottom.
C. Displays the name of active application.
D. Displays the positioning of text and tabs.

Difficulty: Hard.

Explanation: The purpose of a title bar is to display the name of the application that is currently active. The name is always displayed on the top of a window.

7. A blinking insertion point also known as the cursor is displayed at the _____ corner of the screen.

- A. Top right. B. Top left.
C. Extreme right. D. Extreme left.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: In a word processor, a cursor is always placed at the top left corner of the screen.

8. There are _____ typing modes.

- A. Four. B. Three.
C. Two. D. None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: All word processor have two typing modes, insertion mode and overtyping mode.

9. Which of the following keys is used while using the arrow buttons to select the text?

- A. Caps lock key. B. Num lock key.
C. Alt key. D. Shift key.

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Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: A shift key when used with arrow buttons enables a user to select a text in a word processor.

10. Formatting of a text includes
- Erasing of a text.
 - Changing the appearance of a text.
 - Adding pictures and graphics in a text.
 - All of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Formatting a document includes erasing, changing appearance, adding pictures and graphics in a text.

11. What is the purpose of indents?
- To add spaces between paragraphs.
 - To determine distance of each line of a paragraph to margins.
 - To define boundaries of a text.
 - To align a text or a document.

Difficulty: Hard.

Explanation: In a word processor, the purpose of indents are to determine the distance of each line of a paragraph to the margins.

12. A tab stop is measured from
- Left to right.
 - Right to left.
 - Up to down.
 - Down to up.

Difficulty: Hard.

Explanation: A tab stop is a position in a document that is always measured from left to right.

13. The easiest way to create a table on a word processor is
- To create from menu bar.
 - To draw yourself.
 - Both A and B.
 - None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: The easy way to create a table is to go to the menu bar and select the insert table option and mention the number of rows and columns.

14. A clipboard is a _____ space.
- Permanent holding.
 - Temporary holding.
 - Editing.
 - None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: A clipboard is a temporary holding space that is used for storing text, graphics and other data for a while.

15. Which of the following is thought of as painted pictures?
- Vector images.
 - Printed Images
 - Bitmap images.
 - None of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Bitmap graphics or images are also considered as painted pictures in a word processor.

16. The purpose of Auto shapes toolbar is to
- Draw simple shapes.
 - Draw different geometrical shapes.
 - Draw arrows, stars and banners.
 - Both B and C

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Auto shape toolbar has a lot of different options that enables a user to draw different geometrical shapes and also other things like drawing arrows, stars and banners.

17. Vector graphics are also known as
- Line drawings.
 - Painted pictures.
 - Arrows.
 - None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: MS word contains two main tools for manipulating graphics. Bitmap graphics and vector graphics. Vector graphics are also known as line drawings.

18. Redo means
- To erase a document.
 - To reverse the previous undo.
 - To insert a word.
 - None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation. The purpose of redo in a word document is to reverse the undo (reverse the changes you have made to the document).

19. To switch to different font style, the toolbar has _____ buttons.
- Combine.
 - Only one.

- C. Separate. D. None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: There are different font styles that can be selected in a word processor and they can be selected from formatting toolbar. The toolbar has separate buttons for these options.

20. The delete key erases the character to the _____ of cursor.

- A. Left B. Right.
C. Both A and B D. None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: The delete key is used to erase the cursor to the right.

SPREADSHEET

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A spread sheet is a grid of
A. Only rows. B. Only columns.
C. Rows and columns.
D. None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: A spread sheet holds large amount of data arranged in rows and columns.

2. A collection of related worksheets is known as
A. Workbook. B. Worksheet.
C. Work pad. D. Notepad.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: A workbook in a spread sheet is a combination or collection of worksheets that are related to one another.

3. Where is the data entered in a worksheet?
A. Rows. B. Columns.
C. Cells. D. Both A and B

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: In a worksheet, cell is the basic unit where data is entered.

4. What indicates an active cell?
A. A bold rectangular border.
B. A bold Square border.
C. Both A and B
D. None of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Using a mouse or an arrow key, a cell is made active and a bold rectangular border indicates it.

5. Labels are used to identify.
A. Whole numbers.
B. A value or a series of values.

- C. Decimals.
D. Negative numbers.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Labels are used to identify a value and a value can be a whole number or decimal or even a negative number.

6. Calling cells just by their addresses is known as
A. Cell reference.
B. Labelling.
C. Relative referencing.
D. Absolute referencing.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: if we are calling a cell only by their addresses for example "A1" then it is known as relative referencing.

7. If you place a \$ sign within the cell addresses in the formula it is known as
A. Absolute referencing.
B. Relative referencing.
C. Ranges.
D. Labelling.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: An absolute referencing is to add a dollar sign within the cell addresses so that when an addition formula in cell one is copied to cell 2, it will not change.

8. What is the distinguishing feature of a spreadsheet program?
A. It does calculations.
B. It creates execute functions.
C. It creates mathematical formulas.
D. Both B and C

Difficulty: Medium.

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Explanation: The distinguishing feature of a spreadsheet program is to create mathematical formulas and execute all the functions.

9. Functions are built-in formulas used to
- Perform complex operations.
 - Do addition.
 - Do subtraction.
 - None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: Functions are built-in formulas that are used to perform complex operations.

10. The default number format assigned to a cell is known as _____ format.
- Custom format.
 - General format.
 - Currency format.
 - None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: In a general format, the default number format is assigned to a cell.

11. Every part of a number format is separated from the other with the help of
- Full stop.
 - Comma.
 - Hyphen.
 - Semicolon.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: A number format has four parts and every part is separated from one another with the help of a semicolon.

12. Alignment of the cell contents can be changed with the help of
- Dialog box.
 - Alignment tab.
 - Wrap text.

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- D. Merge cells.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: Every cell content can be aligned with the help of alignment tab.

13. Charts allow you to present data into the worksheet in a _____ format.
- Visual.
 - Oriented.
 - Organized.
 - All of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: The purpose of charts is to present data into the worksheet in a visual format using different types of graphs.

14. We can add headers and footer to the page by clicking _____.
- Header tab.
 - Footer tab.
 - Drop-down menu.
 - None of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: We can add headers and footers to the page by clicking the drop-down menus under the Header/Footer tab.

15. After you are done setting the page format, select _____ option to print the worksheet.
- File/Print.
 - Print.
 - File.
 - All of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Worksheet is printed by selecting the file/print option from the menu.

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE INTERNET

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Advanced Research Project Agency established a small computer network in which year.
- 1966.
 - 1967.
 - 1968.

- (d) 1969.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: In 1969, ARPA established a small network of computers among different universities and organizations that could lead to a larger computer network afterwards.

2. NSF established a high speed network known as _____.

- (a) ARPANET.
- (b) NSFnet.
- (c) NSF.
- (d) ARPA.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: The National science foundation established a high speed network known as NSFnet for its supercomputers.

3. A T1 line can approximately handle _____ bits per second.

- (a) 2.5 million.
- (b) 2 million.
- (c) 1.5 million.
- (d) 1 million.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: A T1 line has the ability to handle almost 1.5 million bits per second.

4. A normal phone line using a modem can typically handle _____ bits per second.

- (a) 30,000 to 50,000.
- (b) 40,000 to 60,000.
- (c) 50,000 to 70,000.
- (d) 60,000 to 80,000.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: It is a fact.

5. Every computer has a unique _____ and can be contacted on it.

- (a) Internet protocol.
- (b) Address.
- (c) Domain names.
- (d) None of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: On the internet every computer has a unique address and can be contacted on this address.

6. IP stands for internet protocol and these addresses are _____ numbers.

- (a) 64-bit.
- (b) 16-bit.
- (c) 32-bit.
- (d) None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: IP addresses are 32-bit numbers.

7. The octets are _____ numbers in an IP address.

- (a) 12.
- (b) 10.
- (c) 8.
- (d) 4.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: The octets are the four numbers in an IP address.

8. The octets have values between ___ and ___.

- (a) 0, 355.
- (b) 0, 360.
- (c) 0, 255.
- (d) 0, 260.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: The IP addresses that are also known as octets can have values between 0 and 255.

9. Human-readable names are also known as _____.

- (a) Web pages.
- (b) Domain names.
- (c) Hyperlinks.
- (d) Web browser.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Sometimes IP addresses need to be changed so for this reason all servers also have human-readable names known as domain names.

10. The two parts in the name www.hotmail.com are _____.

- (a) Host name, domain.
- (b) Domain, address.
- (c) IP, DNS.
- (d) DNS, address.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: Host name and domain are the two parts in www.hotmail.com.

11. URL stands for _____.

- (a) Universal Region Locator.
- (b) Uniform Resource Locator.
- (c) Universal Region Locator.
- (d) Uniform Region Locator.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: It is a fact.

12. HTML stands for _____.

- (a) Hypertext marking language.

- (b) Hypertext marking line.
- (c) Hypertext markup language.
- (d) Hypertext marking up line.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: It is a fact.

13. Google.com, ask.com and altavista.com is an example of which of the following.

- (a) Web pages.
- (b) Web browser.
- (c) World Wide Web.
- (d) Search Engine.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: a search engine is a website that uses powerful data searching techniques to locate web sites that have different types of contents in it.

14. How much time does an email take to go across a country or around the world?

- (a) Hours.

- (b) Minutes.
- (c) Seconds.
- (d) None of these.

Difficulty: Easy.

Explanation: E-mail is a system for delivering messages over the internet and takes only a few seconds to deliver a message.

15. News servers use which of the following protocols to communicate?

- (a) Internet Protocol.
- (b) Network News Transfer Protocol.
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) None of these.

Difficulty: Medium.

Explanation: A news server is a host computer that exchanges articles with other servers on the internet with the help of NNTP as a mean to communicate.

WINDOWS KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS

The General Shortcuts

- CTRL+C (Copy)
- CTRL+X (Cut)
- CTRL+V (Paste)
- CTRL+Z (Undo)
- Delete (Delete)
- Shift+Delete (Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin)
- CTRL while dragging an item (Copy the selected item)
- CTRL+Shift while dragging an item (Create a shortcut to the selected item)
- F2 key (Rename the selected item)
- CTRL+RIGHT ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next word)
- CTRL+LEFT ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous word)
- CTRL+DOWN ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next paragraph)

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- CTRL+UP ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous paragraph)
- CTRL+Shift with any of the arrow keys (Highlight a block of text)
- Shift with any of the arrow keys (Select more than one item in a window or on the desktop, or select text in a document)
- CTRL+A (Select all)
- F3 key (Search for a file or a folder)
- Alt+Enter (View the properties for the selected item)
- Alt+F4 (Close the active item, or quit the active program)
- Alt+Enter (Display the properties of the selected object)
- Alt+Spacebar (Open the shortcut menu for the active window)
- CTRL+F4 (Close the active document in programs that enable you to have multiple documents open simultaneously)
- Alt+Tab (Switch between the open items)

- Alt+ESC (Cycle through items in the order that they had been opened)
- F6 key (Cycle through the screen elements in a window or on the desktop)
- F4 key (Display the Address bar list in My Computer or Windows Explorer)
- Shift+F10 (Display the shortcut menu for the selected item)
- Alt+Spacebar (Display the System menu for the active window)
- CTRL+ESC (Display the Start menu)
- Alt+Underlined letter in a menu name (Display the corresponding menu)
- Underlined letter in a command name on an open menu (Perform the corresponding command)
- F10 key (Activate the menu bar in the active program)
- RIGHT ARROW (Open the next menu to the right, or open a submenu)
- LEFT ARROW (Open the next menu to the left, or close a submenu)
- F5 key (Update the active window)
- Backspace (View the folder one level up in My Computer or Windows Explorer)
- ESC (Cancel the current task)
- Shift when you insert a CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive (Prevent the CD-ROM from automatically playing)

Dialog Box Keyboard Shortcuts

- CTRL+Tab (Move forward through the tabs)
- CTRL+Shift+Tab (Move backward through the tabs)
- Tab (Move forward through the options)
- Shift+Tab (Move backward through the options)
- Alt+Underlined letter (Perform the corresponding command or select the corresponding option)
- Enter (Perform the command for the active option or button)
- Spacebar (Select or clear the check box if the active option is a check box)
- Arrow keys (Select a button if the active option is a group of option buttons)
- F1 key (Display Help)
- F4 key (Display the items in the active list)

- Backspace (Open a folder one level up if a folder is selected in the Save As or Open dialog box)

Microsoft Natural Keyboard Shortcuts

- Win (Display or-hide the Start menu)
- Win+BREAK (Display the System Properties dialog box)
- Win+D (Display the desktop)
- Win+M (Minimize all of the windows)
- Win+Shift+M (Restore the minimized windows)
- Win+E (Open My Computer)
- Win+F (Search for a file or a folder)
- CTRL+Win+F (Search for computers)
- Win+F1 (Display Windows Help)
- Win+L (Lock the keyboard)
- Win+R (Open the Run dialog box)
- Win+U (Open Utility Manager)

Windows Explorer Keyboard Shortcuts

- END (Display the bottom of the active window)
- HOME (Display the top of the active window)
- NUM LOCK+* (Display all of the subfolders that are under the selected folder)
- NUM LOCK+# (Display the contents of the selected folder)
- NUM LOCK+- (Collapse the selected folder)
- LEFT ARROW (Collapse the current selection if it is expanded, or select the parent folder)
- RIGHT ARROW (Display the current selection if it is collapsed, or select the first subfolder)

Internet Explorer Navigation

- CTRL+B (Open the Organize Favorites dialog box)
- CTRL+E (Open the Search bar)
- CTRL+F (Start the Find utility)
- CTRL+H (Open the History bar)
- CTRL+I (Open the Favorites bar)
- CTRL+L (Open the Open dialog box)

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- CTRL+N (Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address)
- CTRL+O (Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L)
- CTRL+P (Open the Print dialog box)
- CTRL+R (Update the current Web page)
- CTRL+W (Close the current window)

Move Actions	Keystroke
Beginning the line	HOME
End of the line	END
Top of the document	Ctrl +HOME
End the document	Ctrl +END

Selection	Techniques
Whole word	Double click with in the word
Whole paragraph	Triple click with in the paragraph
Several word or line	Drag the mouse over the words or by holding SHIFT key while using arrows
Entire document	From menu bar you can choose edit. and select option or Ctrl +A

Alignment

Justify and Center by using keys:

1. Highlight the text
2. Press Ctrl +E
3. Press Ctrl +J

DOCUMENT ACTIONS

Action	Key stroke
Open a file	CTRL +O
New file	CTRL +N
Close a file	CTRL +W
Save	CTRL +S or SHIFT +F12
Save As	F12
Print Preview	CTRL +F2
Print	CTRL +P
Show/hide paragraph symbols	CTRL +*

Spelling and grammar	F7
Help	F1
Find	CTRL +F
Replace	CTRL +H
Go To	CTRL +G

CURSOR MOVEMENT

Action	Key stroke
Select All – Entire Document	CTRL +A
Select from cursor from the beginning of the line	SHIFT +HOME
Select from cursor from the end of the line	SHIFT +END
Goto to beginning line	HOME
Goto end line	END
Goto beginning document	CTRL +HOME
Goto End document	CTRL +END

FORMATING

Action	Key stroke
Cut	CTRL +X
Copy	CTRL +C
Paste	CTRL +V
Undo	CTRL +Z
Redo	CTRL +Y
Format painter	CTRL +SHIFT +C
Left alignment	CTRL +L
Right alignment	CTRL +R
Justified	CTRL +J
Delete previous word	CTRL +Back space
Apply bullet list	CTRL +SHIFT +L
Indent	CTRL +M
Page break	CTRL +Enter

TEXT STYLE

Action	Key stroke
Font face	CTRL +SHIFT +F
Font size	CTRL +SHIFT +P
Bold	CTRL +B
Italics	CTRL +I
Underline	CTRL +U
Double under line	CTRL +SHIFT +D
Word under line	CTRL +SHIFT +W
All caps	CTRL +SHIFT +A
Change case	SHIFT +F3
Subscript	CTRL +=
Super script	CTRL +SHIFT +=
Make web hyper link	CTRL +K

TABLES

Action	Key stroke
Go to next cell	Tab
Go to previous cell	SHIFT + Tab
Goto beginning of column	ALT +Page up
High light to the beginning of column	ALT +SHIFT + Page up
Go to end of column	ALT + Page down
High light to the end of column	ALT +Shift +Page down
Goto beginning of row	ALT +HOME
High light the beginning of row	ALT +SHIFT +Home
Go to end of row	ALT +END
High light to end of row	ALT +SHIFT +END
Column break	CTRL +SHIFT +Enter

MISCELLANEOUS

Action	Key stroke
Copy right symbol-©	ALT + CTRL +C
Date field	ALT + SHIFT +D
Goto foot notes	ALT + CTRL +F
Show/Hide ¶	CTRL +SHIFT +8
Thesaurus	SHIFT +F7



INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Paleolithic Era

Indeterminate: Language

2.4 mya: Oldowan - struck stone tools, in East Africa.

1.65 mya: Acheulean - struck and reworked stone tools, in Kenya

1 mya: Controlled fire and sterilization of food and water (cooking) in East Africa

500 tya: Shelter construction

100-500 tya: Clothing

400 tya: Pigments in Zambia

400 tya: Spears in Germany

100 tya: Lithic blades in Africa and the Near East

60 tya: Ships probably used by settlers of New Guinea

50 tya: Flute in Slovenia

50 tya: Bow in Tunisia

43 tya: Mining in Swaziland and Hungary

37 tya: Tally sticks in Swaziland

30 tya: Sewing needles

26 tya: Ceramics in Moravia

25 tya: Atlatl in Northwest Africa

12 tya: Pottery in Japan

10th Millennium BC

Agriculture and Alcoholic beverages in the Fertile Crescent

Adobe in the Near East

9500 BC: Granary in the Jordan Valley

9th millennium BC

8700 BC: Metalworking (copper pendant) in Iraq

8th millennium BC

Animal husbandry in the Near East

Plaster in Jericho

7th millennium BC

6200 BC: Map in Çatalhöyük

Cloth woven from flax fiber

6th millennium BC

Irrigation in the Fertile Crescent

Ploughs in Mesopotamia

5th millennium BC

Beer and bread in Egypt

Wheel and axle combination in Mesopotamia

4th millennium BC

4000 BC: Canal in Mesopotamia

3800s BC: Engineered roadway in England

3500 BC: Plywood in Egypt

3500 BC: Writing in Sumer

3500 BC: Carts in Sumer

3100 BC: Drainage in the Indus Valley Civilization (India/Pakistan)

Dental surgery in Mehrgarh (Indus Valley Civilization)

Bronze: Susa

Silk in China

Cement in Egypt

River boats in Egypt

Noodle in China

3rd millennium BC

2800 BC: Soap in Mesopotamia

2800 BC: Button in the Indus Valley Civilization

2600 BC: Artificial sewage systems in the Indus Valley Civilization

2500 BC: Flush toilets in the Indus Valley Civilization

2400 BC: Shipyard in Lothal (Indus Valley Civilization)

2000 BC: Currency

Sledges in Scandinavia

Alphabet in Egypt

Candles in Egypt

2nd millennium BC

Glass in Egypt

Rubber in Mesoamerica

Spoked wheel chariot in the Near East

Water clock in Egypt

Bells in China

1000s BC: Coins in China

1st millennium BC

Catapult in China and Near East

500s BC: Sugar in India

500s BC: Dental bridge in Etruria

500s BC: Kite in China

500s BC: Trebuchet in China

400s BC: Plastic surgery: Sushruta

400s BC: Football: in China

300s BC: Compass in China.

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300s BC: Screw: Archytas
 200s BC: Crossbow in China
 200s BC: Compound pulley: Archimedes
 200s BC: Odometer: Archimedes?
 150s BC: Clockwork (the Antikythera mechanism)
 150s BC: Astrolabe: Hipparchus
 100s BC: Parchment in Pergamon
 1st century BC: Glassblowing in Syria
 40 BC: earliest known rolling-element bearing in Roman ship

1st millennium

50: Mouldboard plough in Gaul
 100s: Aeolipile : Egypt by Hero of Alexandria
 100s: Stern mounted rudder in China
 105: Paper: Cai Lun
 132: Rudimentary Seismometer: Zhang Heng
 200s: Wheelbarrow: Zhuge Liang
 200s: Kongming lantern first Hot air balloon
 200s: Horseshoes in Germany
 300: Wootz steel in India
 300s: Stirrup in China
 300s: Toothpaste in Egypt
 500-600: Vaccination in China
 600s: Windmill in Persia
 673: Greek fire: Kallinikos of Heliopolis
 700: Quill pen
 800s: Gunpowder in China
 852: Parachute: Armen Firman
 900: Horse collar in Europe
 900s: Solid rocket in China
 900s: Banknote in China
 Woodblock printing in China
 Porcelain in China
 Spinning wheel in China or India

2nd Millennium

11th century

1100(circa): Framed Bead Abacus in China
 1041: Movable type printing press: Bi Sheng

12th century

1128: Cannon in China

13th century

1280s: Eyeglasses in Northern Italy
 The Condom in Northern Italy
 Mechanical clocks in Northern Italy
 Sandpaper in China

14th century

1350: Suspension bridges in Peru

15th century

Arquebus and Rifle in Europe
 1441: Rain gauge: Jang Yeong-sil
 1450s: Alphabetic, movable type printing press: Johann Gutenberg
 1451: Concave lens for eyeglasses: Nicholas of Cusa
 1490 - 1492: Globe "Nürnberg Terrestrial Globe" by German mapmaker Martin Behaim
 1498: Toothbrush in China

16th century

1500(circa): Ball bearing: Leonardo Da.Vinci
 1500(circa): Scissors: Leonardo Da Vinci
 1510: Pocket watch: Peter Henlein
 1540: Ether: Valerius Cordus
 1576: Ironclad warship: Oda Nobunaga
 1581: Pendulum: Galileo Galilei
 1582: Gregorian calendar: multiple inventors
 1589: Stocking frame: William Lee
 1593: Thermometer: Galileo Galilei
 Musket in Europe
 Pencil in England

17th century

1608: Telescope: Hans Lippershey
 1609: Microscope: Galileo Galilei
 1620: Slide rule: William Oughtred
 1623: Automatic calculator: Wilhelm Schickard
 1631: Vernier scale: Pierre Vernier
 1642: Adding machine: Blaise Pascal
 1643: Barometer: Evangelista Torricelli
 1645: Vacuum pump: Otto von Guericke
 1657: Pendulum clock: Christiaan Huygens
 1672: Steam car: Ferdinand Verbiest
 1679: Pressure cooker: Denis Papin
 1698: Steam engine: Thomas Savery
 1700: Piano: Bartolomeo Cristofori

18th century

1701: Seed drill: Jethro Tull
 1709: Iron smelting using coke: Abraham Darby I
 1712: Steam piston engine: Thomas Newcomen
 1710: Thermometer: René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur
 1711: Tuning fork: John Shore
 1714: Mercury thermometer: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit
 1730: Mariner's quadrant: Thomas Godfrey
 1731: Sextant: John Hadley
 1733: Flying shuttle: John Kay

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- 1742: Franklin stove: Benjamin Franklin
 1750: Flatboat: Jacob Yoder
 1752: Lightning rod: Benjamin Franklin
 1764: Spinning jenny: James Hargreaves/Thomas Highs
 1767: Carbonated water: Joseph Priestley
 1769: Steam engine: James Watt
 1769: Water frame: Richard Arkwright/Thomas Highs
 1769: Steam car: Nicolas Cugnot
 1775: Submarine Turtle: David Bushnell
 1775: new kind of Boring machine: John Wilkinson
 1776: Steamboat: Claude de Jouffroy
 1777: Card teeth making machine: Oliver Evans
 1777: Circular saw: Samuel Miller
 1779: Spinning mule: Samuel Crompton
 1780s: Iron rocket: Tipu Sultan in India
 1783: Multitubular boiler engine: John Stevens
 1783: Parachute: Jean Pierre Blanchard
 1783: Hot air balloon: Montgolfier brothers
 1784: Bifocals: Benjamin Franklin
 1784: Argand lamp: Ami Argand
 1784: Shrapnel shell: Henry Shrapnel
 1785: Power loom: Edmund Cartwright
 1785: Automatic flour mill: Oliver Evans
 1786: Threshing machine: Andrew Meikle
 1787: Non-condensing high pressure Engine: Oliver Evans
 1790: Cut and head nail machine: Jacob Perkins
 1791: Artificial teeth: Nicholas Dubois De Chemant
 1793: Cotton gin: Eli Whitney
 1793: Optical telegraph: Claude Chappe
 1797: Cast iron plow: Charles Newbold
 1798: Vaccination: Edward Jenner
 1798: Lithography: Alois Senefelder
 1799: Seeding machine: Eliakim Spooner

19th century

1800s

- 1800: Electric battery: Alessandro Volta
 1801: Jacquard loom: Joseph Marie Jacquard
 1802: Screw propeller steamboat Phoenix: John Stevens
 1802: Gas stove: Zachäus Andreas Winzler
 1804: Locomotive: Richard Trevithick
 1805: Submarine Nautilus: Robert Fulton
 1807: Steamboat Clermont: Robert Fulton
 1808: Band saw: William Newberry
 1809: Arc lamp: Humphry Davy

1810s

- 1811: Gun Breechloader: Thornton
 1812: Metronome: Dietrich Nikolaus Winkel
 1814: Steam Locomotive (Blücher): George Stephenson
 1816: Miner's safety lamp: Humphry Davy
 1816: Metronome: Johann Nepomuk Maelzel (reputed)
 1816: Stirling engine: Robert Stirling
 1816: Stethoscope: Rene Theophile Hyacinthe Laennec
 1817: Draisine or velocipede (two-wheeled): Karl Drais
 1817: Kaleidoscope: David Brewster
 1819: Breech loading flintlock: John Hall

1820s

- 1821: Electric motor: Michael Faraday
 1823: Electromagnet: William Sturgeon
 1826: Photography: Joseph Nicéphore Niépce
 1826: Internal combustion engine: Samuel Morey
 1827: Insulated wire: Joseph Henry
 1827: Screw propeller: Josef Ressel
 1827: Friction match: John Walker

1830s

- 1830: Lawn mower: Edwin Beard Budding
 1830: Stenotype on punched paper strip: Karl Drais
 1831: Multiple coil magnet: Joseph Henry
 1831: Magnetic acoustic telegraph: Joseph Henry (patented 1837)
 1831: Reaper: Cyrus McCormick
 1831: Electrical generator: Michael Faraday, Anyos Jedlik
 1834: The Hansom cab is patented
 1834: Louis Braille perfects his Braille system
 1834: Refrigerator: Jacob Perkins
 1834: Combine harvester: Hiram Moore
 1835: Photogenic Drawing: William Henry Fox Talbot
 1835: Revolver: Samuel Colt
 1835: Morse code: Samuel Morse
 1835: Electromechanical Relay: Joseph Henry
 1835: Incandescent light bulb: James Bowman Lindsay
 1836: Samuel Colt receives a patent for the Colt revolver
 1836: Improved screw propeller: John Ericsson
 1836: Sewing machine: Josef Madersberger

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- 1837: Photography: Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre
 1837: First US electric printing press patented by Thomas Davenport
 1837: Steel plow: John Deere
 1837: Standard diving dress: Augustus Siebe
 1837: Camera Zoom Lens: Jozef Maximilián Petzval
 1837: Magnetic telegraph: Samuel Morse
 1838: Electric telegraph: Charles Wheatstone (also Samuel Morse)
 1838: Forerunner of Morse code: Alfred Vail
 1838: closed diving suit with a helmet: Augustus Siebe
 1839: Vulcanization of rubber: Charles Goodyear

1840s

- 1840: Screw-propelled frigate, USS Princeton: John Ericsson
 1840: artificial fertilizer: Justus von Liebig
 1842: Anaesthesia: Crawford Long
 1843: Typewriter: Charles Thurber
 1843: Fax machine: Alexander Bain
 1843: Ice cream maker: Nancy Johnson
 1845: Portland cement: William Aspdin
 1845: Double tube tire: Robert Thomson
 1846: Sewing machine: Elias Howe
 1846: Rotary printing press: Richard M. Hoe
 1849: Safety pin: Walter Hunt
 1849: Francis turbine: James B. Francis
 1849: Telephone: Antonio Meucci

1850s

- 1852: Airship: Henri Giffard
 1852: Passenger elevator: Elisha Otis
 1852: Gyroscope: Léon Foucault
 1855: Bunsen burner: Robert Bunsen
 1855: Bessemer process: Henry Bessemer
 1856: First celluloids: Alexander Parkes
 1858: Undersea telegraph cable: Frederick Newton Gisborne
 1858: Shoe sole sewing machine: Lyman R. Blake
 1858: Mason jar: John L. Mason
 1859: Oil drill: Edwin L. Drake
 1859: rechargeable storage battery: Gaston Plante

1860s

- 1860: Linoleum: Fredrick Walton
 1860: Repeating rifle: Oliver F. Winchester, Christopher Spencer
 1860: Self-propelled torpedo: Giovanni Luppis
 1861: Ironclad USS Monitor: John Ericsson
 1861: Siemens regenerative furnace: Carl Wilhelm Siemens
 1862: Revolving machine gun: Richard J. Gatling
 1862: Mechanical submarine: Narcís Monturiol i Estarriol
 1862: Pasteurization: Louis Pasteur, Claude Bernard
 1863: Player piano: Henri Fourneaux
 1864: First concept typewriter: Peter Mitterhofer
 1865: Compression ice machine: Thaddeus Lowe
 1865: Roller Coaster: LaMarcus Adna Thompson
 1865: Barbed wire: Louis Jannin
 1866: Dynamite: Alfred Nobel
 1868: First practical typewriter: Christopher Sholes, Carlos Glidden and Samuel W. Soule, with assistance from James Densmore
 1868: Air brake (rail): George Westinghouse
 1868: Oleomargarine: Mege Mouries
 1869: Vacuum cleaner: I.W. McGaffers
- ### 1870s
- 1870: Magic Lantern projector: Henry R. Heyl
 1870: Stock ticker: Thomas Alva Edison
 1870: Mobile Gasoline Engine, fitted to a cart precursor to 1888 automobile: Siegfried Marcus
 1871: Cable car (railway): Andrew S. Hallidie
 1871: Compressed air rock drill: Simon Ingersoll
 1872: Celluloid (later development): John W. Hyatt
 1872: Adding machine: Edmund D. Barbour
 1873: Railway knuckle coupler: Eli H. Janney

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1873: Modern direct current electric motor:
Zénobe Gramme
1874: Electric street car: Stephen Dudle Field
1875: Dynamo: William A. Anthony
1875: Magazine (firearm): Benjamin B.
Hotchkiss
1876: Carpet sweeper: Melville Bissell
1876: Gasoline carburettor: Daimler
1876: Loudspeaker: Alexander Graham Bell
1877: Stapler: Henry R. Heyl
1877: Induction motor: Nikola Tesla
1877: Phonograph: Thomas Alva Edison
1877: Electric welding: Elihu Thomson
1877: Twine Knotter: John Appleby
1877: Microphone: Emile Berliner
1878: Cathode ray tube: William Crookes
1878: Transparent film: Eastman Goodwin
1878: Rebreather: Henry Fleuss
1879: Pelton turbine: Lester Pelton
1879: Automobile engine: Karl Benz
1879: Cash register: James Ritty
1879: Automobile (Patent): George B. Seldon

1880s
1880: Photophone: Alexander Graham Bell
1880: Roll film: George Eastman
1880: Safety razor: Kampfe Brothers
1880: Seismograph: John Milne
1881: Electric welding machine: Elihu
Thomson
1881: Metal detector: Alexander Graham Bell
1882: Electric fan: Schuyler Skatts Wheeler.
1882: Electric flat iron: Henry W. Seely
1883: Auto engine - compression ignition:
Gottlieb Daimler
1883: two-phase (alternating current)
induction motor: Nikola Tesla
1884: Linotype machine: Ottmar
Mergenthaler
1884: Fountain pen: Lewis Waterman
1884: Punched card accounting: Herman
Hollerith
1884: Trolley car, (electric): Frank Sprague,
Charles Van Depoele

1885: Automobile patent granted (internal
combustion engine powered): Karl Benz first
automobile put into production
1885: Automobile, differential gear: Karl Benz
1885: Maxim gun: Hiram Stevens Maxim
1885: Motorcycle: Gottlieb Daimler and
Wilhelm Maybach
1885: Alternating current transformer:
William Stanley
1886: Dishwasher: Josephine Cochrane
1886: Gasoline engine: Gottlieb Daimler
1886: Improved phonograph cylinder: Tainter
& Bell
1887: Monotype machine: Tolbert Lanston
1887: Contact lens: Adolf E. Fick, Eugene Kalt
and August Muller
1887: Gramophone record: Emile Berliner
1888: Polyphase AC Electric power system:
Nikola Tesla (30 related patents.)
1888: Kodak hand camera: George Eastman
1888: Ballpoint pen: John Loud
1888: Pneumatic tube tire: John Boyd Dunlop
1888: Harvester-thresher: Matteson
1888: Kinematograph: Augustin Le Prince
1888: Automobile Mobile Gasoline Engine:
Siegfried Marcus
1889: Automobile, (steam): Sylvester Roper
1889: Automobile, (gasoline): Gottlieb
Daimler

1890s
1890: Pneumatic Hammer: Charles B. King
1891: Thermal cracking process: Vladimir
Shukhoy
1891: Automobile Storage Battery: William
Morrison
1891: Zipper: Whitcomb L. Judson
1891: Carborundum: Edward G. Acheson
1892: Color photography: Frederic E. Ives
1892: Automatic telephone exchange
(electromechanical): Almon Strowger - First
in commercial service.
1893: Photographic gun: E.J. Marcy
1893: Carburetor: Donát Bánki and János
Csonka

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1893: Halftone engraving: Frederic E. Ives
 1893: Wireless communication: Nikola Tesla
 1893: Radio: Nikola Tesla
 1894: Radio transmission: Jagdish Chandra Bose
 1895: Phat Opticon projector: Woodville Latham
 1895: Phantoscope: C. Francis Jenkins
 1895: Diesel engine: Rudolf Diesel
 1895: Radio signals: Guglielmo Marconi
 1895: Shredded Wheat: Henry Perky
 1896: Vitascope: Thomas Armat
 1896: Steam turbine: Charles Curtis
 1896: Electric stove: William S. Hadaway
 1897: Automobile, magneto: Robert Bosch
 1897: Modern escalator: Jesse W. Reno
 1898: tapered roller bearing: Henry Timken
 1898: Remote control: Nikola Tesla
 1899: Iron-Mercury coherer with telephone detector: Jagdish Chandra Bose
 1899: Automobile self starter: Clyde J. Coleman
 1899: Magnetic tape recorder: Valdemar Poulsen
 1899: Gas turbine: Charles Curtis

20th century

1900s

1900: Rigid dirigible airship: Ferdinand Graf von Zeppelin
 1900: Self-heating can
 1900s: Microwave optics: Jagdish Chandra Bose
 1901: Improved wireless transmitter: Reginald Fessenden
 1901: Instant coffee by Satori Kato
 1901: Mercury vapor lamp: Peter C. Hewitt
 1901: Disposable razor blade: King C. Gillette
 1901: Vacuum cleaner: Hubert Booth
 1902: Ostwald process: Wilhelm Ostwald
 1902: Radio magnetic detector: Guglielmo Marconi
 1902: Air Conditioner: Willis Carrier
 1902: Neon lamp: Georges Claude

1902: Radio telephone: Poulsen Reginald Fessenden
 1902: Rayon cellulose ester: Arthur D. Little
 1903: Electrocardiograph (EKG): Willem Einthoven
 1903: Powered Monoplane: Richard Pearse
 1903: Powered airplane: Wilbur Wright and Orville Wright
 1903: Bottle machiné: Michael Owens
 1903: Windshield wiper: Mary Anderson
 1904: Thermionic valve: John Ambrose Fleming
 1904: Separable Attachment Plug: Harvey Hubbell
 1904: Tractor: Benjamin Holt
 1905: Radio tube diode: John Ambrose Fleming
 1906: Sonar (first device): Lewis Nixon
 1906: Triode amplifier: Lee DeForest
 1907: Color photography: Auguste and Louis Lumiere
 1907: Helicopter: Paul Cornu
 1907: Radio amplifier: Lee DeForest
 1907: Radio tube triode: Lee DeForest
 1907: Vacuum cleaner, (electric): James Spangler
 1907: Washing machine, (electric): Alva Fisher (Hurley Corporation)
 1908: Cellophane: Jacques E. Brandenberger
 1908: Geiger counter: Hans Geiger and Ernest Rutherford
 1908: Gyrocompass: Hermann Anschütz-Kaempfe
 1908: Haber process: Fritz Haber
 1908: Tea bag: Thomas Sullivan
 1909: Monoplane: Henry W. Walden
 1909: Bakelite: Leo Baekeland
 1909: Gun silencer: Hiram Percy Maxim
1910s
 1910: Thermojet engine: Henri Coandă
 1911: Gyrocompass: Elmer A. Sperry
 1911: Automobile self starter (perfected): Charles F. Kettering
 1911: Air conditioner: Willis Haviland Carrier

فریڈرز فون زپپلین، ڈیرہ نازی خان
 مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ نازی خان
 Mob. 0326-6436064

1960s

- 1960: Laser: Theodore Harold Maiman
- 1961: Optical disc: David Paul Gregg
- 1961: Cochlear implant: William House
- 1962: Light-emitting diode: Nick Holonyak
- 1962: Space observatory: Ball Brothers Aerospace Corporation
- 1963: Computer mouse: Douglas Engelbart
- 1967: Automatic Teller Machine: John Shepherd-Barron
- 1967: Hypertext: Andries van Dam and Ted Nelson
- 1968: Video game console: Ralph H. Baer
- 1960s: Packet switching: Paul Baran and Donald Davies, independently
- 1969: ARPANET (first wide-area packet switching network): United States Department of Defense

1970s

- 1971: E-mail: Ray Tomlinson
- 1971: Liquid Crystal Display: James Ferguson
- 1971: Microprocessor
- 1971: Pocket calculator: Sharp Corporation
- 1971: Magnetic resonance imaging: Raymond V. Damadian
- 1971: Floppy Disk: David Noble with IBM
- 1972: Computed tomography: Godfrey Newbold Hounsfield
- 1973: Ethernet: Bob Metcalfe and David Boggs
- 1973: Genetically modified organism: Stanley Norman Cohen and Herbert Boyer
- 1973: Personal computer: Xerox PARC
- 1974: Rubik's Cube: Ernő Rubik
- 1974: Hybrid vehicle: Victor Wouk
- 1975: Digital camera: Steven Sasson
- 1976: Gore-Tex fabric: W. L. Gore
- 1977: Personal stereo: Andreas Pavel
- 1977: Cellular mobile phone: Bell Labs
- 1978: Spring loaded camming device: Ray Jardine
- 1978 : Spreadsheet: Dan Bricklin
- 1970s: Leaf blower in Japan

1980s

- 1981: Scanning tunneling microscope: Gerd Karl Binnig and Heinrich Rohrer
- 1982: Insulated gate bipolar transistor: Hans Becke and Carl Wheatley RCA
- 1982: ACE inhibitor: John R. Vane
- 1983: Camcorder: Sony
- 1983: Internet: first TCP/IP network: Robert E. Kahn, Vint Cerf and others
- 1984: Lithotripsy: Claude Dornier
- 1985: Polymerase chain reaction: Kary Mullis
- 1985: DNA fingerprinting: Alec Jeffreys
- 1986: Breadmaker
- 1987: Statin: Carl Hoffman
- 1987: Digital Light Processing: Dr. Larry Hornbeck, Texas Instruments

1990s

- 1990: World Wide Web: Tim Berners-Lee
- 1993: Global Positioning System: United States Department of Defense
- 1993: Blue LED: Shuji Nakamura
- 1997: Non-mechanical Digital Audio Player: SaeHan Information Systems
- 1997: DVD
- 1997: Wi-Fi: Alex Hills
- 1998: Viagra: Nicholas Terrett, Peter Dunn (scientist) and Albert Wood

فرینژ زقو ٹیوشینسٹ ایجوکیشنل پبلسٹر
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 Mob. 0316-6435054

IMPORTANT ABBREVIATIONS (Computer Science)

Abbreviation	Full-Name
A/D	Analog-to-Digital
ABC	Atanasoff Berry Computer
ACM	Association for Computing Machinery
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ALGOL	Algorithmic Language
ALU	Arithmetic Logic Unit
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices
ARPANET	Advanced Research Project Agency Network
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
BASIC	Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
BIOS	Basic Input Output System
BIPS	Billions of Instructions Per Second
BPI	Bytes Per Inch
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAE	Computer Aided Engineering
CAN	Campus Area Network
CASE	Computer Aided Software Engineering
CD	Compact Disk
CDC	Control Data Corporation
CD-R	CD-Recordable
CD-ROM	Compact Disk Read Only Memory
CD-RW	CD Read/Write
CL	Command Language
CLI	Command Line Interface
COBOL	Common Business Oriented
CODASYL	Conference On Data Systems
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
D/A	Digital-to-Analog
DAT	Digital Audio Tape
DBMS	Database Management System
DBS	Demand Based Switching
DDL	Data Definition Language
DDS	Digital Data Storage
DEC	Digital Equipment Corporation
DMA	Direct Memory Access
DNA	Digital Network Architecture

DPI	Dots Per Inch
DRAM	Dynamic RAM
DSN	Distributed Systems Network
DTS	Digital Theater System
DVD	Digital Video/Versatile Disk
EBCDIC	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
EDSAC	Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator
EDVAC	Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Calculator
EFM	Eight-to-Fourteen Modulation
ENIAC	Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator
EPG	Electronic Programming Guide
EPIC	Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
FAT	File Allocation Table
FDM	Frequency Division Multiplexing
FEP	Front End Processor
FLOPS	Floating Point Operations Per Second
FM	Frequency Modulation
FMS	File Management System
FORTRAN	Formula Translation
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GB	Giga Bytes
GFLOPS	Giga FLOPS
GHz	Gigahertz
GNU	Gnu Not Unix
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global System for Mobile communication
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HP	Hewlett Packard
HSS	Hierarchical Storage System
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
HTTP	Hypertext Transport Protocol
IBM	International Business Machine
IC	Integrated Circuit
IDN	Integrated Digital Networks

IP	Internet Protocol
IrDA	Infrared Data Association
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISP	Internet Service Provider
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
JRE	Java Runtime Engine
JSP	Java Server Pages
KB	Kilo Bytes
KHz	Kilo Hertz
LAN	Local Area Network
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LPM	Line Per Minute
LSI	Large Scale Integration
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
MAR	Memory Address Register
MB	Mega Bytes
MBR	Memory Buffer Register
MHz	Mega Hertz
MIDI	Musical Instrument Digital Interface
MIPS	Millions of Instructions Per Second
MNP	Microcom Network Protocol
MPEG	Moving Pictures Experts Group
MS-DOS	Microsoft Disk Operating System
MVT	Multiprogramming with Variable Tasks
NIC	Network Interface Card
NICNET	National Informatics Center Network
NOS	Network Operating System
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OMR	Optical Mark Reader
OS	Operating System
OSI	Open System Interconnection
OSS	Open Source Software
PAN	Personal Area Network
PC	Personal Computer
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDL	Program Design Language
PDP	Program Data Processor
PIP	Peripheral Interchange Program
PROM	Programmable Read-Only Memory
QoS	Quality of Service
RAM	Random Access Memory

ROM	Read Only Memory
SDLC	Software Development Life Cycle
SEQUEL	Structured English Query Language
SGML	Syntax for Generalized Markup Language
SIMM	Single In-line Memory Module
SNA	Systems Network Architecture
SNOBOL	String Oriented and symbolic Language
SQL	Structured Query Language
SRAM	Static RAM
SSI	Small Scale Integration
TB	Terabytes
TCP	Transport Control Protocol
TDM	Time Division Multiplexing
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
ULSI	Ultra Large Scale Integration
UPC	Universal Product Code
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USB	Universal Serial Bus
UTF	Unicode Transformation Format
VAN	Value Added Network
VCR	Video Cassette Recorder
VDT	Video Display Terminal
VGA	Video Graphics Array
VOD	Video-On-Demand
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WAN	Wide Area Network
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WLL	Wireless Local Loop
WORM	Write Once Read Many
WWW	World Wide Web
XHTML	extensible Hypertext Markup Language

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MS OFFICE

Header and footer

Header: any supplemental data that is placed at the top of the page, the text is separate from the main-body text. Contains page number or name of author or resource.

Footer: is data or information or text placed at the bottom of a page and is separate from the main body of the text. Mainly it contains information about the author, links to any related documents or copyright data

Function:

Nested function/Sandwich function: containing IF statements and uses it as argument

Double function: Multiple (up to seven) IF statements to create complex IF THEN ELSE statements

Slide Master makes it easier to make changes to slides with this; controls information about the fonts, layout, positioning, theme and background of slides.

Notes Master lets you make changes to the 'Notes Page' presentation view. 'View' tab and then click 'Note Master' in 'Master Views'

Handout Master lets you make changes to the layout and appearance of the presentation handouts. 'View' tab and then click 'Handout Master'.

MS WORD:

Ctrl + A	Select all contents of the page.
Ctrl + B	Bold highlighted selection.
Ctrl + C	Copy selected text.
Ctrl + X	Cut selected text.
Ctrl + N	Open new/blank document.
Ctrl + O	Open options.
Ctrl + P	Open the print window.
Ctrl + F	Open find box.
Ctrl + I	Italicize highlighted selection.
Ctrl + K	Insert link.
Ctrl + U	Underline highlighted selection.
Ctrl + V	Paste.
Ctrl + Y	Redo the last action performed.
Ctrl + Z	Undo last action.
Ctrl + G	Find and replace options.
Ctrl + H	Find and replace options.
Ctrl + J	Justify paragraph alignment.
Ctrl + L	Align selected text or line to the left.
Ctrl + Q	Align selected paragraph to the left.
Ctrl + E	Align selected text or line to the center.
Ctrl + R	Align selected text or line to

	the right.
Ctrl + M	Indent the paragraph.
Ctrl + T	Hanging indent.
Ctrl + D	Font options.
Ctrl + Shift + F	Change the font.
Ctrl + Shift + >	Increase selected font +1.
Ctrl +]	Increase selected font +1.
Ctrl + [Decrease selected font -1.
Ctrl + Shift + * :	View or hide non printing characters.
Ctrl + (Left arrow)	Move one word to the left.
Ctrl + (Right arrow)	Move one word to the right.
Ctrl + (Up arrow)	Move to the beginning of the line or paragraph.
Ctrl + (Down arrow)	Move to the end of the paragraph.
Ctrl + Del	Delete word to the right of the cursor.
Ctrl + Backspace	Delete word to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl + End	Move the cursor to the end of the document.
Ctrl + Home	Move the cursor to the beginning of the document.
Ctrl + Space	Reset highlighted text to default font.
Ctrl + 1	Single-space lines.
Ctrl + 2	Double-space lines.
Ctrl + 5	1.5-line spacing.
Ctrl + Alt + 1	Change text to heading 1.
Ctrl + Alt + 2	Change text to heading 2.
Ctrl + Alt + 3	Change text to heading 3.
F1	Open help.
Shift + F3	Change case of selected text.
Shift + Insert	Paste.
F4	Repeat the last action performed (Word 2000+).
F7	Spell check selected text and/or document.
Shift + F7	Activate the thesaurus.
F12	Save as.
Ctrl + S	Save.
Shift + F12	Save*.
Alt + Shift + D	Insert the current date.
Alt + Shift + T	Insert the current time.
Ctrl + W	Close document.

MS PowerPoint:

Ctrl+N	Create new presentation
Ctrl+O	Open existing presentation
Ctrl+S	Save presentation
F12 or Alt+F2	Open the 'Save As' dialog box
Ctrl+W or Ctrl+F4	Close presentation
Ctrl+Q	Save and close presentation
Ctrl+Z	Undo an action
Ctrl+Y	Redo an action

Ctrl+F2	Print Preview View
F1	Open the Help pane
Alt+Q	Go to the "Tell me what you want to do" box
F7	Check spelling
Alt or F10	Turn key tips on/off
Ctrl+F1	Show/hide ribbon
Ctrl+F	Search in presentation or use 'Find and Replace'
Alt+F	Open 'File' tab menu
Alt+H	Go to 'Home' tab
Alt+N	Open 'Insert' tab
Alt+G	Open 'Design' tab
Alt+K	Go to 'Transitions' tab
Alt+A	Go to 'Animations' tab
Alt+S	Go to 'Slide Show' tab
Alt+R	Go to 'Review' tab
Alt+W	Go to 'View' tab
Alt+X	Go to 'Add-ins' tab
Alt+Y	Go to 'Help' tab
Shift+F4	repeating recent find
Ctrl+click on slides	select multiple slides
Ctrl+Tab	Switch b/w open presentations
Shift+Tab	Select or move to the previous object on a slide
Home	Go to first slide
End	Go to last slide
Ctrl+Up/Down Arrow	Move slide up or down
Ctrl+Shift+Up/Down Arrow	Move slide to the beginning or end
Alt+W,Q	Open 'Zoom' dialog box to change the zoom
Alt+N,P	Insert picture
Alt+H,S,H	Insert shape
Alt+H,L	Select slide layout
Ctrl+K	Insert hyperlink
Ctrl+M	Insert new slide
Ctrl+D	Duplicate selected slide/object
F5	Start presentation from beginning
Shift+F5	Start presentation from the current slide
Ctrl+P	Annotate with 'Pen' tool during slideshow
B	Change screen to black and press again to return to same slide
Esc	End slideshow

MS EXCEL:

F2	Edit selected cell
F5	Go to specific cell
F7	Spell-check selected text/document.
F11	Create chart
Ctrl + Shift + ;	Enter current time
Ctrl + ;	Enter current date

Alt + Shift + F1	Insert new worksheet
Shift + F3	Open Excel formula window
Shift + F5	Bring up search box
Ctrl + A	Select all contents of worksheet
Ctrl + B	Bold highlighted selection
Ctrl + I	Italicize highlighted selection
Ctrl + C	Copy selected text
Ctrl + V	Paste
Ctrl + D	Fill
Ctrl + K	Insert link
Ctrl + F	Open find and replace options
Ctrl + G	Open go-to options
Ctrl + H	Open find and replace options
Ctrl + U	Underline highlighted selection
Ctrl + Y	Underline selected text
Ctrl + 5	Strikethrough highlighted selection
Ctrl + O	Open options
Ctrl + N	Open new document
Ctrl + P	Open print dialog box
Ctrl + S	Save
Ctrl + Z	Undo last action
Ctrl + F9	Minimize current window
Ctrl + F10	Maximize currently selected window
Ctrl + F6	Switch b/w open workbooks/windows
Ctrl + Page up & Page Down	Move between Excel worksheets in the same document
Ctrl + Tab	Move between two or more open Excel files
Alt + =	Create the formula to sum all of the above cells
Ctrl +	Insert the value of above cell into the current cell
Ctrl + Shift + !	Format number in comma format
Ctrl + Shift + \$	Format number in currency format
Ctrl + Shift + #	Format number in date format
Ctrl + Shift + %	Format number in percentage format
Ctrl + Shift + ^	Format number in scientific format
Ctrl + Shift + @	Format number in time format
Ctrl + (Right arrow)	Move to next section of text
Ctrl + Space	Select entire column
Shift + Space	Select entire row
Ctrl + W	Close document

MICROSOFT OFFICE (MCQs)

MICROSOFT WORD

Right Answers are given in BOLD.

1. Selection of text means?
A. Select a word
B. Select an entire sentence
C. Select whole document text
D. All of above
2. We can search characters & words and symbols in Microsoft word by using _____ command.
A. Ctrl + R B. Ctrl + F
C. Ctrl + F5 D. None of above
3. Drop Cap means
A. Small Caps
B. Title case
C. All Caps
D. None of above
4. On which page the header or the footer is printed by default?
A. on first page
B. on second page
C. on every page
D. All of the above
5. _____ key is used to start a new paragraph in MS-Word.
A. Tab key B. Enter Key
C. Shift + Enter D. Ctrl + Enter
6. By using _____ toolbars we can change Fonts and their sizes?
A. Standard B. Formatting
C. Reviewing toolbar
D. None of these
7. Which one of the following toolbar, provides categorized options?
A. Menu bar B. Scroll Bar
C. Standard toolbar
D. Status bar
8. In Microsoft word which option is used to close the file in File pull down menu?
A. Exit B. Quit
C. Close D. None of above
9. In Microsoft word function of Ctrl + B is
A. to converts selected text into the next larger size of the same font
B. to use page break
C. to makes the selected text bold
D. to underline the selected text
10. The function of shortcut key CTRL+R in MS-Word is _____.
A. Replace the text
B. Align the selected text to right
C. Close the current window
D. None of these
11. What is the extension of files created in Ms-Word 97- 2003?
A. .dot B. .doc
C. .docx D. None of above
12. In Microsoft word the function shortcut key CTRL+W is.
A. Open a new file
B. open the print dialog box
C. close the current window
D. None of these
13. Which one of the following shortcut key is used for spell check in MS-Word?
A. Ctrl + F2 B. F2
C. F7 D. F10
14. The minimum number of rows and columns a word table can have is
A. Zero
B. 2 rows and 1 column
C. 2 rows and 2 column
D. 1 row and 1 column
15. In MS-Word shortcut Ctrl + L is used to
A. Align the selected text to right
B. Copy the selected text
C. to copy the selected text
D. Align the selected text to left
16. CTRL + RIGHT ARROW can be used to
A. Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next word command

- B. Move the insertion point to the beginning of the whole document
 C. move the insertion point to the end of the a word document
 D. to select the paragraph
17. Why are headers and footers used in document?
 A. To mark large document more readable
 B. To mark the starting and ending of a page
 C. To enhance the overall appearance of the document
 D. **To allow page headers and footers to appear on document when it is printed**
18. In a Microsoft word document we can set maximum of _____ lines for a drop cap?
 A. 10 B. 12
 C. 25 D. None of them
19. The default number of lines to drop for drop cap?
 A. 3 B. 05
 C. 15 D. 20
20. In formatting toolbar what is the smallest font size available in Font Size tool?
 A. 8 B. 10
 C. 11 D. None of them
21. A character that is raised and smaller above the baseline is known as
 A. Raised B. Outlined
 C. subscript D. **Superscript**
22. In formatting toolbar what is the largest font size available in Font Size tool?
 A. 10 B. 65
 C. 20 D. 72
23. In a MS-Word document, the minimum number of rows and columns is
 A. **1 and 1** B. 2 and 1
 C. Zero D. None of above
24. Thesaurus tool in MS Word is used for...
 A. Spell Check
 B. **Synonyms and Antonyms words**
 C. Grammar
- D. None of them
25. Drop Caps are used in document?
 A. To drop all the capital letters
 B. To change the selected text in capital letter / Title case
 C. **To begin a paragraph with a large dropped initial capital letter**
 D. None of These
26. A bookmark is an item or location in document that you identify a name for future Reference. Which of the following task is accomplished by using bookmarks?
 A. To mark the starting page of document
 B. **To quickly jump to a specific location in the document**
 C. To add a link in a document
 D. None of these
27. A template stores:
 A. Auto text entries
 B. Customized word command setting
 C. Graphics, text, styles, macros
 D. **All of above**
28. What do you mean by vertical separation between columns?
 A. Orientation B. Gutter
 C. **Margin** D. Index
29. Which of the following is an absolute cell reference?
 A. A1 B. **\$A\$1**
 C. !A!! D. #a#1
30. Which key is pressed three time for selection of a sentence?
 A. F8 B. F7
 C. F1 D. F12
31. Which key is used to save as a file in a word document?
 A. F8 B. F7
 C. F1 D. **F12**
32. The EXT indicator on status bar of MS Word indicates _____
 A. It indicates whether the external text is pasted on document or not
 B. It indicates whether extended add-ons are installed on MS Word or not

- 3
- C. Whether Extended Selection mode is turned on or off
D. None of These
33. MS OFFICE is an Application Software
A. True B. False
34. What of the following feature is used to inserts the contents of the Clipboard as text without any formatting in MS Word?
A. Paste Special
B. Page Layout
C. Paste D. None of above
35. _____ is place to the left of horizontal scroll bar?
A. Split button B. View buttons
C. Scroll buttons
D. All of above
36. Which file starts MS Word 2003?
A. Word.exe B. Msword.exe
C. Word2003.exe
D. Winword.exe
37. In Microsoft word document how many ways you can save a document?
A. 3 B. 5
C. 2 D. None of above
38. If you want to keep track of different editions of a document which features will you use?
A. Editions B. Versions
C. Track Change
D. All of above
39. Background color or effects applied on a document is not visible in
A. Outline view
B. Full Screen view
C. Web layout view
D. Print Preview
40. What is a portion of a document in which you set certain page formatting options?
A. Page Setup B. Section
C. Page D. Document
41. You can apply the borders can be applied to..
A. Cells B. Text
C. Paragraph D. All of above
42. Which of the following is not a type of page margin?
A. Right B. Center
C. Left D. Top
43. The default left margin in Microsoft Word 2010 document?
A. 1" B. 1.25"
C. 2.5" D. None of them"
44. A Margen that is added to the binding side of a page when printing is called
A. Narrow Margin
B. Gutter Margin
C. Binding Margin
D. Left Margin
45. How many types of orientation available in page setup of a word document.
A. 2 B. 3
C. 5 D. All of above
46. Which of the following is not a font style?
A. Bold B. Italics
C. Superscript D. All of above
47. Which key you will press to disable extended selection mode?
A. Dell B. F8
C. Esc D. Enter
48. 4. What does EXT indicator on status bar of MS Word indicate?
A. It indicates whether the external text is pasted on document or not
B. It indicates whether extended add-ons are installed on MS Word or not
C. It indicates whether Extended Selection mode is turned on or off
D. None of above
49. The maximum font size which you can apply for any character in a Microsoft word document is
A. 72 B. 1603
C. 16038 D. None of above
50. Which one of them is graphics solution for Word Processors?
A. Clipart B. WordArt
C. Drop Cap D. All of above
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51. A word processor would most likely be used to do
- Type a biography
 - Maintain an inventory
 - Do a computer search in media center
 - Keep an account of money spent
52. What happens when you click on Insert >> Clip Art in Ms-word 2010?
- It inserts a clipart picture into document
 - It lets you choose clipart to insert into document
 - It opens Clip Art task pane
 - None of the above
53. _____ is not available in Insert Table Auto fit behavior?
- Fixed Column Width
 - AutoFit to Column
 - AutoFit to Window

- None of above
54. What will happen when you will double click on the right border of column of a table?
- It will AutoFit the width of the column
 - It will AutoFit the width of the whole table according to the window
 - It will open tables borders and shedding dialog box
 - All of above
55. From which menu you can insert Header and Footer?
- Page Layout
 - View Menu
 - Tools Menu
 - Insert Menu

MICROSOFT EXCEL

Choose the Correct Answers.

- In Microsoft Excel, which of the following methods cannot be used to enter data in a cell.
 - Pressing an arrow key
 - Pressing the Tab key
 - Pressing the Esc key
 - Clicking on the formula bar
- Which of the following will not cut information?
 - Pressing Ctrl + C
 - Selecting Edit>Cut from the menu
 - Clicking the Cut button on the standard
 - Pressing Ctrl+X
- Which of the following is not a way to complete a cell entry?
 - Pressing enter
 - Pressing any arrow key on the keyboard
 - Clicking the Enter button on the Formula bar
 - Pressing spacebar
- You can activate a cell by
 - Pressing the Tab key
 - Clicking the cell
 - Pressing an arrow key
 - All of the above
- Text formulas:
 - Replace cell references
 - Return ASCII values of characters
 - Concatenate and manipulate text
 - Show formula error value
- How do you insert a row?
 - Right-click the row heading where you want to insert the new row and select Insert from the shortcut menu
 - Select the row heading where you want to insert the new row and select Edit >Row from the menu
 - Select the row heading where you want to insert the new row and click the Insert Row button on the standard toolbar
 - All of the above
- Which of the following is not a basic step in creating a worksheet?
 - Save workbook
 - Modify the worksheet
 - Enter text and data
 - Copy the worksheet
- How do you select an entire column?
 - Pressing the Tab key
 - Pressing the Esc key
 - Pressing the spacebar
 - All of the above

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- A. Select Edit > Select > Column from the menu
 B. Click the column heading letter
 C. Hold down the shift key as you click anywhere in the column.
 D. Hold down the Ctrl key as you click anywhere in the column
9. How can you print three copies of a workbook?
 A. Select File>Properties form the menu and type 3 in the Copies to print text box.
 B. Select File >Print from the menu and type 3 in the Number of copies text box.
 C. Click the Print button on the standard toolbar to print the document then take it to Kinko's and have 2 more copies made
 D. Press Ctrl+P+3
10. To create a formula, you first:
 A. Select the cell you want to place the formula into
 B. Type the equals sign (=) to tell Excel that you're about to enter a formula
 C. Enter the formula using any input values and the appropriate mathematical operators that make up your formula
 D. Choose the new command from the file menu
11. To center worksheet titles across a range of cells, you must
 A. Select the cells containing the title text plus the range over which the title text is to be centered
 B. Widen the columns
 C. Select the cells containing the title text plus the range over which the title text is to be enfettered
 D. Format the cells with the comma style
12. How do you delete a column?
 A. Select the column heading you want to delete and select the Delete Row button on the standard toolbar
 B. Select the column heading you want to delete and select Insert Delete from the menu
 C. Select the row heading you want to delete and select Edit>Delete from the menu
 D. Right click the column heading you want to delete and select delete from the shortcut menu
13. How can you find specific information in a list?
 A. Select Tools > Finder from the menu
 B. Click the Find button on the standard toolbar
 C. Select Insert > Find from the menu
 D. Select Data > Form from the menu to open the Data Form dialog box and click the Criteria button
14. When integrating word and excel, word is usually the
 A. Server
 B. Destination
 C. Client
 D. Both b and c
15. When a label is too long to fit within a worksheet cell, you typically must
 A. Shorten the label
 B. Increase the column width
 C. Decrease the column width
 D. Adjust the row height
16. The name box
 A. Shows the location of the previously active cell
 B. Appears to the left of the formula bar
 C. Appears below the status bar
 D. Appears below the menu bar
17. Comments put in cells are called
 A. Smart tip
 B. Cell tip
 C. Web tip
 D. Soft tip
18. Which is used to perform what if analysis?
 A. Solver
 B. Goal seek
 C. Scenario Manager
 D. All of above
19. You can use the horizontal and vertical scroll bars to
 A. Split a worksheet into two panes
 B. View different rows and columns edit the contents of a cell
 C. Edit the contents of a cell
 D. view different worksheets
20. Multiple calculations can be made in a single formula using
 A. standard formulas
 B. array formula
 C. complex formulas
 D. smart formula

21. Hyperlinks can be
 A. Text
 B. Drawing objects
 C. Pictures
 D. All of above
22. To activate the previous cell in a pre-selected range, press
 A. The Alt key
 B. The Tab key
 C. The Enter key
 D. None of the above
23. Which button do you click to add up a series of numbers?
 A. The auto sum button
 B. The Formula button
 C. The quick total button
 D. The total button
24. When the formula bar is active, you can see
 A. The edit formula button
 B. The cancel button
 C. The enter button
 D. All of the above
25. To copy formatting from one area in a worksheet and apply it to another area you would use:
 A. The Edit>Copy Format and Edit>Paste Format commands from the menu.
 B. The Copy and Apply Formatting dialog box, located under the Format>Copy and Apply menu.
 C. There is no way to copy and apply formatting in Excel – You have to do it manually
 D. The Format Painter button on the standard toolbar
26. In a worksheet you can select
 A. The entire worksheet
 B. Rows
 C. Columns
 D. All of these
27. When you link data maintained in an excel workbook to a word document
 A. The word document cannot be edit
 B. The word document contains a reference to the original source application
 C. The word document must contain a hyperlink
 D. The word document contains a copy of the actual data

28. Which area in an excel window allows entering values and formulas
 A. Title bar
 B. Menu bar
 C. Formula bar
 D. Standard toolbar
29. To hold row and column titles in place so that they do not scroll when you scroll a worksheet click the
 A. Unfreeze panes command on the window menu
 B. Freeze panes command on the window menu
 C. Hold titles command on the edit menu
 D. Split command on the window menu
30. To edit in an embedded excel worksheet object in a word document
 A. Use the excel menu bar and toolbars inside the word application
 B. Edit the hyperlink
 C. Edit the data in a excel source application
 D. Use the word menu bar and toolbars
31. To create a formula, you can use:
 A. Values but not cell references
 B. Cell references but not values
 C. Values or cell references although not both at the same time
 D. Value and cell references
32. Status indicators are located on the
 A. Vertical scroll bar
 B. Horizontal scroll bar
 C. Formula bar
 D. Standard toolbar
33. Which of the following is the oldest spreadsheet package?
 A. VisiCalc
 B. Lotus 1-2-3
 C. Excel
 D. Star Calc
34. Rounding errors can occur
 A. When you use multiplication, division, or exponentiation in a formula
 B. When you use addition and subtraction in a formula
 C. Because excel uses hidden decimal places in computation
 D. When you show the results of formulas with different decimal places that the calculated results
35. You can copy data or formulas
 A. With the copy, paste and cut commands on the edit menu

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36. You cannot link excel worksheet data to a word document
- With the right drag method
 - With a hyperlink
 - With the copy and paste special commands
 - With the copy and paste buttons on the standard toolbar.
37. Which of the following is a popular DOS based spreadsheet package?
- Word
 - Smart cell
 - Excel
 - Lotus 1-2-3
38. An excel workbook is a collection of
- Workbooks
 - Worksheets
 - Charts
 - Worksheets and charts
39. Excel files have a default extension of
- Xls
 - Xlw
 - Wk1
 - 123
40. You can use the format painter multiple times before you turn it off by
- You can use the format painter button only one time when you click it
 - Double clicking the format painter button
 - Pressing the Ctrl key and clicking the format painter button
 - Pressing the Alt key and clicking the format painter button
41. You can use the formula palette to
- Format cells containing numbers
 - Create and edit formulas containing functions
 - Enter assumptions data
 - Copy a range of cells
42. You can convert existing excel worksheet data an charts to an HTML document by using
- FTP wizard
 - Internet assistant wizard
 - Intranet wizard
 - Import wizard
43. A circular reference is
- Geometric modeling tool
 - A cell that points to a drawing object
 - A formula that either directly or indirectly depends on itself
 - Always erroneous
44. Which of following is Not one of Excel's what-if function?
- Goal seek
 - Solver
 - Scenario manager
 - Auto Outline
45. When you insert an excel file into a word document. The data are
- Hyperlinked placed in a word table
 - Linked
 - Embedded
 - Use the word menu bar and toolbars
46. Which of the following is not information you can specify using the solver?
- Input cells
 - Constraints
 - Target cell
 - Changing cells
47. Each excel tile is called a workbook because
- It can contain text and data
 - It can be modified
 - It can contain many sheets including worksheets and chart sheets
 - You have to work hard to create it
48. Excel probably considers the cell entry January 1, 2000 to be a
- Label
 - Value
 - Formula
 - Text string
49. You can enter which types of data into worksheet cells?
- Labels, values, and formulas
 - Labels and values but not formulas
 - Values and formulas but not labels
 - Formulas only
50. All worksheet formula
- Manipulate values
 - Manipulate labels
 - Return a formula result
 - Use the addition operator
51. Which of the following is a correct order of precedence in formula calculation?
- Multiplication and division
exponentiation positive and negative values
 - Multiplication and division, positive and negative values, addition and subtraction

- C. Addition and subtraction, positive and negative values, exponentiation
D. All of above
52. The Paste Special command lets you copy and paste:
A. Multiply the selection by a copied value
B. Cell comments
C. Formatting options
D. The resulting values of a formula instead of the actual formula
53. The numbers in our worksheet look like this: You want them to look like this: \$1,000. How can you accomplish this?
A. None of these
B. Select Format > Money from the menu
C. Click the Currency Style button on the formatting toolbar
D. You have to retype everything and manually add the dollar signs, commas, and decimals.
54. Which of the following is not a valid data type in excel?
A. Number B. Character
C. Label D. Date/time
55. Excel worksheet cells work very similarly to what common element of the windows graphical user interface.
A. Option buttons
B. List boxes
C. Text boxes D. Combo boxes
56. Which of the following options is not located in the Page Setup dialog box?
A. Page Break Preview.
B. Page Orientation
C. Margins
D. Headers and Footers
57. You want to track the progress of the stock market on a daily basis. Which type of chart should you use?
A. Pie chart B. Row chart
C. Line chart D. Column chart
58. Without using the mouse or the arrow keys, what is the fastest way of getting to cell A1 in a spreadsheet?
A. Press Ctrl +Home
B. Press Home
C. Press Shift + Home
D. Press Alt + Home
59. Which of the following methods cannot be used to edit the contents of a cell?
A. Press the Alt key
B. Clicking the formula bar
C. Pressing the F2 key
D. Double clicking the cell
60. If you begin typing an entry into a cell and then realize that you don't want your entry placed into a cell, you:
A. Press the Erase key
B. Press Esc
C. Press the Enter button
D. Press the Edit Formula button
61. To view a cell comment
A. click the edit comment command on the insert menu
B. click the display comment command on the window menu
C. position the mouse pointer over the cell
D. click the comment command on the view menu
62. When you want to insert a blank imbedded excel object in a word document you can
A. Click the object command on the insert menu
B. Click the office links button on the standard toolbar
C. Click the create worksheet button on the formatting toolbar
D. Click the import excel command on the file menu
63. To save a workbook, you:
A. Click the save button on the standard toolbar from the menu
B. Press Ctrl+F5
C. Click Save on the Windows Start button
D. Select Edit>Save
64. You can edit a cell by
A. Clicking the formula button
B. Double clicking the cell to edit it in-place
C. Selecting Edit>Edit Cell from the menu

- D. None of above
65. You can select a single range of cells by
- Clicking the upper-left cell in a group of cells and then pressing the Shift key while clicking the lower right cell in a group of cells
 - Pressing the Ctrl key while dragging over the desired cells
 - Pressing the Shift key and an arrow key
 - Dragging over the desired cells
66. Which elements of worksheet can be protected from accidental modification?
- Contents
 - Objects
 - Scenarios
 - All of above
67. You can use the drag and drop method to
- Copy cell contents
 - Move cell contents
 - Add cell contents
 - A and B
68. It is acceptable to let long text flow into adjacent cells on a worksheet when
- Data will be entered in the adjacent cells
 - No data will be entered in the adjacent cells
 - There is no suitable abbreviation of the text
 - There is not time to format the next
69. How can you delete a record?
- Delete the column from the worksheet
 - Select Data > Form from the menu to open the Data Form dialog box, find the record and Click the Delete button
 - Select Data > Delete Record from the menu
 - Click the Delete button on the Standard toolbar
70. Right clicking something in Excel:
- Deletes the object
 - Nothing the right mouse button is there for left handed people
 - Opens a shortcut menu listing everything you can do to the object
 - Selects the object
71. Documentation should include
- Destination and users of the output data
 - Source of input data
 - Information on the purpose of the workbook
 - All of the above
72. Files created with Lotus 1-2-3 have an extension
- DOC
 - XLS
 - 123'
 - WK1
73. To delete an embedded objects, first
- Double click the object
 - Select the object by clicking it
 - Press the Shift + Delete keys
 - Select it and then press the delete key
74. Comments can be added to cells using
- Edit > Comments
 - Insert > Comments
 - File > Comments
 - View > Comments
75. Which of the following is not a worksheet design criterion?
- Efficiency
 - Auditability
 - Description
 - Clarity
76. To copy cell contents using drag and drop press the
- End key
 - Shift key
 - Ctrl key-
 - Esc key
77. Which of the following is the latest version of Excel?
- Excel 2000
 - Excel 2002
 - Excel ME
 - Excel XP
78. When you copy a formula
- Excel erases the original copy of the formula
 - Excel edits cell references in the newly copied formula
 - Excel adjusts absolute cell references
 - Excel doesn't adjust relative cell references
79. The auto fill feature
- extends a sequential series of data
 - automatically adds range of cell values
 - applies a boarder around the selected cells
 - none of the above

80. Which menu option can be used to split windows into two?
 A. Format > window
 B. View > window > split
 C. Window > split
 D. View > split
81. Excel uniquely identifies cells within a worksheet with a cell name
 A. Cell names
 B. Column numbers and row letters
 C. Column letters and row numbers
 D. Cell locator coordinates
82. What symbol is used before a number to make it a label?
 A. " (quote) B. = (equal)
 C. _ (underscore) D. ' (apostrophe)
83. The auto calculate feature
 A. Can only add values in a range of cells
 B. Provides a quick way to view the result of an arithmetic operation on a range of cells
 C. Automatically creates formulas and adds them to a worksheet
 D. A and c
84. Which of the following formulas is not entered correctly?
 A. =10+50 B. =B7*B1
 C. =B7+14 D. 10+50
85. Which of the following formulas will Excel Not be able to calculate?
 A. =SUM(Sales)-A3
 B. =SUM(A1:A5)*.5
 C. =SUM(A1:A5)/(10-10)
 D. =SUM(A1:A5)-10
86. A typical worksheet has Number of columns
 A. 128 B. 256
 C. 512 D. 1024
87. How many characters can be typed in a single cell in Excel?
 A. 256 B. 1024
 C. 32000 D. 65535
88. A worksheet can have a maximum of Number of rows
 A. 256 B. 1024
 C. 32000 D. 65535
89. Which of the following is not an example of a value?
 A. 350 B. May 10, 2001
 C. 0.57
 D. Serial Number 50771
90. The chart wizard term data series refers to
 A. A chart legend
 B. A collection of chart data markers
 C. A set of values you plot in a chart
 D. A data label
91. The Chart wizard term data categories refers to;
 A. A chart plot area
 B. A horizontal axis
 C. The organization of individual values with a chart's data series
 D. The data range that supply chart data
92. A worksheet range is a
 A. A command used for data modeling
 B. A range of values such as from 23 to 234
 C. A group of cells
 D. A group of worksheets
93. Getting data from a cell located in a different sheet is called ...
 A. Accessing B. Referencing
 C. Updating D. Functioning
94. Tab scrolling button
 A. Allow you to view a different worksheet
 B. Allow you to view additional worksheet rows down
 C. Allow you to view additional worksheet columns to the right
 D. Allow you to view additional sheets tabs
95. A numeric value can be treated as a label value if it precedes with
 A. Apostrophe (‘
 B. Exclamation (!)
 C. Hash (#)
 D. Ampersand (&

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96. Concatenation of text can be done using
 A. Apostrophe (‘
 B. Exclamation (!)
 C. Hash (#)
 D. Ampersand (&
97. Data can be arranged in a worksheet in a easy to understand manner using:
 A. auto formatting
 B. applying styles
 C. changing fonts
 D. all of above
98. You can use drag-and-drop to embed excel worksheet data in a word document
 A. By dragging a range of excel data to the word button on the taskbar while pressing the Ctrl key
 B. By dragging a range of excel data to the word button on the taskbar while pressing Shift key
 C. By dragging a range of excel data to the word button on the taskbar while pressing Alt key
 D. None of above

Answers:

1 - c	2 - a	3 - d	4 - d	5 - c	6 - a	7 - d	8 - b	9 - b	10 - a
11 - a	12 - d	13 - d	14 - d	15 - b	16 - b	17 - b	18 - d	19 - b	20 - b
21 - d	22 - d	23 - a	24 - d	25 - d	26 - b	27 - b	28 - c	29 - b	30 - a
31 - d	32 - c	33 - a	34 - a	35 - d	36 - d	37 - d	38 - d	39 - a	40 - b
41 - b	42 - b	43 - c	44 - d	45 - b	46 - a	47 - c	48 - b	49 - a	50 - c
51 - d	52 - d	53 - c	54 - b	55 - c	56 - a	57 - c	58 - a	59 - a	60 - b
61 - c	62 - a	63 - a	64 - b	65 - d	66 - d	67 - d	68 - b	69 - b	70 - c
71 - d	72 - c	73 - d	74 - b	75 - c	76 - d	77 - d	78 - b	79 - d	80 - c
81 - c	82 - b	83 - b	84 - d	85 - a	86 - b	87 - d	88 - d	89 - d	90 - b
91 - b	92 - c	93 - b	94 - d	95 - a	96 - d	97 - d	98 - a		



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MICROSOFT POWER POINT

Choose the Correct Answers.

1. Which file format can be added to a PowerPoint show?
 - A. jpg
 - B. gif
 - C. wav
 - D. All of the above
2. In Microsoft PowerPoint two kind of sound effects files that can be added to the presentation are
 - A. wav files and .mid files
 - B. wav files and .gif files
 - C. wav files and .jpg files
 - D. jpg files and .gif files
3. Material consisting of text and numbers is best presented as
 - A. table slide
 - B. bullet slide
 - C. title slide
 - D. All of the above
4. What is a motion path?
 - A. type of animation entrance effect
 - B. method of advancing slides
 - C. method of moving items on a slide
 - D. All of the above
5. What is a slide-title master pair?
 - A. The title area and text area of a specific slide
 - B. a slide master and title master merged into a single slide
 - C. A slide master and title master for a specific design template
 - D. All of above
6. Which of the following should you use if you want all the slide in the presentation to have the same "look"?
 - A. the slide layout option
 - B. add a slide option
 - C. outline view
 - D. a presentation design template
7. In the context of animations, what is a trigger?
 - A. An action button that advances to the next slide
 - B. An item on the slide that performs an action when clicked
 - C. The name of a motion path
 - D. All of above
8. If you have a PowerPoint show you created and want to send using email to another teacher you can add the show to your email message as a (an)
 - A. Inclusion
 - B. Attachment
 - C. Reply
 - D. Forward
9. In order to edit a chart, you can
 - A. Triple click the chart object
 - B. Click and drag the chart object
 - C. Double click the chart object
 - D. Click the chart object
10. To exit the PowerPoint
 - A. click the application minimize button
 - B. click the document close button
 - C. double click the applications control menu icon
 - D. double click the document control menu icon
11. To preview a motion path effect using the custom animation task pane, you should
 - A. click the play button
 - B. click the show effect button
 - C. double click the motion path
 - D. all of above
12. You can create a new presentation by completing all of the following except
 - A. Clicking the new button on the standard toolbar
 - B. Clicking file, new
 - C. Clicking file open
 - D. Pressing ctrl + N
13. You can embed a MS-Organization Chart in a slide by
 - A. Clicking the object command on the edit menu
 - B. Clicking the object command on the edit menu
 - C. Clicking the insert new slide button the standard toolbar, then double click the organization chart button on the formatting toolbar

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- d. Clicking the MS-Organization Chart button on the standard toolbar
14. To select one hyperlink after another during a slide presentation, what do you press?
 a. Tab b. Ctrl + K
 c. Ctrl + h d. All of above
15. Special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation are called
 a. effects
 b. custom animations
 c. transitions
 d. present animations
16. You can edit an embedded organization chart object by
 a. Clicking edit object
 b. Double clicking the organization chart object
 c. Right clicking the chart object, then clicking edit MS-Organizaiton Chart object
 d. b and c both
17. What is the term used when you press and hold the left mouse key and move the mouse around the slide?
 a. Highlighting b. Dragging
 c. Selecting d. Moving
18. Which of the following toolbars provide different options in various master views?
 a. Common tasks toolbar
 b. Drawing toolbar
 c. Formatting toolbar
 d. Standard toolbar
19. How can you create a uniform appearance by adding a background image to all slides?
 a. Create a template
 b. Edit the slide master
 c. Use the autocorrect wizard
 d. All of the above
20. How do you create speaker note pages that show the slides, related notes, and your company logo on each page?
 a. Edit the notes master and add your company logy
 b. Edit the slide master and insert your company logo and notes pane
 c. Edit the handout master to include your company logo and one slide per page with additional note space
 d. All of the above
21. Which option on the custom animation task pane allows you to apply a preset or custom motion path?
 a. Add effect b. Emphasis
 c. Animate now d. All of the above
22. What is the term used when a clip art image changes the direction of faces?
 a. Group b. Flip
 c. Rotate d. All of the above
23. The slide that is used to introduce a topic and set the tone for the presentation is called the
 a. table slide b. graph slide
 c. bullet slide d. title slide
24. Which of the following features should you use when typing in the notes text box?
 a. Slide show b. Insert
 c. Slide maser d. Zoom
25. Which option allows you to select line, curve, freeform or scribble tools?
 a. Create effect
 b. Insert motion path
 c. Draw custom path
 d. All of the above
26. Which of the following should be used when you want to add a slide to an existing presentation?
 a. File, add a new slide
 b. Insert, New slide
 c. File Open
 d. File, New
27. The size of the organization chart object
 a. Is determined by the presentation design and can not be changed
 b. Is determined by the presentation design but can be changed in PowerPoint
 c. Is dependent on the amount of text within the organization chart
 d. b and c

28. Which of the following is the default page setup orientation of slide in PowerPoint?
- rVertical
 - Landscape
 - Portrait
 - None of above
29. Want a PowerPoint photo album slide show to play continuously?
- Use random slide transitions
 - Launch an online broadcast
 - Loop continuously
 - All of the above
30. What is defined by the handout master?
- Slide formatting
 - Layout of audience handout notes
 - Handout content formatting for Microsoft word export
 - All of above
31. Which of the following tool enables you to add text to a slide without using the standard placeholders?
- Text tool box
 - Line tool
 - Drawing tool
 - Auto shapes tool
32. In notes master view, how do you modify the font size of text for all the notes of a presentation?
- Modify the slide design
 - Modify the notes master layout
 - Modify the text within the body placeholder
 - All of the above
33. Want your logo in the same position on every slide, automatically? Insert it on the
- Handout master
 - Notes master
 - Slide master
 - All of the above
34. Which of the following views is the best view to use when setting transition effects for all slides in a presentation?
- Slide sorter view
 - Notes pages view
 - Slide view
 - Outline view
35. Objects on the slide that hold text are called
- Placeholders
 - Object holders
 - Auto layouts
 - Text holders
36. Which of the following provides a means of printing out feature notes with a miniature slide on a printed page?
- Slide with animation
 - Outline view
 - Notes page
 - Audience handout
37. Which command brings you to the first slide in your presentation?
- Next slide button
 - Page up
 - Ctrl + Home
 - Ctrl + End
38. In normal view, how can you quickly change to handout master view?
- Click the outline tab and select handout master view
 - Press the shift key and click the handout master view button
 - On the view menu, click slide sorter, and click handouts.
 - All of above
39. How can you quickly reinstate a deleted footer placeholder in master view?
- Create a new slide master
 - Re-apply the footer placeholder
 - Re-apply the slide layout
 - All of the above
40. Which of the following can you use to add times to the slides in a presentation?
- Slide show menu
 - Rehearse timings button
 - Slide transition button
 - All of the above
41. To select all of the boxes of an organization chart
- Clicking and edit and select all
 - Right click the chart background and then click select all
 - Press and hold the SHIFT key and click each box
 - All of above

42. You can show the shortcut menu during the slide show by
- Clicking the shortcut button on the formatting toolbar
 - Right clicking the current slide
 - Clicking an icon on the current slide
 - a and b
43. Auto clipart is a feature that
- Automatically places clipart in your presentation
 - Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling in your words on each slide
 - Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling in Word Arts objects
 - All of above
44. To edit the text within the boxes of an organization chart, you
- select the box and text, then make changes
 - select the box, then make the dchanges
 - highlight the text, them make the changes
 - a and b both
45. Which of the following allow you to select more than one slide in a presentation?
- Alt + Click each slide
 - Shift + drag each slide
 - Shift + Click each slide
 - Ctrl + Click each slide
46. The view that displays the slides on a presentation as miniature representations of the slides is called
- slide show
 - slide sorter view
 - notes page view
 - outline view
47. The PowerPoint view that displays only text (title and bullets) is
- Slide show
 - Slide sorter view
 - Notes page view
 - Outline view
48. In Microsoft PowerPoint the entry effect as one slide replaces another in a show is called a (an)
- animation
 - slide transition
 - custom animation
 - preset animation
49. Which of the following presentation elements can you modify using the slide master?
- Slide comments
 - Slide transitions
 - Speaker note font and color
 - All of above
50. Which of the following provides a printed copy of your presentation?
- Outline
 - Speaker notes
 - Audience handouts
 - All of the above
51. Slide show options available to the presenter include all of the following except
- Transitions command
 - Speaker notes command
 - Meeting reminder command
 - Navigation commands
52. Presentation designs regulate the formatting and layout for the slide and are commonly called
- Design plates
 - Templates
 - Placeholders
 - Blueprints
53. Which of the following bypasses the print dialog box when printing individual slides or an entire presentation?
- File, print, preview
 - The print button
 - File, print
 - Ctrl + p
54. To add a header or footer to your handout, you can use.
- The title master
 - The slide master
 - The handout master
 - All of above
55. Which of the following will not advance the slides in a slide show view?
- Esc key

- b. The spacebar
c. The Enter key
d. The mouse button
56. What are lines, curve, freeform, and scribble?
a. Emphasis effects that can be applied to animations
b. Types of custom motion paths
c. Predefined entrance and exit effects
d. All of the above
57. Comments on a presentation can record who wrote them and when they were added. What's the automatic way in PowerPoint 2002?
a. Use online collaboration
b. Use comments
c. Use the notes page
d. All of the above
58. When using PowerPoint, to play a PowerPoint show for previewing the show, select
a. View, slide sorter
b. View, slide
c. View, slide show
d. View outline
59. In Microsoft PowerPoint in order to see all the slides on one screen use
a. view, slide sorter
b. view, slide
c. view, master
d. view, slide show
60. What's the best place to find animated images for your PowerPoint 2002 presentation?
a. Microsoft online
b. Word clipart
c. PowerPoint tools and ins
d. All of the above
61. What's the easy way to apply varied animations to test on slides
a. apply effects in the custom animation text pane
b. apply an animation scheme
c. customize bullets with animated clipart
d. all of above
62. Using a custom animation effect, how do you make text appear on a slide by letter
a. Apply the animation scheme fade in one by one.
b. Apply an entrance effect, and then set it to by letter in the effect option dialog box
c. Apply the fly in entrance to the text, and then set its speed to very slow.
d. All of above
63. To exit the PowerPoint application, you should
a. Click the application minimize button
b. Click the document close button
c. Double click the application control menu icon
d. Double click the document control menu icon
64. You can create a new presentation by completing all of the following except:
a. Clicking the new button on the standard toolbar
b. Clicking file, new
c. Clicking file open
d. Pressing Ctrl + N
65. You have customized a design template in one presentation and you want to use it in another presentation. What the best way to do this?
a. Use the browse feature in the slide design task pane to find the file that has your design template and apply it to the current file.
b. Copy and paste the slide with the design template you want to include the new presentation; inserted slide will inherit the design
c. Save the presentation that has the design template with a new name, and then use a new file to your presentation
d. All of the above.
66. Which of the following options in the printer dialog box would you select to print slides 5 and 12 in a presentation?
a. Slides b. Custom shows
c. Current slide d. All

67. Which of the following toolbars provides different options in various master views?
- Common tasks toolbar
 - Drawing toolbar
 - Formatting toolbar
 - Standard toolbar
68. You can tell when an object is active because
- The object is highlighted
 - Eight small sizing handles appear surrounding the text
 - A box frame appears surrounding the text
 - b and c
69. Which of the following is not an option when printing handouts?
- Six slides per page
 - Five slides per page
 - Three slides per page
 - Two slides per page
70. What's the best way to design the layout for your slides?
- Create layouts for slides, handouts and notes using the Master Layout dialog box in slide master view
 - For each new slide, select a layout from the Slide Layout task pane
 - Apply templates from the Slide Design task pane
 - None of above
71. Any and every command can be found on the
- Drawing toolbar
 - Formatting toolbar
 - Standard toolbar
 - Menu bar
72. The slide that is used to introduce a topic and set the tone for the presentation is called the
- Table slide
 - Graph slide
 - Bullet slide
 - Title slide
73. How do you print your slides in a handout that includes lines for notes?
- In the print dialog box, select handout and set the number of slides per page to 3
 - In the print dialog box, select handout and set the number of slides per page, then select the include comment page option
 - In the print dialog box select note page instead of handout
 - All of above
74. Which of the following features should you use when typing in the notes text box?
- Slide shows
 - Insert
 - Slide master
 - Zoom
75. Which of the following should be used when you want to add a slide to an existing presentation?
- File, add a new slide
 - Insert, new slide
 - File, open
 - File, new

Answers:

1-d	2-a	3-a	4-c	5-c	6-d	7-b	8-b	9-c	10-c
11-a	12-c	13-b	14-a	15-c	16-d	17-b	18-a	19-b	20-a
21-a	22-c	23-d	24-d	25-c	26-b	27-d	28-b	29-a	30-b
31-a	32-c	33-c	34-a	35-a	36-d	37-c	38-b	39-b	40-b
41-d	42-b	43-d	44-a	45-c	46-b	47-d	48-b	49-b	50-c
51-a	52-b	53-b	54-c	55-a	56-b	57-b	58-c	59-a	60-a
61-b	62-b	63-c	64-c	65-a	66-a	67-a	68-a	69-b	70-b
71-d	72-d	73-a	74-d	75-b					



MICROSOFT ACCESS

Choose the Correct Answers.

1. When a picture or other graphic image is placed in the report header section it will appear _____
 - A. Once in the beginning of the report
 - B. At the top of every page
 - C. Every after record break
 - D. On the 1st and last pages of the report
2. Cascade delete option
 - A. is used to delete all the records of all tables in a database
 - B. will repeat the recent delete operation to all the records of current table
 - C. is available in Edit relationship dialog box which makes sure that all the related records will be deleted automatically when the record from parent table is deleted
 - D. None of above
3. This data type allows alphanumeric characters and special symbols.
 - A. text
 - B. memo
 - C. auto number
 - D. None of the above
4. Query design window has two parts. The upper part shows
 - A. Name of fields, field type and size
 - B. Tables with fields and relationships between tables
 - C. Criteria
 - D. Sorting check boxes
5. In a database table, the category of information is called
 - A. tuple
 - B. field
 - C. record
 - D. All of above
6. To create a new table, in which method you don't need to specify the field type and size?
 - A. Create table in Design View
 - B. Create Table using wizard
 - C. Create Table by Entering data
 - D. All of above
7. Which of the following is not a database object?
 - A. Tables
 - B. Queries
 - C. Relationships
 - D. Reports
8. In one-to-many relationship the table in 'one' side is called _____ and on 'many' side is called
 - A. Child , Parent
 - B. Parent , Child
 - C. Brother , Sister
 - D. Father , Son
9. The third stage in designing a database is when we analyze our tables more closely and create a _____ between tables
 - A. relationship
 - B. Join
 - C. Query
 - D. None of these
10. Two tables can be linked with relationship so that the data integrity can be enforced. Where can you find Relationship Command?
 - A. Home Tab
 - B. Create Tab
 - C. External Data Tab
 - D. Database Tab
11. This is the stage in database design where one gathers and lists all the necessary fields for the database project.
 - A. data definition
 - B. data refinement
 - C. establishing relationship
 - D. none of the above
12. The two form layout types will display multiple records at one time are tabular and
 - A. columnar
 - B. justified
 - C. date sheet
 - D. pivot table
13. The size of a field with Number data type cannot be
 - A. 2
 - B. 4
 - C. 8
 - D. 16
14. A small button with three dots usually displayed at the right of field properties box
 - A. Make button
 - B. Expression button
 - C. Build button
 - D. None of above
15. The size of Yes No field is always
 - A. 1 bit
 - B. 1 byte
 - C. 1 character
 - D. 1 GB

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30. This option allows you to build a new table by entering data directly into the datasheet.
 A. datasheet view B. design view
 C. link table D. None of these
31. To create queries in Access
 A. You can drag and drop fields on query builders
 B. you can type the SQL command in SQL view
 C. You can use query wizard or design view
 D. All of above
32. Following is not a database model
 A. network database model
 B. relational database model
 C. Object Oriented database model
 D. None
33. In table design view, which key can be used to switch between the field names and properties panels?
 A. F3 B. F4
 C. F5 D. F6
34. Which of the following is NOT a type of Microsoft Access database object?
 A. Table B. Form
 C. Worksheets D. Modules
35. Which of the field has width 8 bytes?
 A. Memo B. Number
 C. Date / Time D. Hyperlink
36. Which is not a view to display a table in Access?
 A. Datasheet View
 B. Design View
 C. Pivot Table & Pivot Chart View
 D. None of above
37. Which of the following database object hold data?
 A. Forms B. Reports
 C. Queries D. Tables
38. The _____ button on the tool box display data from a related table
 A. Sub form sub report
 B. Relationships
 C. Select objects
 D. More controls
39. The expression builder is an access tool that controls an expression _____ for entering an expression
 A. Table B. Box
 C. Cell D. Palette
40. A _____ enables you to view data from a table based on a specific criterion
 A. Form B. Query
 C. Macro D. Report
41. Which of the following database object produces the final result to present?
 A. Forms B. Reports
 C. Queries D. Tables
42. The default and maximum size of text field in Access
 A. 50 and 255 Characters
 B. 8 and 1 GB
 C. 266 characters & 64000 characters
 D. None of above
43. Cascade update option
 A. means do not change the value in the primary key field if that record - has related records in another table
 B. means change all the related records in child tables if the record in parent table is changed
 C. Both of above
 D. None of above
44. You can set a controls border type to make the border invisible.
 A. Transparent B. Invisible
 C. Do not display
 D. No border
45. The database language that allows you to access or maintain data in a database
 A. DCL B. DML
 C. DDL D. None of above
46. Referential integrity means
 A. Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a child table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table
 B. Do not enter a value in the primary key field of child table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table
 C. Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a parent table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the child table
 D. All of above
47. A _____ name must be unique within a database
 A. Table B. Field
 C. Record D. Character

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16. This key uniquely identifies each record
 A. primary key B. key record
 C. unique key D. field name
17. The command center of access file that appears when you create or open the MS Access database file.
 A. Database Window
 B. Query Window
 C. Design View Window
 D. Switchboard
18. A database language concerned with the definition of the whole database structure and schema is _____
 A. DCL B. DML
 C. DDL D. All of above
19. When creating a new table which method can be used to choose fields from standard databases and tables?
 A. Create table in Design View
 B. Create Table using wizard
 C. Create Table by Entering data
 D. None of above
20. What happens when you release mouse pointer after you drop the primary key of a table into foreign key of another table?
 A. A relationship is created
 B. Edit relationship dialog box appears
 C. Error occurs
 D. Nothing happens
21. How can you define a field so that when entering data for that field it will display _____ instead of actual typed text.
 A. Input mask
 B. Validation Rule
 C. Indexed
 D. IME Mode
22. To sort records in a table
 A. Open table, click on the field on which the sorting is to be done, then click Sort button on database toolbar
 B. Open table, click Sort button on database toolbar, choose field based on which to sort, click OK
 C. Click the field heading to sort it ascending or descending
 D. All of above
23. To create relationship between two tables
 A. drag the primary key of a table into foreign key of another table
 B. drag the foreign key of a table into the primary key of another table
 C. drag any field from parent table and drop on child table
 D. Any of above can be done to create relationship
24. After entering all fields required for a table, if you realize that the third field is not needed, how will you remove?
 A. You need to delete the whole table. There is no method to remove a particular field only.
 B. Delete all the fields from third downwards and reenter the required fields again.
 C. Select the third column in datasheet view then Delete
 D. Select the third row in table design view then Delete
25. To duplicate a controls formatting you can use ____
 A. Manager B. Wizard
 C. Painter D. Control
26. Which field type will you select when creating a new table if you require to enter long text in that field?
 A. Text B. Memo
 C. Currency D. Hyperlink
27. In table design view what are the first column of buttons used for
 A. Indicate Primary Key
 B. Indicate Current Row
 C. Both of above
 D. None of above
28. What does the show check box in query design window indicate?
 A. It indicates whether the field is to be used or not
 B. It indicates whether the field is to be displayed in query result or not
 C. It indicates whether the field names to be displayed in query result or not
 D. None of above
29. Which of the following is not a type of relationship that can be applied in Access database?
 A. One to One B. One to Many
 C. Many to Many
 D. All of above can be applied

48. It is an association established between common fields of two tables.
A. line B. relationship
C. primary key D. records
49. Which of the following is not a field type in Access?
A. Memo B. Hyperlink
C. OLE Object D. Lookup Wizard
50. When entering field name, how many characters you can type in maximum?
A. 60 B. 64
C. 68
D. Any number of character
51. It is a database object to view, change, and analyze data in different ways
A. query B. form
C. report D. None of above
52. Which of the following creates a drop down list of values to choose from a list?
A. OLE Object B. Hyperlink
C. Memo D. Lookup Wizard
53. To achieve AND effect when you are entering criteria in a query design window
A. write criteria values vertically one in a row
B. write criteria values horizontally
C. Write criteria values in same field separated with AND
D. Write criteria values in same field separated with &
54. A search value can be an exact value or it can be
A. Logical Operator
B. Relationship
C. Wild card character
D. Comparison operation
55. What are the columns in a Microsoft Access table called?
A. Rows B. Records
C. Fields D. Columns
56. What is a form in MS Access?
A. It is a printed page where users will write their data to fill it up
B. It is an input screen designed to make the viewing and entering data easier
C. This is an important part of database used by analysts to draw conclusions
D. All of above
57. You can automatically include all of the field in a table in a query by ___ a strike that appear list box in query design view
A. Clicking B. Right clicking
C. Double clicking
D. None of the above
58. It is a sign or symbol that specifies, operator, and values that produce a result
A. operator B. query
C. expression D. None of above
59. We can remove a relationship defined between two tables by
A. From Edit menu choose Delete Relationship
B. Select the relationship line and press Delete
C. Choose Delete option from Relationship menu
D. All of above
60. Unlike text data type, this can store up to maximum of 65, 535 characters.
A. memo B. data/time
C. number D. All of above
61. The ___ operator will cause a record to be selected only if two or more conditions are satisfied
A. Or B. If or
C. Range D. And
62. Which field type can store photos?
A. Hyperlink B. OLE
C. Both of these can be used
D. Access tables can't store photos
63. Queries in Access can be used as
A. view, change and analyze data in different ways
B. a source of records for forms and reports
C. Only a
D. Both a and b
64. While creating relationship, when you drag a field of a field to drop into another table the mouse pointer changes into
A. a doctor's sign
B. thin + sign

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- C. outline rectangle
D. None of above
65. Which of the following is a method to create a new table in MS Access?
A. Create table in Design View
B. Create Table using wizard
C. Create Table by Entering data
D. All of above
66. It is most common type of query. It retrieves records from one or more tables and then displays the
A. Parameter B. Select
C. crosstab D. All of above
67. What is the difference between 'Open' and 'Open Exclusively'?
A. Open statement opens access database files and Open Exclusively opens database files of other program like Oracle
B. Open Exclusive locks whole database so that no one can access it whereas Open locks only the record that is being accessed
C. Both Open and Open Exclusively are same
D. Open Exclusive command does not exist in MS Access
68. Which of the following statement is true?
A. Reports can be used to retrieve data from tables and calculate
B. Queries can be printed in well formatted manner and presented as the information
C. Queries can include calculated fields that do not exist in table
D. Reports and forms are similar but forms are used to print but reports to display on screen only
69. It is a query that when run displays its own dialog box prompting you for information, such as
A. Select B. crosstab
C. Parameter D. Append
70. It is used to calculate and restructure data for easier analysis of your data. It calculates the sum,
A. Parameter B. Select
C. crosstab D. Append
71. What is the maximum length a text field can be?
A. 120 B. 255
C. 265 D. 75
72. Which of the following statement is true?
A. Foreign key fields don't allow duplicate values
B. In primary key field you can enter duplicate value
C. In an indexed field you may or may not enter duplicate value depending upon setting
D. All statements are true
73. Microsoft Access is a
A. RDBMS
B. OODBMS
C. ORDBMS
D. Network database model
74. If you need to edit a relationship
A. Right click the relationship line and choose Edit Relationship
B. Double click the relationship line
C. Both of above
D. None of above
75. DCL provides commands to perform actions like
A. Change the structure of tables
B. insert, update or delete records and data values
C. authorizing access and other control over database
D. None of above
76. Which of the following store command to retrieve data from database?
A. Forms B. Reports
C. Queries D. Tables
77. Both conditions display on the same row in the design grid when ___ operator is in use
A. OR B. IN
C. AND D. LIKE
78. If you write criteria values vertically (one in a row) it will mean
A. OR conditions
B. AND conditions
C. NOT condition
D. None of above

79. The key uniquely identifies each record in a table.
 A. primary key B. key word
 C. filed name D. All of above
80. What do you mean by one to many relationship between Student and Class table?
 A. One student can have many classes
 B. One class may have many student
 C. Many classes may have many students
 D. Many students may have many classes
81. A part of database that stores only one type of data is
 A. Report B. Field
 C. Query D. Record
82. Which of the following may not be a database?
 A. Data presented in table in MS Word document
 B. Data entered in Excel spreadsheet
 C. A presentation created in PowerPoint
 D. A telephone diary
83. A database can be best described as
 A. Organized collection of data
 B. Useful presentation of data
 C. Graphical representation of data
 D. All of above
84. Which of the following term is least related to database?
 A. Attributes B. Tuples
 C. Relationship D. Columns
85. Collection of related records in a database is known as
 A. File B. Bench
 C. Table D. Relationship
86. The task of arranging data in order is called
 A. Searching B. Sorting
 C. Ordering D. Shorting
87. Each record is constituted by a number of individual data items which are called
 A. Fields B. Data Types
 C. Relations D. Tables
88. Which of the following is not a database object in MS Access?
 A. Tables B. Query
 C. Report D. Relationship
89. A database object in MS Access that stores a question about the data in database?
 A. Table B. Form
 C. Query D. Report
90. The complete information about an entity in a database is called
 A. Data B. Information
 C. Field D. Record
91. Database Management Systems are featured with:
 A. The facility to easy editing, spelling check, auto pagination, lay out and printing reports
 B. The ability to store large amount of data to facilitate easy update, sort and retrieval
 C. The ability to calculate efficiently with the help of built-in functions and analyze
 D. All of above
92. Which of the following can be an example of a database?
 A. Address book of all the suppliers of a company
 B. Salary sheet of all the employees of a company
 C. Records of daily sales transactions of a company
 D. All of above.
93. An Access database object that is used to enter, view or edit records
 A. Table B. Form
 C. Query D. Report
94. Which of the following expresses correct order?
 A. Characters, Fields, Records, Tables, Files, Databases
 B. Characters, Fields, Records, Tables, Database, Files
 C. Databases, Tables, Files, Records, Field, Character

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- D. Files, Databases, Tables, Records, Fields, Characters
95. Every table in relational database contain a field or combination of fields that can uniquely identify each records, it is called
A. Foreign key B. Native key
C. Composite key
D. Primary key
96. If I create 'Student' field in 'Fees' table to store 'student_id' of 'Students' table, then this 'Student' field in 'Fees' table is called:
A. Foreign key
B. Native key
C. Composite key
D. Primary key
97. A composite key is
A. Required when a table does not have any unique fields in it
B. The primary key with AutoNumber as the field type
C. Made up of two or more fields to uniquely identify records
D. Is a foreign key that uniquely identifies records
98. A primary key in any table has the properties
A. Not Null B. No Duplicates
C. Both of above
D. None of above
99. To create primary key for a table when in design view
A. Type PRIMARY in field type box when creating required field
B. Mark the Primary check box in field name of required field
C. Click the Primary Key button in Design ribbon when the cursor is in required field
D. None of the above
100. How can you link a table with another so that a field in current table will display values in drop down box from another table while entering data?
A. Query Wizard
B. Look up Wizard
C. Form Wizard
D. Report Wizard

ANSWERS:

1-a	2-c	3-a	4-b	5-b	6-c	7-c	8-b	9-a	10-d
11-a	12-b	13-d	14-c	15-a	16-a	17-a	18-c	19-b	20-b
21-a	22-a	23-a	24-d	25-c	26-b	27-c	28-b	29-d	30-a
31-d	32-d	33-d	34-c	35-c	36-d	37-d	38-a	39-b	40-b
41-b	42-a	43-c	44-c	45-b	46-a	47-a	48-b	49-d	50-b
51-a	52-d	53-b	54-c	55-c	56-b	57-c	58-a	59-b	60-a
61-d	62-b	63-d	64-c	65-d	66-b	67-b	68-c	69-c	70-c
71-b	72-c	73-a	74-c	75-c	76-c	77-c	78-a	79-a	80-a
81-b	82-c	83-a	84-d	85-c	86-b	87-a	88-d	89-c	90-d
91-b	92-d	93-b	94-a	95-d	96-a	97-c	98-c	99-c	100-b



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MATHEMATICS

Numbers, basic arithmetical concepts, and their applications are the main topics covered in this section. You'll find not only questions based on these concepts but also their applications in solving problems of

average, ratios, proportions, and percentage on the test. Most of the students from non-math academic background often scared of the name Mathematics on the test.

NUMBERS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

You are already familiar with numbers. Out of a variety of numbers in elementary and advanced mathematics, only a few are tested on the Test.

Integers

All positive and negative whole numbers including zero are integers.

Examples:

-349, -4, -1, 0, 1, 4, 77, 183

Therefore, some integers are positive, some are negative, and the integer 0 is neither positive nor negative.

The difference between two consecutive integers is 1. If x is an integer then the next consecutive integer is $x + 1$.

Sample Question:

The sum of three consecutive integers is 18. What is the smallest of the numbers?

Solution:

x is the smallest integer, then next two consecutive integers are $x + 1$ and $x + 2$. The sum of these three numbers is

$$x + (x + 1) + (x + 2) = 18$$

$$3x + 3 = 18$$

$$3x = 15$$

$$x = 5$$

Properties of Integers

- Sum or difference of integers is also an integer.
- Product (multiplication) of integers is also an integer.
- Division of one integer by another integer not necessarily yields an integer. If you divide 6 by 3, the result is 2. Which is an integer, but if 5 is divided by 6, the answer is $5/6$, which is not an integer.

Odd Integers

Any number that cannot be divided by 2 is called an odd integer; therefore $\{ \dots, -5, -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, \dots \}$ represents the set of all odd integers.

Examples:

3, 5, 7, 11, 33, 45 etc

Properties of Odd Integers

- The difference between two consecutive odd numbers is 2.
- If x is an odd number then next odd number is $x + 2$. Next to $x + 2$ is $x + 4$.
- The sum of two odd integers is an even integer.
- Product of two odd integers is an odd integer.
- Division of an odd integer by another odd integer may not be an integer ($5 \div 3$ is not an integer).

Even Integers

Any number that can be divided by 2 or integers that are multiples of 2 are called even integers, namely $\{ \dots, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots \}$.

Example:

2, 4, 6, 80, 96, 110 etc

Properties of Even Integers

- The difference between two even numbers is 2.
- If x is an even number then next even number is $x + 2$. Next to $x + 2$ is $x + 4$.
- The sum of even integers is an even integer.
- Product of two even integers is an even integer.
- Division of an even integer by another even integer may not be an even integer ($6 \div 2$ is not an even integer).

Sample Question:

The sum of three even integers is 36. Find the smallest of the three.

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Solution:

x is the smallest integer, then next consecutive even integers are $x + 2$ and $x + 4$. According to given condition, their sum is:

$$x + (x + 2) + (x + 4) = 36$$

$$3x + 6 = 36$$

$$3x = 30$$

$$x = 10$$

Prime Numbers

The number that can be divided by itself and by 1 only; there is no other factor of the number.

Examples:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 etc.

- 2 is the only even Prime number.
- 1 is not a prime number.

Properties of Prime Numbers

- Product of two prime numbers can never be a prime number. $3 \times 7 = 21$ which is not a prime number as it is divisible by 3 and 7.
- Sum (Addition) of two prime numbers may or may not be a prime number. $2 + 3 = 5$, and 2, 3, and 5 all are prime numbers. $2 + 7 = 9$, and 2 and 7 are prime numbers but their sum 9 is not a prime number.
- Difference of two prime numbers may or may not be a prime number. Difference of 5 and 3 is 2, which is a prime number. The difference of 9 and 5 is 4, which is not a prime number.

Real Numbers

All numbers including integers and fractions (decimals) are real. In pure mathematics, real numbers have more detailed definition, but for test preparation, you can rely the definition given here:

Note:

All numbers given on the test are Real unless otherwise stated.

Properties of Real Numbers

- Infinite many numbers lies between any two real numbers. (0.011, 0.012, 0.013, all lie between 0.01 and 0.02).
- Any real number divided by zero, results in an undetermined result.
- All numbers greater than zero are positive numbers.
- All numbers less than zero are negative numbers.
- Zero is neither positive nor negative.

Absolute Value of a Number

The absolute value of a number is the number with only positive value. The symbol for absolute value is two enclosing vertical segments. The absolute value of -9 and $+9$ are written as $|-9|$ and $|+9|$ and both are equal to 9.

How to Recognize Multiples of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 12.

- Number is multiple of 2 if: Last digit is even.
- Number is multiple of 3 if : Sum of digits is a multiple of 3.
- Number is multiple of 4 if: Last two digits are a multiple of 4.
- Number is multiple of 5 if: Last digit is 5 or 0.
- Number is multiple of 6 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 3 and last digit is even.
- Number is multiple of 9 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 9.
- Number is multiple of 10 if: Last digit is 0.
- Number is multiple of 12 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 3 and last two digits are a multiple of four.

FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

A number lying between zero and 1 or between zero and -1 is a fraction or decimal. In other words, we deal numbers that have absolute value less than one as fraction or decimal.

Fractions

A fraction is just another way of expressing

division. The expression $\frac{12}{17}$ is exactly the

same thing as 12 divided by 17. $\frac{a}{b}$ is nothing more than a divided by b.

In the fraction $\frac{x}{y}$, x is known as

Numerator, and y is known as the **denominator**.

The other important way to think of a fraction is as:

Part
Whole

The fraction $\frac{7}{10}$ can be thought as 7 parts out of a total of ten parts of an item (Number value).

Positive Fractions

A number lying between zero and 1 is a positive fraction.

Negative Fractions

A number lying between zero and -1 is a negative fraction.

Sample Question:

What part of an hour elapses between 3:25 PM to 3:37 PM.

Solution:**Part:**

Time elapses between 3:25 to 3:37 is 12 minutes

Whole:

One hour = 60 minutes

$$\frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}} = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Answer:

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

Proper Fractions

If the Numerator is less than Denominator in a fraction, the fraction is called as proper fraction.

Improper Fractions

If the Numerator is greater than Denominator in a fraction, the fraction is called as improper fraction.

Mixed Fractions:

Mixed fraction is a combination of a whole number and a fraction. Like in $7\frac{2}{5}$, 7 is

whole number and $\frac{2}{5}$ is the fraction.

ADDING AND SUBTRACTING FRACTIONS**Same Denominator**

To add two or more fractions that have the same denominator, simply add up the numerators and put the sum over the common denominator.

Common Factor

Common factor of two or more numbers is a number that divides these numbers.

Example:

Common factor of 6 and 8 is 2, as 2 divides both 6 and 8.

How to Find

Break down both numbers to their prime factors to see what they have in common. Then multiply the shared prime factors to find all common factors.

Example:

What factors greater than 1 do 135 and 225 have in common?

First find the prime factors of 135 and 225. $135 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$, and $225 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$. The number share $3 \times 3 \times 5$ in common. Thus, aside from 3 and 5, the remaining common factors can be found by multiplying 3, 3, and 5 in every possible combination: $3 \times 3 = 9$, $3 \times 5 = 15$, and $3 \times 3 \times 5 = 45$.

Common Multiple

Common multiple of two or more numbers is a number that is divided by these numbers.

Example:

Common multiple of 4 and 5 is 20, as both 4 and 5 divide 20 completely.

How to Find

The product of the numbers is the easiest common multiple to find. If the two numbers have any factors in common, you can divide them out of the product to get a lower common multiple.

Example:

What is the least common multiple of 28 and 42?

The product $28 \times 42 = 1,176$ is a common multiple, but not the least. $28 = 2 \times 2 \times 7$, and $42 = 2 \times 3 \times 7$. They share a 2 and a 7, so divide the product by 2 and then by 7. $1,176 \div 2 = 588$. $588 \div 7 = 84$. The least common multiple is 84.

Example:

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = \frac{(1+5)}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

Subtraction works exactly in the same way

$$\frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{(6-2)}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$$

Different Denominators

Before you add or subtract two or more fractions with different denominators, you must give all of them the same denominator. To do this, multiply each fraction by a number that will give it a denominator in common with the others.

Example:

If you wanted to change $\frac{1}{2}$ into sixths, you could do the following:

We haven't actually changed the value of the fraction, because we multiplied it by 1.

The new fraction reduces to $\frac{1}{2}$. If we wanted to add

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = \frac{7}{6}$$

Multiplying Fractions

To multiply fractions, just multiply the numerators and put the product over the product of the denominators.

Example:

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$$

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Reducing Fractions

When you add or multiply fractions, you often end up with a big fraction that is hard to work with. You can usually reduce such a fraction.

To reduce a fraction, find a factor of the numerator that is also a factor of the denominator, it saves time to find the biggest factor they have in common, but this isn't critical. You may just have to repeat the process a few times. When you find a common factor, cancel it. For example,

$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$ Get used to reducing all fractions (if they can be reduced) before you do any work with them. It saves a lot of time and prevents errors in calculation.

Dividing Fractions

To divide one fraction by another, just invert the second (from left to right) fraction and multiply:

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4} \text{ is the same thing as } \frac{7}{2}$$

Fractions: Mixed To Improper

The Test sometimes gives you numbers that are mixtures of integers and fractions, for

example, $3\frac{1}{2}$. It's easier to work with these numbers if you convert them into mixed

fractions. $3\frac{1}{2}$ would be converted like this:

Multiply 2 with 3 and add 1, this gives you the numerator of the resulting mixed

fraction. The resulting mixed fraction is $\frac{7}{2}$.

Comparing Fractions

In the course of a problem, you may have to compare two or more fractions and determine which is larger.

Example:

Compare $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{11}$, which one is the greatest fraction

First take two fractions $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$ multiply numerator of the first with the denominator of the other ($3 \times 8 = 24$), similarly multiply numerator of the second with the denominator of the first ($7 \times 4 = 28$). Since 28 is greater than 24 so $\frac{7}{8}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$

Now take $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{11}$ to compare. Multiply numerator of the first with denominator of the second ($7 \times 11 = 77$), similarly multiply numerator of the second to the denominator of the first ($9 \times 8 = 72$). Since 77 is greater than 72, so $\frac{7}{8}$ is the greatest of the three given fractions.

To compare $\frac{8}{15}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$, multiply 8 with 9 and 15 with 7, Since the product of 15 and 7 (105) is greater than the product of 8 and 9 (72), so $\frac{7}{9}$ is greater than $\frac{8}{15}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 8 \\ \hline 15 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 7 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

Decimals

Decimals are real numbers having decimal point. Decimals are another form of fractions. When decimals are added or subtracted, the decimal points must be placed one under the other.

Every integer has its point after it (45 is the same as 45. and Rs. 45 is the same as Rs. 45.00).

Example:

4.9 + .73 + 7. Line up the decimal points.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.9 \\ .73 \\ 7. \\ \hline 12.63 \end{array}$$

To add them, add as usual and place the decimal point in the line of the decimal points of the numbers to be added.

Example:

Which is the largest, .073, .5, .586, .08, or .59? Place the numbers under one another, lining up the decimal points. Fill in zeroes so that all of the decimals have the same number of places.

$$\begin{array}{r} .073 \\ .500 \\ .586 \\ .080 \\ .590 \end{array}$$

.590 is the largest three-place decimal.
Answer: .59.

Multiplication

When you multiply decimals, the points do not have to be under one another. The product (answer) must contain as many numbers after its point as the total of the decimal places in the two numbers being multiplied. For example, find the product of 0.28 and 0.3.

28 times 3 is 84, but where should the point be placed? .28 has two numbers after its point and .3 has one number after its point, making a total of three decimal places. Count three places to the left from the end of 84. Since 84 have two places, a zero must be placed in front of 8. Answer: 0.084.

Decimal Places in Numbers

Unit: Placement of a number one place on the left of the decimal point. In 257.389, 7 is at unit place.

Ten: Placement of number two places on the left of the decimal point. In 257.389, 5 is at Ten place.

Hundred: Placement of number three places on the left of the decimal point. In 257.389, 7 is at hundred place.

Tenth: Placement of a number one decimal place on the right of decimal point. In 257.389, 3 is at tenth place

Hundredth: Placement of a number two decimal places on the right of the decimal point. In 257.389, 8 is at hundredth place.

Thousandth: Placement of a number three decimal places on the right of the decimal point. In 257.389, 9 is at thousandth place.

Rounding Off Real Numbers

Nothing more than converting a number to a number of desired lengths (number of digits) is rounding off.

To round off decimals

- Find the place value you want (the "rounding digit") and look at the digit just to the right of it.
- If that digit is less than 5, do not change the rounding digit but drop all digits to the right of it.
- If that digit is greater than or equal to five, add one to the rounding digit and drop all digits to the right of it.

To round off whole numbers

- Find the place value you want (the "rounding digit") and look to the digit just to the right of it.
- If that digit is less than 5, do not change the "rounding digit" but change all digits to the right of the "rounding digit" to zero.
- If that digit is greater than or equal to 5, add one to the rounding digit and change all digits to the right of the rounding digit to zero.
- If the digit to the right of the place is equal to or greater than 5, round the number up by adding 1 to the

place, and then eliminating all the digits to the right of the place.

Example: Round 1063.5789 to the nearest tenth.

Answer: $1063.5789 = 1063.6$

↓ Tenth
1063.5789
↑ Greater than 5
~~6~~
1063.5789

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If the digit to the right of the place is less than 5, round the number down by eliminating all the digits to the right of the place.

Example:

Round 10,57.3239 to the nearest hundredth.

Answer: $10,57.3239 = 10,57.32$

Consecutive Number Counting

The number of integers from A to B inclusive is $B - A + 1$.

Example:

How many integers are there from 73 through 419, inclusive?

$$419 - 73 + 1 = 347$$

HINT: Don't forget to add 1.

Sum of Consecutive Numbers

Sum = (average) \times (number of terms)

Example

What is the sum of the integers from 10 through 50, inclusive?

$$\text{Average} = (10 + 50) \div 2 = 30;$$

$$\text{Number of terms} = 50 - 10 + 1 = 41$$

$$\text{Sum} = 30 \times 41 = 1,230$$

Basic Arithmetic Operations

The basic operation of numbers and somewhat fewer variables involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division is arithmetic is covered on the test.

You should know the following arithmetic terms:

Basic Understandings

- The result of addition is a sum or total.
- The result of subtraction is a difference.
- The result of multiplication is a product.

- The result of division is a quotient.
- In the expression 5^2 , the 2 is called an exponent.

Exponents

Many numbers are the product of the same factor multiplied over and over again. For example, $32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$. Another way to write this would be $32 = 2^5$, or "thirty-two equals two to the fifth power." The little number, or *exponent*, denotes the number of times that 2 is to be used as a factor. In the same way, $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10$, or 1,000, or "ten to the third power," or "ten cubed." In this example, the 10 is called the base and the 3 is called the exponent. (You won't need to know these terms on the test, but you will need to know them to follow my explanations).

Multiplication

When you multiply two numbers with the same base, you simply add the exponents.

Example:

$$2^3 \times 2^5 = 2^{3+5} = 2^8$$

Division

When you divide two numbers with the same base, you simply subtract the

exponents. For example, $\frac{2^5}{2^3} = 2^{5-3} = 2^2$

The Distributive Law

If you're multiplying the sum of two numbers by a third number, you can multiply each number in your sum individually. This comes in handy when you have to multiply the sum of two variables.

If a problem gives you information in "factored form" $-a(b+c)-$ then you should distribute the first variable before you do anything else. If you are given information that has already been distributed $-ab+ac-$ then you should factor out the common term, putting the information back in factored form.

Example

$$6(53) + 6(47) = 6(53+47) = 6(100) = 600$$

Multiplication First

$$6(53) + 6(47) = 318 + 282 = 600$$

You get the same answer each way, so why get involved with ugly arithmetic? If you use the distributive law, you don't even need to use your calculator.

Raising a Power to a Power

When you raise a power to a power, you multiply the exponents. For example, $(2^3)^4 = 2^3 \times 4 = 2^{12}$

Exponent to a Fraction

If you square or cube a number greater than 1, it becomes larger. For example, $2^3 = 8$

If you square or cube a positive fraction smaller than one, it becomes smaller.

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$$

For example, =

A negative number raised to an even power becomes positive. For example, $(-2)^2 = 4$.

A negative number raised to an odd power remains negative.

For example, $(-2)^3 = -8$

$$A^3 \times A^5 = A^8$$

$$A^5 \div A^2 = A^3$$

$A^5 \times B^2$ cannot be solved further, as the bases are different.

$A^3 + A^5$ cannot be solved further as these are different terms.

$A^3 + A^3 + 2A^3$ same terms are added.

$$5A^3 - A^3 = 4A^3$$

Finding Square Root

Finding Square root is the reverse process of finding square of a quantity.

$$\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{2 \times 2} = 2, \quad \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{x \times x} = x$$

You should not be worried about finding the square roots without calculator, as you are not required to go up to fractions, rather the calculation remains in square root partially.

$$\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{4 \times 4 \times 5} = 4\sqrt{5}$$

Treatment of Signs

Addition and Subtraction Rules

If you add two quantities that have the same signs, simply add them and retain the sign.

$$2 + 7 = 9 \text{ and } -2 + (-7) = -9$$

If you add two quantities of different signs, simply add them and the result will bear the sign of the quantity of greater absolute value.

$$2 - 7 = 2 + (-7) = -5$$

$$7 - 2 = 7 + (-2) = 5$$

$$3A + 4A = 7A$$

$$3A - 4A = -A$$

$$7a^2 + 2a^2 = 9a^2$$

$3a^2 - 2a$ can't be added since they are not like terms.

$3x + 5$ can't be added since they are not like terms.

$2A + 3B$ can't be added since they are not like terms.

If three or more quantities are to be added, add like positives, then like negatives, then combine like terms by subtracting absolute values.

$$-8 + 7 - 13 + 12 = +19 - 21 = -2$$

$$6c - 5d - 4 - 8c + 7d - 6 = -2c + 2d - 10$$

Multiplication Rules

If two quantities having the same sign are multiplied, the answer is positive (+). If two quantities having the different signs are multiplied, the answer is negative (-). Two parentheses with no sign between them indicates multiplication. Also, no sign between a quantity and a parenthesis indicates multiplication, as does a raised dot between two quantities.

$$(+6)(+5) = 30$$

$$(-9)(-3) = +27$$

$$-7(8) = -56$$

$$4 \cdot 4 = -16$$

You can only add or subtract like terms. However, all terms, whether alike or different, can be multiplied. When like letters are multiplied, add exponents.

$$3(-2Y) = -6Y$$

$$(7G)(-3K) = -21GK$$

$$A^3 \times A^4 = A^7$$

Division Rules

The rules are similar to those for multiplication. If you divide two quantities having the same sign, the answer will be positive. Dividing two quantities having different signs will give negative answer.

$$\frac{-6}{-2} = +3, \quad \frac{-15}{+3} = -5, \quad \frac{+16}{+2} = +8,$$

$$\frac{+18}{-3} = -6$$

When dividing like letters, subtract their exponents. When any quantity is divided by itself (with the exception of zero divided by zero), the answer will be 1. A letter such as Y has an exponent of 1.

$$\frac{Y^4}{Y^3} = Y, \quad \frac{Y}{Y} = 1, \quad \frac{8Y^8}{2Y^2} = 4Y^6$$

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When a quantity is divided into another quantity that contains two or more terms divide each of term by the first quantity.

$$\frac{6P-10}{-2} = -3P+5, \quad \frac{12Y+6}{6} = 2Y+1$$

$$\frac{5x-7}{-3} = -\frac{5}{3}x + \frac{7}{3}, \quad \frac{5b^2+10b}{5b} = b+2$$

Which operation do I do first?

In a problem that involves different operations, the operations must be

performed in a particular order, and occasionally test makers like to see whether you know what that order is. Here's an easy way to remember the order of operations:

Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Salma

This stands for Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, and Subtraction. Do operations enclosed in parentheses first; then take care of exponents; then you multiply, divide, add, and subtract.

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Arrange in descending order:

$$\frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{2}{7}$$

Explanation:

Make the comparisons of two fractions each.

$$\frac{27}{8} \times \frac{4}{9}, \quad \frac{32}{9} \times \frac{2}{7}, \quad \frac{28}{9} \times \frac{3}{8}, \quad \frac{18}{7} \times \frac{2}{7}, \quad \frac{21}{8} \times \frac{2}{7}, \quad \frac{16}{7} \times \frac{2}{7}$$

$\frac{4}{9}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{4}{9}$ is greater

than $\frac{2}{7}$, so $\frac{4}{9}$ is the largest fraction. $\frac{3}{8}$ is

greater than $\frac{2}{7}$, so the answer is $\frac{4}{9}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{2}{7}$

80

2. $40 \div \frac{4}{4} =$ what number?

Explanation:

First simplify the fraction:

$$\frac{80}{4} = \frac{80}{4} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{800}{4} = 200$$

Then add: $40 + 200 = 240$.

3. If a bushel of apples weighs from 48 to 54 pounds and a bushel of melons weighs from 80 to 90 pounds, what is the smallest ratio between the weight of a bushel of apples and a bushel of melons?

Explanation:

"Smallest ratio" means smallest fraction, which will contain the smallest numerator but the largest denominator ($\frac{1}{10}$ is smaller than $\frac{1}{3}$). The answer is $\frac{48}{90}$, or $\frac{8}{15}$.

4. Simplify this fraction

$$3\frac{1}{3} - 5\frac{1}{3} + 6\frac{1}{3}$$

Explanation:

Add the fractions in the denominator and rewrite the expression

$$3\frac{1}{3} \div 11\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} \div \frac{35}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{3}{35} = \frac{2}{7}$$

5. If r is greater than 0 and $b = \frac{1}{r}$, does b

increase or decrease as r increases?

Explanation:

If the numerators are the same, the smaller fraction has the larger denominator. Therefore, if r increases and the numerator remains 1, the fractions get smaller and b decreases.

$$\frac{12c^2}{15c}$$

6. Reduce $\frac{12c^2}{15c}$

Explanation:

Reduce 12 and 15 by canceling both by 3.

Treat $\frac{c^2}{c} = c^{2-1}$. The answer is $\frac{4}{5}c$.

7. Add $\frac{m}{2} + \frac{m}{3}$

Explanation:

Find L.C.D., which is 6. Convert each fraction to sixths and add:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{m}{2} + \frac{m}{3} &= \frac{m}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} + \frac{m}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} \\ &= \frac{3m}{6} + \frac{2m}{6} = \frac{5m}{6}\end{aligned}$$

8. Subtract $\frac{2}{5x^2}$ from $\frac{3}{4x}$

Explanation:

In a subtraction example, the quantity after the word "from" goes first:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3}{4x} - \frac{2}{5x^2} \quad \text{L.C.D. is } 20x^2. \quad \frac{15x-8x}{20x^2} \quad 15x-8x \\ = 7x. \text{ So the answer is } \frac{7}{20x}\end{aligned}$$

9. A woman owned $\frac{2}{3}$ of a store and sold $\frac{1}{5}$ of her share. What part of the store did she still own?

Explanation:

" $\frac{1}{5}$ of her share" means $\frac{1}{5}$ times her share. Since $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$ was sold. If you subtract $\frac{2}{15}$ from $\frac{2}{3}$, you'll know that what part of the store she still owned:

10. Change .68 to a fraction.

Explanation:

$$.68 = \frac{68}{100} = \frac{17}{25}$$

11. Change $\frac{3}{16}$ to a decimal correct to the nearest thousandth.

Explanation:

If your answer is to be rounded to the nearest thousandth, carry the division to one place past the thousandths (the ten-thousandths place):

$$\frac{3}{16} = 16 \overline{)3.0000} \quad .1875$$

Since the extra place is a 5, we round up. The answer is .188.

12. $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = (?)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$

Explanation:

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = (?)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{5}{36} = x \text{ times } \frac{4}{9}$$

Since the missing quantity is multiplied by $\frac{4}{9}$, do the "opposite" on the other side and divide by $\frac{4}{9}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{36} \div \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{36} \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{5}{16}$$

13. If $5x = 28$, what does $3x$ equal?

Explanation:

$$5x = 28 \Rightarrow \frac{5x}{5} = \frac{28}{5} \Rightarrow x = \frac{28}{5}$$

To find $3x$, multiply both sides of the equation $x = \frac{28}{5}$ by 3.

$$(3) \quad x = \frac{28}{5} \quad (3) \Rightarrow 3x = \frac{84}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{84}{5} \text{ or } 16\frac{4}{5}$$

14. If $r = 3b$, what does $\frac{3}{4}r$ equal?

Explanation:

Just multiply both sides by $\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{3}{4}r = \frac{9b}{4}$$

RATIOS AND PROPORTIONS

The quantitative relationship among two or more quantities is a ratio. For example the 3:4 represents that one (whole) quantity is divided in seven (3 + 4) equal parts, three parts on left and four parts on right.

To use the ratio for solving problem, you must convert it to mathematical form, three out of seven, and four out of seven. 3 : 4 →

$$\frac{3}{7} \text{ and } \frac{4}{7}$$

Example:

Mr. Kalim and Mr. Shahbaz Khan entered into a business partnership. They agreed the ratio of 3:5 for the distribution of profit. They commenced the business and earned profit of Rs. 24000. Find the share of Mr. Kalim.

Solution:

Convert Karim's share ratio to fraction → $\frac{3}{8}$

Multiply Karim's fraction to the total profit

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \times 24000 = 9000$$

Answer is Rs. 9000

Multiple Ratios

The ratio between A and B is 2 : 7 and the ratio between B to C is 2 : 3. Find the ratio A : B : C.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & : & B & : & C \\ 2 & : & 7 & : & 3 \\ & & \swarrow & \searrow & \\ & & 2 & & 3 \end{array}$$

Apply Reverse N method

$$4 : 14 : 21$$

Compare Logically

A ratio is the comparison of two things.

What is the ratio of the value of a kilometer to that of a mile? This can be shown

fractionally $\frac{5}{8}$ or by using a colon (5:8). You

can put any two things in a fraction numerically. It's logical to use only comparable things. What is the ratio of 8

inches to 1 yard? You answer $\frac{8}{1}$, but does it

make sense? Is 8 inches 8 times as large as 1

yard? Of course not! Common sense will make you change 1 yard to 36 inches. Now

the ratio becomes $\frac{8}{36}$ or $\frac{2}{9}$. Compare only like things.

Example:

What is the ratio of 30 minutes to 2 hours?

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{30}{120} \quad (2 \text{ hours} = 120 \text{ minutes}) \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Proportions

To solve the proportion questions you must know the relation between the quantities.

Direct Relation

If one quantity increases, the other quantity also increases.

Example:

If a car can travel 80 miles in 3 hours, how long will it take to travel 100 miles?

When something varies directly with something else, if you increase one of the things involved, the other will also increase. In the example given, if you increase the miles from 80 to 100, common sense tells us that the number of hours will also increase.

The more miles you drive, the longer it should take. Therefore, let's make a proportion using a ratio of the miles and a ratio of the hours. The first number of miles mentioned is 80, so use the ratio (miles over miles).

As the first number of hours mentioned is 3, so use the ratio (hours over hours). X represents the second amount of hours since that's the unknown. Put the two ratios together to form the proportion. Cross-

multiply and solve: $\frac{80}{100} = \frac{3}{x}$

$$80x = 300 \Rightarrow x = \frac{300}{8} = 3\frac{3}{8} \text{ hours}$$

Example:

If number of men working on a project increases, the work done by the men also increases.

Inverse Relation

If one quantity increases, the other quantity decreases.

Example:

If 8 people take 6 hours to build a fence, how long would it take 10 people to build the same fence (assuming they work at the same rate as those in the first group)?

Common sense tells you that if you use more people, it will take less time to finish the job. To write the proportion needed to solve the example, first write the first ratio:

$$\frac{8 \text{ People}}{10 \text{ People}}$$

Since it is not a direct proportion, invert the second ratio ($\frac{6}{x}$ becomes $\frac{x}{6}$), the proportion is

$$\frac{8}{10} = \frac{x}{6} \Rightarrow 10x = 48 \Rightarrow x = 4\frac{4}{5} \text{ hours}$$

Example

If number of men working on a project increases, the number of working days decreases.

Conditions for Applying Relations

- While applying relation of two quantities consider all other quantities constant
- Don't consider given data (number values)

Example

In a courier company, 50 men require 10 hours to prepare 1200 boxes for shipment. Once, the company received an order of 3200 boxes to process. The company assigned 40 men team to process this order. How many hours the team will need to complete the task?

Solution

Place arrows based on the relation of quantity with unknown quantity (Hours). Men and Hours have inverse relation, so the arrowhead is down ward. Hours and Boxes have direct relation, so the arrowhead for Boxes is upward.

Men	Hours	Boxes
50 ↓	10 ↑	1200 ↑
40 ↓	x ↑	3200 ↑

Now the equation becomes:

$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{50}{40} \times \frac{3200}{1200}$$

Now solve for x.

Ratios and Proportions**Inheritance**

When a Muslim dies there are four duties which need to be performed. These are:

1. Payment of funeral expenses.
2. Payment of his/her debts.
3. Execution of his/her will.
4. Distribution of remaining estate amongst the heirs according to Sharia.

It is assumed that the preliminary issues have been resolved and we shall confine ourselves principally to discussing the fourth and last duty. The task is to firstly, determine which of the relatives of the deceased are entitled to inherit and secondly, to determine the quantum share entitlement of each of the heirs concerned. The Inheritance questions on the test are merely the application of Ratio and proportions. The wealth of a deceased person is divided in fixed Ratios among all heirs of the deceased. Complete Islamic Inheritance system is beyond the scope of this book. Our main focus is to the ratios for division of wealth of a deceased among the children of the person.

If a person dies leaving	Division of Real and Personal Property
Wife and no relations	1/2 to wife, 1/2 to the Bait-ul-mal
Wife and son (sons)	1/8 to wife, rest to son (sons equally)
Wife, son and daughter	1/8 to wife, 7/12 to son, 7/24 to daughter
Wife, two sons and two daughters	1/8 to wife, 7/24 to each son and 7/48 to each daughter
Wife and one daughter	1/8 to wife, 1/2 to daughter and 3/8 to Bait-ul-mal
Wife and daughters	1/8 to wife, 2/3 to daughters and 5/24 to Bait-ul mal

Example:

Kamran died and left wealth of worth Rs 96,000,000 to be divided among his heirs - one wife, two sons, and two daughters. What will be the share of one daughter?

Solution:

In this particular case, the share of each daughter = Rs. $96000000 \times \frac{7}{48} =$ Rs. 14000000

Solved Exercise

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Find the ratio of 18 inches to 2 yards.

A. $\frac{3}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{5}$ D.

$\frac{2}{5}$

Explanation:

First convert yards to inches that is 2 yards = $2 \times 3 \times 12 = 72$ inches. Now the ratio is 18 to 72 = 1 to 4 =

$\frac{1}{4}$. The right answer is B.

2. If a train travels $\frac{5}{6}$ mile in $1\frac{1}{4}$ minutes, how many miles will it travel in 1 hour?

A. 20 miles

B. 50 miles

C. 40 miles

D. 30 miles

Explanation:

The train travels $\frac{5}{6} \div 1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{6} \div \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{3}$ miles in one minute. The distance traveled in 60 minutes (1 hour) = $\frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 40$ miles. The right answer is C.

Note :

12 inches = 1 foot and 3 feet = 1 yard

3. Find the value of x if $3 : b = x : c$.

A. $\frac{3b}{c}$

B. $\frac{c}{3b}$

C. $\frac{2c}{3b}$

D. $\frac{3c}{b}$

Explanation:

$3c = bx$ and $x = \frac{3c}{b}$

The right answer is D.

4. How many miles are there between two cities if the distance is represented by a 2.4-inch line on a map having a scale of 1 inch to 8 miles?

A. 19.2

B. 12.8

C. 8.5

D. 38

Explanation:

The question is to find x from $1 : 8 = 2.4 : x$. $1 \times x = 8 \times 2.4$ hence $x = 19.2$. The right answer is A.

5. How many cents will r books cost if t books cost m dollars?

A. $\frac{100mr}{t}$

B. $\frac{mr}{100t}$

C. $\frac{100t}{mr}$

D. $\frac{m}{100t}$

Explanation:

solve $\frac{x}{r} = \frac{100m}{t}$

Note:

1 dollar = 100 cents.

6. If apples cost 3 for 37 cents, find the cost of $1\frac{3}{4}$ dozen apples.

- A. 111 cents
C. 259 cents

- B. 159 cents
D. 211 cents

Explanation:

$1\frac{3}{4}$ dozens apples = $\frac{7}{4} \times 12 = 21$ apples. Now apply the ratios method $\frac{37}{3} = \frac{x}{21}$

$x = \frac{21 \times 37}{3}$ or $x = 7 \times 37 = 259$ cents. The right answer is C.

7. If 10 tractors are needed to plow a field in 4 hours, how many tractors are needed to plow the field in 5 hours?

- A. 32
C. 16

- B. 4
D. 8

Explanation:

$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$ the second ratio is reversed, as the relation is inverse. $x = \frac{10 \times 4}{5} = 8$. The right answer is D.

8. A car that gets 15 miles per gallon of gasoline can travel 250 miles on a full tank. If the same car got 20 miles per gallon, how many miles could it travel on a full tank?

- A. 300
C. $250\frac{3}{4}$

- B. 750
D. $333\frac{1}{3}$

Explanation:

$\frac{x}{250} = \frac{20}{15}$

The right answer is D.

9. A candy recipe calls for 5 parts milk, 4 parts cocoa, 4 parts syrup, 2 parts sugar, and 1 part butter. If you use 8 ounces of milk, how many ounces of candy mixture can you make?

- A. $25\frac{3}{5}$
C. 20

- B. $5\frac{3}{5}$
D. 128

Explanation:

Solve each ingredient with milk independently. For example, 5 parts of milk need 4 parts of cocoa. How many parts of cocoa is needed for 8 ounces of milk. The right answer is A.

10. If it takes 10 minutes to walk $\frac{3}{7}$ mile, how many minutes will it take to walk the rest of the mile?

- A. $2\frac{1}{3}$
C. $4\frac{2}{7}$

- B. $13\frac{1}{3}$
D. 30

Explanation:

You are to answer the question "If it take 10 minutes to walk $\frac{3}{7}$ mile, how many minutes it will take to walk $\frac{4}{7}$ mile". The right answer is B.

PERCENTAGE

A percentage is a part of 100. If one of your test score was 85 out of total 100, its mean your score was 85%.

The word 'percent' means 'per hundred' or 'out of 100', and % is the percent sign. Percent is a way of representing a part of something in terms of hundredths (i.e., $1/100$).

For example, $100\% = 100$ hundredths = $100 \times$

$$\frac{1}{100} = 1 \text{ and } 75\% = 75 \text{ hundredths} = 75$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{100} \right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

Percent can be expressed as a fraction (with a denominator of 100) or a decimal.

$$\text{For example, } 29\% = \frac{29}{100} = 0.29$$

Percents are often used to compare fractions with equal denominators of 100.

To convert a percent to a fraction, drop the percent sign and divide the number by 100.

$$\text{For example, } 80\% = 80/100 = \frac{4}{5} \text{ and } 125\% = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$125/100 = \frac{5}{4} = 1 \frac{1}{4}$$

As a more complicated example, consider the following:

To convert a fraction to a percent, multiply the number by 100 and insert the percent sign.

$$\text{For example, } \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{100} \% = 60\% \text{ and } \frac{1}{16} =$$

$$\frac{100}{16} \% = \frac{25}{4} \% = 6 \frac{1}{4} \% = 6.25\%$$

To convert a percent to a decimal, drop the percent sign and divide the number by 100 (i.e., move the decimal point two places to the left, inserting zeros to the left if necessary).

For example, $13\% = 0.13$ and $2\% = 0.02$

To convert a decimal to a percent, multiply the decimal by 100 (i.e., move the decimal point two places to the right) and insert the percent sign.

Example

$$0.2576 = 25.76\% \text{ and } 0.002 = 0.2\%$$

To find a certain percent of a number, multiply the number by the percent expressed as a fraction or decimal.

For example to find 45% of 900, two possible ways are as follows.

Changing percent to fraction gives $45\% =$

$$\frac{45}{100} = \frac{9}{20} \text{ So, } \frac{9}{20} \times 900 = 405$$

Alternatively, changing percent to decimal

$$\text{gives } 45\% = \frac{45}{100} = 0.45 \text{ So, } 0.45 \times 900 = 405$$

The following fraction and decimal equivalents of percents are worth noting:

$1\% = 1/100 = 0.01$	$60\% = 3/5 = 0.6$
$2\% = 1/50 = 0.02$	$80\% = 4/5 = 0.8$
$4\% = 1/25 = 0.04$	$25\% = 1/4 = 0.25$
$5\% = 1/20 = 0.05$	$50\% = 1/2 = 0.5$
$10\% = 1/10 = 0.1$	$75\% = 3/4 = 0.75$
$20\% = 1/5 = 0.2$	$120\% = 6/5 = 1.2$
$40\% = 2/5 = 0.4$	$125\% = 5/4 = 1.25$

Percent Change

Percent change (increase or decrease) from an original value to a new value frequently occurs.

To find the percent change, first find the amount of the change, then divide this amount by the original value, and finally express this quotient as a percent.

Example

If the price of an item changes from \$32 to \$40, the amount of the increase is \$(40 -

$32) = \$8$ and the percent increase is $\frac{8}{32} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 = 25\%$.

On the other hand, if the price of the item changes from \$40 to \$32, the amount of the

decrease is $\$(40 - 32) = \8 and the percent

decrease is $\frac{8}{40} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 = 20\%$.

Interestingly, the percent increase from 32 to 40 is different from the percent decrease from 40 to 32.

APPLICATION OF PERCENTAGE

Many topics on the test are based directly on the concepts of percentage like

- Business Mathematics
- Financial Mathematics
- Consumer Mathematics
- Zakat
- Ushar

Business Mathematics

Business mathematics part of the test includes the questions from the topics containing underlying concepts of basic business.

Consumer Mathematics - Profit and loss problems

Profit and loss problems involves various terms like cost price, selling price, marked price etc. Basically, it is a difference between selling price and cost price. Cost price is the price paid to purchase an article or a product or we can say it is a cost incurred in manufacturing an article. Selling price is the price at which a product is sold.

Various profit and loss formulas used in profit and loss:

Generally, profit is calculated as: Profit or gain = Selling Price (S.P) - Cost Price (C.P)

Similarly, loss is calculated as: Loss = Cost Price - Selling Price

Profit percentage = $\frac{SP-CP}{CP} \times 100$ (The profit on the basis of Cost Price)

Note: If you are asked to find the profit on the basis of Selling Price, then the formula changes to

Profit percentage = $\frac{SP-CP}{SP} \times 100$ (The profit on the basis of Selling Price)

Example:

A bookseller expects a gain of 22.5% on his cost price. If on a certain day, his sale was of Rs. 39200, what was his profit?

Solution:

Profit = SP - CP

Given Profit =

22.5% of CP

So, 22.5% of CP

= SP - CP

CP = SP - 22.5%

of CP

CP + 22.5% of CP

= SP

122.5% of CP =

SP

$\frac{122.5}{100} \times CP = SP$

CP = $\frac{100}{122.5} \times SP$

$$C.P \left(\begin{array}{cc} 100 & \times \\ 122.5 & 0 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 100 & \times \\ 122.5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \frac{39200}{32000} = \frac{39200}{32000} \times 32000$$

Profit = (39200 - 32000) = Rs. 7200.

Example:

Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit?

Solution:

CP of each toy = $375/12 = 31.25$

Gain per toy = $33 - 31.25 = 1.75$

Profit Percentage = $(1.75/31.25) \times 100 = 5.6\%$

Example:

Shabir sold his dining table set at a loss of 20%. If he had sold it for \$ 800 more, he would have received a profit of 5%. Find the cost price.

Solution:

Let the cost price be \$ 100

So when C.P = 100, loss of 20%

means

S.P = $100 - 20 = 80$

Profit of 5% means S.P = $100 + 5$
= 105

The difference of two S.P = $105 - 80 = 25$

If the difference is 25, C.P = \$100

If the difference is \$ 800, C.P = $(100 / 25) \times 800$

C.P = \$ 3200

Consumer Mathematics - Stock and Shares

Basic Terminology:

Stock Capital:

The total amount of money needed to run the company is called the stock capital.

Shares or Stock:

The whole capital is divided into small units, called shares or stock.

For each investment, the company issues a 'share-certificate', showing the value of each share and the number of shares held by a person.

The person who subscribes in shares or stock is called a shareholder or stock holder.

Dividend:

The annual profit distributed among shareholders is called dividend. Dividend is paid annually as per share or as a percentage.

Face Value:

The value of a share or stock printed on the share-certificate is called its Face Value or Nominal Value or Par Value.

Market Value:

The stock of different companies are sold and bought in the open market through brokers at stock-exchanges. A share or stock is said to be:

- **At premium or Above par**, if its market value is more than its face value.
- **At par**, if its market value is the same as its face value.
- **At discount or Below par**, if its market value is less than its face value.

Thus, if a Rs. 100 stock is quoted at premium of 16, then market value of the stock = $Rs.(100 + 16) = Rs. 116$.

Likewise, if a Rs. 100 stock is quoted at a discount of 7, then market value of the stock = $Rs. (100 - 7) = 93$.

Example:

A 6% stock yields 8%. The market value of the stock is:

Solution:

For an income of Rs. 8, investment = Rs. 100.

For an income of Rs. 6, $\left(\frac{100 \times 6}{8}\right) = Rs. 75$.

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 75.

Financial Mathematics - Simple Interest

Basic terminology:

Principal:

The money borrowed or lent out for a certain period is called the principal or the sum.

Interest:

Extra money paid for using other's money is called interest.

Simple Interest (S.I.):

If the interest on a sum borrowed for certain period is reckoned uniformly, then it is called simple interest.

Let Principal = P, Rate = r% per annum (p.a.) and Time = T years. Then

$$\text{Simple Interest} = \left(\frac{P \times r \times T}{100} \right)$$

Example:

Gul Khan borrowed Rs. 50000 from the sardar of the region. The agreed rate of interest per year was 15%. Gul Khan returned the borrowed amount at the end of 5 years. How much amount he paid to the sardar as interest for this period?

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= Prt \\ &= 50000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times 5 \\ &= Rs. 37500 \end{aligned}$$

Example:

A sum fetched a total simple interest of Rs. 4016.25 at the rate of 9 p.c.p.a. in 5 years. What is the sum?

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Principal} &= Rs. \left(\frac{100 \times 4016.25}{9 \times 5} \right) \\ &= Rs. (401625) \end{aligned}$$

$$45 \\ = \text{Rs. } 8925.$$

Financial Mathematics - Compound Interest

Compound interest is interest paid on previously earned interest. Suppose, instead of paying 10% interest when the money is given back, you have your friend pay you 10% on the money he still has every year. If he doesn't pay you back for two years, then you will get 10% on \$100 the first year, which is \$110 and you will get 10% on \$110, which is \$121 at the end of the second year. Instead of getting \$20, you will get \$21. Another example might help explain this concept.

Example:

Suppose a bank offers an interest rate of 6% per annum (yearly) on a savings account that is compounded quarterly (four times a year). A person deposits \$4,000 in the bank. How much money will be in his account at the end of one year?

Solution:

Since the interest is compounded quarterly, we can use the formula for basic interest, $I =$

Prt , four times. The principal amount P is \$4,000, the interest rate r is 6% ($r = 0.06$),

and $t = \frac{1}{4}$ of a year. (Recall that t is measured in years.)

So, the amount of interest earned on the savings account is:

$$I = Prt = (\$4,000)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$60$$

Now, as we start the second quarter, the principal is no longer \$4,000. Since we have accumulated interest, the new principal is \$4,000 + \$60 = \$4,060. Using that new principal, the interest gained in the second quarter is:

$$I = (\$4,060)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$60.90$$

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The interest paid at the end of the third quarter on the principal of \$6,060 + \$60.90 = \$6,120.90 is:

$$I = (\$6,120.90)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$61.8135 = \$61.81$$

The final amount of interest paid, at the end of the fourth quarter, will be equal to:

$$I = (\$6,182.71)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$62.74065 = \$62.74$$

Adding that interest amount to the principal going into that period' (\$6,182.71), we get the balance in the account after one year. It will be \$6,182.71 + \$62.74 = \$6,245.45.

Compound Interest Formulae

Let Principal = P , Rate = $r\%$ per annum, Time = n years.

When interest is compound Annually:

$$\text{Amount} = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

When interest is compounded Half-yearly:

$$\text{Amount} = P \left[1 + \frac{(r/2)}{100}\right]^{2n}$$

When interest is compounded Quarterly:

$$\text{Amount} = P \left[1 + \frac{(r/4)}{100}\right]^{4n}$$

When interest is compounded Annually

but time is in fraction, say $3\frac{2}{5}$ years.

$$\text{Amount} = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{3 \times \left(1 + \frac{\frac{2}{5}r}{100}\right)}$$

When Rates are different for different years, say $r_1\%$, $r_2\%$, $r_3\%$ for 1st, 2nd and 3rd year respectively.

$$\text{Then, Amount} = P \left(1 + \frac{r_1}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r_2}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r_3}{100}\right)$$

Present worth of Rs. x due n years hence is given by:

$$\text{Present Worth} = \frac{x}{(1 + r)^n}$$

Example:

What will be the compound interest on a sum of Rs. 25,000 after 3 years at the rate of 12% p.a.?

Solution:

$$25000 \times (1.12)^3 = \text{Rs. } 35123.20$$

Zakat

Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam. It has been mentioned, along with daily Prayers (Salaat / Namaz), over seventy times in the Quran.

Just as Salaat is the most important act of worship which has to be performed bodily, so is Zakat the main act of worship which has to be performed monetarily. Those who fulfill this duty have been promised abundant reward in this world and hereafter. Whoever evades Zakat has been sternly warned in the Qur'an and Hadith of the consequences.

The payment of Zakat is compulsory on the excess wealth or effects which is equal to or exceeds the value of Nisaab, and which is possessed for a full Islamic year. If such wealth decreases during the course of the year and increases again to the value of Nisaab before the end of the year, the Zakat then must be calculated on the full amount that is possessed at the end of the year.

Zakat is obligatory upon a person if :

- He or she is an adult, sane, free and Muslim.
- He/she must possess wealth in excess of specified minimum (Nisaab) excluding his or her personal needs (clothing, household furniture, utensils, cars etc. are termed article of personal needs).
- It should be possessed for a complete lunar year.
- It should be of productive nature from which one can derive profit or benefit such as merchandise for business, gold, silver, livestock etc.

Types of wealth on which zakat is imposed:

- Gold and silver, in any form.
- Cash, bank notes, stocks, bonds etc.
- Merchandise for business, equal to the value of Nisaab.
- Livestock.

- On income derived from rental business.

Calculation of zakat:

- To calculate Zakat on jewelry etc. one must first determine the gold or silver content and then calculate the Zakat according to current market price.
- If the Gold possessed is less than 87.48 grams or if silver possessed is less than 612.36 grams, but the value of both combined is equal to or exceeds the Nisaab of either Gold or Silver, the Zakat will be due.
- In the event of an article not being of pure gold or pure silver, but containing a mixture of other metals and the gold or silver content is more than the other metal, it will be regarded as gold or silver and Zakat will be due. But in the case where other metal/s is of greater quantity than either gold or silver, Zakat will not be due on this article.
- For stocks (shares held in a company), Zakat is calculated based upon the current market value. As machinery, land, fixtures and fittings, furniture, buildings etc. are exempt from Zakat, one is allowed to subtract these from the total asset. This could be obtained from annual reports. For example, if one has shares worth \$1000 and machinery, land etc., are worth 5% of the total asset, then deduct \$50 for these assets; afterwards deduct the liabilities of the company proportionately to the percentage of shares held. Zakat must be calculated on the balance.

Types of wealth on which zakat is not imposed:

- On any metals other than gold or silver.
- Fixtures and fittings of a shop, car, trucks or any delivery vehicle etc., which is used in running business.
- Diamonds, pearls, other precious or semi-precious stones which are for personal use.
- There is no Zakat on personal residence, household furniture, pots and pan, personal clothing, whether they are in use or not.

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- There is no Zakat on a person whose liabilities exceed or equal his assets.

Rate of Zakat

Zakat is due at the rate of 2.5%.

The question of Zakat involves the concepts of percentage.

Example:

A person has one house of worth 5,000,000 (not in personal use), 20 tolas of pure gold, and bank deposit of Rs. 400,000. How much the person has to pay as zakat if the current rate of gold is Rs. 45000 per tola?

Solution:

Calculate total asset value

Asset	Qty × Rate	Value
House	1 × 5000000	5000000
Gold	20 × 45000	900000
Cash	1 × 400000	400000
		Total Value = 6300000

$$\text{Zakat} = 6300000 \times \frac{2.5}{100} = 157500$$

Ushr

Ushr is the obligatory charge (*Zakat*) on farm produce which is one-tenth for one kind of land and one-twentieth for others.

Rate of Ushr

- If the farm or garden is watered naturally by rain or spring water, or river or stream water, tenth part of the produce is obligatory.
- If the farm or garden is irrigated by artificial means like the well, tube well, canals, etc. twentieth part is obligatory.

Regulations Concerning Ushr

- Ushr has to be taken out from the total produce and after that other charges of agriculture in the way of ploughing, watering, supervision, etc. will be met.
- The produce becomes subject to Ushr as soon as the crop becomes fit for use in any form, e.g. the grain, maize, mango etc. become saleable even before they are ripe; Ushr therefore has to be calculated before the crop is put to private use in any way.
- If a person sells away a crop or garden before the fruit is ripe, Ushr will be the responsibility of the buyer, but if it is sold after the fruit

has become ripe, Ushr will be paid by the seller.

- Payment of Ushr is the responsibility of the cultivator of the land whether he has taken it on lease or borrowed it for a short period.
- If two persons are jointly cultivating a piece of land, both will have to share the Ushr whether the expenses of seed, etc. have been borne by one or both.
- There is no condition of Nisab for Ushr to be obligatory. Ushr is obligatory irrespective of the quantity of produce, unless it is in negligible quantity, e.g., 2 kilos or so.
- There is no condition of the passage of a year either; each crop is subject to Ushr, whether it is harvested once a year or twice a year.
- Ushr is payable on the produce of lands owned by minors and insane persons.
- Waaf lands are also subject to Ushr which will be paid away by the cultivator.
- If a piece of land is irrigated naturally as well as by artificial means, this fact will be taken into account while calculating Ushr. If the land has been irrigated naturally more often, Ushr will be one-tenth, otherwise one-twentieth.
- Ushr may be paid out in kind or in cash of equivalent value.
- Lands in possession of the Muslims living in non-Muslim states are subject to Ushr.
- Ushr is not annulled by the payment of land revenue.
- The heads of expenditure of Ushr are the same as of *Zakat*.

The Hidden Treasure

This may be minerals or some other treasure hidden in the earth. Regulations concerning it are briefly as follows: According to Hadith, one-fifth of a treasure, which is unearthed, belongs to the Public Treasury (Bait-ul-Mal). In case of minerals like iron, silver, gold, tin or sulfur, etc. one fifth will be handed in to the Public Treasury and four-fifth will be

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handed in to the Public Treasury and four-fifths will be retained by the mine owner. There is no share of the Bait-ul-Mal in those things which do not melt in the fire, e.g. diamonds, gems, etc. Similarly minerals in liquid state like petroleum, mercury, etc. are exempt from Ushr duty.

Example:

A farmer cultivated a piece of land and spent Rs. 30,000 for fertilizers and

pesticides. An extra expense was of water from tube well which cost Rs. 2000. The crop sold for Rs. 120,000. How much amount the farmer has to pay as Ushr?

Solution:

Net gain from the crop = 120000 - 30000 - 2000 = 88000

Ushr = 88000 × $\frac{5}{100}$ = 4400

Ushr = Rs. 4400

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Convert $1\frac{2}{5}\%$ to a fraction.

Explanation:

Since percent is part of 100, $1\frac{2}{5}\%$ becomes

$\frac{1\frac{2}{5}}{100}$, which is written

$1\frac{2}{5} \div 100 \rightarrow \frac{7}{5} \div \frac{100}{1} \rightarrow \frac{7 \cdot 1}{5 \cdot 100} = \frac{7}{500}$

2. $\frac{7}{3}$ is what percent?

Explanation:

Write an equation. "What percent" means what part of hundred. Thus, $\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{100}$. Cross-multiply and solve:

$3x = 700 \rightarrow \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{700}{3} \rightarrow$

$x = \frac{700}{3}\% \rightarrow 233\frac{1}{3}\%$

3. $83\frac{1}{3}\%$ is how many sixteenths?

Explanation:

Save time and remember that

$83\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{5}{6}$. You could write $\frac{83\frac{1}{3}}{100}$ and

simplify, but the time saved by memorizing the equivalents is significant. To continue,

$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{x}{16} \rightarrow 6x = 5 \cdot 16 \rightarrow 6x = 80 \rightarrow$

$\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{80}{6} \rightarrow x = \frac{40}{3}$ or $13\frac{1}{3}$

4. Change .076 to a percent.

Explanation:

A quick way is to slide the decimal point two places to the right (to change a decimal to a percent): .076 = 7.6%. However, the answer may appear in fraction form, so .6 must be

converted to $\frac{6}{10}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$. The answer is $7\frac{3}{5}\%$

5. Change $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ to a decimal.

Explanation:

Change $\frac{1}{2}$ to a decimal: $2 \overline{)1.0} = .5$

So $8\frac{1}{2}\% = 8.5\%$. Next, slide the

decimal point two places to the left (to change a percent to a decimal) and drop the % sign: $8.5\% = .085$.

6. $4b$ is what percent of $30a$?

Explanation:

Write an equation, but be careful of the extra letters:

$$4b = \frac{x}{100} \cdot 30a \rightarrow \frac{4b}{1} = \frac{30ax}{100} \rightarrow$$

$$30ax \cdot 1 = 4b \cdot 100 \rightarrow 30ax = 400b \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{30ax}{30a} = \frac{400b}{30a} \rightarrow x = \frac{400b}{30a} \rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{40b}{3a}$$

7. 7b is y % of what number?

Explanation:

Let x be the missing number.

$$7b = \frac{y}{100} \cdot x \rightarrow 7b = \frac{y}{100} \cdot \frac{x}{1} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{7b}{1} = \frac{xy}{100} \rightarrow xy = 700b \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{xy}{y} = \frac{700b}{y}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{700b}{y}$$

8. Find the missing number: $\frac{?}{.24} = 12\%$

Explanation:

Put a letter where the question mark is, change the percent to a fraction, and solve:

$$\frac{x}{.24} = \frac{12}{100} \rightarrow \frac{x}{.24} \cdot \frac{100}{100} \rightarrow \frac{100x}{24}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{100x}{24} = \frac{12}{100} \text{ Reduce to: } \frac{25x}{6} = \frac{3}{25}$$

Cross-multiply and finish:

$$25x \cdot 25 = 6 \cdot 3 \rightarrow 625x = 18 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{625x}{625} = \frac{18}{625} \rightarrow x = \frac{18}{625}$$

9. $\frac{1}{8}$ of 22 is what percent of 4?

Explanation:

Write an equation, and it's easy:

$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot 22 = \frac{x}{100} \cdot 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{22}{1} = \frac{x}{100} \cdot \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{22}{8} = \frac{4x}{100} \rightarrow \frac{11}{4} = \frac{x}{25} \rightarrow$$

$$4x = 275$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{275}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{275}{4} \text{ or } 68\frac{3}{4}$$

10. Shakir paid \$7.50 to repair a toaster rather than buy a new one for \$30. What percent of the cost of the new toaster did he save?

Explanation:

Use the question to write an equation: "What percent of the cost did he save?"

$$\frac{x}{100} \cdot \$30 = \$22.50$$

(To find out what he saved, subtract \$7.50 from \$30.) Simplify and solve: $x = 75\%$

11. On selling 17 balls at Rs. 720, there is a loss equal to the cost price of 5 balls. The cost price of a ball is:

Explanation:

(C.P. of 17 balls) - (S.P. of 17 balls) = (C.P. of 5 balls)

C.P. of 12 balls = S.P. of 17 balls = Rs.720.

$$\text{C.P. of 1 ball} = \text{Rs} \left(\frac{720}{12} \right) = \text{Rs. } 60.$$

12. What will be the ratio of simple interest earned by certain amount at the same rate of interest for 6 years and that for 9 years?

Explanation:

Let the principal be P and rate of interest be R%.

$$\text{Required ratio} = \left(\frac{P \times R \times 6}{100} \right) = \frac{6PR}{100} = 6:10 = 3:5$$

3.

$$\left(\frac{P \times R \times 6}{100} \right) = \frac{6PR}{100} = 6:10 = 3:5$$

13. The compound interest on Rs. 30,000 at 7% per annum is Rs. 4347. The period (in years) is:

Explanation:

Amount = Rs. (30000 + 4347) = Rs. 34347.

Let the time be n years.

$$\text{Then, } 30000 \left(\frac{1+7}{100} \right)^n = 34347$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1+7}{100} \right)^n = \frac{34347}{30000} = \frac{11449}{10000}$$

$$\left(\frac{107}{100} \right)^2$$

$$n = 2 \text{ years.}$$

14. By investing Rs. 1620 in 8% stock, Naveed Maemon earns Rs. 135. The stock is then quoted at:

Explanation:

To earn Rs. 135, investment = Rs. 1620.

To earn Rs. 8, investment = Rs.

$$\left(\frac{1620}{135} \times 8 \right) = \text{Rs. } 96.$$

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 96.

15. A 12% stock yielding 10% is quoted at:

Explanation:

To earn Rs. 10, money invested = Rs. 100.

To earn Rs. 12, money invested = Rs.

$$\left(\frac{100}{10} \times 12 \right) = \text{Rs. } 120.$$

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 120.

16. A man paid zakat of Rs. 1200 for the current year. What was his wealth in Rupees for which he paid the Zakat?

Explanation:

1200 is 2.5% of the wealth for which he paid Zakat.

$$X \times \frac{2.5}{100} = 1200$$

$$X = \text{Rs. } 48000$$

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PERMUTATION

A permutation is an arrangement of objects in definite order or each of the different arrangements which can be made by taking same or all of a number of things is called a permutation. The simplest sort of permutations question might ask you how many different arrangements are possible for 6 different chairs in a row, or how many different 5 letter arrangements of the letters in the word SMOKE are possible. Both of these simple questions can be answered with the same technique.

Factorial

Factorial is nothing more than a notation represented by the sign!. A factorial is simply the product of a series of integers counting down to 1 from the specified number.

Example:

6! is read as 6 factorial and it means 6.5.4.3.2.1, which equals 720.

The number of possible arrangements of any group with n numbers is simply n!. In this way, the number of possible arrangements of the letters in SMOKE is 5!. Because there are 5 letters in the group, That means 5.4.3.2.1 arrangements, or 120.

Permutations in Small Groups

Permutations get a little difficulty when you work with smaller arrangements. For example, what if you were asked how many 2- letter arrangements could be made from the letters in SMOKE?

Here the total number of elements in the letter SMOKE is 5, and the number of elements in group is 2

You can solve this problem in quite a simple relation by introducing the terms
n = 5 and r = 2

$$\text{Total Possible Arrangements} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

Hence in this case, the total arrangement =

$$\frac{5!}{(5-2)!} = \frac{5.4.3.2.1}{3.2.1} = 5.4 = 20$$

Two Tasks Possibilities

If an operation can be performed in 'm' different ways and then a second operation can be performed in 'n' different ways, then the two operations taken together can be performed in m x n ways.

This can be extended to any finite number of operations.

Example:

A hall has 6 gates. In how many ways can a man enter the hall through one gate and come out through a different gate?

Since there are 6 ways of entering into the hall, therefore for coming out the hall through different gate, number of ways = 5

Hence by the fundamental principle of multiplication, the total number of ways = $6 \times 5 = 30$.

Two Independent Tasks Possibilities

If an operation can be performed in 'm' different ways and another operation, which is independent of the first operation, can be performed in 'n' different ways, then either of the two operations can be performed in $(m+n)$ ways. This can be extended to any finite number of mutually exclusive events.

Example

There are 30 students in a class in which there are 20 boys and 10 girls. The class teacher selects either a boy or a girl for monitor of the class. In how many ways the class teacher can make this selection?

Clearly, there are 20 ways to select a boy and 10 ways to select a girl.

Number of ways = $20 + 10 = 30$.

Combinations

Combination is another form of arrangement problem. It differs from permutations in just one way:

In combinations, order doesn't matter. A permutations question might ask you to

form different numbers from a set of digits. Order would certainly matter in that case, because 135 is very different from 513.

Similarly, a question about seating arrangements would be a permutations question, because the word "arrangements" tells you that order is important. So questions that ask about "schedules" or "orderings" require you to calculate the number of permutations.

Combinations questions, on the other hand, deal with groupings in which order isn't important. The group of Kausar - Laila - Aamir isn't any different from Aamir - Laila - Kausar, far as committees go, in the same way. Combinations questions often deal with the selection of committees, teams, or pairs.

Combination and permutation question can be very similar in appearance. Always ask yourself carefully whether sequence is important in a certain question before you proceed.

Calculating Combinations

Calculating combinations is quite easy. All you have to do is throw out duplicate answers that count as separate permutations, but not as separate combinations. You, if more mathematical mind might use the relation:

$$\text{Total Possible combinations} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. How many different 4- person teams can be made from a group of 9 players?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. 3,024 | B. 1,512 |
| C. 378 | D. 254 |
| E. 126 | |

Explanation:

Here $n = 9$ and $r = 4$

Possible combinations = $\frac{9!}{5!(9-4)!} = 126$. The right answer is E.

2. Suzuki comes in 5 models, 8 colors, and 3 sizes. How many Suzuki must the local dealer have on

hand in order to have one of each kind available?

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| A. 24 | B. 120 |
| C. 16 | D. 39 |

Explanation

$5 \times 8 \times 3 = 120$. The right answer is B.

3. How many odd numbers of three digits each can be formed from the digits 2, 4, 6, and 7 if repetition of digits is permitted?

- | | |
|------|-------|
| A. 6 | B. 27 |
|------|-------|

the number odd, only 7 can be placed at 3rd position) Total number of cars = $4 \times 4 \times 1 = 16$
The right answer is D.

Explanation

As repetition is allowed, so first two of three positions have 4 possibilities each. The third position has only one possibility (to make

ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRIC SEQUENCES

Arithmetic Progression

An arithmetic progression is a sequence of numbers such that the difference of any two successive members of the sequence is a constant.

Example:

The sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, ... is an arithmetic progression with common difference 1.

Example:

The sequence 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, ... is an arithmetic progression with common difference 2.

Example:

The sequence 20, 10, 0, -10, -20, -30, ... is an arithmetic progression with common difference -10.

If the initial term of an arithmetic progression is a_1 and the common difference of successive members is d , then the n -th term of the sequence is given by

$$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

The sum S of the first n numbers of an arithmetic progression is given by the formula:

$$S = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$$

where a_1 is the first term and a_n the last one.

or

$$S = \frac{n}{2}(2a_1 + d(n-1))$$

Example:

Find the sum of first 10 terms of 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, 42, 47,

Solution:

Common difference = $d = 5$

First Term = $a_1 = 2$

Number of terms to be sum up = $n = 10$

$$S = \frac{10}{2}(2 \times 2 + 5(10-1))$$

$$S = 245$$

Example:

Find the sum of the first 50 terms of the sequence

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, ...

Solution:

This is an arithmetic progression, and we can write down

$a = 1, d = 2, n = 50$.

We now use the formula, so that

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

$$S_{50} = \frac{50}{2} \times (2 \times 1 + (50 - 1) \times 2)$$

$$= 25 \times (2 + 49 \times 2)$$

$$= 25 \times (2 + 98)$$

$$= 2500$$

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Geometric Progression

A geometric progression (also inaccurately known as a geometric series) is a sequence of numbers such that the quotient of any two successive members of the sequence is a constant called the common ratio of the sequence.

A geometric sequence can be written as:

$aq^0 = a, aq^1 = aq, aq^2, aq^3, \dots$ where $q \neq 0$, q is the common ratio and a is a scale factor.

Example:

The sequence 1, 3, 9, 27, 81 is a geometric sequence. Note that after the first term, the next term is obtained by multiplying the preceding element by 3.

The geometric sequence has its sequence formation: $a_1, a_1r, a_1r^2, \dots, a_1r^{n-1}, a_1r^n$

To find the n th term of a geometric sequence we use the formula:

$$a_n = a_1r^{n-1}$$

where	r	= common ratio
	a_1	= first term
	a_{n-1}	= the term before the n th term
	n	= number of terms

Sum of Terms in a Geometric Progression

Finding the sum of terms in a geometric progression is easily obtained by applying the formulas:

n th partial sum of a geometric sequence

$$S_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r}, \quad r \neq 1$$

Example:

Write down the 8th term in the Geometric Progression 1, 3, 9, ...

Solution:

$$a_1 = 1; a_2 = 3; a_3 = 9; n = 8$$

write down key terms

$$r = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

find the common ratio r using $r = \frac{a_2}{a_1}$

$$a_8 = a_1r^{8-1}$$

substitute $n = 8$ to $a_n = a_1r^{n-1}$

$$= (1)(3)^7$$

substitute $a_1 = 1$ and $r = 3$

$$= (3)^7$$

multiply (1) and $(3)^7$

$$a_8 = 2187$$

simplify $(3)^7 = 2187$

Example:

Find the number of terms in the geometric progression 6, 12, 24, ..., 1536

Solution:

$$a_1 = 6; a_2 = 12; a_3 = 24; a_n = 1536$$

write down key terms

$$r = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

find r using $r = \frac{a_2}{a_1}$

$$1536 = (6)(2)^{n-1}$$

substitute the values of a_1, a_n and r to $a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$ to find n

$$256 = (2)^{n-1}$$

divide both sides by 6

$$2^8 = 2^{n-1}$$

change 256 to its exponential form whose base = r

$$8 = n - 1$$

equate the indices since they both have the same base

$$8 + 1 = n$$

add 1 to both sides

$$9 = n$$

add 8 and 1

Hence, 1536 is the 9th term.

Finding the sum of a Geometric Series

Example:

Find the sum of each of the geometric series $-2, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{8}, \dots, -\frac{1}{37268}$

Solution:

$$a_1 = -2; a_2 = \frac{1}{2}; a_3 = -\frac{1}{8}; a_n = -\frac{1}{37268}$$

write down key terms

$$r = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{-2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

find r using $r = \frac{a_2}{a_1}$

$$-\frac{1}{37268} = (-2) \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$$

substitute the values of a_1, a_n and r to $a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$ to find n

$$\frac{1}{65536} = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$$

divide both sides by -2

$$\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^8 = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$$

change $\frac{1}{65536}$ to its exponential form whose base = r

$$8 = n - 1$$

equate the indices since they both have the same base

$$8 + 1 = n$$

add 1 to both sides

$$9 = n$$

add 8 and 1

$$S_9 = \frac{-2 \left(1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^9\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

substitute the values of a_1, r and n to $S_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

$$= \frac{1 \left(1 - \left(-\frac{1}{262144}\right)\right)}{\frac{5}{4}}$$

evaluate $\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^9$ then subtract $-\frac{1}{4}$ from 1

$$= \frac{262145}{262144} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

evaluate $\left(1 - \left(-\frac{1}{262144}\right)\right)$

$$S_9 = \frac{52429}{60536}$$

divide $\frac{262145}{262144}$ by $\frac{5}{4}$

BASIC STATISTICS

Average

The term average can technically refer to a variety of mathematical ideas, but on the test, it refers to the arithmetic mean. It is found by adding the numbers given and then dividing this sum by the number of items being averaged. Hence the basic equation for average questions is:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of Entities}}{\text{Number of Entities}} \rightarrow \frac{s}{n} = A$$

Just in simple words, on the test, the average (also called arithmetic mean) of a set of 5 numbers is simply the sum of all the numbers divided by 5. In other words, if you want to find the average of three numbers add them up and divide by 3.

Example:

Find the arithmetic means of 2, 8, 5, 8, 6, and 12.

Solution:

The sum of numbers = $2 + 8 + 5 + 8 + 6 + 12 = 42$

There are 6 numbers, hence $n = 6$

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \frac{2+8+5+9+6+12}{6}$$

$$= \frac{42}{6} = 7$$

Answer: The arithmetic mean is 7

Single Unit Quantities

The test does not always write average questions with clear solutions. The easy questions base normally on single unit quantities like Currency, temperature, height, weight (Kgs).

If the question on the test gives you the monthly incomes (in any currency) of five persons, you can find the average simply by adding the income of all five persons and then dividing it by 5.

Sum of entities = (Number of entities) \times Average. The average of two numbers is 5, the sum of the numbers is $5 \times 2 = 10$.

Average is also called as mean or arithmetic mean. It gives the central value of data.

Averages (Mixed Unit Quantities)

The quantities described by at least two other quantities cannot be averaged by using basic equation of arithmetic mean

rather, to feel comfortable in time management, you'll have to use CAT table method explained by following examples.

Some Common Double Unit Entities

- Price = $\frac{\text{Value}}{\text{Quantity}}$
- Average = $\frac{\text{Value Sum of All Entities}}{\text{Total Number of Entities}}$
- Concentration = $\frac{\text{Solute}}{\text{Solvent}}$
- Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

To Find Average Price

$$\text{Average Price} = \frac{\text{Total Value}}{\text{Total Quantity}}$$

Example:

A man buys 5 Kg of Mangoes at the price of Rs. 80 per Kg. Next time, he purchases 10 Kg of mangoes at the price of Rs. 90 per Kg. Find the average price per Kg of the two transactions.

Solution:

Use CAT table method for mixed unit quantities.

Transaction 1	5	60	300
Transaction 2	10	120	1200
Totals	15	x	1500

$$15x = 1500, x = 100$$

(Average price for 15 Kg mangoes)

Average of Averages

First, apply basic equation of average to find the sum of each average given, then add all sums and divide it by sum of all ns (numbers).

Example:

A boy scored 55 in average of five tests. He scored 65 in average of first two tests. What is his average score in last three tests?

Solution:

Since, this is the case of double unit entities so apply CAT table method.

First average	5	55	275
---------------	---	----	-----

Second Average	2	65	130
Difference	3	x	145

$$3x = 145 \quad x = \frac{145}{3} =$$

48.33

Median

If a group of numbers is arranged in order, the middle number is called the median. If there is no single middle number (this occurs when there is an even number of items), the median is found by taking the arithmetic mean of the two middle numbers.

Example: The median of 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 is 10.

Example: The median of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 is the arithmetic mean of 10 and 12.

$$\frac{10+12}{2} = \frac{22}{2} = 11$$

Average of Evenly Spaced Number

The average of evenly spaced numbers is simply the average of the smallest number and the largest number. The average of all the integers from 13 to 77, for example, is the same as the average of 13 and 77:

$$\frac{13+77}{2} = \frac{90}{2} = 45$$

Mode

The mode of a group of numbers is the number that appears most often. In other words, mod is of the highest frequency entity in a set of data.

Examples: The mode of 10, 5, 7, 9, 12, 5, 10, 5 and 9 is 5.

Weighted Average

If some numbers among terms to be averaged occur more than once, the numbers must be given the appropriate weight. For example, if a student received four grades of 80 and 1 of 90, his average would not be the average of 80 and 90, but rather the average of 80, 80, 80, 80, and 90. Set up a table listing the quantities, their respective weights, and their respective values.

- Multiply the value of each quantity by its respective weight.

- Add up these products.
- Add up the weights.
- Divide the sum of the products by the sum of the weights.

Example:

Assume that the weights for the following subjects are: English 3, Physics 2, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 2, and Urdu 1. What would be the average of a student whose marks are: English 80, Physics 85, Mathematics 84, Chemistry 82, and Urdu 90?

Solution:

Apply CAT table method for weighted entities:

Subject	Weight	Mark	
English	3	80	$3 \times 80 = 240$
Physics	2	85	$2 \times 85 = 170$
Mathematics	2	84	$2 \times 84 = 168$
Chemistry	2	82	$2 \times 82 = 164$
Urdu	1	90	$1 \times 90 = 90$
Totals	10	x	832

$$10x = 832 \quad x = \frac{832}{10} = 83.2$$

Answer: Average = 83.2

Note:

On the test, you might go directly to a list of the weighted amounts, here totaling 832, and divide by the number of weights; or you might set up a single equation.

Example:

Mr. Najam drove for 6 hours at an average rate of 50 miles per hour and for 2 hours at an average rate of 60 miles per hour. Find his average rate for the entire trip.

Solution:

$$\frac{6(50) + 2(60)}{8} = \frac{300 + 120}{8} = \frac{420}{8} = 52\frac{1}{2}$$

Answer: $52\frac{1}{2}$

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Mr. Kashif got an average of 50 in 6 tests. What should he get in the next test to attain the average of 60?

A. 120 B. 60
C. 100 D. 70

Explanation:

Total marks in 6 tests = $50 \times 6 = 300$. Total marks required in 7 tests (including next test) = $60 \times 7 = 420$. The marks in 7th test = Total marks in 7 tests - Total marks in 6 tests = $420 - 300 = 120$

Answer (A)

2. The average income of a family of 6 members is Rs. 5000. The income of two of them is Rs. 12000. What is income of the remaining 3 persons?

A. Rs. 12000 B. Rs. 90000
C. Rs. 5000 D. Rs. 18000

Explanation:

Total income of the family = $6 \times 5000 = 30000$

Income of the three persons = $30000 - 12000 = 18000$. Answer (D)

3. A clerk filed 73 forms on Monday, 85 forms on Tuesday, 54 on Wednesday, 92 on Thursday, and 66 on Friday. What was the average number of forms filed per day?

A. 50 B. 95
C. 84 D. 74

Explanation:

$$\frac{73 + 85 + 54 + 92 + 66}{5} = 74$$

Answer (D)

4. Find the arithmetic mean of 25.2, 13.5, 18.5, and 34.8

A. 13 B. 23
C. 27 D. 5

Explanation:

$$\frac{25.2 + 13.5 + 18.5 + 34.8}{4} = 23$$

Answer (B)

5. The average of x, y, z and 40 is 10. What is the average of $x, y,$ and z .
- A. 10 B. 0
C. 2 D. 15

Explanation:

You are given $\frac{x + y + z + 40}{4} = 10$ and

you are to find $\frac{x + y + z}{3}$

Solve the given $x + y + z = 0$ and hence

$$\frac{x + y + z}{3} = 0. \text{ Answer (B)}$$

6. A and B can do a job in 6 days. If A do the job alone he takes 10 days. What will be the time required by B to complete the job alone?

A. 8 B. 6
C. 15 D. 3

Explanation:

$$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

7. The average height of a class of 14 boys is 5.3 feet. A new boy is admitted to the class. The new average of height now becomes 5.25. What is the height of the new boy?

A. 4.55 B. 5.0
C. 6.0 D. 3.5

Explanation:

$(15 \times 5.25) - (14 \times 5.3) = 4.55$ sum of heights of 15 boys - sum of heights of 14 boys = height of 15th boy. Answer (A)

8. A man bought 20 used laptops at \$200 each, 9 at \$300 each, and 6 at \$100 each. Find the average price per laptops.

A. \$250.55 B. \$208.57
C. \$400.50 D. \$380

Explanation:

Using CAT Table Method:

20	200	4000
9	300	2700
6	100	600
35	x	7300

$$35x = 7300, x = 7300 \div 35 = 208.57$$

Answer (B)

9. Out of the 44 boys in a class, 9 are the age of 10, 15 at the age of 9, and

the rest are at the age of 8. Find the average age of the entire class.

- A. 7.85 B. 8.75
C. 12.2 D. 14.35

Explanation:

Using CAT Table Method

9	10	90
15	9	135
20	8	160
44	x	385

$44x = 385$, $x = 8.75$. Answer (B)

10. The population of 8 villages is 900, 750, 1100, 1050, 835, 1250, 555, and 630. Find the population of ninth village if

the average population of nine villages is 900.

- A. 1200 B. 1065
C. 1030 D. 1800

Explanation:

Sum of 8 villages =

$$900+750+1100+1050+835+1250+555+630 = 7070$$

$$\text{Sum of Population of nine villages} = 9 \times 900 = 8100$$

$$\text{Population of ninth village} = 8100 - 7070 = 1030$$

Answer (C)

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PROBABILITY

Probability is a mathematical expression of the likelihood of an event. The likelihood of any event is discussed in terms of all the possible outcomes. To express the probability of a given event, x , you would count the number of possible outcomes, count the number of outcomes that give you what you want, and arrange them in a fraction:

Probability of $x = \frac{\text{number of outcomes that are } x}{\text{total number of possible outcomes}}$

Furthermore, you can find the probability that something WILL NOT happen by subtracting the probability that it WILL happen from 1. For example, if the weatherman tells you that there is a 0.3 probability of rain today, then there must be a 0.7 probability that it won't rain, because $1 - 0.3 = 0.7$. Figuring out the probability of any single event is usually simple. When you flip a coin, there are only two possible outcomes, heads and tails, the probability of getting heads is therefore 1 out of 2, or $1/2$. When you roll a dice, there are six possible outcomes, 1 through 6; the odds of getting a 6 is therefore $1/6$. The odds of getting an even result when rolling a dice are $1/2$ since there are three even results in six possible outcomes.

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. A number is selected at random from first thirty natural numbers. What is the chance that it is a multiple of either 3 or 13?

- A. $17/30$ B. $2/5$
C. $11/30$ D. $4/15$

Explanation:

Multiple of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30

Multiple of 13: 13, 26

Total of all multiple is 12, therefore the probability is $\frac{12}{30} = \frac{2}{5}$. The right answer is B.

2. What is the probability of getting all six in a single throw of three unbiased dice?

- A. $1/6$ B. $125/216$
C. $1/36$ D. $1/216$

Explanation:

Each dice has six faces. So, the sample space (total possibilities) is $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$

Possible event having all dices facing 6 = 1

So, the probability is $\frac{1}{216}$. The right answer is D.

3. What is the probability that a two-digit number selected at random will be a multiple of '3' and not a multiple of '5'?

- A. $2/15$ B. $4/15$
C. $1/15$ D. $4/90$

Explanation:

Total number of two digit number = 90

Total multiples of 3 = 30

Total multiples of 5 = 18

Every third of multiple of 5 is also the multiple of 3, therefore total number of multiple of 3 not the multiple of 5 = 24

Probability = $\frac{24}{90} = \frac{4}{15}$. The right answer is B.

4. When two dice are thrown simultaneously, what is the probability that the sum of the two numbers that turn up is less than 11?

- A. $5/6$ B. $11/12$
C. $1/6$ D. $1/12$

Explanation:

Sample space = 36

Not allowed events = 5+6, 6+5, 6+6

Number of possible outcomes = 33

Probability = $\frac{33}{36} = \frac{11}{12}$. The right answer is B.

5. When 4 dice are thrown, what is the probability that the same number appears on each of them?

- A. $1/36$ B. $1/18$
C. $1/216$ D. $1/5$

Explanation:

Sample space = $6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 1296$

Possible outcomes = 6

Probability = $\frac{6}{1296} = \frac{1}{216}$. The right answer is

c.

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ALGEBRA

Algebraic expressions with one and two variables, Inequalities, Absolute value, and functions are the main topics covered in this section of quantitative review. Not so difficult algebra has been included on the test that it becomes a rock to crack. I have explained many of the simple rules to have the right answers without employing deep mathematical concepts.

Algebra

The methods or rules used in algebra are actually the extension of the methods or rules used in arithmetic. In algebra we use letters and symbols with or without numbers to represent quantities for example, in algebra we have terms like x^2 , $5ab$, $-3a^2xy$ etc. Consider a term $(-3a^2xy)$ used in algebra. It has following parts.

Coefficient:

The number part of this term i.e. (-3) is called coefficient.

Variable:

The letters or symbols used in an algebraic expression are called variables. 'a', 'x' and 'y' are three distinct variables.

Value of a Variable:

A variable may have one or more values in a given situation.

If $x^2 = 4$, then x may have two values (2) and (-2). If a condition that x is positive number is applied, then the value of x is only one that is (2).

Value of a variable can be changed according to the situation. That's why they are called variables.

Power or Exponent:

In $4x^2$, 2 is power or the exponent of x. in algebra. In general:

$a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$	$A^n \div A^m = A^{n-m}$	If a number or variable has zero as an exponent, it is always equal to 1. i.e., $X^0 = 1$
$a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$	$A^n \div A^m = A^{n-m}$	
$(a^n)^m = a^{n \times m}$		

Fractions in Power:

Same rules of exponents are applied for an algebraic expression if it has power in fraction.

$\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x} = x$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$
$\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$	$\sqrt[3]{x} \times \sqrt[3]{x} \times \sqrt[3]{x} = x$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
$\sqrt{x^2} = \pm x$	$\sqrt{x^3} = \pm x$	
The solution of $\sqrt{-x^2}$ is out of scope.	and $\sqrt{-x^3} = -x$	

Surds

Expressions such as $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{7}$ cannot be written as numerically exact quantities. Such numbers are called irrational or surds.

For example $\sqrt{72}$ in the simplest possible surd can be written as $\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{(36 \times 2)} = 6\sqrt{2}$

Constants

All numbers used in an algebraic expression either as exponents, as coefficients or as a term are called constants as they have a fixed value.

Algebraic Expressions:

All expressions that connect variables, constants (coefficients) etc by algebraic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are called algebraic expressions for example, $2xy + y$,

$$y^3 + y^9, z^3 - 5ab, c + \sqrt{d} + \text{etc.}$$

Algebraic Term

An algebraic expression is a combination of algebraic terms joined by mathematical operations '+' or '-'. Thus each part of an algebraic expression separated by '+' or '-' sign is an algebraic term or simply a term; for example, in expression $(x^3 - 3xy + 2xy^2 + 12)$ there are four terms (x^3 , $3xy$, $2xy^2$ and 12).

Like Term

The algebraic terms having exactly the same variables and exponents are called like terms. They can differ only in their coefficients; for example, $(5x^2)$ and $(2x^2)$ are like terms whereas $(5x^2)$ and $(5y^2)$ are not.

Monomial

An algebraic expression that has only one term is called monomial. For example, 7 , x^2 , $2y^3$, $-4xy^3$, a^2b^2 etc.

Binomial

An algebraic expression having only two terms is called binomial. For example $= x^2 + y^2$, $2x^4 + 12$ and $3x^3 - 9$ etc.

Trinomials

An algebraic expression with three terms is called trinomial. For example, $3x^2 + 2y + 2$, $3x^2 + 15x - 1$ and $7x^2 - 2xy + 2x^2y^6$ etc.

Polynomial

An algebraic expression with more than three terms is called polynomial. In general, binomials and trinomials are also included or called polynomial. For example: $3x^2 + 53$, $5x^6 + 7$, $15x^3 - 2xyz + 7xy^2 + 1$

Operations on Algebraic Expressions

All mathematical operations can be applied to the algebraic expressions. Following is the detail of how to perform these operations.

PEMDAS- Sequence of Operations

The order or precedence of operations for algebraic expressions is same as that for numbers, we have discussed earlier in numbers.

Addition

In addition of algebraic expressions, coefficients of like terms of both expressions are added; for example:

$$(2x^2 + 3x + 5) + (3x^2 + 4x + 7) =$$

$$2x^2 \quad 3x \quad 5$$

$$3x^2 \quad 4x \quad 7$$

$$5x^2 \quad 7x \quad 12$$

Subtractions

In subtraction the signs of all the terms of expression that is to be subtracted are inverted i.e. '+' to '-' and '-' to '+' then coefficients of like terms are added; for example

$$(2x^2 + 8x + 5) - (3x^2 + 4x + 2) =$$

$$2x^2 \quad 8x \quad 5$$

$$- \quad - \quad -$$

$$3x^2 \quad 4x \quad 2$$

$$-x^2 \quad 4x \quad 3$$

Multiplication

Similar Variable: In multiplication of single terms having same variable, coefficients of the terms are multiplied and the exponents are added; for example $3x^3 \times 5x^4 = 15x^7$

Dissimilar Variable:

In multiplication of two algebraic expressions, multiply each term of first expression with all terms of the other one by one. Combine like terms of the resultant terms and write all these terms as an expression; for example $3K^3 \times 2P^3 = 6K^3P^3$

Factors

If an algebraic expression is a product of other algebraic expressions then these expressions are called factors of the original expression for example,

$18x^4y + 12x^2y = 6x^2y(3x^2 + 2)$, Since the product of $6x^2y(3x^2 + 2)$ is $18x^4y + 12x^2y$, therefore, $6x^2y$ and $3x^2 + 2$ are factors of $18x^4y + 12x^2y$.

Division of Algebraic Expressions

Single term Expressions: If you are to divide $15x^6$ by $3x^2$, then divide the coefficient of numerator ($15x^6$) by the coefficient of divisor ($3x^2$) that is $15 \div 3 = 5$ which is the coefficient of the resultant expression. Now for dividing x^6 by x^2 , just subtract the exponents that is $x^{6-2} = x^4$. The result of this division is $5x^4$.

Multi Term Expressions (Polynomials): If, for example you are to divide $6x^4 + 18x^2 - 24x$ by $3x$, then divide each term of the expression by $3x$ using the same rule described above for single term expression.

You can write $\frac{6x^4}{3x} + \frac{18x^2}{3x} - \frac{24x}{3x}$ to have the required expression i.e., $2x^3 + 6x + 8$.

Value of an Expression

If we are provided with the values of all variables used in an expression, we can find the value of the expression. For example, the value of $5x^2 + 2x$ at $x = 2$ is $5 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 = 10 + 4 = 14$

Factoring an Algebraic Expression

Common factor of all terms: If an algebraic expression has a common multiplier in all terms then you can take it as a common factor. For example; $4x^3 + 2xy$ has $2x$ as a common factor i.e., $4x^3 + 2xy = 2x(2x^2 + y)$

Factor a Common Divisor: If an expression is consisted of the difference of two whole squares e.g. $a^2 - b^2$ then factors of this expression will be $(a-b)$, $(a+b)$ i.e., $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$. For example: $4x^2 - 9y^2$ has factors $(2x - 3y)$ and $(2x + 3y)$

Facts:

$$a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = (a+b)(a+b) = (a+b)^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = (a-b)(a-b) = (a-b)^2$$

Exponential Functions

A function is a definition. For example, function y is defined as $y = 5x^2 + 3$. In mathematics function is usually represented as $f(x)$. Usually a variety of symbols are used to represent a function on the test, like ϕ , Ψ , Δ , ψ , $\#$, $@$, $\$$, $\&$, $*$, $.$, and Λ etc.

Example:

If $\Psi N = 3N - 1$, then find $\Psi 5$.

Solution:

Replace N by 5 in the expression. i.e., $\Psi 5 = 3 \times 5 - 1 = 14$

Absolute Value:

The absolute value of a number x , denoted by $|x|$, is defined by the formula $|\pm x| = x$.

In other words $|x|$ is always positive.

Note:

$$|x| = 0 \text{ if and only if } x = 0$$

A number and its negative have the same

$$\text{absolute value } |-a| = |a|$$

The absolute value of a product is the product of the absolute values $|ab| = |a|$

$$|b|$$

The absolute value of a quotient is the

$$\text{quotient of the absolute value } \left| \frac{a}{b} \right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|}$$

The absolute value of the sum of two numbers is less than or equal to the sum of

$$\text{their absolute values } |a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

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EQUATIONS

An equation is a statement that says that two given algebraic expressions are equal e.g. $3X - 5 = 7$, $x^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ etc.

- Addition of same number on both sides does not affect the equations.
- Same number can be subtracted from both sides.
- Both sides if multiplied or divided by same number (except 0) do not affect the equation.
- Both sides can be squared.
- Square root of both sides can be taken if both sides are positive.
- Reciprocal of both sides can be taken.

Solution of Equation

Solution of an equation is to find the value of the variable used in the equation. For example, $3X - 5 = 7$ can be solved to find the value of x .

$3X - 5 = 7 \rightarrow 3x = 7 + 5 \rightarrow x = \frac{12}{3} \rightarrow x = 4$ is the solution of the equation.

Solution of equation involving one variable

Step	Action	Example
1	Remove fractions by multiplying both sides with least common denominator	Multiply both side of $3(X-2) + 2(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}$ with 2 to get $6(x-2) = 4(x+1) + 1$
2	Remove parenthesis and use the rule $a(b+c) = ab+ac$	$6x - 12 = 4x + 4 + 1$
3	Combine like terms on both sides	$6x - 12 = 4x + 5$
4	By adding and subtracting get all variables on left side	Subtract $4x$ from both sides $2x - 12 = 5$
5	By adding and subtracting get constants on right side	Add 12 on both sides $2x = 17$
6	Divide both sides by the coefficient of variable	Divide both sides by 2 and get $x = 17/2$

Solution of Quadratic Equations

Quadratic equation is a second - degree equation (highest power of variable is 2) of form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where a , b and c are real numbers, for example $3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

Quadratic equation has two solutions: $x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ and $x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Normally, quadratic equation has two real values for the variable, but it may have only one solution if the discriminator $(b^2 - 4ac) = 0$. In this case solution of equation will be $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS

A group of equations having more than one variable is called simultaneous equations or system equations.

Example: $2x + 3y = 23$ and $4x - 2y = 6$

Solution of simultaneous equations

The solution or solution set of system of equations consisted of value of all the variables present in the equations. It is necessary that these values must satisfy all the equations.

Solution of simultaneous equations

From the first equation, find the value of one variable in terms of the other variable.

Put the value of the variable, found in the first step, into the second equation. The second equation will be converted to a single variable equation.

Find the value of the variable in the converted equation.

Find the value of the second variable by putting the value of the second variable found in the third step.

Example:

Solve the simultaneous equation $2x + 3y = 23$ and $4x - 2y = 6$.

Solution:

To solve the equations is to find the values of x and y .

Find the value of first variable, x from the first equation in terms of the second variable, y .

$$2x + 3y = 23$$

$$2x = 23 - 3y$$

$$x = \frac{23 - 3y}{2}$$

Put the value of x into the second equation

$$4 \left(\frac{23 - 3y}{2} \right) - 2y = 6$$

$$2(23 - 3y) - 2y = 6$$

$$46 - 6y - 2y = 6$$

$$-8y = 6 - 46$$

$$-8y = -40$$

$$y = \frac{40}{8} = 5$$

Put the value of $y = 5$ in the first equation

$$2x + 3(5) = 23$$

$$2x + 15 = 23$$

$$2x = 8$$

$$x = 4$$

The solution set: $x = 4$ and $y = 5$

The system of three equations involving three variables can be solved by similar method i.e., first find two variable as described above and then putting the values of two variables in the third equation to find the third variable.

Note:

You need one equation to solve single variable equation.

You need two equations to solve two variable system of equations.

You need n equations to solve n variable system of equations.

INEQUALITIES

Inequalities represent relation of two algebraic expressions in which one expression is greater or less than the other expression. For example: $x < 3$, $2x + 7 < 15$, $x + y > 7$

The solution of an inequality is not a single value rather it is a set of all values satisfying the inequality, for example; $x < 3$ means all numbers less than three contribute the solution set.

Addition or subtraction of same number on both sides does not affect the inequality.

If both sides are multiplied or divided by same positive number (except 0) inequality remains the same.

Both sides can be squared.

Square root of both sides can be taken if both sides are positive.

Multiplying or dividing both sides with a negative number reverses the inequality.

Taking reciprocal of both sides reverses the inequality.

All methods of solving equations can be used to solve inequalities.

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اُردو

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اردو گرامر قواعد

کلمہ

لفظ:- جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ حروف کو ایسے ملایا جائے کہ اس کے کچھ معنی اخذ کیے جاسکیں تو اسے لفظ کہتے ہیں جیسے دکھ ایک لفظ ہے جس کا مطلب پریشانی ہے۔

لفظ کی اقسام:- لفظ کی دو اقسام درج ذیل ہیں۔

(i) کلمہ (ii) مہمل

(i) کلمہ:- وہ لفظ جس کے کچھ معنی واضح ہوں اسے کلمہ کہتے ہیں۔

(ii) مہمل:- وہ لفظ جس کے معنی کچھ واضح نہ ہوں اسے مہمل کہتے ہیں۔

جملہ:- لفظوں کے ایسے مجموعے کو جملہ کہتے ہیں جس سے پورا پورا مطلب واضح ہو جائے۔ جیسے

کھانا دانا کھالو، روٹی دوٹی کھالو، ہم نے بات چیت کی،

ان جملوں میں کھانا، روٹی، بات کلمہ ہیں کیونکہ یہ معنی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں اور دانا، دوٹی، چیت مہمل ہیں کیونکہ ان کے کچھ معنی نہیں۔

کلمہ کی اقسام:- کلمے کی تین اقسام درج ذیل ہیں۔

(i) اسم (ii) فعل (iii) حرف

(i) اسم:- وہ کلمہ جو کسی شخص چیز یا جگہ کے نام کو ظاہر کرے اسم کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً عمر، شربت، گلاس، اسکول، گھر، فاطمہ وغیرہ۔

(ii) فعل:- وہ کلمہ جس سے کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر ہو فعل کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً لکھنا، پڑھنا، کھانا، گانا وغیرہ فعل ہیں۔

(iii) حرف:- وہ کلمہ جس سے نہ کسی کا نام ظاہر ہو نہ ہی کام لیکن یہ اسم اور فعل کے درمیان استعمال ہو حرف کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے کے، کو، نے، تک وغیرہ۔

(i) احمد نے کتاب پڑھی۔ (ii) مومنہ نے بسکٹ کھائے۔ (iii) ایمین اسکول سے آگئی ہے۔ (iv) اسد نے دودھ پیا۔

ان فقروں میں احمد، مومنہ، ایمین، اسد اسم ہیں۔ پڑھی، کھائے، آگئی، پیا، فعل ہیں اور ان جملوں میں نے، سے حروف ہیں۔

جملے کے حصے:-

جملے کے دو حصے ہیں۔

(i) مسدالیہ (ii) مسند

(i) مسدالیہ:- کسی بھی جملے میں جس کے بارے میں کچھ بتایا گیا ہو اسے مسدالیہ کہتے ہیں۔

(ii) مسند:- جملے میں جو کچھ بتایا جائے اسے مسند کہتے ہیں۔

جیسے

(i) فیضان نے کھانا کھایا ہے۔ (ii) اسد نے خط لکھا ہے۔ (iii) ثمنینہ سوئی ہوئی ہے۔

ان جملوں میں فیضان، اسد اور ثمینہ مندا لیا ہے اور کھایا ہے، لکھا ہے، سوئی ہوئی ہے مند ہیں۔

اسم

اسم ایسا کلمہ ہے جو کسی شخص، چیز یا جگہ کے نام کو ظاہر کرے اسم کہلاتا ہے بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی تین اقسام ہیں۔

(1) اسم جامد:- اسم جامد ایسے اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو نہ خود کسی کلمہ سے نکلے اور نہ ہی کوئی اور کلمہ اس سے نکلتا ہو۔ مثلاً پنسل، دوات، کرسی، پتھر، میز وغیرہ۔

(2) اسم مصدر:- اسم مصدر ایسے اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو خود کسی کلمہ سے نہ نکلے لیکن اس سے دوسرے کئی کلمے نکلتے ہوں، اس میں زمانہ اور وقت متعین نہیں ہوتا۔ اس کی علامت ”نا“ ہے جیسے لکھنا، گانا، پڑھنا، رونا۔

(3) اسم مشتق:- مصدر سے بننے والے اسم کو اسم مشتق کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً گانا سے گانے والا، پڑھنا سے پڑھنے والا، لکھنا سے لکھنے والا اسم مشتق ہے۔

معنی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو اقسام ہیں۔

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(1) اسم نکرہ:- وہ اسم جو کسی عام شخص، چیز یا عام جگہ کا نام ہو بلکہ کسی کیلئے بھی بولا جاسکے اسم نکرہ کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً کرسی اسم نکرہ ہے کیونکہ ہر کرسی کو کرسی ہی کہتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح کتاب، شہر، آدمی، عورت اسم نکرہ ہیں۔

(2) اسم معرفہ:- وہ اسم جو کسی خاص شخص، خاص چیز یا خاص جگہ کا نام ہو اسم معرفہ کہلاتا ہے۔ اسی طرح علی، چناب، راوی، فاطمہ وغیرہ کسی خاص جگہ یا شخص کے نام ہیں۔

اسم معرفہ

وہ اسم ہوتا ہے جو کسی خاص شخص، خاص چیز یا خاص جگہ کا نام ہو۔

اسم معرفہ کی چار اقسام ہیں۔

(1) اسم علم:- علم کے لغوی معنی علامت کے ہیں۔ اس سے مراد وہ خاص نام ہیں جو مختلف اشخاص کی پہچان کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں جیسے سید الشہداء، شمس العلماء، کلیم اللہ وغیرہ

(i) خطاب (ii) لقب (iii) کنیت (iv) عرف (v) تخلص

(i) خطاب:- وہ خاص نام جو کسی خاص شخص کو قومی یا علمی خدمت کے صلے کے نتیجے میں قوم یا حکومت کی جانب سے ملے جیسے علامہ اقبال، مادر ملت، قائد اعظم وغیرہ۔ اس کے علاوہ اس میں حکومتی اعزازات اور خطابات بھی شامل ہیں ان میں تمغہ شجاعت، تمغہ پاکستان، نشان حیدر، ہلال جرأت، ستارہ خدمت وغیرہ۔

(ii) لقب:- وہ خاص نام جو کسی خاص صفت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مقبول ہو جائے لقب کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے حبیب اللہ، حضرت محمد مصطفیٰ ﷺ کا لقب ہے۔ کلیم اللہ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا لقب ہے سید الشہداء حضرت امام حسین کا لقب ہے۔ گنج شکر حضرت بابا فرید کا لقب ہے۔

(iii) کنیت:- کنیت اسے کہتے ہیں جو ماں، باپ، بیٹی یا بیٹے کے تعلق کی وجہ سے بولا جائے۔ مثلاً بنت زینب، ام حبیبہ، ابوطالب، ابن آدم وغیرہ۔

(۷) عرف :- عرف ایسا نام ہوتا ہے جو بیار، حقارت یا نفرت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں اصل نام کی بجائے عام ہو جائے۔ بلکہ اصل نام کی جگہ کسی بھی شخص کے ملنے جلنے والے اسے یہی کہہ کر پکارتے ہیں جیسے گڈو، پپو، بے بی، اسی طرح اشرف سے اچھو، عرفان سے فانی، ذیشان سے شہابی وغیرہ۔

(۷) تخلص :- وہ نام ہے جو شاعر اپنی شاعری میں اپنے نام کی جگہ استعمال کرتے ہیں تخلص کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے الطاف حسین حالی کا تخلص لی، مرزا اسد اللہ خان غالب کا تخلص غالب ہے اسی طرح مولانا محمد حسین آزاد کا تخلص آزاد ہے۔

(۸) اسم ضمیر :- وہ اسم ہے جو بعض اوقات جملوں میں نام کی جگہ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ اسم ضمیر کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے وہ، تم، میں، ہم وغیرہ۔

(1) اعظم اچھا لڑکا ہے وہ ہمیشہ سچ بولتا ہے۔ (2) اقصیٰ بہت لائق لڑکی ہے اس نے امتحان میں اچھے نمبر حاصل کیے۔

(3) ہم کل چیز یا گھر جائیں گے۔ (4) تم کام کر رہی ہو؟

اسم ضمیر کی تین اقسام ہیں۔

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(iii) ضمیر متکلم

(ii) ضمیر حاضر

(i) ضمیر غائب

ضمیر غائب :- اس صیغے کو کہتے ہیں جو غیر حاضر افراد کے بارے میں استعمال ہو۔ ضمیر غائب کہلاتا ہے۔ جو سامنے موجود نہ ہو جیسے وہ، ان وغیرہ۔

ضمیر حاضر :- اس صیغے کو کہتے ہیں جس سے اپنے سامنے والے سے مخاطب ہو کر بات کی جائے۔ ضمیر حاضر کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے آپ، تم

ضمیر متکلم :- اس صیغے کو کہتے ہیں جس میں خود بات کی جائے۔ ضمیر متکلم کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے میں، ہم وغیرہ۔

اسم اشارہ :- اسم اشارہ اس کلمہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں کسی اسم کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے جسے مندرجہ ذیل کے فقروں میں یہ، وہ، اس، ان وغیرہ۔

(i) یہ کس کا گھر ہے؟ (ii) وہ آدمی کون ہے؟ (iii) اس مکان کا نقشہ خوبصورت ہے۔ (iv) یہ اس کی میز ہے۔

اسم موصول :- اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو خود تک کوئی معنی نہ دے جب تک اس کے ساتھ کوئی جملہ نہ لگایا جائے۔ اسم موصول کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے جن، جس، جو وغیرہ۔

(i) جیسے ہی مرتضیٰ گھر آیا اس کی ملاقات ماموں سے ہوگئی۔ (ii) جس کا کام اسی کو سا ہے۔

اسم نکرہ

اسم جو کسی عام شخص، چیز یا عام جگہ کا نام نہ ہو بلکہ کسی کیلئے بھی بولا جاسکے۔ اسم نکرہ کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے میز، کرسی، گھر، لڑکی وغیرہ۔

اسم نکرہ کی اقسام :-

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(3) اسم فاعل

(2) اسم استفہام

(1) اسم ذات

(5) اسم حالیہ

(4) اسم مفعول

(1) اسم ذات :- اسم ذات سے کسی چیز کی حقیقت اور اصلیت کی دوسری چیزوں سے الگ پہچان ہوتی ہے۔ اسم ذات ایک جیسی چیزوں کا مشترک نام ہے اس سے کسی چیز کی خوبی مراد نہ لی جائے مثلاً پنسل، کتاب، میز، قلم، شہر، اسم ذات ہیں کیونکہ ہر پنسل کو پنسل، ہر میز کو میز، ہر کتاب کو کتاب، ہر شہر کو شہر ہی کہا جاتا ہے۔

(2) اسم استفہام :- اسم استفہام سوالیہ جملوں میں استعمال ہوتا ہے یعنی وہ اسم جو سوال پوچھنے کے لئے بولا جائے۔ جیسے کون، کہاں، کیسے

کہاں وغیرہ۔

(i) ایتھے بچے ہمیشہ سچ بولتے ہیں۔ (ii) بد اچھا بد نام برا۔ (iii) اس کمرے میں چار لڑکیاں ہیں۔

(3) اسم فاعل :- ایسا اسم جو کسی کام کرنے والے کی نشاندہی کرے جیسے لکھنا سے لکھنے والا، پڑھنا سے پڑھنے والا اور دیکھنا سے دیکھنے والا۔

(4) اسم مفعول :- ایسا اسم جو اس شخص یا چیز کو ظاہر کرے جس پر کوئی فعل واقع ہوا ہو اسم مفعول کہلاتا ہے مثلاً لکھنا سے لکھا ہوا، گانا سے گایا ہوا۔

(5) اسم حالیہ :- اسم حالیہ اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی فاعل یا مفعول کی حالت کو ظاہر کرے مثلاً ہنستا ہوا، ہنستے ہوئے وغیرہ

واحد جمع

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اسم کی گنتی کے لحاظ سے دو اقسام ہیں۔

(2) جمع

(1) واحد

(1) واحد :- واحد اسم سے مراد ایسا اسم ہے۔ جو صرف ایک شخص یا ایک چیز کو ظاہر کرے جیسے پنسل، لڑکی، لڑکا، میز، کاپی، کتاب وغیرہ۔
(2) جمع :- جمع اسم سے مراد ایسا اسم ہے جو ایک سے زیادہ اشخاص یا چیزوں کے نام کو ظاہر کرے جیسے پنسلیں، لڑکیاں، لڑکے، میزیں، کاپیاں، کتابیں وغیرہ۔

فرینڈز زون ٹیوشن سٹڈی اینڈ کمپیوٹر اسٹڈیز
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Mob. 0316-6435064

جمع بنانے کا قاعدہ :-

واحد اسم کے آخر میں 'ا، یا، ہ' ہو تو اس کی جگہ لگا دیں یہ تمام استعمال ہونے والے اسموں کی جمع ہے۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
لڑکا	لڑکے	پرندا	پرندے	کوا	کوائے	تولیہ	تولیے
شیشہ	شیشے	گدھا	گدھے	بکرا	بکرے	سایہ	سایے
طوطا	طوطے	قاعدہ	قاعدے	جوتا	جوتے	کپڑا	کپڑے
پودا	پودے	تالا	تالے	تحفہ	تحفے	بندہ	بندے
بندہ	بندے						

اگر واحد اسم کے آخری میں 'ی' ہو تو 'اں' لگا دیتے ہیں۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
پٹی	پٹیاں	جالی	جالیاں	ٹوکری	ٹوکریاں	بٹی	بٹیاں
پنی	پنیاں	بچی	بچیاں	روٹی	روٹیاں	بچھڑی	بچھڑیاں
گڑی	گڑیاں	گھوڑی	گھوڑیاں	بالٹی	بالٹیاں	پوتی	پوتیاں
چابی	چابیاں	بکری	بکریاں	بالی	بالیاں	انگلی	انگلیاں
لڑکی	لڑکیاں	چھتری	چھتریاں	چوڑی	چوڑیاں	بھانجھی	بھانجھیاں

مرغی	مرغیاں	کرسی	کرسیاں	ڈولی	ڈولیاں	نیکی	نیکیاں
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بہت سے اسموں کے آخر میں "یں" لگانے سے جمع بنتی ہے۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
کتاب	کتابیں	جان	جانیں	دولت	دولتیں	عورت	عورتیں
پنسل	پنسلیں	بوتل	بوتلیں	دیوار	دیواریں	بات	باتیں
میز	میزیں	رات	راتیں	اینٹ	اینٹیں	آنکھ	آنکھیں
گاجر	گاجریں	تقریر	تقریریں	ٹانگ	ٹانگیں	فصل	فصلیں
قنات	قناتیں	تعریف	تعریفیں	سلیٹ	سلیٹیں	برات	براتیں
دال	دالیں	دوات	دواتیں	رات	راتیں	شکل	شکلیں
جڑ	جڑیں	قوت	قوتیں	دھواں	دھوئیں	عید	عیدیں
گیند	گیندیں	تلوار	تلواریں	تصویر	تصویریں	نماز	نمازیں
پرات	پراتیں	بھیڑ	بھیڑیں				

جن واحد اسموں کے آخر میں "یا" ہو اس میں "ں" شامل کر کے جمع بنایا جاتا ہے۔

فرینڈز ٹیوٹوریٹل اینڈ کمپیوٹر سنٹر
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واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
چڑیا	چڑیاں	گڑیا	گڑیاں

اسی طرح بعض اسموں کے آخر میں "ئیں" لگانے سے ان کی جمع بنتی ہے۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
بدعا	بدعائیں	ماں	مائیں	صدا	صدائیں	ندا	ندائیں
بلا	بلائیں	بڑھیا	بڑھیاں	ادا	ادائیں	ردا	ردائیں
جوں	جوئیں	خوشبو	خوشبوئیں				

ہماری اردو زبان میں عربی کے بھی بہت سے الفاظ کا استعمال ہے اور عربی لفظوں میں جمع قاعدوں کے مطابق بنتی ہے جیسے:-

-1

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
شخص	اشخاص	ذکر	اذکار	خبر	اخبار	حبیب	اجباب
نور	انوار	شکل	اشکال	شعر	اشعار	جنس	اجناس
یوم	ایام	لطف	الطاف	دور	ادوار	خلق	اخلاق
مرض	امراض	نعل	انعال	حال	احوال	فوج	انواج
فکر	افکار	غرض	اغراض	جسم	اجسام	سبب	اسباب

امیر	امراء	عالم	علماء	رفیق	رفقاء	ادیب	ادباء
حکیم	حکماء	سفر	سفراء	شاعر	شعراء	فقیر	فقراء
وزیر	وزراء						

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
فاتح	فاتحین	طالب	طالبین	معلم	معلمین	ماہر	ماہرین
حاضر	حاضرین	ناظر	ناظرین				

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
آلہ	آلات	آفت	آفات	مطلب	مطالبات	قطعہ	قطعات
غزل	غزلیات	اشارہ	اشارات	اصطلاح	اصطلاحات	خطرہ	خطرات
کمال	کمالات	دوا	ادویات	عمارت	عمارات	اخبار	اخبارات
اطلاع	اطلاعات	عادت	عادات	ذرہ	ذرات	احسان	احسانات

مذکر مونث

اسم کی جنس کے لحاظ سے دو اقسام ہوتی ہیں۔ جو درج ذیل ہیں۔ (1) مذکر (2) مونث

(1) مذکر:- ایسے اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو زر کے لئے استعمال ہو مثلاً لڑکا، گھوڑا، گدھا، آدمی، باپ وغیرہ۔

(2) مونث:- ایسے اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو مادہ کیلئے استعمال ہو مثلاً لڑکی، عورت، بیٹی، گدھی، گھوڑی وغیرہ۔

مونث کو بنانے کا طریقہ:-

(1) اگر مذکر اسم کے آخر میں "ا" "یا" "ہ" ہو تو اسے "ی" لگا کر مونث اسم بنا دیتے ہیں جیسے:-

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
لڑکا	لڑکی	مرغا	مرغی	بکرا	بکری	اونٹ	اونٹنی
پوتا	پوتی	نانا	نانی	چچا	چچی	پیارا	پیاری
نواسا	نواسی	دادا	دادی	تایا	تائی	بچہ	بچی
گھوڑا	گھوڑی	بھتیجا	بھتیجی	ماسوں	ممانی		

(2) اسی طرح مذکر کے آخر میں "ی" لگا کر بھی مونث بناتے ہیں جیسے:-

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
لومڑ	لومڑی	کبوتر	کبوتری	پٹھان	پٹھانی	مرغ	مرغی

تیر	تیتری	شہزادہ	شہزادی	مینڈک	مینڈکی	کنجڑا	کنجڑی
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3) بعض جگہ پر مذکر کے آخر میں "ا" "یا" "می" آیا ہوتا ہے "ن" میں بدل کر بھی مونث بناتے ہیں جیسے:-

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
مالی	مالن	دولہا	دولہن	یہودی	یہودن	پاری	پارسن
پجاری	پجارن	قصائی	قصائ	عیسائی	عیسائ	چودھری	چودھرائ
جوگی	جوگن	درزی	درزن	گویا	گوئ	بڑھی	بڑھائ
حاجی	حاجن	گوالا	گوالن	بھٹیارا	بھٹیاریا	بنگالی	بنگالن
افریقی	افریقن	پنجابی	پنجابن	دھوبی	دھوبن	بھکاری	بھکارن

4) بعض جگہ پر مذکر کے آخر میں "انی" لگا کر مونث بنایا جاتا ہے۔

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
شیخ	شیخانی	چیٹھ	چیٹھانی	پرانا	پرانی	سید	سیدانی
استاد	استانی	نوکر	نوکرانی	دیور	دیورانی	مہتر	مہترانی

5) مذکر کے آخر میں "نی" لگا کر بھی مونث بنایا جاتا ہے جیسے:-

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
بھوت	بھوتنی	اوٹ	اوٹنی	ڈاکٹر	ڈاکٹرنی	مسلمان	مسلمانی
بلا	بلانی	شیر	شیرنی	فقیر	فقیرنی	ڈوم	ڈومنی

6) ار بہت سے مذکر اسموں میں جیسا جدا مونث ہیں ان کا کوئی خاص قاعدہ موجود نہیں جیسے:-

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
سر	ساس	خواجہ	خاتون	خان	خانم	ابا	اماں
بھائی	بھین	بھنوی	بھن	شوہر	بیوی	مرد	عورت
داماد	بھو	خاند	جوو	غلام	لوئڈی	بھائی	بھابی
بادشاہ	ملکہ	بندہ	کنیز	باپ	ماں	راجہ	رانی

7) عربی کے مذکر اسموں کے آگے "ہ" لگانے سے مونث اسم بن جاتا ہے جیسے:-

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
زاہد	زاہدہ	والد	والدہ	خادم	خادمہ	طالب	طالبہ
عابد	عابدہ	ضعیف	ضعیفہ	زوج	زوجہ	عزیز	عزیزہ
صابر	صابرہ	محبوب	محبوبہ	سلطان	سلطانہ	عالم	عالمہ
معلم	معلمہ	مریض	مریضہ	طاہر	طاہرہ	معلم	معلمہ
محترم	محترمہ	شاہ	شاہدہ	بالک	مالکہ		

بہت سے اسم ایسے بھی ہیں جو ہمیشہ مذکر بولے جاتے ہیں جیسے :-

ألو، اژدہا، بگلا، چیتا، گرگت، کچھوا، خرگوش، کینچوا، دروازہ، قلم، راستہ، طوطا، پتھیا وغیرہ۔

اسی طرح بہت سے اسم ہمیشہ مونث بولے جاتے ہیں۔

جیسے کھڑکی، بطخ، بھیڑ، چگاڈو، گلہری، مرغابی، مچھلی، مینا، گھاس، کونل، فاختہ، پنسل وغیرہ۔

بہت سے ایسے اسم بھی ہیں جو بے جان ہیں ان کی تذکیر و تانیث بھی کی جاتی ہے۔

بے جان اسموں کی تذکیر و تانیث :- تذکیر کا مطلب مذکر اور تانیث کا مطلب مونث ہے۔

(i) انسانوں کی تمام زبانوں کو ہمیشہ مونث اسم ہی کہا جاتا ہے جیسے اردو، انگلش، پنجابی، پشتو وغیرہ۔

(ii) دنوں کے نام کو مذکر کہتے ہیں جیسے پیر، منگل وغیرہ۔ صرف جمعرات مونث ہے۔

(iii) بہت سے الفاظ جن کے آخر میں "ا"، "یا"، "ہ" ہو مذکر ہوتے ہیں مثلاً دروازہ، آئینہ، نیزہ، خمیرہ وغیرہ۔

(iv) تمام نمازوں کے نام مونث ہیں جیسے فجر، طہر، عصر، مغرب، عشاء اور ان کے علاوہ تہجد، اشراق وغیرہ۔

(v) بعض الفاظ جن کے آخر میں "ا" ہے مگر وہ مونث کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے التجا، ابتدا، خطا، دعا، بدعا، فضا، ہوا، مالا وغیرہ۔

(vi) تمام پہاڑوں، سمندروں اور دریاؤں کے نام مذکر ہیں۔ جیسے چناب، راوی، وغیرہ لیکن گنگا، جمنا وغیرہ مونث ہیں۔

(vii) تمام ستاروں اور سیاروں کے نام بھی مذکر ہیں لیکن ہماری زمین مونث ہے۔

(viii) بعض الفاظ جن کے آخر میں "ہ" ہوتی ہے وہ بھی مونث کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے پناہ، توجہ، گزرگاہ، درگاہ، راہ، جگہ وغیرہ۔

(ix) براعظموں، ملکوں اور شہروں کے نام مذکر ہیں۔ جیسے پاکستان، آسٹریلیا وغیرہ۔

(x) دھاتوں کے نام مذکر ہوتے ہیں جیسے سونا، لوہا وغیرہ لیکن چاندی مونث ہے۔

(xi) عربی زبان جن کے الفاظ کے آخر میں "ت" ہو وہ مونث کہلاتے ہیں مثلاً رحمت، عنایت وغیرہ۔

(xii) بعض الفاظ جن کے آخر میں "یا" ہوتا ہے مونث کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے دنیا، کیمیا وغیرہ۔

(xiii) بعض الفاظ مذکر اور مونث دونوں سمجھے جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے بانس، سانس، فکر، گیند وغیرہ۔

(xiv) مصدر ہمیشہ مذکر ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے پڑھنا، لکھنا، گانا، رونا، کھیلنا وغیرہ۔

(xv) کچھ بے جان اسم مذکر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ٹکٹ، گھر، بت، بستر، رومال وغیرہ اور کچھ بے جان اسموں کو مونث کہا جاتا ہے مثلاً

خزاں، بہار، پنسل، سائیکل، کتاب، جنگ، سرحد وغیرہ۔

اصطلاح تلفظ

اعراب

مختلف الفاظ کی درستی کے لئے استعمال ہونے والی علامات اعراب کہلاتی ہیں۔ مختلف اعراب درج ذیل ہیں۔

زیر یا کسرہ () :- زیر ایسی علامت ہے جس کے لفظی معنی کمزور کے ہیں اور یہ علامت حرف کے نیچے ہے اور اسی وجہ سے اسے زیر یا

کسرہ کہتے ہیں۔

زبر یا فتح (^) :- زبر ایسی علامت ہے جس کے معنی اوپر، اونچا کے ہیں۔ یہ علامت حرف کے اوپر لگتی ہے اس لئے اسے زبر یا فتح کہتے

ہیں۔

پیش یا ضمہ (') :- پیش علامت کے لفظی معنی آگے، سامنے کے ہیں یہ علامت حرف کے اوپر لگتی ہے اور "واو" کی آواز دیتی ہے۔

فریڈ زون ٹیلی فون سروس
میں مارکیٹ، نائل ٹاؤن، غازی خان
Mob. 9916-5486954

فریڈ زون ٹیلی فون سروس
میں مارکیٹ، نائل ٹاؤن، غازی خان
Mob. 9916-5486954

جزم یا سکون () :- یہ سکون کی علامت ہے یعنی حرکت نہ کرنا جب کسی حرف کی یہ علامت ہو تو اس کا مطلب ہے کہ وہ حرف ساکن ہے یہ علامت بھی حرف کے اوپر لگائی جاتی ہے۔

تشدید () :- اس علامت کے لفظی معنی مضبوط اور سختی کے ہیں۔ کسی بھی حرف کو اگر لفظ میں دوبارہ آنا ہو اور وہ لفظ میں دوبارہ آواز دیتا ہو تو اس حرف کو ایک ہی بار لکھ کر اس پر یہ علامت لگاتے ہیں۔

لفظ	تلفظ	لفظ	تلفظ
وصول	وَصُول	اسلام	اِسْلَام
عمل	عَمَل	فضول	فُضُول
انواع	اَنْوَاع	نمک	نَمَك
خزاں	خِزَاں	وقت	وَقْت
طلبہ	طَلَبَہ	اخبار	اِخْبَار
آخر	اٰخِر	حسن	حَسَن
جہاد	جِهَاد	امن	اَمِن
بشر	بَشْر	شناخت	شِئَاخْت
غرض	غَرْض	حاضر	حَاظِر
اصل	اَصْل	فرض	فَرَض
مرکز	مَرْكَز	ظلم	ظَلَم
اخلاق	اِخْلَاق	کرن	کَرِن
سمت	سَمْت	کباب	کَبَاب
سمت	سَمْت	عقل	عَقْل
حمایت	جَمَاعَت	عرض	عَرَض
نظم	نَظْم	بارش	بَارِش
صحت	صِحْت	بچت	بِچْت
برف	بَرَف	حضور	حَضُور
حمد	حَمْد	نازک	نَاذِک
فرق	فَرَق	عالم	عَالِم
بغل	بَغْل	احسان	اِحْسَان
خلوص	خُلُوص		

مترادف اور متضاد الفاظ

مترادف :- ایسے الفاظ جن کے معنی ایک ہی ہوں۔ مترادف کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً باپ اور والد، ماں اور والدہ، عقل مند اور دانا، روشنی اور نور، گل اور پھول وغیرہ۔

لفظ	مترادف	لفظ	مترادف	لفظ	مترادف	لفظ	مترادف
نور	روشنی	سیاہ	کالا	دماغ	ذہن	رات	شب
دکھ	تکلیف	حیوان	جانور	آسمان	سہل	اندھیرا	تاریکی
کھڑکی	روزن	زرم	نازک	مرض	بیماری	موت	مرگ
صورت	شکل	مریض	بیمار	بوڑھا	پیر	مرد	آدمی
ماں	والدہ	سرخ	لال	باپ	والد	گرمی	تپش
سردی	ٹھنڈ	جیت	فتح	ہار	شکست	خوف	ڈر
الفت	محبت	بدی	برائی	نیکی	اچھائی	بدن	جسم
ابتدا	آغاز	دست	ہاتھ	دوست	یار	فقیر	گدا
غریب	مفلس	صورت	شکل	گل	پھول	طیش	غصہ
سنگ	پتھر	دکھ	تکلیف	سمت	طرف	درست	صحیح
تقدیر	قسمت	راہ	راستہ	امیر	دولت مند	اندھیرا	تاریکی
پھل	ثمر	آنکھیں	نہین	گال	رخسار		

متضاد :- ایسے الفاظ جو ایک دوسرے سے الٹ معنی رکھتے ہوں متضاد کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

لفظ	متضاد	لفظ	متضاد	لفظ	متضاد	لفظ	متضاد
آگ	پانی	ابتدا	انتہا	اچھا	برا	نیک	بد
اندھیرا	اجالا	خیال	حقیقت	امیری	غریبی	آسمان	زمین
اپنا	پرایا، غیر	اول	آخر	ستھرا	گندا	انسان	حیوان
بیمار	تندرست	شہر	گاؤں	بڑا	چھوٹا	امن	جنگ
آرام	تکلیف	حق	باطل	بادشاہ	فقیر	خوبصورت	بدصورت
بھاری	ہلکا	پھیکا	میٹھا	امارت	غربت	اونچا	نیچا
دکھ	سکھ	حلال	حرام	بڑائی	چھوٹائی	ستا	مہنگا
توحید	شرک	آزادی	غلامی	امن	جنگ	سچا	جھوٹا
آزاد	غلام	صبح	شام	شریر	شریف	زندہ	مردہ
پکا	کچا	پتلا	موٹا	تنگ	کھلا	تاریک	روشن

کھرا	کھونا	خیر	شر	جوان	بوز جا	طاقتور	کمزور
خیانت	امانت	خاص	عام	دوست	دشمن	زندگی	موت
دور	نزدیک	شبید	غازی	سوال	جواب	کالا	سفید
پاک	ناپاک	گدا	بادشاہ	خوشی	غم	یاد	بھول
غلام	آزاد	قرب	دوری	مہمان	میزبان	محبت	نفرت
بہار	خزاں	گرمی	سردی	صحیح	غلط	تر	خشک
سوار	پیدل	رحم دل	سنگ دل	تیز	آہستہ	کھرا	کھونا
جنت	دوزخ						

عناط جملوں کی درستی

نمبر شمار	غلط جملے	درست جملے
(1)	میرے بازو میں درد ہو رہی ہے۔	میرے بازو میں درد ہو رہا ہے۔
(2)	اس کی نذر کمزور ہے۔	اس کی نظر کمزور ہے۔
(3)	یہ آم کا آچار ہے۔	یہ آم کا اچار ہے۔
(4)	میں نے آج لاہور جانا ہے۔	مجھے آج لاہور جانا ہے۔
(5)	لڑائی جھگڑے بے فائدہ ہے۔	لڑائی جھگڑا بے فائدہ ہے۔
(6)	آج کی اخبار کہاں ہے؟	آج کا اخبار کہاں ہے؟
(7)	اس کا ناک خوبصورت ہے۔	اس کی ناک خوبصورت ہے۔
(8)	وہ موقع طاقنے لگا۔	وہ موقع تاقنے لگا۔
(9)	کتاب تاک میں رکھ دو۔	کتاب طاق میں رکھ دو۔
(10)	ہمارے سکول میں بہت بڑا حال ہے۔	ہمارے سکول میں بہت بڑا ہال ہے۔
(11)	تم کہاں جا رہے ہیں؟	تم کہاں جا رہے ہو؟
(12)	کسی کو گالیاں مت نکالو۔	کسی کو گالیاں مت دو۔
(13)	چھری کے نیچے دم نکالو۔	چھری کے نیچے دم لو۔
(14)	صبح کی اخبار آگئی۔	صبح کا اخبار آگیا۔
(15)	اسے پنجابی نہیں آتا۔	اسے پنجابی نہیں آتی۔
(16)	مرگی کی مرض خطرناک ہے۔	مرگی کا مرض خطرناک ہے۔
(17)	جس کی لائھی اس کی گائے۔	جس کی لائھی اس کی بھینس۔

(18)	آپ کی خیریت نیک مطلوب چاہتی ہوں۔	آپ کی خیریت مطلوب ہے۔
(19)	لڑکیاں پڑھ رہی ہیں۔	لڑکیاں پڑھ رہی ہیں۔
(20)	میرے دولت خانے پر کبھی آئیے۔	میرے غریب خانے پر کبھی آئیے۔
(21)	گھڑی پر کیا وقت ہوا ہے۔	گھڑی میں کیا وقت ہوا ہے۔
(22)	گندم کی فصل اُگ رہی ہے۔	گندم کی فصل اُگ رہی ہے۔
(23)	میں آپ کی تابعدار ہوں۔	میں آپ کی تابع فرماں ہوں۔
(24)	ہم بخیریت سے آگئے۔	ہم خیریت سے آگئے۔
(25)	اس نے حیرانگی کی حد تک گپ چھوڑی۔	اس نے حیرانی کی حد تک گپ چھوڑی۔
(26)	ہاتھی کی ماں کب تک خیر منائے گی۔	بکرے کی ماں کب تک خیر منائے گی۔
(27)	پاکستان براعظم آسٹریلیا میں واقع ہے۔	پاکستان براعظم ایشیا میں واقع ہے۔
(28)	ہمارا گھر برب بازار ہے۔	ہمارا گھر بازار کے ساتھ ہے۔
(29)	الٹا چور قاضی کو ڈانٹے۔	الٹا چور کو تو ال کو ڈانٹے۔
(30)	اس نے بہت سے شعر پڑھے۔	اس نے بہت سے اشعار پڑھے۔
(31)	وہ دن بدن پتلا ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔	وہ روز بروز پتلا ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔
(32)	ہمیں سکول کی چھٹی ہے۔	ہمیں سکول سے چھٹی ہے۔
(33)	علامہ اقبال پاکستان کے بانی ہیں۔	قائد اعظم پاکستان کے بانی ہیں۔
(34)	کیا تیری شرم نہیں ہے۔	کیا تجھے شرم نہیں ہے۔
(35)	باغ میں لہبا لہبا گھاس اُگا ہے۔	باغ میں لمبی لمبی گھاس اُگی ہے۔
(36)	اس گھر کی دس کھڑکی ہیں۔	اس گھر میں دس کھڑکیاں ہیں۔
(37)	ہم آپ کے مشکور ہیں۔	ہم آپ کے شکر گزار ہیں۔
(38)	ہاکی ہماری قومی کھیل ہے۔	ہاکی ہمارا قومی کھیل ہے۔
(39)	یہ میرے دادے پڑدادے کی خویلیاں ہیں۔	یہ میرے دادا پڑدادا کی خویلیاں ہیں۔
(40)	پاکستان میں گندم کی فصل بکثرت سے پیدا ہو رہی ہے۔	پاکستان میں گندم کی فصل بکثرت پیدا ہو رہی ہے۔
(41)	میری قلم دے دو۔	میرا قلم دے دو۔
(42)	مقصود گھر آ گیا ہے۔	مقصود گھر آ گیا ہے۔
(43)	دہی صحت کے لئے اچھی ہے۔	دہی صحت کے لئے اچھا ہے۔
(44)	نہ ہی تم آئے نہ ہی اصغر پہنچا۔	تم آئے نہ ہی اصغر پہنچا۔

نامکمل جملوں کو مکمل کرنا

اگر جملوں کے درمیان خالی جگہیں دی گئی ہوں تو باقی فقرے میں کچھ الفاظ ایسے ہوں گے کہ انہیں پڑھ کر خالی جگہ کا صحیح لفظ ذہن میں آئے اور غور کر کے مناسب الفاظ لکھ کر خالی جگہ پر کی جائے اور فقرے کا مضمون واضح ہو جائے۔ اسی طرح اگر کوئی اسم نہ لکھا ہو یا بعض دفعہ کوئی فعل لگتا ہو یا کوئی صفت استعمال ہوتی ہو تو وہی لفظ سوچ کر صحیح طرح جملہ مکمل کرنا چاہئے۔

نمبر شمار	نامکمل جملے	مکمل جملے
(1)	قائد اعظم پاکستان کے _____ ہیں۔	قائد اعظم پاکستان کے بانی ہیں۔
(2)	_____ پنجاب کا صدر مقام ہے۔	لاہور پنجاب کا صدر مقام ہے۔
(3)	حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم _____ میں پیدا ہوئے۔	حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
(4)	_____ پاکستان کا صدر مقام ہے۔	اسلام آباد پاکستان کا صدر مقام ہے۔
(5)	_____ الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف ہے۔	مسدس الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف ہے۔
(6)	بانگ درا _____ کی تصنیف ہے۔	بانگ درا علامہ اقبال کی تصنیف ہے۔
(7)	_____ کرے انسان تو کیا ہو نہیں سکتا۔	ہمت کرے انسان تو کیا ہو نہیں سکتا۔
(8)	ہم حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی _____ ہیں۔	ہم حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی امت ہیں۔
(9)	_____ کی کتاب ”بانگ درا“ ہے۔	علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ”بانگ درا“ ہے۔
(10)	گلاس میں پانی _____	گلاس میں پانی پیو۔
(11)	علم ایسی دولت ہے جو بانٹنے سے _____ ہے۔	علم ایسی دولت ہے جو بانٹنے سے بڑھتی ہے۔
(12)	بزرگوں کا _____ کرو۔	بزرگوں کا ادب کرو۔
(13)	جس کا کام اسی کو _____۔	جس کا کام اسی کو ساجھے۔
(14)	_____ تمام کائنات کا خالق ہے۔	اللہ تعالیٰ تمام کائنات کا خالق ہے۔
(15)	_____ کا پھل میٹھا ہے۔	صبر کا پھل میٹھا ہے۔
(16)	مصیبت میں کسی کے _____ آنا نیکی ہے۔	مصیبت میں کسی کے کام آنا نیکی ہے۔
(17)	میرے سوال کا _____ دو۔	میرے سوال کا جواب دو۔
(18)	پاکستان _____ میں بنا۔	پاکستان 1947ء میں بنا۔
(19)	چھوٹوں کے ساتھ _____ سے پیش آؤ۔	چھوٹوں کے ساتھ شفقت سے پیش آؤ۔
(20)	_____ میں خیانت نہ کرو۔	امانت میں خیانت نہ کرو۔
(21)	_____ کا بدلہ احسان ہے۔	احسان کا بدلہ احسان ہے۔
(22)	_____ نہ جانے آگن ٹیڑھا۔	ناچ نہ جانے آگن ٹیڑھا۔
(23)	_____ پنجاب کی مادری زبان ہے۔	پنجابی پنجاب کی مادری زبان ہے۔

(24)	وہ _____ سے آگ بگولا ہو گیا۔	وہ غصے سے آگ بگولا ہو گیا۔
(25)	_____ ہماری قومی زبان ہے۔	اردو ہماری قومی زبان ہے۔
(26)	بے شک اللہ کے نزدیک دین _____ ہی ہے۔	بے شک اللہ کے نزدیک دین اسلام ہی ہے۔
(27)	ہمیشہ وقت کی _____ کرو۔	ہمیشہ وقت کی پابندی کرو۔
(28)	وہ کرکٹ _____ رہا ہے۔	وہ کرکٹ کھیل رہا ہے۔
(29)	اوپنچی دکان _____ پکوان۔	اوپنچی دکان پھیکا پکوان۔
(30)	_____ میں برکت ہے۔	حرکت میں برکت ہے۔
(31)	نودو _____	نودو گیارہ۔
(32)	عمر وقت پر سکول _____	عمر وقت پر سکول گیا۔
(33)	ہماری فوج نے _____ سے دشمن کا مقابلہ کیا۔	ہماری فوج نے بہادری سے دشمن کا مقابلہ کیا۔
(34)	پشاور صوبہ _____ میں واقع ہے۔	پشاور صوبہ خیبر پختونخواہ میں واقع ہے۔
(35)	کوئٹہ صوبہ _____ میں واقع ہے۔	کوئٹہ صوبہ بلوچستان میں واقع ہے۔
(36)	یہ میز _____ کا بنا ہوا ہے۔	یہ میز لکڑی کا بنا ہوا ہے۔
(37)	صبح کا بھولا اگر شام کو واپس آجائے تو اسے _____ نہیں کہتے ہیں۔	صبح کا بھولا اگر شام کو واپس آجائے تو اسے بھولا نہیں کہتے ہیں۔
(38)	میں نے خواب _____	میں نے خواب دیکھا۔
(39)	ضرورت _____ کی ماں ہے۔	ضرورت ایجاد کی ماں ہے۔
(40)	پاکستان کا پرچم _____ رنگ کا ہے۔	پاکستان کا پرچم سبز رنگ کا ہے۔

محاورات کا جملوں میں استعمال

وہ محاورے جو پرانے دور سے ہی ہماری زبان میں شامل ہیں انہیں ان کی اصلی شکل میں ہی جملوں میں استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔

نمبر شمار	محاورات	معنی	جملوں میں استعمال
(1)	آب آب ہونا	شرمندہ ہونا	چور چوری پکڑی جانے پر آب آب ہو گیا۔
(2)	آپے سے باہر ہونا	غصے سے بے قابو ہونا	بلال اپنے خلاف بات سن کر آپے سے باہر ہو گیا۔
(3)	آٹھ آٹھ آنسو رونا	بہت زیادہ رونا	فیل ہونے کی خبر سن کر وہ آٹھ آٹھ آنسو رویا۔
(4)	آسمان سے باتیں کرنا	بہت اونچا ہونا	کے۔ ٹو کی چوٹی آسمان سے باتیں کرتی ہے۔
(5)	آگ بگولا ہونا	بہت غصے میں ہونا	باپ اپنے بیٹے کی بری حرکت پر غصے سے آگ بگولا ہو گیا۔
(6)	اینٹ سے اینٹ بجانا	تباہ کرنا	تیور نے دہلی کی اینٹ سے اینٹ بجا دی۔
(7)	آبرو خاک میں ملانا	عزت گنوا دینا	اس نے ڈاکہ ڈال کر اپنے خاندان کی آبرو کو خاک میں ملا دیا۔

(8)	باغ باغ ہونا	بہت خوش ہونا	امتحان میں پاس ہونے کی خبر سن کر جنید خوشی سے باغ باغ ہو گیا۔
(9)	بیڑا پار کرنا	بہت بڑی مشکل سے نکلنا	ہماری دعا ہے کہ تمہاری مشکل آسان ہو اور تمہارا بیڑا پار ہو جائے۔
(10)	باتیں بنانا	یونہی بہانے بنانا	باتیں بنانا کوئی آپ سے سیکھے۔
(11)	باتوں میں آجانا	فریب میں آجانا	زاہد کی باتوں میں نہیں آنا چاہیے۔
(12)	بازی لے جانا	جیت جانا	لڑائی میں بہت سخت مقابلہ تھا لیکن پھر بھی بہادر بازی لے گیا۔
(13)	بات کا بنگلڑ بنانا	بات کو بڑھانا	پھوپھو کی تو عادت ہی ہے کہ وہ بات کا بنگلڑ بنا دیتی ہیں۔
(14)	باچھیں کھلنا	بہت زیادہ خوشی ہونا	اپنی کامیابی کا سن کر اس کی باچھیں کھل گئی۔
(15)	پالا پڑنا	واسطہ پڑنا	ابھی تو آپ کا اس سے پالا نہیں پڑا اور نہ آپ کو اصلیت معلوم ہو جاتی۔
(16)	پیٹ کاٹنا	بھوکا رہ کر کچھ بچانا	غریب آدمی نے اپنا پیٹ کاٹ کر اپنے بچوں کو تعلیم دی۔
(17)	پھولانہ سمانا	بہت زیادہ خوشی ہونا	اپنے بچوں کی ترقی اور خوشحالی دیکھ کر ماں باپ خوشی سے پھولے نہ سمانے۔
(18)	جنگل میں منگل ہونا	بہت رونق ہونا	تفریح کے لئے جانے والوں نے پہاڑی علاقے میں جنگل میں منگل کر دیا۔
(19)	جی چرانا	کام سے بچنا	ظفر محنت سے جی چراتا ہے۔
(20)	جان پر کھیلنا	جان قربان کرنا	حوالدار لاک جان دشمن کے مقابلے میں جان پر کھیل گئے۔
(21)	جی بھر آنا	دل پر بہت اثر ہونا	اس کی دکھ بھری کہانی سن کر میرا جی بھر آیا۔
(22)	چار چاند لگانا	عزت بڑھانا	آپ کے آنے سے ہماری محفل کو چار چاند لگ گئے۔
(23)	چکنی چیزیں باتیں کرنا	خوشامد کرنا	اسلم کی چکنی چیزیں باتوں میں مت آنا وہ باتوں کا بادشاہ ہے۔
(24)	خون پسینہ ایک کرنا	سخت محنت کرنا	مشتاق نے خون پسینہ ایک کر کے اپنے بچوں کیلئے روزی روٹی کا انتظام کیا۔
(25)	خاطر میں نہ لانا	پروانہ کرنا	وہ عورت بہت مغرور ہے وہ کسی کو خاطر میں نہیں لاتی۔
(26)	دانت کھٹے کرنا	شکست دینا	ہماری بہادر فوج نے دشمن کے دانت کھٹے کر دیے۔
(27)	دل بھر آنا	رحم آنا	اس کی غربت کا حال سن کر میرا دل بھر آیا۔
(28)	دن پھرنا	قسمت بدل جانا	شہر جا کر کمائی کرنے سے اس کے دن پھر گئے۔
(29)	دوڑ دھوپ کرنا	بہت کوشش کرنا	وہ آج کل نوکری کے لئے دوڑ دھوپ کر رہا ہے۔
(30)	رنگے ہاتھوں پکڑے جانا	موقع پر گرفتار ہو جانا	رنگے ہاتھوں پکڑے جانے پر عدیل بہت شرمندہ ہوا۔
(31)	روٹھے کھڑے ہو جانا	ڈر جانا	خوفناک فلم دیکھ کر یعقوب کے روٹھے کھڑے ہو گئے۔
(32)	سر آنکھوں پر بٹھانا	بہت عزت کرنا	لوگوں نے صدر کا پر جوش استقبال کیا اور اسے سر آنکھوں پر بٹھایا۔
(33)	سکتے کا علم طاری ہونا	بالکل بل جمل نہ سکتا	مم کی خبر سن کر اس پر سکتے کا عالم طاری ہو گیا۔
(34)	سبز باغ دکھانا	دھوکہ دینا	ھلکے سبز باغ دکھا کر دیہاتی کو لوٹ لیا۔
(35)	سیر ہو جانا	پیٹ بھر جانا	میں نے رات کو گھر جا کر سیر ہو کر کھانا کھایا۔

(36)	ستارہ چمکنا	ایچھے دن آنا	آج کل اس کی قسمت کا ستارہ چمک رہا ہے۔
(37)	منہ میں پانی بھر آنا	جی لپکانا	بریانی کی خوشبو سے منہ میں پانی بھر آیا۔
(38)	عمید کا چاند ہونا	بہت کم نظر آنا	آپ تو عمید کا چاند ہو گئے ہیں بھی نظر ہی نہیں آئے۔
(39)	ہاتھ پاؤں مارنا	کوشش کرنا	مجھے ہاتھ پاؤں مار کر یہ چھوٹی سی نوکری ملی ہے۔
(40)	شیر و شکر ہونا	آپس میں ایک ہو جانا	آج کل ساجد اور یعقوب شیر و شکر ہو گئے ہیں۔
(41)	ہاتھ بنانا	مدد دینا	آج میں نے گھر کے کاموں میں ماں کا ہاتھ بنایا۔
(42)	ڈنکا بجانا	شہرت ہونا	الطاف حسین حالی کے کلام کا آج بھی ڈنکا بجاتا ہے۔
(43)	طوطا چشم ہونا	بے وفا ہونا	شاہد بہت طوطا چشم ہے اپنا کام پورا ہو جانے کے بعد ساتھ چھوڑ دیتا ہے۔
(44)	اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا	اپنی تعریف آپ کرنا	اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننے کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں تعریف وہ جو دوسرے کریں۔

فعل

فریڈنگ زون ٹیلیفون ایڈریس: کھنڈر سٹریٹ
مین مارکیٹ، لاہور، ڈیرہ غازی خان
Mob. 0316 3426054

وہ کلمہ جس سے کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر ہو فعل کہلاتا ہے۔ فعل کی مندرجہ ذیل اقسام ہیں۔

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| (1) فعل ماضی | (2) فعل حال | (3) فعل مستقبل |
| (4) فعل مضارع | (5) فعل امر | (6) فعل نہی |

1) فعل ماضی :- کسی کام کا گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کیا جائے تو وہ فعل ماضی ہے۔ جیسے گیا، آیا، بولا، گایا، لکھا، پڑھا، کھایا وغیرہ

(i) ماضی مطلق (ii) ماضی قریب (iii) ماضی بعید
(iv) ماضی استمراری (v) ماضی عکسہ (vi) ماضی شرطیہ یا تمنائی
i) ماضی مطلق :- ماضی مطلق اس فعل کو کہتے ہیں جس میں گزرا ہوا زمانہ ہو لیکن وقت کا تعین نہ کیا جاسکے۔ مثلاً وہ گیا، میں آئی، ہم گئے، وہ گئیں۔

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ آیا	وہ آئے	تو آیا	تم آئے	میں آیا	ہم آئے
مؤنث	وہ آئی	وہ آئیں	تو آئی	تم آئیں	میں آئی	ہم آئے

ii) ماضی قریب :- قریب کے گزرے ہوئے زمانے کا اظہار ماضی قریب کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً وہ گیا ہے، وہ آئی ہے وغیرہ
آنا مصدر سے ماضی قریب کی گردان

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ آیا ہے	وہ آئے ہیں	تو آیا ہے	تم آئے ہو	میں آیا ہوں	ہم آئے ہیں
مؤنث	وہ آئی ہے	وہ آئی ہیں	تو آئی ہو	تم آئی ہو	میں آئی ہوں	ہم آئیں ہیں

iii) ماضی استمراری :- ماضی کے زمانے میں کسی کام کے لگاتار کرنے یا ہونے کا اظہار ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً وہ گیا تھا، وہ جایا کرتا تھا، وہ پڑھتا تھا وغیرہ اگر مصدر کا "یا" بنا کر "تا" یا "کرتا تھا" لگا دیا جائے تو ماضی استمراری کا پہلا صیغہ بن جاتا ہے۔ "پڑھتا" مصدر سے ماضی استمراری کی گردان

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ پڑھتا تھا	وہ پڑھتے تھے	تو پڑھتا تھا	تم پڑھتے تھے	میں پڑھتا تھا	ہم پڑھتے تھے
مؤنث	وہ پڑھتی تھی	وہ پڑھتے تھے	تم پڑتی تھی	تم پڑھتی تھیں	میں پڑھتی تھی	ہم پڑھتی تھیں

(iv) ماضی شکلیہ :- فعل ماضی کا زمانہ شک کے ساتھ جب ہو تو وہ ماضی شکلیہ ہے اس میں گزرا ہوا فعل شکلیہ انداز سے پایا جاتا ہے کہ شاید ہی وہ کام ہو یا شاید نہیں۔ جیسے گیا ہوگا، پڑھا ہوگا۔

اگر ماضی "مطلق" کے بعد "ہوگا" لگائیں تو ماضی شکلیہ کا پہلا صیغہ بن جاتا ہے۔ جیسے آتا ہے سے آیا ہوگا۔

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ آیا ہوگا	وہ آئے ہوں گے	تو آیا ہوگا	تم آئے ہو گئے	میں آیا ہوں گا	ہم آئے ہوں گے
مؤنث	وہ آئی ہوگی	وہ آئی ہوں گی	تو آئی ہوگی	تم آئی ہوں گی	میں آئی ہوں گی	ہم آئی ہوں گی

(vi) ماضی شرطیہ یا تمنائی :- ایسا فعل جس میں گزرا ہوا زمانہ شرط یا خواہش کے ساتھ موجود ہو۔ جیسے وہ لکھتا ہے، وہ پڑھتا ہے، وہ آتا، وہ گاتا وغیرہ۔ اگر مصدر کا "نا" ہٹادیں اور "تا" لگا دینے سے ماضی شرطیہ یا تمنائی کا پہلا صیغہ بن جاتا ہے۔

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ لکھتا	وہ لکھتے	تو لکھتا	تم لکھتے	میں لکھتا	ہم لکھتے
مؤنث	وہ لکھتی	وہ لکھتیں	تو لکھتی	تم لکھتیں	میں لکھتی	ہم لکھتے

(2) فعل حال :- فعل حال موجودہ زمانے میں پایا جانے والا فعل ہے جس میں موجودہ زمانے میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کا اظہار ہو مثلاً پڑھتا ہے، لکھتا ہے، سوتا ہے وغیرہ۔
اس فعل کو بنانے کے لئے مصدر کا "نا" ہٹا کر "تا ہے"، رہا ہے وغیرہ لگایا جاتا ہے۔

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ لکھتا ہے	وہ لکھتے ہیں	تو لکھتا ہے	تم لکھتے ہو	میں لکھتا ہوں	ہم لکھتے ہیں
مؤنث	وہ لکھتی ہے	وہ لکھتی ہیں	تو لکھتی ہے	تم لکھتی ہو	میں لکھتی ہوں	ہم لکھتے ہیں

(3) فعل مستقبل :- ایسے فعل کا اظہار ہے جو آنے والے زمانے میں ہو یعنی کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کا آنے والے زمانے میں اظہار کیا جائے۔ جیسے گائے گا، پڑھے گا، لکھے گا وغیرہ۔

اس کو بنانے کے لئے مصدر کا "نا" ہٹا کر اس کے آخر میں "یا رہ جائے تو اس کی جگہ"ے گا" لگاتے ہیں۔

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ لکھے گا	وہ لکھیں گے	تو لکھے گا	تم لکھو گے	میں لکھوں گا	ہم لکھیں گے
مؤنث	وہ لکھے گی	وہ لکھیں گی	تو لکھے گی	تم لکھو گی	میں لکھوں گا	ہم لکھیں گی

(4) فعل امر:- جب کسی فعل میں کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم شامل ہو۔ جیسے کھاؤ، جاؤ، آؤ وغیرہ تو اسے فعل امر کہتے ہیں۔ اس زمانے کو بنانے کے لئے مصدر کا "نا" ہٹا دیا جائے تو فعل امر بن جاتا ہے۔

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ کھائے	وہ کھائیں	تو کھا	تم کھاؤ	میں کھاؤں	ہم کھائیں
مؤنث	وہ کھائے	وہ کھائیں	تو کھا	تم کھاؤ	میں کھاؤں	ہم کھائیں

(5) فعل نہی:- یہ فعل امر کے الٹ ہے اس میں کسی کام کے کرنے سے روکا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً نہ لکھو، نہ پڑھو، نہ کھاؤ، نہ گاؤ فعل نہی ہیں۔ اس کو بنانے کے لئے فعل امر سے پہلے "نہ"، "نہیں"، "مت" لگا دیا جاتا ہے۔

جنس	واحد غائب	جمع غائب	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر	واحد متکلم	جمع متکلم
مذکر	وہ نہ آئے	وہ نہ آئیں	تو نہ آ	تم نہ آؤ	میں نہ آؤں	ہم نہ آئیں
مؤنث	وہ نہ آئے	وہ نہ آئیں	تو نہ آ	تم نہ آؤ	میں نہ آؤں	ہم نہ آئیں

فعل مثبت اور منفی

کسی کام کے ہونے یا نہ ہونے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی درج ذیل اقسام ہیں۔

(2) فعل منفی

(1) فعل مثبت

(1) فعل مثبت:- وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا ہونا ظاہر ہو۔ جیسے:-

(i) مومنہ نے پانی پیا۔

(ii) ایمن گھر آئی۔

(iii) لائبہ نے گلاس میں پانی ڈالا۔

(iv) اسد نے کتاب خریدی۔

اس فقرہ میں پیا، آئی، ڈالا، خریدی، مثبت افعال ہیں۔

(2) فعل منفی:- وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا نہ ہونا ظاہر کیا جائے۔ جیسے:-

(i) اراحیلہ نے پانی نہیں پیا۔

(ii) سحر گھر نہیں آئی۔

(iii) فاطمہ نے گلاس میں پانی نہیں ڈالا۔

(iv) علی نے کتاب نہیں خریدی۔

ان فقرہ میں نہیں پیا، نہیں آئی، نہیں ڈالا، نہیں خریدی، منفی افعال ہیں۔

فعل منفی بنانے کے لئے فعل سے پہلے "نہ"، "نہیں"، "یا" "مت" لگا دیں تو فعل منفی بن جاتا ہے کیونکہ سارے افعال مثبت ہوتے

ہیں انہیں موقع کے حساب سے بنا دیا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے:-

منفی

مثبت

(i) علی نے کتاب نہیں پڑھی۔

(i) علی نے کتاب پڑھی۔

(ii) آسیہ نے کھانا نہیں کھایا۔

(ii) آسیہ نے کھانا کھایا۔

(iii) زاہد نے پنسل عمر کو نہیں دی۔

(iii) زاہد نے پنسل عمر کو دیدی۔

(iv) اعظم بازار چلا نہیں گیا۔

(iv) اعظم بازار چلا گیا۔

(v) اکرم گھر نہیں آیا۔

(v) اکرم گھر آیا۔

فرینڈز فوٹو اسٹیشن اینڈ کمپیوٹر سنٹر
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
Mob. 0316-5485064

فاعل اور مفعول

فاعل :- فاعل سے مراد کام کرنے والا ہے۔ جیسے ”سیرانے کھانا کھایا“ میں سیرا فاعل ہے کیونکہ کام کرنے والی سیرا ہے۔ اسی طرح :-

- (i) شاہد نے مضمون لکھا۔ (ii) شفیق نے کتاب خریدی۔ (iii) رئیس گھر سے باہر گیا۔
(iv) تہینہ نے گلاس میز پر رکھا۔ (v) امی نے کھانا بنایا۔

”شاہد“، ”شفیق“، ”رئیس“، ”تہینہ“ اور ”امی“ فاعل ہیں۔

مفعول :- مفعول اسے کہتے ہیں جس پر کام کیا گیا ہو۔ جیسے ”علی نے پانی پیا“ میں پانی مفعول ہے کیونکہ اس پر کام واقع ہوا ہے۔

اسی طرح :-

- (i) عمر نے کتاب پڑھی۔ (ii) زبیر نے کھانا کھایا۔ (iii) صائمہ چھت پر گئی۔

- (iv) ابو نے نیا پودا لگایا۔ (v) درزی نے کپڑے سینے۔

”کتاب“، ”کھانا“، ”چھت“، ”پودا“ اور کپڑے مفعول ہیں۔

فرینڈز فوٹو اسٹیشن اینڈ کمپیوٹر سنٹر
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”نے“ اور ”کو“ کا استعمال

”نے“ اور ”کو“ کا استعمال ہم اکثر جملوں میں دیکھتے ہیں۔ ”نے“ کا لفظ اصل میں فاعل کی علامت کے طور پر استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ جیسے :-

- (i) نوشین نے بسکٹ کھایا۔ (ii) صائمہ نے شاعری کی۔ (iii) علیم نے سبق یاد کر لیا۔
(iv) تم نے کھانا پکالیا۔ (v) امی نے بازار سے سبزی خریدی۔

ان مثالوں میں ”نے“ فاعل کی علامت کے لئے استعمال ہوا ہے۔

فعل ماضی استمراری، فعل حال اور فعل ماضی تہناتی میں ”نے“ کی علامت استعمال نہیں کی جاتی مثلاً

- (i) علی گانا گاتا ہے۔ (ii) شاہدہ اخبار پڑھ رہی ہے۔

”کو“ کا استعمال مفعول کی علامت کے طور پر ہوتا ہے جملے میں پہلے فاعل یعنی تابع اور اس کے بعد ”کو“ استعمال ہوتا ہے جو مفعول کے بعد

استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً

- (i) ابو نے علی کو ڈانٹا۔ (ii) ماں نے بچے کو مارا۔ (iii) فاطمہ نے آمنہ کو تحفہ دیا۔

- (iv) استاد نے بچوں کو سبق پڑھایا۔ (v) زبیر نے اکرم کو مارا۔

الفاظ سازی، فترات سازی

ہماری اردو زبان میں کچھ الفاظ میں تھوڑا بہت رد و بدل کیا جائے تو نئے الفاظ بن جاتے ہیں اس عمل کو الفاظ سازی کہا جاتا ہے الفاظ

سازی کے بہت سے طریقے اور بہت سی صورتیں ہیں جیسے بعض اوقات ہم اسم کو معمولی رد و بدل کے ساتھ صفت بنا کر جملے میں استعمال کر دیتے

ہیں۔ مثلاً بعض لفظ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جن کے ساتھ ”دار“ لگا دینے سے وہ صفت میں تبدیل ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ”خوشبو“ اسم ہے اس کے ساتھ

”دار“ بڑھا دینے سے ”خوشبودار“ صفت بن جاتا ہے۔ اسی طرح بعض اسموں کے ساتھ ”ناک“ لگا دینے سے وہ صفت میں تبدیل ہو جاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے ”خوف“ سے ”خوف ناک“ صفت ہے۔

بعض الفاظ کے ساتھ ”مند“ لگانے سے مثلاً ”ضرورت“ کے ساتھ ”مند“ لگانے سے ”ضرورت مند“ بن جاتا ہے۔ اسی طرح بعض

الفاظ کے ساتھ ”گار“ لگانے سے صفت بن جاتے ہیں ”پرہیز“ سے ”پرہیز گار“ اس کی مثال ہے۔

کچھ الفاظ ایسے بھی ہوتے ہیں جن کے ساتھ ”دہ“ کا اضافہ کیا جائے تو وہ صفت میں تبدیل ہو سکتے ہیں۔ جیسے ”تکلیف“ سے ”تکلیف دہ“ صفت ہے۔

کچھ الفاظ یا اسم ایسے بھی ہیں جن کے ساتھ خوار لگا دینے سے وہ صفت میں تبدیل ہو جاتے ہیں جیسے ”شیر“ سے ”شیر خوار“ صفت بن جاتا ہے۔

اسی طرح کچھ لفظوں کے ساتھ ”یلا“ لگانے سے صفت بن جاتا ہے۔ جیسے ”زہر“ سے زہریلا صفت ہے۔ ”چمک“ سے چمکیلا وغیرہ۔

بعض جگہ پہ ہم الفاظ کے ساتھ ”جو“ لگا دینے سے وہ صفت میں تبدیل ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ”مہم“ کے ساتھ ”مہم جو“ جنگ کے ساتھ ”جنگ جو“ وغیرہ۔

اگر اسم عربی ہوں تو اس کے صفت بھی عربی ہی ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے ”اطمینان“ سے ”مطمئن“، ”شہرت“ سے مشہور، ”مہارت“ سے ”ماہر“ صفت ہیں۔

صفت سے اسم بنانا:- جس طرح اسم کے ساتھ معمولی ردوبدل سے ہم صفت بنا سکتے ہیں اسی طرح صفت میں تھوڑی ردوبدل سے ہی ہم اسم بنا سکتے ہیں۔ جیسے کچھ الفاظ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جن کے ساتھ ”ئی“ لگا دینے سے صفت اسم میں تبدیل ہو جاتی ہے اس کی مثال ”نازک“ سے ”نازکی“ اسم ہے اسی طرح ”ایماندار“ سے ایمانداری“ صفت ہے۔

کچھ الفاظ ایسے بھی ہیں جن کے ساتھ ”گی“ بڑھانے سے وہ اسم میں تبدیل ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ”پڑمردہ“ سے ”پڑمردگی“ اور ”زندہ“ سے ”زندگی“ اسم ہے۔

بعض الفاظ کے ساتھ ”س“ کا اضافہ کرنے سے صفاتی لفظ کو اسم میں تبدیل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ مثلاً ”بیٹھا“ سے ”بیٹھاس“، ”کھٹا“ سے ”کھٹاس“ وغیرہ۔

اگر ہم صفاتی لفظ کے ساتھ ”ئی“ کا اضافہ کریں تو بھی اسم میں تبدیل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ جیسے ”اونچا“ سے ”اونچائی“، ”لبا“ سے ”لبائی“ اسم ہیں۔

کچھ لفظوں کے ساتھ ”پا“ کے اضافے سے ہمیں اسم حاصل ہو سکتا ہے مثلاً ”بوڑھا“ سے ”بوڑھاپا“، اسی طرح ”مونا“ سے ”موناپا“ وغیرہ۔ اور بعض اوقات ہم صرف ”ک“ کی معمولی تبدیلی ہی سے صفت کو اسم میں تبدیل کر سکتے ہیں۔ جیسے ”بیٹھا“ سے بیٹھک، ”ٹھنڈا“ سے ٹھنڈک وغیرہ۔

اگر عربی صفات ہوں تو اس کے اسم بھی عربی ہوں گے۔ جیسے ”شہید“ سے ”شہادت“، اسی طرح ”قابل“ سے ”قابلیت“ اسم ہے۔

فقرات سازی:- اردو زبان میں ہزاروں قسم کے الفاظ ہیں جب ان کو فقرات میں استعمال کر لیا جائے تو اسے فقرات سازی کہتے ہیں اردو میں فقرات سازی کی مشق کرنے ہی سے ہم صحیح طور پر اردو لکھنا جان سکتے ہیں۔

نمبر شمار	اسم	صفت	جملہ
(1)	خوف	خوفناک	خوف سے اس کے ہونٹ خشک ہو گئے۔
(2)	خطرہ	خطرناک	وہ ایک خطرناک مہم پر چل نکلے ہیں۔
(3)	درد	دردناک	میرے سر میں آج بہت درد ہے۔
(4)	غصہ	غصیلا	اتنی جلدی غصے میں مت آؤ نکل سے میری بات سنو۔

(5)	حاجت	حاجت مند	حاجت مندوں کی امداد کرو۔
(6)	شان	شاندار	ٹیٹ بینک کی عمارت بڑی شاندار ہے۔
(7)	فکر	فکر مند	فکر نہ کرو تم یقیناً امتحان میں کامیاب ہو جاؤ گے۔
(8)	خوبصورتی	خوبصورت	جھیل سیف الملوک کتنا خوبصورت منظر پیش کرتی ہے۔
(9)	علم	عالم	علم ایسی دولت ہے جو بانٹنے سے بڑھتی ہے۔
(10)	کھیل	کھلاڑی	ہاکی ہمارا قومی کھیل ہے۔
(11)	مصیبت	مصیبت زدہ	زلزلہ کے مصیبت زدہ افراد کی مدد کرنا ہمارا فرض ہے۔
(12)	بڑھاپا	بوڑھا	بوڑھا آدمی اس عمر میں بھی اپنی محنت کی کمائی سے روٹی کھاتا ہے۔
(13)	لیاقت	لااقت	میرا بیٹا حساب میں بہت لااقت ہے۔
(14)	نیکی	نیک	نیکی کرو یا میں ڈال
(15)	اونچا	اونچائی	کے۔ ٹو دنیا کی دوسری اونچی چوٹی ہے۔
(16)	گہرا	گہرائی	یہ کھائی سو فٹ گہری ہے۔
(17)	تندرست	تندرستی	تندرستی ہزار نعمت ہے۔
(18)	بہادر	بہادری	ہماری افواج بہت بہادر ہیں۔
(19)	زندہ	زندگی	جب تک ان کا باپ زندہ تھا انہوں نے بہت آرام سے زندگی بسر کی۔
(20)	غریب	غریبی	ہمارے ملک میں زیادہ افراد غریب ہیں۔
(21)	ہوا	ہوادار	یہ کمرہ بہت ہوادار ہے۔
(22)	حیران	حیرانی	میری بات سن کر اس نے حیران نظروں سے مجھے دیکھا۔
(23)	شریف	شرافت	میرے ابو نے ساری زندگی شرافت سے بسر کی۔
(24)	کھٹا	کھٹاس	کھٹا آم مت کھاؤ۔
(25)	کابل	کابلی	آپ کا ملازم بہت کابل ہے اسے کام میں دلچسپی نہیں۔
(26)	مصروف	مصروفیت	مصروف آدمی کبھی دوسروں کے معاملات میں دلچسپی نہیں لیتا۔
(27)	جھگڑا	جھگڑالو	تم دونوں آپس میں جھگڑا مت کرو۔
(28)	پتھر	پتھر یلا	پہاڑی علاقوں میں پتھر کی بہت سی اقسام پائی جاتی ہیں۔
(29)	گول	گولائی	زمین کی گولائی زمین پر رہ کر نہیں دیکھی جاسکتی۔

فرینڈز فریڈز اسٹوڈنٹس اینڈ ٹیچرز ایسوسی ایشن
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن لاہور، لاہور، پاکستان
Mob. 0316-6486064

شاعروں اور ادیبوں کے اصل نام

اصل نام	قلمی نام	اصل نام	قلمی نام
غلام احمد	احمد راہی	میاں عبد الحمید	آثم فردوسی
واحد بخش	آزاد جمال دینی	سید انور حسین	آرزو لکھنوی
میاں نیاز احمد	آسی خاٹھوری	محمد داؤد خان	اختر شیرانی
عبدالوہاب	چکل سرمست	محمد طفیل	اختر کاشمیری
اعجاز حسین	آصف شاہکار	غلام احمد	اختر موزکا
سجاد حسین	آغا باہر	محمد جلیل	اختر ہاشمی
عبدالسلام	اختر ہوشیار پوری	عبدالعزیز	اختر وارثی
سید محمد ظہور الحق	ادیب سہیل	امداد امام علی قاضی	آئی آئی قاضی
غلام رسول	ارشاد جالندھری	شیر محمد خان	ابن انشاء
ارشاد حسین	ارشاد میر	مرزا ظریف بیگ	ابن حنیف
سید عبدالاحد	ارشاد جلیلی	اسرار احمد	ابن صفی
عبدالسبع پال	ارشاد صہبائی	محمد اسلم ملک	اسلم راہی
وزیر احمد	افضل منہاس	ظہیر عالم صدیقی	افسر ماہ پوری
احسان اللہ خاں	تاجور نجیب آبادی	فضل دین	انجم رومانی
حبیب اللہ	تبسم رضوانی	محمد جان	انجم وزیر آبادی
منظور اختر	تحسین فراقی	ڈاکٹر محمد صالحین	تبسم کاشمیری
فقیر محمد	تنویر بخاری	محمد انور الدین	انور سدید
محمد حیات	تنویر سپرا	یعقوب علی	انیس ناگی
محمد غلام مصطفیٰ	ثاقب حزیں	شیخ مبارک علی	ایاز شیخ
محمد شریف	ثمر جالندھری	سائیس محمد افضل	باقی صدیقی
محمد نصیر	جان کاشمیری	محمد صابر	جاذب قریشی
غلام جعفر	جعفر بلوچ	فتح محمد	جاوید سوز
جلیل احمد	جلیل قدوائی	محمد عم جان	پریشان خشک
گلزار احمد	جمال پانی پتی	سید احمد شاہ	پطرس بخاری
محمد جمیل خان	جمیل حالی	محمد عین خاں	یام شاہ جمانیوری

سردار علی سید	تابش انوری	شبیر حسن	جوش ملیح آبادی
جماعت علی	تابش صدیقی	مسعود الحسن	تابش دہلوی
محمد منظور حسین	حافظ بصیر پوری	محمد شریف	حافظ امرتسری
محمد منظور حسین	حافظ لدھیانوی	امراہی	روحی کنجاہی
سعید محمد مہدی	رئیس امر وہوی	حبیب احمد	حبیب جالب
معین الدین	حزین کاشمیری	محمد صادق	زبیر کنجاہی
محمد یونس	حسرت امرتسری	مختار احمد	ساقی گجراتی
محمد حسن	حسن عسکری	ادریس احمد خاں	سجاد حارث
خادم حسین	حسین سحر	انور مقبول	سحر انصاری
شیر محمد	حکیم ناصر	سید نور محمد	سرور اکبر آبادی
محمد یونس	سرور بجنوری	محمد ابراہیم بیگ	خاطر غزنوی
دلی اشرف	اشرف صبوحی	محمد یونس	خالد بزی
سیدہ سکینہ اختر	سیدہ حنا	محمود نقوی	سہیل بخاری
نبی حسن	خیال مینائی	غلام رسول	خلیل قریشی
عطا محمد	دلشاد کلانچوی	حسین پاشا	شاعر لکھنوی
محمد صادق	راجا رسالو	عظیم محمد بیگ	شبیم رومانی
عبد المنان	راز کاشمیری	فرست علی خان	شر نعمانی
نذر محمد	راشدن م	حسن رضوی	شکیب جلالی
سید اصغر حسین	راغب مراد آبادی	عبد الکریم	شورش کاشمیری
محمد انور	شہرت بخاری	محمد عمر	شوکت تھانوی
ابراہیم عارف	شہزاد منظر	احمد شاہ	فارغ بخاری
عبد العزیز	فلک پیما	سید دلدار علی	فرمان فتح پوری
عبد الرحیم	صحرائی گورداسپوری	محمد امیر	صبا اکبر آبادی
محمد صدیق	صدیق سالک	ادرنگ زیب	قتیل شفقانی
اختر علی رحمت	صہبا اختر	بشیر احمد	قدر آفاق
محمد حسین	قمر جلالوی	عبدالستار	قمر اجالوی
حفیظ الرحمن	طاہر تونسوی	محمد یونس	طالب ہاشمی
گلزار احمد	عارف بنالوی	محمد حیات	کوثر نیازی
ارشد الرحمن	عرش صدیقی	طفیل محمد	گوہر ملیسانی

محمد خالد	لطیف ساحل	محمد اشرف	گوہر ہوشیار پوری
عطا محمد چشتی	حاجی لقی لقی	امتیاز علی خاں	عشرت رحمانی
منظور حسین	ماہر القادری	عطاء اللہ خاں	عطش درانی
احمد صدیق	جنوں گورکھپوری	غلام حسین سوز	عقیل روبی
وجاہت حسین	عندلیب شادانی	عبدالرحمن	محسن بھوپالی
فضل الہی	عین الحق فرید کوٹی	غلام عباس	محسن نقوی
عبدالرحی	مشفق خواجہ	فاروق احمد	مختصر بدیوانی
سید محمد ارتقی	ملا واحدی	سید قاسم رضا	نسیم امر دہوی
محمد سمیع	نسیم سید	محمد شریف	نسیم حجازی
محمد عبدالکلیم	نشر جان دھری	منظور احمد	منصور تابش
اصغر حسین	نظیر لدھیانوی	منیر احمد	منو بھائی
فضل الرحمن	نعیم صدیقی	دلاور علی	مرزا ادیب
امانت علی	نادر جاجوی	مرغزی احمد	میکش
محمد خورشید حسین	نازش حیدری	علی احمد	نیر واسطی
وصی احمد	وفا صدیقی	عبدالستار	وقار راشدی
فقیر محمد	ندیم ماری	محمد طفیل	نجیب احمد
خواجہ حیدر علی	آتش	شیخ امام بخش	ناخ
محمد حسین	آرزو	محمد ابراہیم	ذوق
فضل الحسن	حسرت موہانی	شیخ غلام علی	راخ
آغا مظفر بیگ قزلباش	آغا شاعر دہلوی	نواب مرزا خاں	داغ
محمد الدین احمد	ابوالاکلام آزاد	مرزا سلامت علی	دبیر
سید شاہ علی حسن	احسن مارہروی	پنڈت رتن ناتھ	سرشار
اصغر حسین	اصغر گوندوی	عبدالرحمن	ساحر لدھیانوی
میر شیر علی	افسوس	مرزا محمد رفیع	سودا
سید اکبر حسین	امانت لکھنوی	فراست علی	شر نعمان
امیر احمد	امیر مینائی	رگھوپتی سہائے	فراق گورکھپوری
میر بر علی	انیس	شوکت علی	فانی بدیوانی
سید وحید الدین	بے خود دہلوی	غلام ہدائی	مصحفی

میراجی	ثناء اللہ ڈار	بیدل	مرزا عبدالقادر
مجاز لکھنوی	اسرار الحق	پریم چند	دھنپت رائے
نظیر اکبر آبادی	شیخ محمد ولی	تاباں	غلام ربانی
نظم طباطبائی	سید حیدر علی	جوش ملیحانی	پنڈت لہنورا رام
مرزا غالب	اسد اللہ خان	جرات	تیجی امان
سیم	پنڈت دیاشنکر کول	جگر مراد آبادی	علی سکندر
یاس یگانہ چنگیزی	مرزا واجد حسین	حالی	مولانا الطاف حسین
ولی دکنی	شمس الدین محمد ولی	چکبست	پنڈت برج نرائن
محمود	تلوک چند	امام غزالی	ابو حامد محمد بن غزالی
امیر خسرو	ابوالحسن یحییٰ الدین	شیخ سعدی	مصلح الدین
عمر خیام	غیاث الدین ابوالفتح	بلھے شاہ	سید عبداللہ

فرینڈز فوٹو سٹیٹ ایڈیٹنگ کمپیوٹر پبلسٹر
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
Mob. 0316-6486064

اہم کردار

فرینڈز فوٹو سٹیٹ ایڈیٹنگ کمپیوٹر پبلسٹر
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
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نام کردار	خالق	کتاب کا نام
ایس	ایوس کیرول	ایس ان ونڈر لینڈ
اینا کیرینا	لیوناسٹانی	اینا کیرینا
برٹس	شیکسپیر	جولیس سیزر
بیزس	شیکسپیر	جولیس سیزر
نارزن	ایڈگر اس بروزی	---
جیکس	شیکسپیر	ایزیولا ٹیک اٹ
جیمز بانڈ	این فلیمنگ	---
ڈاکٹر فاسٹس	مارلو	ڈاکٹر فاسٹس
ڈاکٹر ڈائنس	کونن ڈائل	ایڈونچر آف شرک ہومز
ڈیوڈ کوپرفیلڈ	چارلس ڈکنز	ڈیوڈ کوپرفیلڈ
وشیانتا	کالیداس	شکنتلا
ڈریکولا	برام اسٹوکر	ڈاکٹر ڈواگو
سام ویلر	چارلس ڈکنز	پک وک پیپرز
شرلاک ہومز	کونن ڈائل	ایڈونچر آف شرک ہومز

فرینڈز زون ٹیسٹ اینڈ کمپیوٹر مسٹر
بین اکرم اناؤنسر پریہ غازی خان

فرینڈز زون ٹیسٹ اینڈ کمپیوٹر مسٹر
بین اکرم اناؤنسر پریہ غازی خان

مرچنٹ آف ویس	ٹیکسٹ	شائی لاک
کم	کپٹنک	کم
انٹونی قلوپٹرا	ٹیکسٹ	قلو پٹرا
کنگ لیٹر	رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور	گورا
ٹیمپسٹ	ٹیکسٹ	میرنڈا
میکبھ	ٹیکسٹ	میکبھ
دی رائیول	شیرڈن	میلا پراپ
ایلیڈ	ہومر	ہیکٹر
ہیمٹ	ٹیکسٹ	ہیمٹ
مرآة العروس	ڈپٹی نذیر احمد	اصغری اور اکبری
آرائش محفل	حیدر بخش حیدری	حاتم طائی
توبہ النصوح	ڈپٹی نذیر احمد	ظاہر دار بیگ
فسانہ آزاد	رتن ناتھ سرشار	آزاد
باغ بہار	میرامن	سگ پرست
فسانہ آزاد	پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار	قرن چوڑی والی
آنگن	خدیجہ مستور	کریمین بوا
اودھ پنچ	منشی سجاد حسن	حاجی بغلول
سیلاب تبسم	شوکت تھانوی	قاضی جی
---	مجید لاہوری	رمضانی
---	اختر شیرانی	سلسلی
مرآة العروس	ڈپٹی نذیر احمد	تجن بی
فردوس بریں	عبدالحمید شرر	شیخ علی وجودی
دستک نہ دو	الطاف فاطمہ	گیتی آراء
خاکم بدھن	مشاق یوسفی	قاضی عبدالودود
فسانہ آزاد	رتن ناتھ سرشار	خوجی
---	اشفاق احمد	تلقین شاہ
زاویہ	اشفاق احمد	باباجی
دستک نہ دو	الطاف فاطمہ	صفدر یاسین

فرینڈز فونو سٹیٹ اینڈ کمپیوٹر سنٹر
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن ڈیرہ غازی خان
Mob. 0317-3006064

فرینڈز فونو سٹیٹ اینڈ کمپیوٹر سنٹر
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن ڈیرہ غازی خان
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اردو ادب میں اولیت

نمبر	شمار	نمبر	شمار
1.	اردو کے پہلے شاعر	2.	مسعود سعد سلمان
3.	اردو کی پہلی کتاب	4.	رسالہ شاہ راجو
5.	اردو کے پہلے رباعی گو	6.	ملاو جہی
7.	برصغیر کے پہلے نوبل انعام یافتہ شاعر	8.	راہندر ناتھ ٹیگور
9.	اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ	10.	اردو کی پہلی صاحب دیوان شاعرہ
11.	اردو نظم کے پہلے شاعر	12.	جدید نظم کے بانی
13.	قومی شاعری کے بانی	14.	فطری شاعری کے بانی
15.	تفہیم کی پہلی کتاب	16.	اردو کے جدید مشاعرے کے بانی
17.	اردو سوانح نگاری کا بانی	18.	اردو کے پہلے تذکرہ نگار
19.	اردو تذکرہ کی پہلی کتاب	20.	جدید غزل کے بانی
21.	اردو کے پہلے مورخ	22.	اردو تاریخ کی پہلی کتاب
23.	قرآن پاک کے پہلے اردو مترجم	24.	خطوط نگاری کے بانی
25.	جدید نثر کے بانی	26.	اردو کا پہلا اخبار
27.	اردو کے پہلے جہوگو	28.	اردو کے پہلے قصیدہ گو
29.	اردو کے پہلے صوفی شاعر	30.	اردو کے پہلے مرثیہ گو
31.	اردو کے پہلے گرائمر نگار	32.	اردو کی پہلی گرائمر
33.	اردو کی پہلی ناول نگار خاتون	34.	اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار
35.	اردو کا پہلا ناول	36.	اردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار
37.	اردو کا پہلا افسانہ	38.	آزاد نظم کے بانی
39.	اردو کی پہلی مطبع کتاب	40.	اردو مسدس لکھنے والے پہلے شاعر

41	خواجہ سراؤں پر پہلی کتاب	سیف الرحمن رانا	42	اردو کے پہلے مزاحیہ ناول نگار	رتن ناتھ سرشار
43	سعودی عرب کا پہلا اردو شاعر	نعیم حامد علی	44	پاکستان کی پہلی خاتون شاعرہ	اداجعفری
45	بچوں کے پہلے اردو شاعر	اسماعیل میرٹھی	46	اردو کے پہلے مضمون نگار	سر سید احمد خان
47	اردو زبان کے پہلے ہندو شاعر	نام دیو	48	اردو میں انشائیہ نگاری کا آغاز کرنے والے	سر سید احمد خان
49	اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ نگار	امانت لکھنوی	50	اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ	اندر سبھا
51	اردو کی طویل ترین نظم	مدو جزر اسلام	52	مدو جزر اسلام کا دوسرا نام	مسدس حالی
53	دنیا کی طویل ترین نظم	مہابھارت	54	پہلے پنجابی شاعر	بابا فرید گنج شکر
55	پشتو کے پہلے شاعر	امیر کروڑ	56	اردو کے پہلے سائٹ کے شاعر	عظیم الدین
57	اردو کی پہلی سائٹ نظم کا نام	فریاد عظیم	58	اردو کے پہلے خاکہ نگار	مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ
59	اردو کے پہلے رپورٹاژ نگار	کرشن چندر	60	پاکستان کا پہلا انشائیہ نگار	ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا
61	اردو کا پہلا سفر نامہ نگار	یوسف کبیل پوش	62	اردو کا پہلا سفر نامہ	عجائبات فرنگ
63	علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم	ہمالہ	64	اردو غزل کا پہلا باقاعدہ شاعر	قلی قطب شاہ
65	اردو کی پہلی داستان	سب رس	66	اردو کے پہلے تاریخی ناول نگار	عبدالحلیم شرر
67	اردو میں پہلے جاسوسی ناول نگار	ظفر زیدی			

القابات - خطابات

نمبر شمار	نمبر شمار	نمبر شمار	نمبر شمار
1	حکیم الامت	2	ترجمان حقیقت
3	شاعر مشرق، ترجمان اسلام	4	مجدد عصر
5	مرشد سیاسی	6	اردو شاعری کا باوا آدم
7	بچوں کا شاعر	8	شہنشاہ ظرافت
9	شاعر مزدور	10	طوطی ہند
11	رئیس المعترفین	12	بابائے اردو
13	لسان العصر	14	آقائے اردو
15	خاقانی ہند	16	خدائے سخن
17	غالب سخن	18	جیوان ظریف

19.	اردو کا عریضام	ریاض خیر آبادی	20.	رند پارسا	ریاض خیر آبادی
21.	جدید غزل کا امام	مولانا حسرت موہانی	22.	آبرو غزل	مولانا حسرت موہانی
23.	اردو کا چاسر	ولی دکنی	24.	نجم الدولہ	مرزا غالب
25.	دبیر الملک	مرزا غالب	26.	مزاحیہ شاعری کا امام	اکبر الہ آبادی
27.	اردو کا باغی شاعر	مرزا غالب	28.	نظام جنگ	مرزا غالب
29.	اردو ڈرامے کا شیکیپیئر	آغا حشر کاشمیری	30.	سید الاحرار	حسرت موہانی
31.	پنجابی کا شیکیپیئر	دارت شاہ	32.	جدید شاعری کا امام	مولانا الطاف حسین
33.	بلبل ہند	مرزا داغ دہلوی	34.	انقلابی شاعر	قاضی نذر الاسلام
35.	قلم کا مزدور شاعر	افضل پرویز	36.	اردو ادب کا منگلا ڈیم	احمد ندیم قاسمی
37.	اردو کا رومان شاعر	اختر شیرانی	38.	اردو کا ہومر	میر بہ علی انیس
39.	اردو کا برنارڈ شاہ	میاں عبدالعزیز	40.	خیام الہند	حیدر دہلوی
41.	شاعر اعظم	جوش ملیح آبادی	42.	شاعر شباب	جوش ملیح آبادی
43.	اردو کا مارلو	آغا حشر کاشمیری	44.	اردو کا ٹالسٹائی	کرشن چندر
45.	مصور عم	راشد الخیری	46.	مصور حقیقت	علامہ اقبال
47.	ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا جانشین	راشد الخیری	48.	عورتوں کا سرسید	ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
49.	یاسیت کا امام	قانی بدایونی	50.	قنوطی شاعر	قانی بدایونی
51.	اردو کا ٹی ایس ایلیٹ	ولی دکنی	52.	استعاروں کا بادشاہ	نجم الدین آبرو
53.	فردوسی اسلام	حفیظ جالندھری	54.	شاعر اسلام	حفیظ جالندھری
55.	اردو کا والٹر سکاٹ	عبدالحمید شرر	56.	لسان قوم	صفی لکھنوی
57.	پشتو کا باوا آدم	رحمان بابا	58.	بابائے پنجابی	ڈاکٹر فقیر محمد فقیر
59.	عوامی شاعر	نظیر اکبر آبادی	60.	مصور فطرت	خواجہ حسن نظامی
61.	اردو کا شیلے	اسرار الحق مجاز	62.	بابائے بلوچی	آزاد جمال بلوچ
63.	پاکستان کا ساحر لدھیانوی	فتیل شفقانی	64.	سریلے بول کا شاعر	عظمت اللہ خاں
65.	اردو کی جین آسٹن	بشری رحمن	66.	بیسویں صدی کا میر درد	اصغر گوٹروی
67.	جرمن ادب کا بادشاہ	گوٹے	68.	اردو کا چارس ڈکنز	رتن ناتھ سرشار
69.	تصوف کا سرخیل	خواجہ میر درد			

فریڈز نوٹس اور اسٹوریوں کی سٹیج
بین مارکیٹ، اول مارون ڈیرہ ماری خان
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اردو کی اہم کتب

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نمبر شمار	کتب	مصنف	نمبر شمار	کتب	مصنف
1.	جیل کے دن جیل کی راتیں	ابراہیم جلیس	2.	چالیس کروڑ بھکاری	ابراہیم جلیس
3.	چاندنگر	ابن انشاء	4.	چلتے ہو تو چین کو چلیے	ابن انشاء
5.	آوارہ گرد کی ڈائری	ابن انشاء	6.	ابن بطوطہ کے تعاقب میں	ابن انشاء
7.	دنیا گول ہے	ابن انشاء	8.	جاناں جاناں	احمد فراز
9.	ریزہ ریزہ	احمد فراز	10.	تہا تہا	احمد فراز
11.	میرے خواب	احمد فراز	12.	محبت اور نفرت	اختر حسین رائے پوری
13.	فردوسِ نغمہ	اختر انصاری اکبر آبادی	14.	لالہ طور	اختر شیرانی
15.	طیور آوارہ	اختر شیرانی	16.	صبح بہار	اختر شیرانی
17.	نوائے کارگر	احسان دانش	18.	آتش خاموش	احسان دانش
19.	جہان دانش	احسان دانش	20.	گورستان	احسان دانش
21.	لیل و نہار	اشفاق احمد	22.	گڈ ریا	اشفاق احمد
23.	ایک محبت سو افسانے	اشفاق احمد	24.	اجلے پھول	اشفاق احمد
25.	مہمان بہار	اشفاق احمد	26.	بٹکے پاؤں	اشفاق احمد
27.	سیب کا درخت	احمد شاہ بخاری پطرس	28.	ہاسل میں پڑھنا	احمد شاہ بخاری پطرس
29.	سویرے جو کل آنکھ میری کھلی	احمد شاہ بخاری پطرس	30.	لاہور کا جغرافیہ	احمد شاہ بخاری پطرس
31.	نشاط روح	اصغر گونڈوی	32.	سرود زندگی	اصغر گونڈوی
33.	رم جہم	احمد ندیم قاسمی	34.	جلال و جمال	احمد ندیم قاسمی
35.	شعلہ گل	احمد ندیم قاسمی	36.	دشت وفا	احمد ندیم قاسمی
37.	چوپال	احمد ندیم قاسمی	38.	بگولے	احمد ندیم قاسمی
39.	سانا	احمد ندیم قاسمی	40.	کپاس کا پھول	احمد ندیم قاسمی
41.	گھر سے گھر تک	احمد ندیم قاسمی	42.	انگارے	احمد علی
43.	حیات جاوید	الطاف حسین حالی	44.	حیات سعدی	الطاف حسین حالی
45.	مقدمہ شعر و شاعری	الطاف حسین حالی	46.	یادگار غالب	الطاف حسین حالی
47.	مسدس حالی	الطاف حسین حالی	48.	نشاط امید	الطاف حسین حالی
49.	برکھارت	الطاف حسین حالی	50.	چلتا مسافر	الطاف فاطمہ
51.	برزخ	امجد اسلام امجد	52.	عکس	امجد اسلام امجد

53	خواب جاگتے ہیں	امجد اسلام امجد	54	تاثرات	امجد اسلام امجد
55	اندر سہا	امانت لکھنوی	56	صبح ازل	امیر مینائی
57	شام ابد	امیر مینائی	58	انارکلی	امتیاز علی تاج
59	چچا چھکن	امتیاز علی تاج	60	دن اور داستان	انتظار حسین
61	گلی کوچے	انتظار حسین	62	کنکری	انتظار حسین
63	آخری آدمی	انتظار حسین	64	شہر افسوس	انتظار حسین
65	کچھوے	انتظار حسین	66	چاند گرہن	انتظار حسین
67	بستی	انتظار حسین	68	لاہور کا دبستان	انور سدید
69	اردو ادب کی تنقیدی تاریخ	انور سدید	70	زوال	انیس ناگی
71	دیوار کے پیچھے	انیس ناگی	72	الہلال	ابوالکلام آزاد
73	تذکرہ	ابوالکلام آزاد	74	غبار خاطر	ابوالکلام آزاد
75	دارورسن	باقی صدیقی	76	زخم بہار	باقی صدیقی
77	نٹ پاتھ کی گھاس	بانو قدسیہ	78	بہار بے خزاں	بانو قدسیہ
79	شہر بے مثال	بانو قدسیہ	80	پردا	بانو قدسیہ
81	موسم کی گلیاں	بانو قدسیہ	82	ایک دن	بانو قدسیہ
83	دانت کا دستہ	بانو قدسیہ	84	راجہ گدھ	بانو قدسیہ
85	چوگان ہستی	پریم چند ششی	86	بازار حسن	پریم چند ششی
87	سوز وطن	پریم چند ششی	88	بیوہ	پریم چند ششی
89	میدان عمل	پریم چند ششی	90	گنودان	پریم چند ششی
91	سلاسل	جان نثار اختر	92	آتش گل	جگر مراد آبادی
93	شغلہ طور	جگر مراد آبادی	94	پاکستانی کلچر	جگر مراد آبادی
95	ایلیٹ کے مضامین	جمیل جالبی	96	ارسطو سے ایلیٹ تک	جمیل جالبی
97	تاریخ ادب اردو	جمیل جالبی	98	خوشبو	پروین شاکر
99	انکار	پروین شاکر	100	ماہ تمام	پروین شاکر
101	روح ادب	جوش ملیح آبادی	102	شعلہ و شبنم	جوش ملیح آبادی
103	نقش و نگار	جوش ملیح آبادی	104	فکر و نشاط	جوش ملیح آبادی
105	یادوں کی برات	جوش ملیح آبادی	106	حرف و حکایت	جوش ملیح آبادی
107	تلاش بہاراں	جمیلہ ہاشمی	108	دشت سوس	جمیلہ ہاشمی
109	مردم دیدہ	چراغ حسن حسرت	110	کیلے کا چھلکا	چراغ حسن حسرت
111	پنجاب کا جغرافیہ	چراغ حسن حسرت	112	برگ آوارہ	حبیب جالب

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س: جن الفاظ کے معنی ایک دوسرے کے الٹ ہوں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

(الف) مخفف (ب) محذوف (د) متضاد (ج) مترادف

س: بعض اوقات کسی لفظ کو مختصر کر لیتے ہیں اس کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ مخفف (ب) محذوف (د) متضاد (ج) مترادف

س: بعض اوقات لفظ میں سے کسی حرف کو حذف کر دیتے ہیں ایسے حرف کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) ✓ مخفف (ب) ✓ محذوف (د) متضاد (ج) مترادف

س: با معنی لفظ یا کلمہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہوتی ہیں؟

(الف) ✓ 3 (ب) 5 (د) 7 (ج) 9

س: وہ کلمہ جو کسی جاندار یا غیر جاندار چیز یا جگہ کا نام ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) حرف (ب) ✓ اسم (د) فعل (ج) کلمہ

س: وہ کلمہ جس سے کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا معلوم ہو اور اس میں کوئی زمانہ پایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) حرف (ب) اسم (د) ✓ فعل (ج) کلمہ

س: وہ کلمہ جو دوسرے کلموں کے ساتھ ملے بغیر پورے معنی نہ دے، یہ اسموں اور فعلوں کو آپس میں ملاتا ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ حرف (ب) اسم (د) فعل (ج) کلمہ

س: وہ اسم جو نہ خود کسی لفظ سے بنا ہو اور نہ اس سے کوئی دوسرا لفظ بنے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ اسم جامد (ب) اسم مصدر (د) اسم مشتق (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: وہ اسم جس سے دوسرے بہت سے الفاظ تو مقرر قاعدوں کے مطابق بنتے ہوں مگر وہ خود کسی سے نہ بنا ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم جامد (ب) ✓ اسم مصدر (د) اسم مشتق (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: وہ اسم جو قاعدے کے مطابق مصدر سے بنایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم جامد (ب) اسم مصدر (د) ✓ اسم مشتق (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: لغت میں مصدر کے معنی کیا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ صادر ہونے کی جگہ (ب) بیٹھنے کی جگہ (د) اٹھنے کی جگہ (ج) کام کی جگہ

س: ایسا اسم جس میں کسی کام کا ہونا یا کرنا زمانے کے تعلق کے بغیر پایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) جامد (ب) ✓ مصدر (د) مشتق (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: اردو زبان میں مصدر کے آخر میں کیا آتا ہے؟

(الف) ہاں (ب) نہیں (د) ✓ نا (ج) میں

س: بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے مصدر کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

(الف) 1 (ب) ✓ 2 (ج) 3 (د) 4

س: بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے مصدر کی کونسی دو قسمیں ہیں؟

(الف) اصلی یا وضعی (ب) جعلی یا غیر وضعی

(د) ✓ الف اور ب دونوں (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: ایسا مصدر جو خالص مصدری معنوں کے لیے ہی وضع کیا گیا ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ اصلی مصدر (ب) جعلی مصدر (د) لازم مصدر (ج) متعدی مصدر

س: ایسا مصدر جو دوسری زبانوں کے مصدر یا اسم پر مصدر کی علامت بڑھا کر بنایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اصلی مصدر (ب) ✓ جعلی مصدر (د) لازم مصدر (ج) متعدی مصدر

س: معنوں کے لحاظ سے مصدر کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟

(الف) 1 (ب) 3 (د) 4 (ج) ✓ 2

س: وہ مصدر جس سے بننے والے فعل کے لیے صرف فاعل کی ضرورت ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے۔

(الف) اصلی مصدر (ب) جعلی مصدر (د) ✓ لازم مصدر (ج) متعدی مصدر

س: وہ مصدر جس سے بننے والے فعل کے لیے مفعول کی بھی ضرورت ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اصلی مصدر (ب) جعلی مصدر (د) لازم مصدر (ج) ✓ متعدی مصدر

س: مفعول کے لحاظ سے متعدی مصدروں کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟

(الف) 1 (ب) 2 (د) ✓ 3 (ج) 4

س: بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے متعدی مصدروں کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

(الف) 2 (ب) ✓ 3 (د) 5 (ج) 7

س: ایسے مصادر جو لازم سے قاعدے کے مطابق متعدی بنائے گئے ہوں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

(الف) متعدی الاصل (ب) ✓ متعدی بالواسطہ

(د) متعدی المتعدی (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟

(الف) 4 (ب) 6 (د) ✓ 2 (ج) 8

س: وہ اسم جو کسی خاص چیز یا شخص کے لیے بولا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم نکرہ (ب) اسم علم (د) اسم ضمیر (ج) ✓ اسم معرفہ

- س: وہ اسم جو کسی عام چیز کا نام ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) ✓ اسم نکرہ (ب) اسم علم (د) اسم ضمیر (ج) اسم معرفہ
- س: اسم معرفہ کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
- (الف) 2 (ب) 3 (د) ✓ 4 (ج) 5
- س: وہ اسم جو کسی شخص کی پہچان کے لیے علامت کا کام دیتا ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) اسم نکرہ (ب) ✓ اسم علم (د) اسم ضمیر (ج) اسم معرفہ
- س: وہ کلمہ جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) اسم اشارہ (ب) اسم علم (د) ✓ اسم ضمیر (ج) اسم موصول
- س: اسم اشارہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- (الف) 4 (ب) 6 (د) ✓ 2 (ج) 8
- س: وہ اسم جس سے کلام میں کسی چیز، جگہ یا شخص کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہیں کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) ✓ اسم اشارہ (ب) اسم علم (د) اسم ضمیر (ج) اسم موصول
- س: وہ نام تمام اسم جس کا مطلب پورے جملے کے بغیر سمجھ میں نہیں آسکتا کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) اسم اشارہ (ب) اسم علم (د) اسم ضمیر (ج) ✓ اسم موصول
- س: اسم علم کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
- (الف) 2 (ب) 3 (د) 4 (ج) ✓ 5
- س: وہ نام جو پیار اور حقارت کی وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) ✓ عرف (ب) خطاب (د) لقب (ج) کنیت
- س: وہ نام جو حکومت کی طرف سے کسی شخص کو اس کی علمی یا قومی خدمات کے صلے میں دیا جاتا ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) عرف (ب) ✓ خطاب (د) لقب (ج) کنیت
- س: وہ نام جو کسی خاص وصف کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جاتا ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) تخلص (ب) خطاب (د) ✓ لقب (ج) کنیت
- س: وہ نام جو ماں باپ یا بیٹے بیٹی کے تعلق سے پکارا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) عرف (ب) خطاب (د) لقب (ج) ✓ کنیت
- س: وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنے اشعار میں اصلی نام کی بجائے استعمال کرتے ہیں کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) ✓ تخلص (ب) خطاب (د) لقب (ج) کنیت

س: اسم نکرہ کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟

(الف) 3 (ب) 5 (د) 7 (ج) 6 ✓

س: وہ اسم جس سے ایک چیز کی حقیقت دوسری چیزوں سے الگ پہچانی جائے اور اس سے کوئی وصف مراد نہ ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ اسم ذات (ب) اسم استفہام (د) اسم صفت (ج) اسم مصدر

س: وہ اسم جو کسی اسم کی چھوٹائی کو ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم ذات (ب) ✓ اسم مصغر (د) اسم فاعل (ج) اسم مصدر

س: وہ اسم جو کسی اسم کی بڑائی کو ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم ذات (ب) اسم مصغر (د) ✓ اسم کبتر (ج) اسم فاعل

س: وہ اسم جس میں جگہ یا وقت کے معنی پائے جائیں کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم مفعول (ب) اسم حاصل مصدر (د) اسم حالیہ (ج) ✓ اسم ظرف

س: وہ اسم جس میں جگہ یا مقام کا ذکر ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ اسم ظرف مکان (ب) اسم ظرف زمان

(د) اسم ظرف مکان محدود (ج) اسم ظرف

س: وہ اسم جس میں زمانے یا وقت کا ذکر ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم ظرف مکان (ب) ✓ اسم ظرف زمان

(د) اسم ظرف مکان محدود (ج) اسم ظرف

س: ایسا اسم جس میں ظرفی صورت محدود ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم ظرف مکان (ب) اسم ظرف زمان

(د) ✓ ظرف مکان محدود (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: وہ اسم جس میں اوزار کے معنی پائے جائیں یا کسی ایسی چیز کا نام ہو، جس کے ذریعے سے کوئی کام کیا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ اسم آلہ (ب) اسم صوت (د) اسم نکرہ (ج) اسم معرف

س: وہ اسم جو کسی جان دار یا غیر جاندار اسم کی آواز کو ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اسم آلہ (ب) ✓ اسم صوت (د) اسم نکرہ (ج) اسم معرف

س: ایسے اسم کو کیا کہتے ہیں جو مصدر سے بنا ہو؟

(الف) اسم فاعل (ب) اسم مفعول (د) ✓ اسم مشتق (ج) اسم حالیہ

س: وہ اسم مشتق جو کسی کام کے کرنے والے کو ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ اسم فاعل (ب) اسم مفعول (د) اسم مشتق (ج) اسم حالیہ

قلمی اور لکھنے والے کی پوری ضرورت
عین ارشد اہل خانہ، ذریعہ معاشی خان
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س: ضمیر موصولہ کے بعد جو جملہ آتا ہے اس کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) اشارہ (ب) صفت (د) رحم (ج) ✓ صلہ

س: وہ ضمیر جس کے ساتھ ہمیشہ ایک ایسا جملہ ہوتا ہے جس میں اس کے اسم کا بیان ہوتا ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ضمیر شخصی (ب) ضمیر استفہامیہ (د) ضمیر اشارہ (ج) ✓ ضمیر موصولہ

س: وہ ضمیر جو استفہام یعنی پوچھنے کے موقع پر بولا جاتا ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ ضمیر استفہامیہ (ب) ضمیر اشارہ (د) ضمیر صفت (ج) ضمیر موصولہ

س: وہ اسم ضمیر جس میں کسی شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ ضمیر اشارہ (ب) استفہام استخاری (د) استفہام انکاری (ج) استفہام اقراری

س: وہ اعداد جو تعداد کے علاوہ ترتیب کو بھی ظاہر کریں انہیں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) اعداد ذاتی (ب) ✓ اعداد ترتیبی (د) اعداد ضعیفی (ج) اعداد کسری

س: ایسے اعداد جن سے کسی چیز کا کئی چند ہونا پایا جاتا ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) اعداد ذاتی (ب) اعداد ترتیبی (د) ✓ اعداد ضعیفی (ج) اعداد کسری

س: وہ اعداد جو اکائی کے حصوں کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

(الف) اعداد ذاتی (ب) اعداد ترتیبی (د) اعداد ضعیفی (ج) ✓ اعداد کسری

س: وہ صفت عددی جس سے سب کا سب مراد ہو کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) ✓ اعداد استغراقی (ب) اعداد ترتیبی (د) اعداد ضعیفی (ج) اعداد کسری

اعداد کسری

س: وہ اسم صفت جس سے چیزوں کی مقدار معلوم ہوتی ہے کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) صفت نسبتی (ب) صفت ذاتی (د) صفت عددی (ج) ✓ صفت مقداری

س: وہ صفت جس سے مقدار صحیح صحیح معلوم ہو کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) فاعل (ب) صفت (د) غیر معین یا مبہم (ج) ✓ معین

س: وہ صفت جس سے صحیح مقدار معلوم نہ ہو کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) فاعل (ب) صفت (د) ✓ غیر معین یا مبہم (ج) معین

س: جنسی اعتبار سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

(الف) 1 (ب) ✓ 2 (د) 3 (ج) 4

س: ایسا اسم جو زر کے معنوں میں استعمال ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) تذکیر (ب) تانیث (د) ✓ مذکر (ج) مونث

س: ایسا اسم جو مادہ کے معنوں میں بولا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) تذکیر (ب) تانیث (د) مذکر (ج) ✓ مونث

س: جاندار اسم کی تذکیر و تانیث کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) ✓ حقیقی (ب) غیر حقیقی (د) فانی (ج) لافانی

س: مندرجہ ذیل اسمیں کون سا اسم آتا ہے؟

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(الف) تذکیر (ب) تانیث (د) ✓ مذکر (ج) مونث

س: تمام پہاڑوں، سیندروں اور دریاؤں کے نام..... ہیں۔

(الف) مونث (ب) ✓ مذکر (د) ضعیفی (ج) کسری

س: وہ الفاظ جن کے دو مختلف معنی ہوں انہیں کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) معنی والے (ب) معین (د) ✓ ذو معنی (ج) غیر معین

س: شمار اور گنتی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

(الف) 1 (ب) ✓ 2 (د) 3 (ج) 4

س: وہ اسم جو صرف ایک چیز کے لیے استعمال کیا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ واحد (ب) جمع (د) کسری (ج) ذاتی

س: وہ اسم جو ایک سے زیادہ چیزوں کے لیے استعمال کیا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) واحد (ب) ✓ جمع (د) کسری (ج) ذاتی

س: تثنیہ بنانے کا قاعدہ یہ ہے کہ عربی واحد اسم کے آخر میں..... زیادہ کر دیتے ہیں؟

(الف) "اں" (ب) نون غنہ "ں" (د) "یں" (ج) ✓ "ین"

س: بعض اسم ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو بظاہر واحد معلوم ہوتے ہیں لیکن حقیقت میں بہت سے اسموں کا مجموعہ ہوتے ہیں، انہیں کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ اسم جمع (ب) اسم واحد (د) اسم فاعل (ج) اسم مفعول

س: جمع اور اسم جمع میں فرق یہ ہے کہ جمع کے مقابلے میں واحد ہوتا ہے لیکن اس جمع کا واحد نہیں ہوتا البتہ اسم جمع کی..... بنائی

جاسکتی ہے۔

(الف) واحد (ب) ✓ جمع (د) کسری (ج) جمع الجمع

س: بعض اوقات اسموں کی جمع سے دوبارہ جمع بنائی جاتی ہے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں۔

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(الف) - واحد (ب) جمع (د) کسری (ج) ✓ جمع الجمع
اسم مفعول کی جمع..... کے وزن پر آتی ہے۔

(الف) ✓ مفاعیل (ب) مفاعل (د) فاعل (ج) مفعول
اسم تفصیل کی جمع..... کے وزن پر آتی ہے؟

(الف) مفاعیل (ب) مفاعل (د) ✓ فاعل (ج) مفعول
اسم آلہ کی جمع..... کے وزن پر آتی ہے۔

(الف) ✓ مفاعیل (ب) مفاعل (د) فاعل (ج) مفعول
صفت مشتبہ کی جمع..... کے وزن پر آتی ہے۔

(الف) مفاعیل (ب) مفاعل (د) فاعل (ج) ✓ فعلا
اسم ظرف کی جمع..... کے وزن پر آتی ہے۔

(الف) مفاعیل (ب) ✓ مفاعل (د) فاعل (ج) مفعول
وہ کلمہ جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا زمانے کے تعلق کے ساتھ پایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) مفعول (ب) مشتق (د) ✓ فعل (ج) فاعل
زمانے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

(الف) 2 (ب) ✓ 3 (د) 4 (ج) 5
وہ فعل جو گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ فعل ماضی (ب) فعل حال (د) فعل مستقبل
وہ فعل ہے جو موجودہ زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) فعل ماضی (ب) ✓ فعل حال (د) فعل مستقبل
وہ فعل جو آنے والے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) فعل ماضی (ب) فعل حال (د) ✓ فعل مستقبل
بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے فعل کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

(الف) 4 (ب) ✓ 6 (د) 8 (ج) 10
وہ فعل جو صرف فاعل کو چاہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) فعل ماضی (ب) فعل حال (د) فعل متعدی (ج) ✓ فعل لازم
وہ فعل جو فاعل کے علاوہ مفعول کو بھی چاہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) فعل ماضی (ب) فعل حال (د) ✓ فعل متعدی (ج) فعل لازم

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- س: وہ فعل جو کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
 (الف) مثبت فعل (ب) منفی فعل (ج) فعل معلوم (د) فعل مجہول
- س: وہ فعل جو کسی کام کا نہ کرنا یا نہ ہونا ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
 (الف) مثبت فعل (ب) منفی فعل (ج) فعل معلوم (د) فعل مجہول
- س: وہ فعل جس کا فاعل معلوم ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
 (الف) فعل ماضی مطلق (ب) فعل ماضی قریب
 (ج) فعل معلوم (د) فعل مجہول
- س: وہ فعل جس کا فاعل معلوم نہ ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
 (الف) فعل ماضی مطلق (ب) فعل ماضی قریب
 (ج) فعل مجہول (د) فعل معلوم
- س: وہ فعل جس میں نزدیک کا گزرا ہوا زمانہ پایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
 (الف) فعل ماضی مطلق (ب) فعل ماضی قریب
 (ج) فعل مجہول (د) فعل معلوم
- س: ماضی مطلق کے آخر میں "ہے" بڑھانے سے ماضی قریب کا..... بن جاتا ہے؟
 (الف) صیغہ جمع غائب (ب) صیغہ مؤنث غائب
 (ج) صیغہ مذکر غائب (د) صیغہ واحد غائب
- س: وہ فعل جس میں دور کا گزرا ہوا زمانہ پایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
 (الف) فعل ماضی شکئیہ یا احتمالی (ب) فعل ماضی قریب
 (ج) فعل ماضی استمراری (د) فعل ماضی بعید
- س: ماضی مطلق کے آخر میں "تھا" بڑھانے سے ماضی بعید کا..... بن جاتا ہے۔
 (الف) صیغہ جمع غائب (ب) صیغہ مؤنث غائب
 (ج) صیغہ واحد غائب (د) صیغہ مذکر غائب
- س: وہ فعل جس میں کام کا گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں جاری رہنا یا بار بار ہونا پایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
 (الف) فعل ماضی شکئیہ یا احتمالی (ب) فعل ماضی قریب
 (ج) فعل ماضی استمراری (د) فعل ماضی بعید
- س: وہ فعل جس میں کام کا ہونا گزشتہ زمانہ میں شرط یا تمنا کے ساتھ پایا جائے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

الف) ✓ فعل ماضی تمنائی (ب) فعل ماضی مطلق

د) فعل حال (ج) فعل ماضی ٹھیکہ

س: وہ فعل جو موجودہ زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

الف) فعل ماضی تمنائی (ب) فعل ماضی مطلق (ج) فعل حال (د) فعل ماضی ٹھیکہ

س: ایسے افعال جو دوسرے فعلوں کے ساتھ مل کر مرکب فعل بناتے ہیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

الف) فعل تام (ب) فعل ناقص

د) ✓ افعال معاون (ج) فعل معطوف علیہ

س: علامت فاعل ہے۔

الف) میں (ب) کی (د) کا (ج) ✓ نے

س: لازم افعال کی صورت میں فاعل کے ساتھ نہیں آتا؟

الف) ✓ نے (ب) کی (د) کا (ج) میں

س: ”کو“ علامت مفعول ہے اور متعدی افعال میں ہمیشہ کے ساتھ آتا ہے

الف) فاعل (ب) ✓ مفعول (د) افعال معاون (ج) فعل

س: جب فاعل کی عزت اور تعظیم ملحوظ ہو تو فعل آتا ہے؟

الف) ✓ جمع (ب) مذکر (د) مؤنث (ج) واحد

س: جب جملے میں ایک سے زیادہ مفعول یا خبر ہوں تو فعل یا خبر کے مطابق واحد یا جمع ہوتا ہے؟

الف) پہلا مفعول (ب) دوسرا مفعول

د) تیسرا مفعول (ج) ✓ آخری مفعول

س: وہ حروف جو اسم کو فعل یا مشابہ فعل کے ساتھ ملاتے ہیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

الف) ✓ حروف جار (ب) حروف عطف

د) حروف انضمام (ج) حروف تردید

س: وہ حروف جو دو کلموں کو آپس میں ملائیں یا ایک حکم کے ماتحت کر دیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں۔

الف) حروف جار (ب) ✓ حروف عطف

د) حروف انضمام (ج) حروف تردید

س: وہ حروف کو کسی امر کا سبب ظاہر کریں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

الف) ✓ حروف علت (ب) حروف شرط و جزا

د) حروف حصہ و خصوصیت (ج) حروف قسم

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- س: جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمات ترکیب پائیں تو اس مرکب کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- (الف) اضافت (ب) ✓ کلام (د) مرکب (ج) جملہ
- س: وہ مرکب جس سے سننے والے کو پورا مطلب حاصل نہ ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) ✓ کلام ناقص (ب) کلام تام (د) کلام (ج) نحو
- س: وہ مرکب جس سے سننے والے کو پورا مطلب حاصل ہو اس کو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) کلام ناقص (ب) ✓ کلام تام (د) کلام (ج) نحو
- س: وہ مرکب جو معطوف علیہ اور معطوف سے مل کر بنے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) مرکب توصیفی (ب) ✓ مرکب عطفی (د) مرکب ظرفی (ج) مرکب استزاجی
- س: وہ مرکب جو ظرف اور مظروف سے مل کر بنے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) مرکب توصیفی (ب) مرکب عطفی (د) ✓ مرکب ظرفی (ج) مرکب استزاجی
- س: وہ مرکب جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ لفظ مل کر ایک اسم ہو گئے ہوں کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) مرکب توصیفی (ب) مرکب عطفی (د) مرکب ظرفی (ج) ✓ مرکب استزاجی
- س: وہ مرکب جو عدد اور معدود سے مل کر بنے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) ✓ مرکب عددی (ب) مرکب جاری (د) مرکب اشاری (ج) مرکب بدلی
- س: وہ مرکب جو بدل اور مبدل سے مل کر بنے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- (الف) مرکب عددی (ب) مرکب جاری (د) مرکب اشاری (ج) ✓ مرکب بدلی
- س: اردو میں محاورہ کے مطابق بہت سے لفظوں کے ساتھ ایک لفظ بولا جاتا ہے، جو بے معنی ہوتا ہے ایسے لفظ کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
- (الف) ✓ تابع مہمل (ب) تابع موضوع (د) ذوالحال (ج) عطف بیان و مبین
- س: جملے میں جس شخص یا چیز کی بابت کچھ کہا جائے وہ..... ہوتا ہے؟
- (الف) مُسند (ب) ✓ مُسند الیہ (د) اسمیہ (ج) اسناد

س: جملے میں جس شخص یا چیز کی بابت جو کچھ کہا جائے وہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) ✓ مُسند (ب) مُسند الیہ (د) اسمیہ (ج) اسناد

س: جملے میں مسند اور مسند الیہ ہمیشہ کیا ہوتا ہے؟

(الف) فعل (ب) ✓ اسم (د) جملہ (ج) حرف

اصناف شاعری و نثر:

نوٹ: درست جواب کے صحیح لائن موجود ہے۔

س: اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف کرنے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) نعت (ب) قصیدے (د) حم (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین ﷺ کی تعریف کرنے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) نعت (ب) قصیدے (د) حم (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: ایسی صنف ہے جس میں کسی شخصیت کی توصیف و تحسین کی جائے یا مذمت کی جائے کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) قصیدہ (ب) غزل (د) مثنوی (ج) نظم

س: قصیدے کے پہلے شعر کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) بند (ب) مطلع (د) مسط (ج) مسدس

س: نظم میں کتنے قسم کے مضمون ہوتے ہیں؟

(الف) 1 (ب) 2 (د) 3 (ج) 4

س: ایسی نظم جس میں ہر شعر الگ الگ قافیے میں ہوتا ہے کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) قصیدہ (ب) مثنوی (د) نظم (ج) بند

س: ایسے مجموعہ اشعار جن کا قافیہ تو قصیدے کی طرح ایک ہی ہو لیکن ہر شعر یا مضمون الگ اور مکمل ہو، اور شاعر اپنے ”حقیقی“ یا ”مجازی“ عشق کے معاملات بیان کر سکے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) غزل (ب) نظم (د) مثنوی (ج) بند

س: غزل کے پہلے شعر کے دونوں ہم قافیہ مصرعے کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

(الف) غزل (ب) مطلع (د) مثنوی (ج) نظم

س: غزل میں کم سے کم اشعار کی تعداد کتنی ہوتی ہے؟

(الف) 3 (ب) 5 (د) 7 (ج) 9

س: اردو ادب کی کس شاعرانہ صنف میں تمام اشعار میں ایک ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہے؟

(الف) قلعہ (ب) مطلع (د) خمس (ج) مسدس

س: چار مصرعوں اور ایک مخصوص وزن کی مکمل نظم جس کا پہلا، دوسرا اور چوتھا مصرع ہم قافیہ ہو، کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) نظم (ب) غزل (د) رباعی (ج) بند

س: وہ شے جسے کسی مشترک وصف یا حالت کی بنا پر کسی دوسری شے سے تشبیہ دی جائے اردو ادب میں کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) مشبہ (ب) مشبہ بہ (د) وجہ تشبیہ (ج) حرف تشبیہ

س: وہ مقصد جس کی وجہ سے ایک شے کو دوسری شے سے تشبیہ دی جاتی ہے کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) غرض تشبیہ (ب) مشبہ (د) وجہ تشبیہ (ج) حرف تشبیہ

س: ناز کی اس کے لب کی کیا کہیے

پنکھڑی اک گلاب کی سی ہے

یہ شعر کس شاعر کا ہے؟

(الف) میر (ب) غالب (د) اقبال (ج) فیض

س: ناز کی اس کے لب کی کیا کہیے

پنکھڑی اک گلاب کی سی ہے

اس شعر میں "لب" تشبیہ کے کون سے ارکان میں شامل ہے؟

(الف) غرض تشبیہ (ب) مشبہ بہ (د) وجہ تشبیہ (ج) حرف تشبیہ

س: ناز کی اس کے لب کی کیا کہیے

پنکھڑی اک گلاب کی سی ہے

اس شعر میں گلاب کی "پنکھڑی" تشبیہ کے کون سے ارکان میں شامل ہے؟

(الف) غرض تشبیہ (ب) مشبہ بہ (د) وجہ تشبیہ (ج) حرف تشبیہ

س: ناز کی اس کے لب کی کیا کہیے

پنکھڑی اک گلاب کی سی ہے

اس شعر میں ناز کی تشبیہ کے کون سے ارکان میں شامل ہے؟

(الف) غرض تشبیہ (ب) مشبہ بہ (د) وجہ تشبیہ (ج) حرف تشبیہ

س: استعارہ کے لغوی معنی بتائیے؟

(الف) کسی چیز کو دیکھنا (ب) اُدھار لینا (د) حقیقی معانی (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: اردو ادب میں کسی لفظ کو حقیقی معنوں کی بجائے مجازی معنوں میں ایسے استعمال کرنا ہے کہ اس کے حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں

تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(الف) استعارہ (ب) تشبیہ

(د) الف اور ب دونوں (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

(الف) مستعار لہ (ب) مستعار الیہ (د) وجہ جامع (ج) وجہ تشبیہ

س: وہ مشترک خوبی، صفت یا حالت جس کی بنا پر ایک چیز بول کر دوسری مراد لی جائے کیا کہلاتی ہے؟

(الف) مستعار لہ (ب) مستعار الیہ (د) وجہ جامع (ج) وجہ تشبیہ

س: تلمیح کے لغوی معنی بتائیے؟

(الف) اشارہ کرنا (ب) سرسری نگاہ ڈالنا

(د) الف اور ب دونوں (ج) کوئی بھی نہیں

س: مشرق سے سورج کے نکلنے کا مقام اور چاند یا سورج کے غمو دار ہونے کی جگہ کو لغوی طور پر کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(الف) غروب (ب) طلوع (د) آفتاب (ج) چمکنا

س: اردو کے پہلے افسانوی مجموعہ کا نام بتائیے؟

(الف) خاتمی ہند (ب) فسانہ عجائب (د) سوز وطن (ج) زیر لب

س: محمد حسین آزاد نے کس کے بارے میں کہا تھا؟

”ان کو اردو زبان پر وہی دعویٰ پہنچتا ہے جو کہ ارسطو کو فلسفہ و منطق پر ہے۔“

(ج) خان آرزو

(الف) غالب (ب) میر انیس (د) بہادر شاہ ظفر

س: اردو کے کس شاعر کا مقدمہ ایک علیحدہ تصنیف کی حیثیت اختیار کر گیا ہے؟

(الف) بہادر شاہ ظفر (ب) غالب

(ج) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (مقدمہ شعر و شاعری)

(د) محمد حسین آزاد

فرینڈز زون ٹو سٹیٹس ہنٹ ایڈیٹر کینیڈین پبلسٹری
بین مارکیٹنگ ماڈل ٹاکس: ڈیڑھ غازی خان
Mob. 0310-6099364

CURRENT AFFAIRS MCQs

PRACTICE TEST 01

1. In India, a new income tax law comes into effect. It is a significant change on the old 1961 statute, and contains a controversial "angel tax" provision seeking to capture some of the income entering the country from foreign investors funding ____'s start-ups.
 - A. Pakistan
 - B. India
 - C. US
 - D. UK
2. Russia assumes the Presidency of the United Nations Security Council as part of the standard monthly rotation among the council's ____ members.
 - A. 15
 - B. 20
 - C. 25
 - D. 30
3. The toll from yesterday's ____ outbreak rises to 32 people dead and at least 90 injuries, especially in the states of Arkansas and Illinois.
 - A. COVID
 - B. Tornado
 - C. Volcano
 - D. Tsunami
4. South Sudanese troops arrive in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, becoming the ____ country to join a coalition of peacekeeping missions to fight insurgencies.
 - A. 10th
 - B. 8th
 - C. 6th
 - D. 4th
5. Fifteen people are killed after two ____ pits are flooded in Cibitoke Province, Burundi.
 - A. Silver
 - B. Gold
 - C. Coal
 - D. Ruby
6. Former economic minister Jakov Milatović defeats incumbent Milo Đukanović to become the new President of Montenegro, with ____% of the vote.
 - A. 80.2
 - B. 53.4
 - C. 60.1
 - D. 72.5
7. A Lions' Den militant and a Fatah member are killed during a raid by ____ soldiers in Nablus, in the occupied West Bank. Two other Palestinians are arrested and dozens more are hospitalized due to tear gas.
 - A. Israeli
 - B. US
 - C. Arab
 - D. Syrian
8. A ____ magnitude earthquake strikes East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, killing eight people, injuring several others, and causing damage.
 - A. 5.2
 - B. 6.3
 - C. 7.1
 - D. 8.4

فریڈ زونڈ سٹیٹ ایڈیٹر کیمبرج اسٹریٹ
 بین مارکیٹ، ڈبلیو ہاؤس، ڈبلیو ہاؤس، ڈبلیو ہاؤس
 Mob. 0316-6486064

9. _____ announces a ban on Armenian dairy imports amid a continued worsening of relations between the two countries.
- Russia
 - US
 - UK
 - Turkey
10. The Israeli Air Force launches airstrikes near Damascus, killing two civilians, according to _____ state media.
- Turkish
 - Syrian
 - Palestinian
 - Israeli
11. United States Central Command says that _____ forces killed senior Islamic State leader Khalid 'Aydd Ahmad al-Jabouri, who was allegedly planning attacks in Europe during Easter, in an overnight raid in rebel-held northwest Syria.
- US
 - UK
 - EU
 - NATO
12. Satellite launch service provider Virgin Orbit files for Chapter _____ bankruptcy after failing to secure long-term funding.
- 10
 - 11
 - 12
 - 13
13. An international human development agency says that 13 Jiye/Jie people have died from conditions related to _____ in Kapoeta, South Sudan, while hundreds of others are on the verge of starvation.
- COVID
 - Cholera
 - Diarrhea
 - Famine
14. Israeli police storm Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in response to rioting, injuring seven Palestinians and resulting in clashes in the _____ Bank and in Gaza, where nine rockets were launched.
- East
 - West
 - North
 - South
15. At least 34 rockets are fired, four of which landed, from southern Lebanon toward northern Israel, injuring three people. _____ later fires artillery toward two Lebanese villages and the Gaza Strip, wounding a Palestinian child.
- Israel
 - US
 - Arab
 - Syrian
16. Two people are killed and over a million people are without power after an ice storm strikes Ontario and Quebec, _____.
- France
 - Canada
 - US
 - Germany
17. The _____ Coast Guard reports the crashing of a Black Hawk military helicopter carrying ten crew members near Miyakojima, Okinawa Prefecture.
- Taiwanese
 - North Korean
 - South Korean
 - Japanese

فریڈ زون ٹیلی ویژن چینل کے پریزینٹر
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹی وی: نازی خان
Mob. 0315-5426054

18. Twenty people are killed after Islamic State members storm a village in Musandaba, Democratic Republic of the ____.
- A. Congo
B. Turkey
C. India
D. Israel
19. A court in the Democratic Republic of the Congo sentences six men to life in prison for the assassination of ____ envoy Luca Attanasio in February 2021.
- A. Spanish
B. Sri Lankan
C. Italian
D. German
20. The ____ defence ministry says that Russian forces have captured the Bakhmutka river west banks, endangering Ukrainian supply lines.
- A. US
B. UK
C. Ukrainian
D. Pakistani
21. Two soldiers are killed after their vehicle hits a roadside bomb in ____, Pakistan. In a separate incident, a police officer is killed and two more injured during a grenade attack in Swabi. The Pakistani Taliban claims responsibility for both attacks.
- A. KPK
B. Punjab
C. Sindh
D. Gilgit Baltistan
22. ____ expels German ambassador Gordon Kricke after he criticises the government delaying the 2024 election.
- A. Egypt
C. Italy
D. Chad
23. Police in ____ announce the installment of cameras in public places to identify and penalize women who do not observe dressing codes for hijabs, while also urging citizens to confront women who are not sufficiently covered.
- A. Saudi Arabia
B. Iran
C. Pakistan
D. Turkey
24. ____ launches retaliatory airstrikes on Syrian territory after several rockets were launched toward the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan Heights.
- A. Congo
B. Turkey
C. India
D. Israel
25. Six people are killed, two are missing and five more injured after a gas explosion causes two buildings to collapse in Marseille, ____.
- A. Germany
B. France
C. Austria
D. Brazil
26. Three parties (Reform, E200 and Social Democrats), led by Prime Minister Kaja Kallas, agree to a new government coalition, five weeks after the parliamentary elections in ____.
- A. Germany
B. France
C. Austria
D. Estonia
27. Four people are killed and 15 others are injured when a motorcycle bomb targeting a police

فرینڈز زونو سٹیٹ ایڈز کمپیوٹر سنٹر
بین مارکیٹ ماٹول بازار، نثار ای ٹاؤن
* Mob: 9916-3436064

- vehicle explodes in Quetta, _____, Pakistan.
- A. Balochistan
B. Punjab
C. Sindh
D. Gilgit Baltistan
28. The staff of Rutgers University vote to go on the first strike by academics in the school's 257-year history, affecting over _____ students in the U.S. state of New Jersey.
- A. 50000
B. 67000
C. 73000
D. 89000
29. U.S. officials confirm that top secret U.S. government documents relating to the war in Ukraine have been leaked on social media, revealing details of Ukrainian military vulnerabilities. The Pentagon refers the leak to the Department of Justice, which has opened a criminal investigation into the leak.
- A. US
B. UK
C. Ukrainian
D. Israeli
30. At least 100 people are killed in an airstrike by the military junta in the village of Pazigy, Kanbalu Township, Sagaing, in the third major attack against civilians since the junta's offensive in Sagaing began in _____. It is the junta's deadliest attack since seizing power in 2021.
- A. January
B. February
C. March
D. April
31. Four police personnel and a terrorist are killed in an exchange of fire during a police operation in Kuchlak, _____, Pakistan.
- A. Balochistan
B. Punjab
C. Sindh
D. Gilgit Baltistan
32. The Shiveluch volcano in the _____ East erupts, sending ash up to 20 kilometres (12 mi) into the air.
- A. US
B. Russian
C. Ukrainian
D. Israeli
33. NPR announces that it will no longer use _____ after the social media site labeled it and the BBC as "government-funded media". She thereafter, Twitter CEO Elon Musk announces that the labelling of the BBC will be changed to "publicly-funded media".
- A. Instagram
B. WhatsApp
C. Facebook
D. Twitter
34. _____ foreign minister Faisal Mekdad meets with Saudi foreign minister Prince Faisal bin Farhan Saud in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in the first such visit between the two countries since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011 in order to discuss the security situation in Syria and the return of Syrian refugees.
- A. US
B. Syrian
C. Ukrainian
D. Israeli
35. Four soldiers are killed in a mass shooting at a military base in Bathinda, Punjab, _____. Authorities say that the shooting is not terror-related.
- A. Pakistan
B. Bangladesh
C. Sri Lanka

فرینڈز فوٹو سٹیٹس اینڈ ویڈیو سٹورس
بین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاکون، ڈیڑہ مازنی خان
Mob: 0316-6455064

فرینڈز فوٹو سٹیٹس اینڈ ویڈیو سٹورس
بین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاکون، ڈیڑہ مازنی خان
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D. India

6. The European Council agrees to donate a billion euros worth of ammunition to Ukraine through an _____ financing instrument.
- A. US
B. UK
C. EU
D. NATO
7. _____ launches a ballistic missile towards northern Japan, prompting evacuation orders in Hokkaido, before the missile falls into the sea.
- A. South Korea
B. North Korea
C. Japan
D. US
8. The government of Bolivia calls on the armed forces to tighten border controls in order to prevent the smuggling of state-subsidized _____.
- A. Fuel
B. Gold
C. Sugar
D. Flour
9. A major prisoner swap of nearly _____ prisoners begins between rival factions in Yemen.
- A. 500
B. 700
C. 900
D. 1100
10. At least 42 people are killed by suspected CODECO militants during a raid at a village in Ituri Province, Democratic Republic of the _____.
- A. Congo
B. Turkey
C. India
D. Israel
11. _____ becomes the first country to approve Oxford's malaria vaccine R21/Matrix-M.
- A. Congo
B. Turkey
C. India
D. Ghana
42. _____ closes its border with Sudan as heavy fighting continues between the Sudanese military and rebel forces.
- A. Egypt
B. Syria
C. Italy
D. Chad
43. Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Libya and Qatar suspend all planes from inside and outside of _____ due to the ongoing conflicts and closure of several airports; airlines also fear attacks on their planes, mainly in Khartoum.
- A. Egypt
B. Syria
C. Italy
D. Sudan
44. Former _____ Parliament member Atique Ahmed, and his brother Ashraf Ahmed, are assassinated on live television while giving an interview to reporters in Allahabad, while in the custody of police, Uttar Pradesh, India.
- A. Syrian
B. Ukrainian
C. Israeli
D. Indian
45. The _____ military is said to have retaken control of the presidential palace and other key government installations in Khartoum. The military says Khartoum International Airport remains under the control of Rapid Support Forces, but that it was holding back from

فرینڈز فور سٹڈی اینڈ سیکورٹی سروسز
مین مارکیٹ ہاؤس، ڈیڑھ گھاٹی خان
Mob. 0316-6486064

فرینڈز فور سٹڈی اینڈ سیکورٹی سروسز
مین مارکیٹ ہاؤس، ڈیڑھ گھاٹی خان
Mob. 0316-6486064

- launching airstrikes to avoid destroying the airport.
- A. Egyptian
B. Sudanese
C. Syrian
D. Italian
46. ___ VDP and six soldiers are killed during an ambush in the village of Aorema, Ouahigouya, Nord, Burkina Faso. Thirty-three other people are injured.
- A. 12
B. 26
C. 34
D. 48
47. Thousands of people protest against rising inflation at Wenceslas Square in Prague, ____, demanding the government's resignation.
- A. Italy
B. Czech Republic
C. Austria
D. Cyprus
48. Sudan closes its airspace, cancelling all flights in and out of the country. ___ likewise suspends all flights to and from Sudan.
- A. Italy
B. Czech Republic
C. Austria
D. Kenya
49. The provincial health ministry of Santa Fe, ____, asks the public to "not underestimate" the current situation of dengue fever after the province surpasses 10,000 cases and reports its third death from the disease amid a national outbreak.
- A. Spain
B. Argentina
C. Brazil
D. Chile
50. Argentina is confirmed as the host of the FIFA U-20 World Cup by FIFA, following the suspension of the tournament in Indonesia, which refused to host the Israeli team.
- A. Spain
B. Argentina
C. Brazil
D. Chile

فرینڈز زون ٹی وی سٹیٹس ایڈیٹر گلبرگہ واسطوٹر
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
Mob. 0316-6486064

فرینڈز زون ٹی وی سٹیٹس ایڈیٹر گلبرگہ واسطوٹر
مین مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن، ڈیرہ غازی خان
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فرینڈز زون ٹی وی سٹیٹس ایڈیٹر گلبرگہ واسطوٹر
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Mob. 0316-6486064

Practice Test 2

1. Which political party's supporters marched in Lahore?
- Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)
 - Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)
 - Pakistan People's Party (PPP)
 - Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM)

Explanation: On April 25, 1996, PTI was instituted in Lahore. Imran Khan attained the Mianwali National Assembly seat in the 2002 elections, giving PTI its first legislative success.

2. Which city did the PTI supporters march in?
- Karachi
 - Islamabad
 - Lahore
 - Peshawar

Explanation: Followers of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) protest march from the Liberty Chowk crossing to Nasir Bagh Park in Lahore on May 1 between 13:00–18:00.

3. In which month is Labor Day observed?
- May
 - June
 - September
 - November

Explanation: The origins of Labor Day in the United States can be traced to the 1886 eight-hour workday strike that began on May 1 and ended tragically at the Haymarket incident in Chicago, where a crowd of labor protestors descended into violence after a bomb was thrown at the police.

4. Which organization will provide financial assistance to Bangladesh?
- World Health Organization (WHO)
 - World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - World Bank

Explanation: 187 nations inhibit the World Bank, an organization for global enhancement. Its mission is to combat poverty by giving finances to the governments of its less affluent members to help them develop their wealth and raise the living standards of their citizens.

5. When was the Parachinar, Pakistan, school shooting happened?
- May 4, 2023
 - June 12, 2023
 - April 15, 2022
 - March 8, 2024

Explanation: After eight government schoolteachers died in separate instances in Parachinar, the district was placed on high security alert, and an emergency was declared in the hospitals.

6. How many soldiers were killed during the clash in the Kandi Forest area of Rajouri district?
- Three
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six

Explanation: The Army stated that when a search squad communicated a group of extremists who were hiding, "who were well-entrenched in a cave in the Kandi forests," an unpredictable device was set off. Four troops were slain in the detonation, according to the Army.

7. In which region of the Indian Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir did the collide take place?
- Srinagar
 - Rajouri
 - Anantnag
 - Baramulla

Explanation: Rajouri is a town in the Kashmir region of northern India's Jammu and Kashmir union territory. The settlement is located on the Tawi

River in a deep valley on the Pir Panjal Range's southern slope.

8. Which missile was reportedly downed according to Ukraine?

- A. Tomahawk missile
- B. Kinzhal missile
- C. Scud missile
- D. BrahMos missile

Explanation: According to Kyiv, six Kinzhal hypersonic missiles—which Russia claims can defeat all current air defense systems—were intercepted by air defenses. They were among the 18 various kinds of missiles that were quickly launched against the city.

9. On which date was Imran Khan detained by the National Accountability Bureau (NAB)?

- A. May 1, 2023
- B. May 5, 2023
- C. May 9, 2023
- D. May 13, 2023

Explanation: Imran Khan, a earlier Pakistani prime minister and representative, was held by the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) on May 9, 2023, inside the High Court in Islamabad, on doubt of corruption in linking with the Al-Qadir Trust, which he and his wife, Bushra Bibi, jointly own.

10. Which organization detained Imran Khan?

- A. Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)
- B. National Accountability Bureau (NAB)
- C. Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)
- D. Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF)

Explanation: Along with enforcing its operations against financial crimes and economic terrorism, the NAB is empowered to use any required preventative and awareness campaigns.

11. Where were the fossil remains of the gigantic pilosaur recently found?

- A. England
- B. Scotland
- C. Wales
- D. Northern Ireland

Explanation: A drawer in a museum has the fossilized bones of a massive sea creature that existed 150 million years ago. Paleontologists from the University of Portsmouth found pliosaur fossils in the Abingdon County Hall Museum in Oxford shire.

12. The discovery of the gigantic pilosaur's fossil remains is considered noteworthy due to its:

- A. unusual coloration
- B. rare species status
- C. Age estimate
- D. gigantic size

Explanation: A gigantic pilosaur's fossil remains were recently found in England. The sea reptile known as the pilosaur was a distant relative of the turtles of today.

13. What is the panggenome?

- A. A new method of DNA sequencing
- B. A revolutionary advancement in human genetics
- C. A tool used for gene editing.
- D. A genetic disorder affecting humans.

Explanation: A pan-genome (pangenome or supragenome) is the whole set of genes from all strains within a clade in the sciences of molecular biology and genetics. In a broader sense, it is the union of all a clade's genomes.

14. Mitochondrial donation treatment (MDT) is primarily focused on preventing the transmission of:

- A. Genetic disorders
- B. Mental illnesses
- C. Physical disabilities
- D. Allergies

Explanation: The process, called mitochondrial donation treatment (MDT), takes tissue from healthy female donors' eggs to make IVF

embryos that are free of dangerous abnormalities that their mothers contain and are likely to pass on to their offspring.

15. In which field of medicine is mitochondrial donation treatment (MDT) making waves?

A. Oncology
B. Pediatrics
C. Cardiology
D. **In vitro fertilization (IVF)**

Explanation: IVF's innovative mitochondrial donation method. Both healthy donor eggs and eggs from a woman with mitochondrial illness are used. The donor egg's nuclear DNA is taken out and replaced with the nuclear DNA from the egg with the defective mitochondrial DNA.

16. Which organization declared the conclusion of the global health emergency?

A. World Trade Organization (WTO)
B. United Nations (UN)
C. **World Health Organization (WHO)**
D. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Explanation: The United Nations has a bestowed agency for international community health called the World Health Organization. It has 150 field offices worldwide, six local offices, and its leading office in Geneva, Switzerland.

17. The global health emergency lasted for how many months?

A. 6 months
B. 8 months
C. **10 months**
D. 12 months

Explanation: WHO works internationally to advance health, ensure global security, and assist the weak. Its objective is to guarantee that a billion more people have access to universal healthcare.

18. What is another name for ctenophores?

A. Sea anemones
B. **Comb jellies**
C. Sea urchins
D. Jellyfish

Explanation: Ctenophores are ferocious predators also known as comb jellies, sea gooseberries, sea walnuts, or Venus's girdles. They don't have stinging cells, unlike cnidarians, with whom they superficially resemble in several ways. Instead, ctenophores have sticky cells called colloblasts that help them capture prey.

19. Ctenophores are known for their visually stunning appearance due to:

A. **Iridescent combs**
B. Colorful tentacle
C. Hard shells
D. Spiny exoskeletons

Explanation: Ctenophores are transparent, jelly-like, soft-bodied, free-swimming marine organisms that lack nematocytes but have biradial symmetry, comb-like ciliary plates for motility, and lasso cells.

20. Zimbabwe's recent effort to strengthen its currency involved the development of a digital currency backed by:

A. Oil reserves
B. **Gold**
C. foreign currency reserves
D. Agricultural produce

Explanation: Zimbabwe will introduce "tokens" that may be used as a form of payment between people and companies and are backed by gold reserves.

21. How many iterations of the SCO Startup Forum have been held so far?

A. First
B. Second
C. **Third**
D. Fourth

Explanation: The Department of Promotion for Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce, and Startup India recently hosted the third edition of the Shanghai Cooperation

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- Organization (SCO) Startup Forum in New Delhi after two successful virtual versions.
22. The SCO Startup Forum primarily focuses on collaboration and startups within:
- Education sector
 - Military industry
 - Health and wellness sector
 - Business and entrepreneurship**
- Explanation:** In a statement commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, it was emphasized how crucial it is to help small and medium-sized firms to promote employment and economic progress.
23. Which country's researchers have initiated the project to immunize wild koalas against chlamydia?
- Australia**
 - Canada
 - United States
 - Brazil
- Explanation:** Australian researchers have started immunizing wild koalas in New South Wales as part of a comprehensive field trial against chlamydia. The objective is to explore a strategy for defending the cherished marsupials from a common illness that results in blindness, infertility, and death.
24. The ground-breaking project aims to immunize wild koalas in which state of Australia?
- New South Wales**
 - Queensland
 - Victoria
 - South Australia
- Explanation:** The Associated Press reported on Tuesday (May 9) that a way of defending the marsupials against chlamydia, which causes blindness, infertility, and death, is being tested through immunization.

25. Chlamydia is a disease caused by:
- Fungal infection
 - Viral infection
 - Bacterial infection**
 - Parasitic infection
- Explanation:** An STD that is frequently contracted is chlamydia. Chlamydia trachomatis bacteria are to blame for it. Chlamydia can affect anyone. People may not be aware that they have it because it frequently causes no symptoms.
26. The recent locust outbreak in Afghanistan is primarily concerning for:
- Cotton production
 - Wheat production**
 - Corn production
 - Rice production
- Explanation:** Eight provinces in Afghanistan's wheat-growing region might experience a "large-scale" epidemic of the Moroccan locust, one of the most destructive plant pests in the world, which could "dramatically" aggravate food poverty by wreaking havoc on crops.
27. The locust outbreak in Afghanistan could potentially lead to:
- Environmental pollution
 - Water scarcity
 - Financial losses**
 - Political instability
- Explanation:** Their crops and pastureland for their livestock were decimated by the locusts. Losing animals means losing the entire source of subsistence for cattle farmers. Families impacted by the locust invasion may benefit from your donation.
28. Which city serves as the capital of Madhya Pradesh in India?
- Bhopal**
 - Indore
 - Jabalpur
 - Gwalior
- Explanation:** Bhopal was a separate province at the time of India's

independence in 1947; it joined India in 1949. A chief commissioner's state was founded in 1952, replacing the nawab's absolute power. In 1956, it united with Madhya Pradesh, and Bhopal took over as the state capital in place of Nagpur.

29. Bhopal has accomplished a historical milestone by developing the first city in India to hold the localized edition of:

- A. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- B. Paris Climate Agreement
- C. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- D. Kyoto Protocol

Explanation: The first city in India to do so is Bhopal, which has adopted the locally required Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). To demonstrate the local government's capability and commitment to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the city will henceforth conduct voluntary local reviews (VLR).

30. Imran Khan's arrest postponement was granted until:

- A. April 30
- B. May 31
- C. June 30
- D. March 30

Explanation: In any case, even unreported ones, brought against him anywhere in the nation, the Islamabad High Court (IHC) extended its orders prohibiting the authorities from arresting PTI Chairman and former Prime Minister Imran Khan until May 31.

31. Six Fulani herders are killed by Kodo armed men during an attack on two villages in Logone Oriental, _____. Fourteen attackers are killed by soldiers in the ensuing gunfight, while two others are killed in the initial clashes with the Fulanis.

- A. Egypt
- B. Syria
- C. Italy
- D. Chad

32. Two people are killed and dozens of others are feared missing after a landslide occurs in the Khyber Pass in _____, Pakistan.

- A. Balochistan
- B. Punjab
- C. KPK
- D. Gilgit Baltistan

33. Fox News and Dominion Voting Systems reach a US\$ _____ million settlement in the defamation lawsuit, which was initially filed against the network in March 2021 for spreading false claims about the company regarding the 2020 United States presidential election.

- A. 787.5
- B. 801.6
- C. 954.7
- D. 988.9

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34. Thousands of _____ civilians cross the closed border with Chad as refugees and are detained, according to Chadian Defence Minister Daoud Yaya Brahim.

- A. Egyptian
- B. Sudanese
- C. Syrian
- D. Italian

35. Over 155,000 _____ federal workers go on strike after the Public Service Alliance of Canada failed to reach an agreement with the government over pay raises and remote work.

- A. Egyptian
- B. Sudanese
- C. Canadian
- D. Italian

36. A heatwave in _____ leads to deaths and school closures in India, and record-breaking temperatures in other countries.
- Africa
 - Asia
 - Oceania
 - South America
37. An _____ Navy commander claims on state television that the Iranian Navy forced a U.S. submarine to surface as it transited the Strait of Hormuz and that the submarine violated Iranian territorial waters. The U.S. denies the Iranian claims.
- Egyptian
 - Sudanese
 - Iranian
 - Italian
38. A hybrid solar eclipse occurs across the South Pacific in _____, East Timor, and Indonesia.
- US
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Mexico
39. SpaceX _____ the first test flight of Starship, the largest and most powerful launch vehicle to ever fly, from Starbase in South Texas. The vehicle successfully launched but lost control and the flight was explosively terminated four minutes after liftoff.
- Launches
 - Discards
 - Postpones
 - Cancels
40. Many countries, including South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, announce plans to evacuate all of their citizens or nationals from _____.
- US
 - Australia
 - Sudan
 - Mexico
41. Latvian _____ Minister Ināra Mūrniece announces that Latvia will send all of its FIM-92 Stinger missile systems to Ukraine, following a meeting with NATO allies at Ramstein Air Base in Germany.
- Defence
 - Foreign
 - Interior
 - Finance
42. Wreckage of the Imperial _____ Navy ship *SS Montevideo Maru*, sunk during World War II, is found after 81 years in the South China Sea, off the coast of Luzon Island. The ship, which was carrying over 1,000 prisoners of war, including 850 Australian POWs, represented the largest loss of life for the Australian armed forces during the Second World War.
- Egyptian
 - Japanese
 - Iranian
 - Italian
43. A _____ Air Force attack helicopter crashes into a residential area of Bamako while returning from operations against jihadists near the Mauritanian border. Three people on board are killed and six on ground injured.
- Egyptian
 - Japanese
 - Iranian
 - Malian
44. Japan places its Self-Defense Forces on high alert as defence minister Yasukazu Hamada says that Japan could potentially shoot down the _____ reconnaissance satellite that

is expected to be launched by Pyongyang if it falls in Japanese territory.

- A. Egyptian
- B. North Korean
- C. Iranian
- D. Italian

45. _____ announces the expulsion of several German diplomatic personnel in a tit-for-tat decision following the expulsion of Russian personnel from Germany.

- A. Egypt
- B. Syria
- C. Italy
- D. Russia

46. The Department of _____ Affairs of the Philippines announces the suspension of all flights to Sudan to ensure the safety of its citizens and raises alerts to level 3 after a Filipino is hit by a stray bullet in Khartoum.

- A. Defence
- B. Foreign
- C. Interior
- D. Finance

47. American retailer Bed Bath & Beyond files for Chapter _____ bankruptcy.

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

48. The _____ launches its UK Emergency Alert System, sending a test emergency population warning to all 4G and 5G mobile phones for the first time. Many people do not receive the alert, particularly users of the Three mobile network.

- A. UK
- B. US
- C. EU

D. Canada

49. Fox News and host Tucker Carlson part ways. Less than an hour later, _____ fires host Don Lemon.

- A. BBC
- B. Al Jazeera
- C. CNN
- D. Fox News

50. Seventeen people are killed and more than 50 others are injured after explosive material in the basement of a police station in Kabal Tehsil, Swat District, _____, Pakistan, catches fire, causing explosions.

- A. Balochistan
- B. Punjab
- C. KPK
- D. Gilgit Baltistan

51. A geomagnetic _____ hits Earth, causing auroras as far south as Alabama and southern England.

- A. Storm
- B. Tornado
- C. Volcano
- D. Tsunami

52. Guatemalan President Alejandro Giammattei pays an official visit to Taiwan to reaffirm support for Taiwan as one of the 13 countries which recognize Taiwan in the One-China policy dispute. _____ condemns Giammattei's visit.

- A. US
- B. UK
- C. Russia
- D. China

53. Incumbent President Joe Biden formally announces his _____ campaign.

- A. Resignation
- B. Re-election

- C. Bankruptcy
D. Step down
54. The _____ begins a large-scale evacuation of British citizens from Sudan.
A. US
B. UK
C. Russia
D. China
55. _____ leader Xi Jinping calls Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, with both countries announcing the dispatch of representatives to establish a diplomatic presence after the call.
A. South Korean
B. North Korean
C. Chinese
D. Italian
56. Singapore executes Tangaraju Suppiah for plotting to smuggle 1 kilogram of cannabis into the country. His execution, the country's first this year, drew significant pleas for clemency, including from the United Nations.
A. US
B. UK
C. Singapore
D. China
57. By a vote of 217–215, the United States House of Representatives passes a bill that would raise the United States debt ceiling by \$_____ trillion in exchange for spending restrictions.
A. 1.1
B. 1.5
C. 2.3
D. 2.9
58. Girma Yeshitilla, the leader of the Amhara Prosperity Party, the ruling party in _____, is shot dead by unknown gunmen in North Shewa, Amhara Region.
A. US
B. Australia
C. Ethiopia
D. Mexico
59. An attack on a Burkinabé military base in Burkina Faso's Est region by jihadists kills _____ Burkinabé soldiers. During the attack, the soldiers say they killed 40 of the jihadists before government reinforcements arrived.
A. 12
B. 33
C. 56
D. 79
60. The Ministry of Defense of Saudi Arabia begins the recruitment of women for the military, allowing both genders to join for the first time.
A. Defence
B. Foreign Affairs
C. Interior
D. Finance
61. At least 25 civilians are killed and many others are injured in a new wave of _____ cruise missile strikes across Ukraine. The capital Kyiv is hit for the first time in 51 days.
A. South Korean
B. North Korean
C. Chinese
D. Russian
62. _____ ministers of member nations of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation meet in New Delhi, India, to discuss regional security challenges and related issues.
A. Defence
B. Foreign
C. Interior
D. Finance

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63. Argentine President Alberto Fernández orders the payment of a compensation of \$861,860 dollars for the abduction and torture of an Uruguayan couple in 1976 after the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights condemned _____ for the first time over its failure to investigate and compensate crimes that occurred during its last military dictatorship.
- Spain
 - Argentina
 - Brazil
 - Chile
64. Warplanes bomb Khartoum and heavy anti-aircraft artillery is heard in the city as the conflict enters its third week, with the _____ warning that Sudan is "collapsing".
- UK
 - US
 - EU
 - UN
65. A huge _____ engulfs a fuel depot in the port of Sevastopol, in Russian-occupied Crimea, in what governor Mikhail Razvozhayev says was a drone attack.
- Storm
 - Disease
 - Fire
 - Plague
66. Citizens of Niue head to the polls to elect the _____ members of the Assembly.
- 10
 - 20
 - 30
 - 40
67. _____ President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan announces that the Turkish National Intelligence Organization has tracked down and killed the Caliph of the Islamic State Abu al-Hussein al-Husseini al-Qurashi in Syria.
- Turkish
 - Finnish
 - Saudi
 - Iranian
68. Citizens of French Polynesia head to the polls to elect the 57 members of the _____.
- Defense Ministry
 - Assembly
 - Foreign Ministry
 - Finance Ministry
69. The Boston Bruins, who had previously set new NHL records for wins and points in a single season, are upset in the _____ round of the playoffs by the Florida Panthers, losing game 7 in overtime after having led the series 3 games to 1.
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fourth

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معزز کسٹومرز کو 1996ء
(عرصہ 25 سال) سے نیٹ
اور پرنٹنگ کی سہولت
فراہم کر رہا ہے۔

کلاس میٹرک، انٹرمیڈیٹ کے نوٹس سمارٹ سلپس، گیس پیپر اور ماڈل پیپر موجود ہیں

جائز کی تیاری کے لیے کتابیں موجود ہیں

بکس اور نوٹس بذریعہ ڈاک ارسال کیے جاتے ہیں

جائز، ایڈمیشن کیلئے آن لائن کی سہولت بھی موجود ہے

کمریٹھے آن لائن اپلائی کے لیے ہمارے واٹس ایپ نمبر 0316-6486064 پر رابطہ کریں

اسائنمنٹ، ریسرچ، پروجیکٹ، تھیسز، لیسن پلان، ایکشن پلان

کرونا سرٹیفکٹ نکلوانے کی سہولت موجود ہے

لیڈیز کے لیے باپردہ انتظام

واپڈ ایجلی نیوکیشن آن لائن اپلائی

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کے اسائنمنٹس، ریسرچ پروجیکٹ، تھیسز بنوانے کیلئے رابطہ کریں

تمام ایڈمیشن، انٹری ٹیسٹ اور جائز کی تیاری کے لیے تمام کتابیں اور نوٹس گزشتہ پیمبر دستیاب ہیں

LAT

NAT

GAT

MDCAT

USAT

ETC

PPSC

PTS

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آن لائن اپلائی

جلد سازی

اسٹیشنری

پرنٹنگ

فوٹو گرافی

Proprietor: Naeem Iqbal Khosa, Asad Iqbal Khosa

WhatsApp No: 0316-6486064 Cell No: 0332-6228073 + 0311-1458140

واٹس ایپ پر روزانہ جائز، ایڈمیشن اور سکارلر شپ الٹ حاصل کرنے کیلئے ہمارے واٹس ایپ نمبر 0316-6486064 پر اپنا نام اور علاقہ کا نام لکھ کر میسج کریں

میں مشرقی مارکیٹ ماڈل ٹاؤن ڈیرہ غازی خان