

Army Burn Hall College for Boys Abbottabad

PRE FACE

In to day's highly competitive globalized world the yardsick for power including economic power, political power and military power largely depends upon the education of the people of any country. Quality education does not merely mean the education imparted in classrooms of educational institutions but also education imparted through co-curricular activities such as quiz. Quiz contests provide a great forum to the students to display their intellectual capabilities and acquire knowledge in differen fields i.e World Gegraphy, World History, International Relations, Pakisnan Affairs, Islamiyat and other Physical Sciences. That is why special emphasis is given to quiz in Burn Hall.

In Army Burn Hall College for Boys, quiz competitions create urge for knowledge and learning among the students and alos create the great desire to outshine others in academics. Under the dynamic and visionary leadership of Brig Wajid Qayyum Paracha, Principal of the College the quiz committee has compiled the General Quiz Books for all the students. Special efforts have been made to remove mistakes / errors in the new edition. I fully acknowledge the efforts made by our contributors in their respective subjects. Finally I must also pay gratitude to the College Principal Brig Wajid Qayyum Paracha, for taking special interest for the publishing of the new edition of General Quiz Books.

OIC, Quiz.

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ISLAMIAT

THE HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE

OF HOLY QURAN

The Holy Quran is the last divine scripture revealed upon the Holy Prophet (SAW). It was revealed in period of 23 years. The revelations started in the Holy month of Ramazan. The name for revelation in Arabic is Wahi. The angel entrusted with the work of bringing wahi is Jibrail. Revelations were also sent to the prophets before Mohammad (PBUH) by the same angel. The word revelation means to inform secretly and this process of revelation upon Mohammad (PBUH) started in the cave of Hira, while he was contemplating there. First five verses of surah al Alaq were revealed in first revelation. After that Mohammad (PBUH) went to home frightened. Wife of the prophet (PBUH) Hazrat Khadija (May God be please with her), after consoling him took him to her cousin Waqra Bin Naufil, who confirmed the prophecy of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH).

The Holy Quran was not revealed completely but in portions. The Holy Quran is divided into 114 chapters and those are further divided into 540 rukus. For the purpose of recitation it is divided into thirty parts known as sapara or juzz. There are two types of surahs in Quran i.e. Makki and Madni surahs. The surahs which were revealed before migration are known as Makki and those revealed after migration are known as Madni surahs. There are 86 Makki and 28 Madni surahs in Holy Quran.

The Holy Quran was not compiled after the departure of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) from this world. It started in his life. Its compilation was completed in era of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A), who did it by suggestion of Hazrat Umar after martyrdom of many huffaz at battle of Yamama against Muslima Kazzab. He gave the duty of compilation to Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (R.A) who did it with great devotion. A singular copy of the Holy Quran was prepared by Hazrat Usman because dialect issue rose among people, which was reported by a muslim commander Hazrat Huzaifa bin Yaman (R.A).

The Holy Quran is the authentic and pure source of guidance for all mankind. It is the true word of Allah Almighty. It guides human beings in every sphere of life. However, sometimes the solution is not stated directly in Quran so help of authentic Ahadith and Sunnah is taken to solve the problem. If the solution is not stated in Ahadith and Sunnah also then Ijma, consensus by Muslim scholars, is used. If a person cannot find the solution directly in these three sources then the fourth source, Ijtehad is used by the Muslim Scholars.

The books revealed before were source of guidance for specific nation and time but the Holy Quran is source of guidance for everyone till the Day of Judgment and Allah Almighty Himself has taken the responsibility of safeguarding this divine book, the Quran.

INFORMATION ON ISLAM

Six Articles of Faith

There are six articles of Faith as under:-

- Belief in Allah.
- Belief in Angels.
- Belief in Prophets.
- Belief in descended books.
- Belief in the Day of Resurrection.
- Belief in Divine scheming

Pillars of Islam

- Declaration that “there is no God but Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is His Prophet”. There are six Kalmas as: Kalima-e-Tayyabah, Kalima-e-Shahadat, Kalima-e-Tamjeed, Kalima-e-Tauheed, Kalima-e-Istighfar & Kalima-e- Radd-i-Kufar.
- Observance of prayers five times a day.
- Distribution of Zakat.
- Fasting during Ramazan.
- Performance of Hajj.

Muslim Calendar;linked with moon

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| • Moharram | • Safar | • Rabi-ul-Awwal |
| • Rabi - ul- Sani | • Jamadi-ul-Awwal | • Jamad-us-Sani |
| • Rajab | • Shaaban | • Ramzan |
| • Shawwal | • Ziq'a'd | • Zail haj |

Important Dates in Pious Caliphate

632 AD	Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) became Caliph
634 AD	Battle of Ajnadin. Hazrat Omar (RA) became 2 nd Caliph of Islam
636 AD	Battle of Yarmuk
637 AD	Battle of Qadsiya, Conquest of Syria, Fall of Jerusalem
638 AD	Conquest of Jazira (Bahrain)
639 AD	Advance in to Egypt
642 AD	Conquest of Egypt
643 AD	Conquest Azerbaijan
644 AD	Hazrat Usman (RA) became Caliph
647 AD	Conquest of Cyprus
656 AD	Hazrat Ali (RA) became Caliph

657 AD	Capital shifted from Madina to Kufah, Battle of Siffin
658 AD	Battle of Nehrawan
661 AD	Martyrdom of Hazrat Ali (RA)

Important Events from 1st yeat of Hijrat to 11th Hijrat

The land for mosque was bought from two orphans. The mosque was known as Masjid-e-Nabwi. Suffah was a large platform with attached roof, was built in one on the corners of the mosque. After the Holy Kabaah, Masjid-e-Nabwi is the holiest mosque. Azan was introduced, as suggested by Hazrat Umar (R.A). Hazrat Bilal (R.A) was first muezzin of Islam. Holy Prophet (PBUH) established brotherhood among the inhabitants of Madinah. Aus and Khazraj were the two rival tribes in Madinah. Treaty with the Jews is also called charter of Madinah. Charter of Madinah aimed to established cordial relations between Muslims and Jews. Hypocrites or Munafiqin were people who did not like the success of Prophet (PBUH).

Abdullah Bin Ubbay was the leader of Hypocrites. Fasting in the month of Ramazan was made obligatory in the 2nd year of Hijrat. Muslim continued to pray facing Al Aqsa in Madinah for sixteen months. Qiblah was changed when Prophet (PBUH) was leading the Asr prayer. In the month of safar 2 A.H, Allah gave permission to fight against the unbelievers.

Muslims army at Badar comprised of 313 men with only two Horses and few camels. Badr is a place of about eighty miles from Madinah. The place which Muslims occupied at Badr had no water. Important leaders of Quraish were killed at Badr such as Shaiba, Utba and Abu Jahal. The Muslims lost only fourteen people, six Muhajarin and eight Ansar at Badr. Holy Quran describes the day of battle of Badr as the "Day of Testing". In 2nd Hijri, the tribe of Banu Qainuqa broke their agreement. Kaab Bin Ashraf of the Banu Nazir went to Makkah to wage war against the Muslims. Quraish army with 3000 men left Makkah for Madina on the event of battle of Uhad. Uhad hill was three miles to the north of Madinah. Abdullah Bin Ubbay deserted with 300 hundred of his men at Uhad. At Uhad seventy Muslims were killed and forty were injured while the enemy lost only 30 men. Hamza an uncle of Prophet (PBUH) was killed by slave of Hinda at Uhad. About Sixty verses of Surah –Al Imran comment on battle of Uhad. In 4 A.H Banu Nazir tribe plotted to murder the Prophet (PBUH). Hazrat Salman Farsi advised to dig a trench. Battle of Trench is also called Battle of Ahzab or Battle of Allies. Banu Quraiza upon surrendering agreed to accept the decision of Saad Bin Muaz regarding their fate. In 6 A.H, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) had a dream that he had entered the sacred Mosque at Makkah. Prophet (PBUH) to perform umrah in 6 A.H left Madina with 1400 unarmed companions. Huddaibiya was a place of 3 miles from Makkah. The oath taken by Prophet (PBUH) near the oasis of Rizwan is known as Bait-e-Rizwan. Khalid Bin Walid conquered Syria for the Muslims and Amr Bin Aas was the conqueror of Egypt. Cyrus, Ruler of Egypt sent presents for Holy Prophet (PBUH) which included Hazrat Maria and a horse named Duldul. Prophet (PBUH) marched with an army of sixteen hundred men against the Jews of Khyber. There was a force of about 20,000 Jews in the fortresses of Khyber. In 5 A.H the fortresses at Khyber were attacked and captured by the Muslims. In the reign of Hazrat Umar (R.A) the Jews were asked to leave Syria. After the deaths of Hazrat Zaid (R.A), Hazrat Jafar (R.A) and Hazrat Abdullah Bin Rawahah (R.A) Muslim army defeated the enemies at Mutah under the leadership of Hazrat Khalid Bin Walid (R.A). The Holy Prophet (PBUH) left Madinah on 10th of Ramazan 8 A.H with an army of ten thousand to conquer Makkah. There were three hundred and sixty idols placed in the Kaabah by the Non Muslims. There is no example of mercy in the history of mankind as known by the Prophet (PBUH) on his conquest of Makkah. Muslims fought against Hawazin and saqeef tribe at Hunain. In the battle of Hunian, the Muslims army took six thousand prisoners of war, twenty four thousand camels and forty thousand goats. Tabuk expedition is also called expedition of straitness. In 9th year of Hijrat the Holy Prophet (PBUH) received information that the Roman Emperor had organized a huge army for attacking Muslims. Permission to fight is given against those who wage war, thus this type of war according to the Quran is fighting in the way of Allah and is known as Jihad fi Sabil Allah. The 10th year of Hijrat is also called Am-ul-Wafd or the year of Deputations. For his farewell pilgrimage Holy Prophet (PBUH) left Madinah on the 25th of Ziqad, 10 A.H in the company of one hundred and fourteen thousand of his followers. On the 4th day of the following month they reached Makkah where they performed pilgrimage. Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered his last sermon in the plain of Arafat near the Jabal-e-Rahmat (Mount of Mercy). Khutba of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) can be called the first universal charter of Human rights. In his farewell sermon, Prophet (PBUH) laid special emphasis on the rights of woman and slaves. In the month of Safar, Holy Prophet (PBUH) became ill and on the fifth day of his illness he shifted to the apartment of Hazrat Aisha (R.A). Prophet (PBUH) breathed his last on 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal. The age of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of his death was 63 years.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a direct descendant of Hazrat Ismail. Hazrat Ismail had twelve sons. Fihir was known by his title of Quraish. Qussai had the custody of the key of Kaabah. Hashim, from whom the Holy Prophet (PBUH) traces his descent, was the richest and most important of Qusai's descendant. Christian viceroy of Yemen had come with a large army to destroy the Ka'abah in 571 A.D. Aminah was the daughter of Wahab. After the death of

Abdullah Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born to Aminah at Makkah on 12th of Rabi--Awwal 571 A.D. Restoration of fountain of Zamzam, dialogue with Abrahah and the bringing up of Holy Prophet (PBUH) were the most important events in the life of Abdul Muttalib. Drinking, gambling, idolatry and other vices were common in Arabia at the time of birth of Prophet (PBUH). There was a tradition among the Arabs to give their suckling infants in charge of Bedouin women. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was given in charge of Halima Saadia. Aminah was buried at Abwa. Abdul Muttalib died when Holy Prophet (PBUH) was only eight years old. After the death of Abdul Muttalib, Abu Talib took the responsibility of raising Holy Prophet (PBUH). At the age of twelve, Prophet (PBUH) accompanied Abu Talib on a trade journey to Syria. Signs of Prophet were recognized in Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) by a Christian monk Bahira. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was about fifteen years old when Harb-Ul-Fijar broke out. Prophet (PBUH) collected arrows and handed them over to his uncle in Harb-Ul-Fijar. When leaders of Makkah saw the effects of Harb-Ul-Fijar, they formed a league called half--Fazul. The alliance was called al-Fuzul after three of main participants each of whom was called al-Fazl. The Hashemites under the leadership of Zubair Bin Abdul Muttalib along with some other tribes assembled in the house of a noble Quraish, Abdullah bin Judan on the occasion of Half-al-Fazul. In his early life, Prophet (PBUH) worked as a shepherd and took care of the family's and neighbor's herds. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was called al-Sadiq and al-Amin. Khadija was the daughter of Khuwalid, who was the great grandson of Qussai. Khadija was forty years old and twice widowed. Khadija had two sons and a daughter from previous marriages. Khadija was known a Tahira, pious one. At the time of marriage Khadija was 40 years old and Muhammad (PBUH) was twenty five. They had two sons and four daughters. Khadija was buried in Makkah. Ka'abah is situated at the lowest part in the valley of Faran. The task of rebuilding Ka'abah was divided among leading families of Makkah. One day towards the end of Ramazan he was at the mount of Hira, when angel Jibreel appeared before him. At the beginning of Prophet hood of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). He was then forty years old. Khadija took Prophet (PBUH) to Warqa Bin Naufel to tell his experience. The first person to believe in prophet (PBUH) was his wife Khadija. This was followed by acceptance of Islam by 10 years old, Ali. The first freed slave to accept Islam was Zaid Bin Haris. The first outsider to accept Islam except from Prophet's immediate family was his friend Abu Bakr. Within a period of three years, forty righteous and God fearing people accepted Islam while the Prophet (PBUH) was preaching message in secret. The leading opposition towards Prophet (PBUH) was the most influential chiefs of Quraish, namely Abu Jahal, Abu Lahab, Abu Sufyan, Walid bin Mughaira and Utba bin Rabi. Abu Lahab forced his two sons to divorce their wives Ruqayya and Umme Kalsoom, the Prophet (PBUH) daughters. Abtar means a man cut off with no male offspring. Ka'abah was a source of income for Quraish. In the fifth year of prophet hood, a group of eleven men and four women secretly left for Abyssinia. It is said that Najashi asked Jafar to recite some ayat from the Holy Quran and Jafar recited a portion of Surah Maryam. Migration to Abyssinia was considered to be a mission of jihad by the Prophet (PBUH). In the 7th year of Prophet Hood, all the tribes of Quraish drew up a joint agreement that enforced total social and economic boycott of Banu Hashim. In 10th year of prophet hood, Hazrat Khadija died and as well as his loving uncle due to which this year is called Aam-ul-Huzn. Sawdah was a widow of a companion who had immigrated to Abyssinia. Aisha was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A). Zaid Bin Haris was Prophet (PBUH) adopted son. On his visit to Taif Holy Prophet (PBUH) sought refuge in an orchard that belonged to two brothers. In 9 A.H whole of Taif embraced Islam. In 11th year of Prophethood, six pilgrims from the tribe of khazraj in Yasrib came to Makkah. The Quraish held a meeting in a council hall, Dar-un-Nadwd to discuss the Prophet (PBUH) migration to Yasrib. Prophet (PBUH) stayed in the cave of Saur for 3 days. The first Masjid of Islam is called Masjid-e-Quba. The first Friday address which was delivered by the Prophet (PBUH) was in the quarter of bani Salem. While Masjid-e-Nabwi was being build, Prophet (PBUH) stayed in the house of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari. Muslim calendar starts from migration to Yasrib. The helpers of Madinah are known as Ansar. Allah almighty himself is man's Teachers. The experience of Prophet (PBUH) in the cave of Hira reveals to us that he was any other human being who was scared and frightened after the revelation.

- Q. Where did Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) live throughout his life?
A. First 53 years in Makkah and last 10 years in Madina.
- Q. Give the name of the person who first verified the prophethood?
A. Verqa Bin Naufal.
- Q. Give the year in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) left this world?
A. On 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11 Hijra, 8th Jun 632 A.D.

- Q. In which city did the revelation of Holy Quran start?
A. Makkah.
- Q. What is the subject of Holy Quran?
A. Man.
- Q. Which Surah was the last to be revealed?
A. Surah Al-Nasr.
- Q. Which Surah was the first to be revealed?
A. Surah Al-Alaq.
- Q. Give the names of six books of Hadith.
A. (1) Sahih Bukhari (2) Sahih Muslim (3) Sunan Abu Daud
(4) Sunan Tirmizi (5) Sunan Nisai (6) Sunan Ibn-e-Majah
- Q. What is the difference between Nabi and Rasul?
A. Every Prophet is Nabi whereas the Rasul is the one who brings new Shariah and a holy book with him.
- Q. What was the age of Holy Prophet (PBUH) when he received 'wahi' for the first time?
A. Forty Years.
- Q. Where did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) receive his first Wahi?
A. Cave of Hira
- Q. What was first Wahi?
A. Iqra.
- Q. When did Muhammad (PBUH) migrate to Madina?
A. 622 A.D
- Q. When did Hijra start?
A. 26 Safar, 14th year of Nabuwat.
- Q. Where is the cave Saur situated?
A. Cave Saur is in Makkah.
- Q. Which is the holiest place after Ka'aba?
A. Masjid-e-Nabvi
- Q. When was the Battle of Badr fought?
A. 17th of Ramazan, 2 Hijra.
- Q. When was Azaan introduced?
A. 1 Hijra.
- Q. When was fasting made obligatory?
A. 2 Hijra.
- Q. When was Qibla-i-Awal changed?
A. 2 Hijra.

MCQs

1. The first important thing that Holy Prophet (PBUH) did on arriving in Madinah was to build _____.
(a) **Masjid-e-Nabwi** (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Masjid-e-Nimrah
2. Which was the institution where Muslim learnt and practiced discipline, unity and brotherhood in 1st year of hijrat.
(a) **Masjid-e-Nabwi** (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Masjid-e-Nimrah
3. Land for Masjid-e-Nabwi was bought from _____.
(a) **Two orphans** (b) Three orphans (c) Four orphans
4. The large platform in the corner of Masjid-e-Nabwi is called _____.
(a) Mehrab (b) Stare case (c) **Suffah**
5. The walls of Masjid-e-Nabwi in 1st year of Hijrat were made from _____.
(a) Stones (b) **Unbaked bricks** (c) Wood
6. After the Holy Kabah which is the holiest mosque.
(a) **Masjid-e-Nabwi** (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Masjid-e-Nimrah
7. Who suggested that system of calling Azan should be introduced.
(a) Holy Prophet(PBUH) (b) Hazrat Usman (RA) (c) **Hazrat Umar (RA)**
8. Hazrat Bilal was appointed as Mauzzin in _____.
(a) **1st year of hijrat** (b) 2nd year of hijrat (c) 3rd year of hijrat
9. What does Ansar mean.
(a) Friend (b) **Helper** (c) supervisor
10. Ansar shared _____ of their possessions with Muhajirin.
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$
11. Aus and Khazraj united in which year.
(a) **1st year of hijrat** (b) 2nd year of hijrat (c) 3rd year of hijrat
12. Treaty with the Jews in 1st hijrat is also called.
(a) **Charter of Madinah** (b) Charter of Makkah (c) Charter of Land
13. The treaty with the Jews established the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as,
(a) Enemy (b) **Leader** (c) Opponent
14. Jews were given full liberty with respect to _____.
(a) War (b) Ethics (c) **Belief**
15. Before the prophet's migration, preparations were being made to crown _____ as king of Madinah.
(a) **Abdullah bin Ubbay** (b) Abu Jahl (c) Abu Lahab
16. In battle of Uhad, Abdullah bin Ubbay withdrew with how much of his men.
(a) **300 hundred** (b) 400 hundred (c) 500 hundred
17. The hypocrites built a _____ outside Madinah.
(a) Synagogue (b) Church (c) **Mosque**
18. To all appearances the hypocrites showed themselves to be _____.
(a) **Muslims** (b) Hypocrites (c) Infidels
19. The hypocrites were more dangerous than the enemies of Muslims because they were able to pass on _____ to the enemies.
(a) belongings (b) **Secrets** (c) Utility
20. Fasting was made obligatory in the _____ year of Hijrat.
(a) First (b) **Second** (c) Third
21. Zakat is obligatory upon _____ Muslims.
(a) **Rich** (b) Poor (c) Both
22. In Madina, the muslims continued to pray facing the Al-Aqsa for over _____.
(a) **Sixteen months** (b) Seventeen months (c) Eighteen months
23. During which prayer, the revelation came for the change of Qiblah.
(a) Fajar (b) Zuhar (c) **Asr**
24. The Qiblah was changed by Allah Almighty, on the wish of _____.
(a) **Holy Prophet (PBUH)** (b) Jews (c) Pagans
25. At the time of Battle of Badr, Abu Sufyan was returning with his _____.
(a) **Merchandise** (b) HouseHold (c) Belongings

26. The Muslims were seen as a threat to the Quraish due to social and _____ activities.
(a) **Economic** (b) Social (c) Strange
27. Who insisted in advancing towards Madinah in battle of Badar.
(a) Abdullah bin Ubbay (b) **Abu Jahl** (c) Ansar
29. In the battle of Badr the Muslims had only _____ horses.
(a) One (b) **Two** (c) Three
30. Badr is a village with a distance of _____ from Madinah.
(a) **80** (b) 81 (c) 82
31. When did Allah gave permission to fight with unbelievers.
(a) **Safar 2 AH** (b) Safar 3 AH (c) Safar 4 AH
32. The place at Badar where Muslims encamped was lacking
(a) **Water** (b) Food (c) Oatmeals
33. After the Battle of Badar , the town of Makkah was struck with
(a) **Grief** (b) Happiness (c) Both
34. How many Muslims martyred during the battle of Badar
(a) **14** (b) 15 (c) 16
35. The captives of Badar were treated with
(a) Brutally (b) **Mercifully** (c) Both
36. Land for _____ was bought from two Two orphans
(a) **Masjid-e-Nabwi** (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Makkah
37. _____ is the holiest mosque.
(a) Masjid-e-Nabwi (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) **Masjid-e-Haram**
38. _____ was appointed as Mauzzin in 1st year of hijrat
(a) **Hazrat Bilal** (b) Hazrat Umar (c) Hazrat Usman
39. Ansar shared of their possessions with.
(a) Ansar (b) Hypocrites (c) **Muhajirin**
40. Treaty with the Jews in 1st hijrat is also called.
(a) **Charter of Madinah** (b) Charter of Makkah (c) Charter of Land
41. The hypocrites built a mosque outside _____.
(a) **Madinah** (b) Makkah (c) Both
42. _____ was made obligatory in the second year of Hijrat.
(a) Prayer (b) **Fasting** (c) Both
43. _____ is obligatory upon rich Muslims.
(a) **Zakat** (b) Fasting (c) Both
44. 14 Muslims martyred during the battle of _____.
(a) **Badar** (b) Uhad (c) Both
45. Holy Quran describes the Badar as
(a) **Day of Testing** (b) Day of fighting (c) Day of `harmony
46. Which was the first tribe to be exiled from Madinah
(a) **Banu Qainuqa** (b) Banu Nazir (c) Banu Quraiza
47. Which was the 2nd tribe to be exiled from Madinah
(a) Banu Qainuqa (b) **Banu Nazir** (c) Banu Quraiza
48. Which was the 3rd tribe to be exiled from Madinah
(a) Banu Qainuqa (b) Banu Nazir (c) **Banu Quraiza**
49. In Uhad what was the numbers of Muslims army
(a) **700** (b) 800 (c) 900
50. The pass on the Uhad mountain was protected by how much archers
(a) **50** (b) 60 (c) 70
51. The Quran is the last scripture revealed upon holy prophet (PBUH)
A. Written
B. Translated
C. **Divine**
D. Arabic
52. The Quran was revealed in the period of.....years.

- A. **23**
B. 45
C. 63
D. 25
53. Arabic word for.....is wahi.
A. Talking
B. **Revelation**
C. Prophecy
D. guidance
54. Wahi means to inform.....
a. Openly
b. **Secretly**
c. Silently
d. Without speaking
55. The angel entrusted with revelation to be conveyed is hazrat.....
a. Mikail
b. **Jibrail**
c. Ismail
d. Israil
56. Revelations were also sent to the.....who came before Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH)
A. People
B. Natives
C. **Prophets**
D. everyone
57. Word Quran is mentioned.....in book itself.
A. Few times
B. In every surah
C. In every chapter
D. **frequently**
58. According to scholars Quran has.....other names.
A. 38
B. 43
C. **55**
D. 71
59. The Quran was revealed in.....
A. Surahs
B. Verses
C. Chapters
D. **portions**
60. The Quran provides.....in all spheres of life.
a. Meal
b. Pleasure
c. **Guidance**
d. Money
61. The Quran is divided into.....chapters.
A. 113
B. **114**
C. 115
D. 116
62. Chapters of Quran are known as.....
A. Juzz
B. Manzil
C. **Surahs**
D. Rukus

63. The Longest surah of the Quran is.....
A. Surah Yaasin
B. Surah Muzzamil
C. Surah **Baqara**
D. Surah Rahman
64. The Shortest surah of the Quran is.....
A. **Kausar**
B. Naas
C. Teen
D. kaafiroon
65. Except last.....surahs all are divided into sections.
A. 20
B. **35**
C. 37
D. 33
66. Every chapter begins with "In the name of Allah except surah.....
A. Namal
B. **Taubah**
C. Waqia
D. Ahzaab
67. For purpose of recitation The Quran is divided into.....equal parts.
A. 7
B. 114
C. **30**
D. 40
68. Purpose of quran is to guide humanity towards.....path.
A. Right
B. Wrong
C. Enlighted
D. **Both A and C**
69. The Quran is.....word of Allah for this book.
A. Imaginary
B. **Actual**
C. Both
D. none
70. Islam is a.....religion.
A. Complete
B. Incomplete
C. Perfect
D. **Both A and C**
71. When holy prophet started to preach his only power was the.....wisdom.
A. Literature
B. **Quranic**
C. Self
D. infinite
72. The Quran is a.....book.
A. Authentic
B. Pure
C. **Both A and B**

- D. none
73. The revelation started in the month of.....
- A. Shabaan
 - B. Ramazan**
 - C. Shawaal
 - D. zilhajj
74. First revelation consisted of first.....verses of surah al.Alaq.
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5**
 - D. 7
75. Madni surahs are those which were revealed.
- A. Madinah only
 - B. Makkah
 - C. Taif
 - D. after Hijrat**
76.surahs are generally brief.
- A. Makki**
 - B. Madni
 - C. Both
 - D. Last
77. Hazrat khadija took prophet (PBUH) to her.....after first revelation.
- A. Nephew
 - B. Uncle
 - C. Cousin**
 - D. father
78. The Quran was compiled under commandment of.....
- A. Hazrat Umar
 - B. Hazrat Usman
 - C. Hazrat Ali
 - D. Mohammad (PBUH)**
79. Hazrat.....suggested Abu Bakr to compile quran.
- A. Umar**
 - B. Usman
 - C. Zaid bin saabit
 - D. Muslima kazzab
80. Hazrat.....was given the duty of compilation by hazat Abu Bakr.
- A. Zaid bin saabit**
 - B. Hakim bin hazzam
 - C. Badil bin Warqa
 - D. Zaid bin haris
81. Hazrat Usman is also known as.....
- A. Teacher
 - B. Sadiq
 - C. Jami ul Quran**
 - D. leader
82. Arabic word Tafsir is derived from.....
- A. Wahi
 - B. Fasara**

- C. Tabsara
D. faseela
83. In legal terminology..... means consensus.
A. Qiyas
B. Ijma
C. Tafseer
D. hadith
84. Ijma is useful when solutions are not stated.....in Quran and Hadith.
A. Sometimes
B. At all
C. Directly
D. Both A and B
85. Ijma draws its sanction from.....
A. Quran
B. Qiyas
C. Sunnah
D. Both A and C
86. Prophet (PBUH) always His companions when there was a problem.
A. Scolded
B. Consulted
C. Kicked
D. Patted
87. Division of Muslim community has created problems in formation of.....
A. Quran
B. Ijma
C. Hadith
D. Both A and C
88.is fourth source of Islamic law.
A. Ijma
B. Qiyas
C. Sunnah
D. Tafseer
89. The analogy must not beQuran and Sunnah.
A. Against
B. In favor of
C. Contradicting
D. Both B and C
90. Qiyas should only be applied when there is no direct solution in.....
A. Quran and Sunnah
B. Books
C. Bible
D. Bhagvadgita
91. There are.....rukus in Quran
A. 540
B. 654
C. 465
D. 855
92. The Quran is the.....divine book.
A. First

- B. **Last**
C. Moderate
D. Both A and B
93. The Quran is.....source of guidance for human beings.
A. **Authentic**
B. Previous
C. Both
D. None
94. Previous books were source of guidance for.....time.
A. Every
B. **Specific**
C. Both
D. none
95.took the responsibility of preservation of Quran.
A. Abubakar
B. Usman
C. **Allah Almighty**
D. Both A and B
96. There are.....Makki surahs
A. 28
B. 35
C. **86**
D. 95
97. There are.....Madni surahs.
A. **28**
B. 86
C. 73
D. 87
98. The language used in Madni surahs is.....
A. Strong
B. **Polite**
C. Moderate
D. None
99. The language used in Makki surahs is.....
A. Polite
B. Moderate
C. **Strong**
D. Both A and C
100. First revelation came in cave of.....
A. **Hira**
B. Saur
C. Rahmat
D. yamama

PAKISTAN STUDIES

PART-1 (PAKISTAN)

PAKISTAN MOVEMENT - CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1857	War of Independence
1864	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Scientific Society
1869	Sir Syed wrote 'Khutbat-Ahmadiya' in reply to William Muir's 'Life of Muhammad'
1875	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded M.A.O High School at Aligarh
1885	A. O Hume founded Indian National Congress
1905	Partition of Bengal
1906	Simla Deputation
1906	All- India Muslim League founded at Dacca
1909	Minto-Morley Reforms
1911	Annulment of Partition of Bengal
1913	Quaid-i-Azam joined Muslim League
1916	Lucknow Pact
1919	Rowlat Act
1919	Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
1919-23	Khilafat Movement
1924	Kamal Atta Turk Abolished Khilafat
1928	Nehru Report
1929	Jinnah's Fourteen Points
1930	Iqbal's Allahabad Address
1930-32	Round Table Conference in London
1933	Pamphlet Now or Never by Chodhary Rehmat Ali
1935	The Government of India Act 1935
1937	The General Elections 1937
1937-39	Congress Ministries
1939	Day of Deliverance

1940	Lahore Resolution
1942	Cripps Mission
1944	Gandhi-Jinnah Talks
1945	Wavell Plan
1945	Simla Conference
1945-46	Elections to Central and Provincial legislatures
1946	Cabinet Mission appointed by Prime Minister Attlee
1946	Muslim League joined interim government
1947	3 rd June Plan
1947	19 July 1947 All Jammu And Kashmir Muslim Conference passed Resolution in Favour of Pakistan
1947	14 August - Independence of Pakistan

Chronology of Important Events of Post Independence

1947	27 th October 1947 The State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir was liberated by Muslim Freedom Fighters
1948	The Start of India Pakistan War over the issue of Jammu and Kashmir
1948	Establishment of State bank of Pakistan
1949	The Passage of Objective Resolution in 1949
1951	The Assassination of first Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaqat Ali Khan
1954	The Dissolution of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan by Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhamamd
1955	The Introduction of One Unit Scheme. The four Provinces of West Pakistan were abolished and single province of West Pakistan was created
1956	The Promulgation of first Constitution of Pakistan
1958	The Imposition of first Martial law by General Ayyub Khan. The abrogation the first Constitution
1959	The introduction of new local government system called BD system (Basic Democracy System) by Ayyub Khan
1960	The Shifting of Federal Capital of Paksitan from Karachi to Rawalpindi. Work Began for new Capital in Islamabad. (Photohar region)
1962	The promulgation of 1962 Constitution by General Muhammad Ayyub Khan. This constitution adopted Presidential form of Government for Pakistan
1965	September War of 1965 between India and Pakistan

1966	The negotiation of Peace agreement between India and Pakistan following 1965 War called Tashkent Declaration
1969	Mass protest against general Ayyub Khan, Which resulted into another Martial Law by general Yahya Khan
1970	LFO (Legal Frame Work Order). The Holding of general elections on the basis of adult franchise.
1971	The civil war broke out in East Pakistan and the establishment of Bangladesh
1971	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Became the civil chief Martial Law Administrator
1972	The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan
1973	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan
1974	The Second Islamic summit Conference of OIC held at Lahore
1977	Third Martial Law imposed by general Zia, Bhutto was arrested on the charges of Murder
1977	General Zia assumed the title of Chief Martial Law administrator
1979	Bhutto was hanged in Adiala Jail Rawalpindi
1980	Zakat Ordinance introduced by Zia
1985	Restoration of Democracy, lifting of Martial Law
1985	Muhammad Khan Junejo became the Prime Minister of Pakistan
1988	Death of General Zia in a plane explosion over Bahawalpur
1988	General elections in Pakistan Benazir Bhtto Became the Prime Minister
1990	The dissolution of National Assembly and the dismissal of Benazir as Prime minister
1990	III won the general elections and Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister
1993	Benazir became the Prime Minister second time
1996	The dismissal of Benazir by Farooq Ahmad Laghari
1997	Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister second time
1998	Inauguration of M1 Motorway
1998	The Kargil war
1998	The Nuclear Tests of Paksitan
1999	The Military coup of General Pervez Musharaf. Nawaz Sharif was sacked from the office
2000	The devolution plan of Gen Musharaf
2002	The General Elections of 2002

2008	The general elections of Pakistan PPP won the general elections syed Yousaf Raza Became the Prime Minister
2013	After the General Elections of 2013 Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister third time
2015	CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor Project) 46 Billion dollars infrastructure and energy project for Pakistan.
2016	Military operations in FATA against terrorists
2017	Panama Gate case against Nawaz Sharif in Supreme Court

PAKISTAN - BASIC FACTS

Official Name	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Bordering countries	Afghanistan, China, India & Iran.
Elevation Extremes	Highest point: K2 (Mt Godwin-Austen) Over 8,611 m
Population	6 th most populous country in the world. 191.7 Million. Population growth rate 1.92%
Life Expectancy	66.5 years
Languages	Punjabi 44.1%, Sindhi 14.12%, Siraiki 10.42%, Pushto 14.44%, Urdu 7.59%, Balochi 3.59%, Hindko 2%, others 4.68%
Religious composition	97% Muslims; 3% others (Christian & Hindus etc)
Per capita income	US \$1560.7 per annum
Exports	Cotton, textile goods, rice, leather items, carpets, sports goods, fruit, handicrafts & sea food (fisheries) etc.
Imports	Petroleum, industrial equipment, vehicles, iron, edible oil etc
Literacy rate	58.5% overall. Punjab: 61%, KPK: 53%, Sindh: 56% & Balochistan :43% & FATA 22%
Type of Government	Westminster style parliamentary democracy
Parliament	<u>Two Houses</u> Senate (Upper House with 103 seats)

	National Assembly (Lower House with 342 seats). Balochistan:17, FATA : 12; Federal Capital Islamabad: 2 Punjab:183, Sindh:75, KP:43,
National Anthem	1 st National Anthem : Written by: Jagan Nath Azad (1947) Present National Anthem : Written by Hafeez Jallundhri in 1954; Music composition: Abdul Kalim Chagla
National Flower	Jasmine
Animals (Fauna)	Pheasant, Leopard, Deer, Ibex, Chinkara. Black Fox, Neelgai, Markhor, Marco Polo sheep, Green turtles, River & Sea fish, Crocodile, Water Fowls etc
National game	Hockey
Tourist resorts	Murree, Quetta, Hunza, Ziarat, Swat, Kaghan, Chitral, Gilgit etc.
Archaeological sites	Moenjo Daro, Harrappa, Taxila, Kot Diji & Mehr Garh
Major crops	Cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane
Totalable area(where crops can be grown)	22 million hectares
Industry	Textile, cement, fertilizer, steel, sugar, electric goods, leather projects
Energy	Main sources of energy are Hydel, thermal and Nuclear. WAPDA's total installed power generating capacity: 19, 478 MW
Education	Primary schools: 158,700; Middle schools: 43,200; High schools: 32,600; Arts & Science Colleges: 1000; Technical colleges: 3400; Universities : 179(HEC Recognized)
GDP Growth Rate and Sector wise GDP share	5.5% (A Agriculture 20.9%, Industry 20.3%, Services 58.5%,)
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	01 July- 30 June
Major Export Markets	USA, Germany, Japan, UK, Hong Kong, Dubai & Saudi Arabia

FIRST, LARGEST AND LONGEST IN PAKISTAN

The Biggest	
Airlines	PIA (Pakistan International Airlines)
Airport	Quaid-i-Azam International Airport Karachi

Bank	State Bank of Pakistan.The largest commercial bank is HBL
Barrage	Sukkur Barrage
City	Karachi
Canal	Lloyd Barrage Canal
Dam	Tarbela Dam
Desert	Thar Desert (Sindh)
Division	Kalat Division
District	Khuzdar (Balochistan)
Fort	Rani Kot (Sindh)
Gas Field	Sui Gas Field (Balochistan)
Hospital	Nishtar Hospital (Multan)
Industrial Unit	Pakistan Steel Mills
Industry	Textile Industry
Island	Manora (Karachi)
Jungle	Changa Manga (Kasur)
Lake (Artificial)	Keenjhar Lake (Sindh)
Lake (Natural)	Manchhar Lake, Dadu (Sindh)
Library	The Punjab Public Library (Lahore)
Mausoleum	Quaid-i-Azam Mausoleum
Mine	Khewra Salt Mines
Monument	Minar-i-Pakistan
Mosque	Shah Faisal Mosque
Motorway	Lahore-Islamabad Motorway
Museum	National Museum Karachi
Newspaper	Jang (Urdu), The News (English)
Nuclear Reactor	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP)
Oil Field	Dhurmial Oil Field
Park	Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi

Army Burn Hall College for Boys Abbottbad

Province (Area)	Balochistan
Province (Population)	Punjab
Radio Station	Islamabad
Railway Station	Lahore
Railway Workshop	Mughalpura Railway Workshop, Lahore
Shipping Company	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
Stadium (Athletics)	Islamabad
Stadium (Cricket)	National Stadium Karachi
Stadium (Hockey)	National Hockey Stadium Lahore
TV Station	Islamabad
TV Booster	Thandiani (Punjab)
University	Punjab University, Lahore
The longest	
Frontier	Pak-Afghan Border (2,252 km)
Railway Platform	Rohri (Sindh), Length 1,894 feet
Railway Track	Karachi to Landikotal
Road	Karachi to Peshawar
River	River Indus (Length 1,800 miles)
Tunnel (Railways)	Khojak Balochistan (length 2.43 miles)
Tunnel Road	Lawari (length 5 miles)
Tunnel (Water)	Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)
The Tallest & Highest	
Building	MCB Tower (Height 116 m; 29 storeys)
Tower	Minar-i-Pakistan
Minaret	Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque
Mountain Pass	Muztagh Pass
Mountain Peak	K-2 (Karakoram)
Railway Station	Khan Mehtarzai

Road	Karakoram Road which connects Kashmir with China
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ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION-PROVINCES (AREA STATISTICS)

Name of Province	Area in sq km	% of total area
Punjab	205, 000	25.8
Sindh	141,000	17.7
KP	74, 500	9.4
Balochistan	347, 190	43.6
Islamabad Capital Territory	906	0.1
FATA	27,220	3.4
Gilgit-Baltistan	72,500	-
AJK	13,300	-
Total	7,96,096	

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

- **Summary.** Politically, Pakistan consists of four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan), Tribal Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Area. (FATA) The country is divided into the following 27 divisions and 111 districts. In addition the FATA comprises of 7 Tribal Agencies which cover 27,220 sq km.

Province	Divisions	Districts
Punjab	9	36
Sindh	5	28
KPK	8	26

Balochistan	6	32
Islamabad	-	1
Pakistan	28	133

• **Details**

Divisions	Districts	No
Punjab		
Lahore	Lahore, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Nankana Sahib, Okara	5
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Chakwal	4
Faisalabad	Faisalabad, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh	3
Sargodha	Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab, Bhakkar	4
Gujranwala	Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin	6
Multan	Multan, Khanewal, Lodhran	4
Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan	3
DG Khan	D G Khan, Rajanpur Leiah, Muzaffargarh	4
Sahiwal	Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Vehari	3
Sindh		
Karachi	Karachi West, Karachi East, Karachi South, Karachi Central, Malir, Korangi	6
Sukkur	Sukkur, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Ghotki, Naushero Feroze Shaheed Benazira Abad	6
Hyderabad	Hyderabad, Dadu, Thatta, Badin, Jamshoro, Matiari, Tando Muhammad , Tando Allah Yar, Sujawal	8
Larkana	Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Kashmore, Qambar	5
Mirpur Khas	Mirpur Khas, Thar, Sanghar, Umer Kot	4
Disputed, Sir Creek (Rann Of Kuchch)		
KHYBER PAKHTUN KHAWA		
Peshawar	Peshawar, Nowshera, Tor Ghar	3
Kohat	Kohat, Karak, Hangu	3
D I Khan	Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Kolachi	3
Malakand	Malakand, Swat, Chitral, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir	7
Hazara	Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Battagram, Kohistan & Tourghar	6
Mardan	Mardan, Charsadda, Swabi	3
Bannu	Bannu, Lakki Marwat	2
Balochistan		
Quetta	Quetta, Pishin, Chagai, Qila Abdullah, Noshki	5
Kalat	Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Kharan, Washuk, Mastung, Awaran	7
Sibi	Sibi, Dera Bugti, Kohlu, Ziarat, Hernai	5
Zhob	Zhob, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhel, Qila Saifullah, Sheerani	6
Naseerabad	Naseerabad, Kachi, Jafarabad, Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Sohbitpur, Lehri	7
Makran	Kech, Panjgur, Gwadar	3
Gilgit Baltistan		
Gilgit	Nagar, Astore, Diamer, Ghizer, Hunza, Gilgit	6
Balistan	Ghanche, Skardu, Kharmang, Shigar	4
Federal Capital (Islamabad)		
Islamabad		

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

- Total area : 27,220 [km](#)
- Bordered by: [Afghanistan](#) to the west, KP and Punjab to the east and [Balochistan](#) to the south.
- Total population : 3,341,070 (About 2% of Pakistan)
- Seven Agencies, namely Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, [North Waziristan](#) and [South Waziristan](#)

- Six FRs (Frontier Regions) namely FR Peshawar, FR Kohat, FR Tank, FR Bannu, FR Lakki and FR Dera Ismail Khan.
- **Tehsils:-**

Agency	Tehsils
Khyber	Jamrud, Mullagori, Landi Kotal
Mohmand	Safi, Upper Mohmand, Halimzai, Mullagori, Pindiali, Ambar, Ekka Ghund, Prang Ghar
Bajaur	Khar, Salarzai, Uthman Khel, Mamund, Chamarkand, Nawagai, Barang
Orakzai	Upper Tehsil, Ismailzai, Lower Tehsil, Central Tehsil
Kurram	Parachinar, Upper Kurram, Sadda, Lower Kurram
North Waziristan	Miram Shah, Ghulam Khan, Datta Khel, Mir Ali, Spinwam, Shewa, Razmak, Dossali, Garyum
South Waziristan	Sarwakai, Tiarza, Ladha, Sararogha, Makeen, Wana, Bermal, Toi Khullah

HEADS OF STATE OF PAKISTAN

From 1947 – 1956, Head of the State was Governor General of Pakistan. After 1956, it was the President of Pakistan.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

Ser	Name	From	To
(1)	Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	1947	1948
(2)	Khawaja Nazimuddin	1948	1951
(3)	Malik Ghulam Muhammad	1951	1955
(4)	Major General Iskander Mirza	1955	1956

PRESIDENTS OF PAKISTAN

Ser	Name	From	To
(1)	Major General Iskander Mirza	1956	1958
(2)	Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	1958	1969
(3)	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	1969	1971
(4)	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	1971	1973
(5)	Chaudhary Fazal Elahi	1973	1978
(6)	General Muhammad Zia ul Haq	1978	1988
(7)	Ghulam Ishaq Khan	1988	1993
(8)	Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari	1993	1997
(9)	Justice (R) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar	1998	2001
(10)	General Pervez Musharraf	2001	2008
(11)	Asif Ali Zardari	2008	2013
(12)	Mamnoon Hussain	2013	To date

PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

Ser	Name	From	To
(1)	Khan Liaquat Ali Khan	1947	1951
(2)	Khawaja Nazimuddin	1951	1953
(3)	Muhammad Ali Bogra	1953	1955

(4)	Chaudhary Muhammad Ali	1955	1956
(5)	Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi	1956	1957
(6)	I.I Chundrigar	1957	1957
(7)	Malik Feroze Khan Noon	1957	1958
(8)	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	1973	1977
(9)	Muhammad Khan Junejo	1985	1988
(10)	Benazir Bhutto	1988	1990
(11)	Muhammad Nawaz Sharif	1990	1993
(12)	Benazir Bhutto	1993	1996
(13)	Muhammad Nawaz Sharif	1997	1999
(14)	Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali	2002	2004
(15)	Shaukat Aziz	2004	2007
(16)	Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani	2008	2012
(17)	Pervaiz Ashraf	2012	2013
(18)	Muhammad Nawaz Sharif	2013	To date

CHIEF MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATORS

Ser	Name	From	To
(1)	Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	1958	1962
(2)	General Yahya Khan	1969	1971
(3)	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	1971	1972
(4)	General Muhammad Zia Ul Haq	1977	1985

COMPARATIVE RANKS

IN THREE SERVICES

Ser	Pakistan Army	Pakistan Air Force	Pakistan Navy
(1)	2 nd Lieutenant	Pilot Officer	Midshipman Officer
(2)	Lieutenant	Flying Officer	Sub-Lieutenant
(3)	Captain	Flight Lieutenant	Lieutenant
(4)	Major	Squadron Leader	Lt Commander
(5)	Lt Colonel	Wing Commander	Commander
(6)	Colonel	Group Captain	Captain
(7)	Brigadier	Air Commodore	Commodore
(8)	Major General	Air Vice Marshal	Rear Admiral
(9)	Lieutenant General	Air Marshal	Vice Admiral
(10)	General	Air Chief Marshal	Admiral

CHIEFS OF ARMED FORCE

CHIEFS OF ARMY STAFF

Ser	Name	Tenure
(1)	<u>General Sir Frank Messervy</u>	1947 –1948
(2)	<u>General Sir Douglas Gracey</u>	1948 –1951
(3)	<u>Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan</u>	1951 –1958
(4)	<u>General Muhammad Musa Khan</u>	1958 –1966
(5)	<u>General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan</u>	1966 –1971
(6)	<u>Lieutenant General Gul Hassan Khan</u>	1971 –1972
(7)	<u>General Tikka Khan</u>	1972 –1976
(8)	<u>General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq</u>	1976 – 1988
(9)	<u>General Mirza Aslam Beg</u>	1988 –1991
(10)	<u>General Asif Nawaz Janjua</u>	1991 –1993
(11)	<u>General Abdul Waheed Kakar</u>	1993 –1996
(12)	<u>General Jehangir Karamat</u>	1996 –1998
(13)	<u>General Pervez Musharraf</u>	1998 – 2007
(14)	<u>General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani</u>	2007 – 2013
(15)	General Raheel Sharif	2013-2016
(16)	General Qamar Javed Bajwa	29 Nov 2016- to date

CHIEFS OF NAVAL STAFF

Ser	Name	Tenure
(1)	Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford	1947 – 1953
(2)	Vice Admiral Muhammad Siddiq Chowdri	1954 – 1959
(3)	Vice Admiral Afzal Rahman Khan	1959 –1966
(4)	Vice Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan	1966 –1969
(5)	Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hassan	1969 –1971
(6)	Vice Admiral Hasan Hafeez Ahmed	1972 –1975
(7)	Admiral Mohammad Shariff	1975 –1979
(8)	Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi	1979 –1983
(9)	Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan	1983 –1986
(10)	Admiral Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey	1986 –1988
(11)	Admiral Yastur-ul-Haq Malik	1988 –1991
(12)	Admiral Saeed Mohammad Khan	1991 –1994
(13)	Mansurul Haq	1994 –1997

(14)	Admiral Fasih Bokhari	1997 –1999
(15)	Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza	1999 –2002
(16)	Admiral Shahid Karimullah	2002 –2005
(17)	Admiral Afzal Tahir	2005 –2008
(18)	Admiral Noman Bashir	2008 –2011
(19)	Admiral Asif Sandila	2011- 2014
(20)	Admiral Mohammad Zakaullah	2014 To date

CHIEFS OF AIR STAFF

No.	Name	Tenure	
(1)	Air Vice Marshal Allan Perry-Keene	1947	1949
(2)	Air Vice Marshal Sir Richard Atcherley	1949	1951
(3)	Air Vice Marshal Leslie William Cannon	1951	1955
(4)	Air Vice Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald	1955	1957

(5)	Air Marshal Asghar Khan	1957	1965
(6)	Air Marshal Nur Khan	1965	1969
(7)	Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan	1969	1972
(8)	Air Marshal Zafar Chaudhry	1972	1974
(9)	Air Chief Marshal Zulfiqar Ali Khan	1974	1978
(10)	Air Chief Marshal Anwar Shamim	1978	1985
(11)	Air Chief Marshal Jamal A Khan	1985	1988
(12)	Air Chief Marshal Hakimullah	1988	1991
(13)	Air Chief Marshal Farooq Feroze Khan	1991	1994
(14)	Air Chief Marshal Abbas Khattak	1994	1997
(15)	Air Chief Marshal Parvaiz Mehdi Qureshi	1997	2000
(16)	Air Chief Marshal Mushaf Ali Mir	2000	2003
(17)	Air Chief Marshal Kaleem Saadat	2003	2006
(18)	Air Chief Marshal Tanvir Mahmood Ahmed	2006	2009
(19)	Air Chief Marshal Rao Qamar Suleman	2009	2012
(20)	Air Chief Marshal Tahir Rafique Butt	2012	2015
(21)	Air Chief Marshal Sohail Aman	2015	To Date

HIGHEST PEAKS OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is home to many mountains above 7,000m (22,970 ft). Five of the world's 14 highest peaks (above 8,000m) are in Pakistan, four of which are in Karakoram near Concordia. Most of the high peaks in Pakistan are in Karakoram Range, the highest of which is K2 (8,600 m), the second highest peak on earth. The highest peak of Himalayan range in Pakistan is Nanga Parbat (8,100 m), which is the ninth highest peak of the world

World Rank	Rank (Pakistan)	Name	Height (m)	Location	
2	1	<u>K2</u>	8611	<u>Karakoram</u>	<u>Baltoro Muztagh</u>
9	2	<u>Nanga Parbat</u>	8126	<u>Himalaya</u>	
12	3	<u>Gasherbrum I</u>	8080	<u>Karakoram</u>	<u>Baltoro Muztagh</u>
13	4	<u>Broad Peak</u>	8047		
14	5	<u>Gasherbrum II</u>	8035		

RIVERS OF PAKISTAN

Punjab	Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej
Sindh	Hub, Mir Nadi, Arl Nadi
Khyber PKhawa	Indus, Kabul, Swat, Bara, Chitral, Zhob, Panjkora, Gomai, Kurram, Kunhaar
Balochistan	Hangol, Nari, Bolan, Dasht, Mula, Rakhshan, Pishin Lora

IMPORTANT RIVERS OF PAKISTAN

- **River Indus**
 - Origin: Glacial Tibetan mountains, Mansuer Lake
 - Joined by River Kabul near Attock.
 - Four river tributaries: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej.
 - Four rivers meet at "Panj Nadh" south of Multan.
 - Dams and Barrages: Tarbela Dam; Jinnah, Chashma, Guddu and Sukkur Barrages.
- **River Jhelum**
 - It is a tributary of the River Indus.
 - The waters of the Jhelum are allocated to Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed between India and Pakistan in 1960.

- [Mangla Dam](#) is constructed on River Jhelum.
- **River Chenab**
 - It is a tributary of the River Indus.
 - Chenab River originates from the Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh State, India.
 - It merges with the Sutlej River near Uch Sharif to form the Panjnad ('Five Rivers'), which joins the Indus at Mithankot.
 - The waters of the Chenab are allocated to Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

River Ravi

- It is a tributary of river Indus.
- River Ravi originates from the Himalayas near Chamba in Himachal Pradesh State, northern India.
- **River Sutlej**
 - Its source is in Tibet near Mount Kalash and its terminus in Pakistani Punjab.
 - It joins River Indus at Mithankot.

PASSES OF PAKISTAN

S/No	Name of Pass	Location	Connects
a.	Khyber Pass	FATA	Khyber Agency with Afghanistan
b.	Kurram Pass	FATA	Kurram Agency with Afghanistan
c.	Tochi Pass	KP	North Waziristan Agency with Afghanistan
d.	Bolan Pass	Balochistan	Jacobabad with Sibi & Quetta
e.	Gomal Pass	KP	South Waziristan Agency with Afghanistan
f.	Karakoram Pass	Gilgit Baltistan	Jammu & Kashmir with China
g.	Kilik Pass	Gilgit Baltistan	Gilgit Baltistan with China
h.	Khunjab Pass	Gilgit Baltistan	Gilgit Baltistan with China
j.	Dorah Pass	KP	Chitral with Afghanistan
k.	Babusar Pass	KP	Kaghan Valley with Gilgit
l.	Shandur Pass	Gilgit Baltistan	Gilgit with Chitral
m.	Lowari Pass	KP	Kohat with Chitral
n.	Khojak Pass	Balochistan	Quetta and Chaman

WORLD GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

WATER BODIES

- Water bodies can be divided according to shape and location into different types which are as follows:-
 - Ocean
 - Sea
 - River
 - Bay
 - Gulf
 - Strait
 - Lake
 - Spring

OCEAN

- The largest body of water is called ocean. Mostly the continents are separated from each other by oceans. There are five oceans in the world:-
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - Indian Ocean
 - Arctic Ocean
 - Southern Ocean
- **Pacific Ocean**
 - Largest ocean (166,400,000 sq kms). It covers 1/3rd portion of the world and is larger than the Asian continent.
 - Surrounded by Asia and Australia in the west and North America and South America in the east.
 - The deepest point is 10957m called Mariana Trenches near Mindanao Island of Philippines.
 - Sea of Japan and South China Sea are important seas of Pacific Ocean.

- **Atlantic Ocean**
 - Second largest ocean (83, 20,000 sq km).
 - Similar to letter 'S' in shape, it separates the two Americas with Europe and Africa.
 - Important seas are Mediterranean Sea, Baltic Sea and Caribbean Sea.
- **Indian Ocean**
 - 3rd largest ocean (72,800,000 sq km).
 - Surrounded by Asia in the North, Indonesia and Australia in the East and Africa in the west. On its south lies the Southern Ocean.
 - Arabian Sea, Red Sea, Bay of Bengal and Persian Gulf are its important water bodies.
- **Arctic Ocean**
 - Surrounds the North Pole, covering an area of about 14,300,00 sq km.
 - Bearing Strait connects Arctic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.
 - Because of the frozen water, it has no importance in terms of trade.
- **Southern Ocean**
 - Stretches around the Antarctic Continent and the South Pole.
 - On the north of this ocean are the continents of Australia, Africa and South America.
 - A large part remains frozen mostly and has no importance for trade.

SEA

- A smaller body of water, as compared to an ocean, is called a sea. Some important seas are:-

• Mediterranean Sea	• Arabian Sea	• Bering Sea
• Caribbean Sea	• Red Sea	• Okhotsk Sea
• Baltic Sea	• Aral Sea	• North Sea
• South China Sea	• Sea of Japan	• Arabian Sea
• East China Sea	• Adriatic Sea	• Bering Sea
• Black Sea	• Aegean Sea	• Caspian Sea

RIVER

- When water of rain or melted snow flows on the surface of the earth in a channel towards a sea, an ocean or a lake, it is called a river. Some important rivers are :-

Nile (Africa)	Seine (France)	Tigris (Iraq)
Amazon (South America)	Thames (Britain)	Euphrates (Iraq)
Mississippi (US)	Yangtze (China)	Oxus (Central Asia)
Missouri (US)	Indus (Pakistan)	Ganges (India)
Danube (Europe)	Brahmaputra (India)	Zambezi (Africa)
Rhine (Germany)	Murray (Australia)	Congo (Africa)
Volga (Russia)	McKenzie (North America)	Niger (Africa)

BAY

- A wide area of water surrounded by land from three sides and connected with sea or ocean. Some important bays are :-
 - Bay of Bengal
 - Hudson Bay
 - Bay of Biscay

GULF

- A narrow portion of sea stretching deep into land. It has also three sides covered by the land and one narrower side connected with sea. Some important gulfs are :-
 - Gulf of Mexico
 - Gulf of California
 - Gulf of Aden
 - Persian Gulf

STRAIT

- A narrow stretch of water linking two important water bodies, like oceans or seas. Some importance straits are :-
 - Malacca Straits
 - Strait of Gibraltar
 - Strait of Dover

LAKE

- An area of water surrounded by land on all sides. Some lakes have fresh water, others are salty. Some important lakes are:-
 - Lake Superior
 - Lake Baikal
 - Lake Michigan
 - Lake Heron
 - Lake Victoria

SPRING

- A natural flow of water from the earth surface. Some springs are permanent, others are seasonal. These are mostly found in mountainous areas.

WORLD SUMMARY

Country	Location	Capital	Currency
Afghanistan	In SW Asia	Kabul	Afghani
Albania	SE Europe	Tirane	Lek
Algeria	IN NW Africa form Mediterranean Sea into Sahara Desert	Algiers	Dirai
Angola	In SW Africa on Atlantic coast	Luanda	New Kwanza
Argentina	South of America	Buenos Aires	Peso

Armenia	SW Asia	Yarevan	Dram
Australia	SE of Asia	Canberra	Australian Dollar
Austria	In S Central Europe	Vienna	Euro
Azerbaijan	SW Asia	Baku	Manat
Bahrain	SW Asia in Persian Gulf	Manama	Dinar
Bangladesh	IN S Asia on N bend of Bay of Bengal	Dhaka	Taka
Belarus	E Europe	Minsk	Ruble
Belgium	In W Europe on N Sea	Brussels	Euro
Bhutan	S Asia	Thimphu	Ngultrum
Bosnia Herzegovina	On Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe	Sarajevo	Marka
Brazil	Occupies E half of South America	Brasilia	Real
Brunei	IN SE Asia	Bender Seri Begawan	Brunei Dollar
Bulgaria	SE Europe in E Balkan Peninsula on Black Sea	Sofia	Lev
Cambodia	SE Asia on Indo China Peninsula	Phnom Penh	Riel
Canada	N America	Ottawa	Canadian Dollar
Central African Republic	In Central African	Bangui	CFA Franc
Chile	Occupies West coast of S South America	Santiago	Peso
China	Occupies most of the habitable maintained of E Asia	Beijing	Yuan
Colombia	At the NW corner and South America	Bogota	Peso
Congo Republic	IN W Central Africa	Brazzaville	CFA Franc
Croatia	SE Europe	Zagreb	Kuna
Cuba	In the Caribbean west most of West Indies	Havana	Cuban Paso
Cyprus	In the eastern Mediterranean Sea, off Turkish coast	Nicosia	Euro
Czech Republic	IN E Central Europe	Prague	Ceska Koruna
Denmark	In N Europe	Copenhagen	Krone
Ecuador	In NW South America	Quito	US Dollar

Egypt	Northeast corner of Africa	Cairo	Egyptian Pound
Eritrea	In E Asia, on SW coast of Red Sea	Asmara	Nafka
Estonia	E Europe	Tallian	Euro
Ethiopia	In East Africa	Addis Ababa	Birr
France	In Western Europe	Paris	Euro
Georgia	In SW Asia	Tbillsi	Lari
Germany	In Central Europe	Berlin	Euro
Greece	Occupies southern and of Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe	Athens	Euro
Hungary	IN E Central Europe	Budapest	Forint
India	Occupies most of the Indian Subcontinent in S Asia	New Delhi	Rupee
Indonesia	Archipelago SE of Asian Mainland	Jakarta	Rupiah
Iran	Between the Middle East and S Asia	Tehran	Rial
Iraq	In the Middle East occupying most of historic Mesopotamia	Baghdad	Dinar
Ireland	In the Atlantic W of Great Britain	Dublin	Euro
Israel	Middle East, on E and of Mediterranean Sea	Jerusalem	New Shekel
Italy	IN S Europe, jutting Rome into Mediterranean Sea	Rome	Euro
Japan	East coast of Asia	Tokyo	Yen
Jordan	In Middle East	Amman	Dinar
Kazakhstan	In Central Asia	Astana	Tenge
Korea (North)	North E Asia	Pyongyang	Won
Korea South	In northern E Asia	Seoul	Won
Kuwait	In Middle East at N and of Persian Gulf	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti Dinar
Kyrgyzstan	In Central Asia	Bishkek	Euro
Latvia	E Europe o the Baltic Sea	Riga	Lats
Lebanon	In Middle East	Beirut	Pound
Libya	On Mediterranean coast of N Africa	Tripoli	Dinar

Lithuania	IN E Europe	Vinius	Euro
Luxembourg	In W Europe	Luxembourg	Euro
Macedonia	In SE Europe	Skopje	Denar
Malaysia	On the SE tip of Asia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit
Maldives	In the Indian Occupies SW of India	Male	Rufiyaa
Mauritius	In the Indian Occupies Madagascar	Post Louis	Rupee
Maxine	In Southern North America	Mexico City	US Dollar
Morocco	On NW coast of Africa	Rabat	Dirham
Myanmar (formerly) Burma	Between S and SE Asia	Yangon	Kyat
Nepal	Astride the Himalayas Mountains	Katmandu	Rupee
Netherlands	In NW Europe on North Sea	Amsterdam	Euro
New Zealand	In SE Pacific	Wellington	Dollar
Nicaragua	In Central America	Managua	Cordoba
Niger	In the Interior of N Africa	Niamey	Franc
Nigeria	On the S coast of W Africa	Abuja	Naira
Norway	W part of Scandinavian peninsula in NW Europe	Oslo	Krone
Oman	On SE cost of Arabian Peninsula	Muscat	Riyal Omani
Pakistan	In W part of South Asia	Islamabad	Rupee
Philippines	SE of Asia	Manila	Peso
Poland	On the Baltic Sea E central Europe	Warsaw	Zloty
Qatar	Middle East	Doha	Riyal
Romania	SE Europe, on the Black Sea	Bucharest	Leu
Russia	Stretches from E Europe across N Asia to the Pacific Ocean	Moscow	Ruble
Saudi Arabia	Occupying most of Arabian Peninsula in Middle East	Riyadh	Riyal
Singapore	In SE Asia	Singapore	Dollar
Slovakia	IN E Central Europe	Bratislava	Euro

Somalia	Occupies the eastern horn of Africa	Mogadishu	Shilling
South Africa	At the southern of Africa	Pretoria	Rand
Spain	IN SE Europe	Madrid	Euro
Sri Lanka	SE coast of Indian ocean	Colombo	Rupiyala
Sudan	At the E end of Sahara desert	Khartoum	Pound
Sweden	On Scandinavian Peninsula in N Europe	Stockholm	Krona
Switzerland	In Central Europe	Brn	Franc
Syria	Middle East	Damascus	Syrian Pound
Taiwan	Off SE coast of China	Taipei	New Taiwan Dollar
Tajikistan	Central Asia	Dushanbe	Somoni
Thailand	In SE Asia	Bangkok	Baht
Turkey	Occupying Asia Minor Ankara stretches into continental Europe	Ankara	Lira
Turkmenistan	In Central Asia	Ashgabat	Manat
Uganda	In E Central Africa	Kampala	Shilling
Ukraine	In E Europe	Kiev	Hryvna
United Arab Emirates	Middle East	Abu Dhabi	Dirham
United Kingdom	Off NW coast of Europe	London	Pound
United States	North America	Washington	Dollar
Uzbekistan	Central Asia	Tashkent	Som
Vietnam	SE Asia	Hanoi	Dong

IMPORTANT WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (UN)

- After the failure of [League of Nations](#) (1919–1946), the United Nations Organization was established after the 2nd World War on 24 October 1945.
- Aim
To maintain international peace and promote cooperation in solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems.
- Members
 - The Charter was signed by five permanent members of [Security Council](#)—[France](#), China, USSR, [UK](#) and US—as well as 46 other signatories.
 - Currently 193 countries are member of UN.
- Major bodies of UN. Following are major bodies:-
 - Security Council.
 - General Assembly.
 - International Court of Justice.
 - Human Rights Council.
 - Economic and Social Council.
 - Trusteeship Council.

The General Assembly

- The General Assembly is the highest organ of the United Nations. All the members of the UNO are also the members of General Assembly. Every member country can send five delegates to the General Assembly but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets in New York. Every year special session of the General Assembly is held in September

The Security Council

- This is the most powerful organ of the United Nations. The Security Council comprises of 15 members. 10 members are elected by the UN General Assembly for the two years tenure on the basis of rotation, whereas the 5 members are the permanent members and they are called Veto Powers. These countries are! The USA, China, France, U.K and Russia. The Security Council implements the decisions taken by the General Assembly. Under the UN Charter the Security Council can also take punitive action against any aggressive country. Such power of the Security Council is called as the collective action.
- The Security Council works through different committees' i.e.
 - 1) Disarmament Committee,
 - 2) Military Staff
 - 3) Expert Committee

Organization of the Islamic Countries (OIC)

- Since 19th Century, many [Muslims](#) had aspired to uniting the Muslim [Ummah](#) to serve their common political, economic, and social interests. The formation of the OIC took place in the backdrop of the loss of

Muslim holy sites in Jerusalem. This cause sufficiently compelled leaders of Muslim nations to meet in Rabat to establish the OIC on 25 September 1969.

- Aims
 - To preserve Islamic social and economic values.
 - Promote solidarity amongst member states.
 - Increase co-operation in social, economic, cultural, scientific and political areas.
 - Hold international peace and security.
 - Enhance education, particularly in the fields of science and technology.
- Members. 57 members.

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an [international organization](#) of states that considered themselves not formally aligned with or against any major [power](#) block during the cold war era. It was founded in 1961.
- Aim. To remain the non-aligned states in power struggle between two major power blocks.
- Founders of Movement. The movement was largely the brainchild of :-
 - India's first Prime Minister, [Jawaharlal Nehru](#).
 - President of Egypt, [Jamal Abdul Nasser](#).
 - Yugoslav President, [Josip Broz Tito](#).
- Members. 120 members. Some important members are [Yugoslavia](#), [India](#), [Ghana](#), [Pakistan](#), [Algeria](#), [Bangladesh](#), [Libya](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Egypt](#), [Indonesia](#), [Cuba](#), [Colombia](#), [Venezuela](#), [South Africa](#), [Iran](#), [Malaysia](#), and, for some time, China.

European Union (EU)

- The Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 28 [member states](#), located primarily in [Europe](#). Committed to [regional integration](#), the EU was established by [Treaty of Maastricht](#) in November 1993 upon the foundations of the [European Economic Community](#).
- Members. [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Bulgaria](#), Croatia, [Cyprus](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Denmark](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Greece](#), [Hungary](#), [Ireland](#), [Italy](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Malta](#), [Netherlands](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Romania](#), [Slovakia](#), [Slovenia](#), [Spain](#), [Sweden](#) and UK.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- NATO is an [inter-governmental military alliance](#), based on the [North Atlantic Treaty](#) which was signed on 4 April 1949.
- NATO Headquarters. NATO Headquarters are in [Brussels \(Belgium\)](#). The organization follows a system of [collective defence](#) whereby its member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party. For its first few years, NATO was not much more than a political association. However, the [Korean War](#) in 1953 galvanized the member states and an integrated military structure was built up. Presently, NATO forces are operating in Afghanistan.

- Member States (28). [Belgium](#), [Canada](#), [Denmark](#), [France](#), [Iceland](#), [Italy](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Netherlands](#), [Norway](#), [Portugal](#), [UK](#), [US](#), [Greece](#), [Turkey](#), [Germany](#), [Spain](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Hungary](#), [Poland](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Estonia](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Romania](#), [Slovakia](#), [Albania](#) and [Croatia](#)

Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO)

- The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is an inter-governmental organization involving seven Asian and three Eurasian nations. The old name of ECO was RCD founded in 1964 (Regional Cooperation for Development). The common objective is to establish a single market for goods and services, much like the European Union. ECO Secretariat and Cultural Department are located in Tehran, its Economic Bureau is in Turkey and its Scientific Bureau is situated in Pakistan. The organization was founded by Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. It was renamed as ECO in 1992.
- Member States (10). Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It was expanded in 1992.

South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)

- In the late 1970s, Bangladeshi President Zia Ur Rahman proposed the creation of a trade block consisting of South Asian countries. The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was again mooted in May 1980. The Foreign Secretaries of the seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981. SAARC was established in 1985.
- Objectives.
 - To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
 - To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development.
 - To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.
 - To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries.
 - To strengthen cooperation among themselves at international forums on matters of common interest.
 - To cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
- Members (8). Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan & Sri Lanka.

PRINCIPAL LAKES OF THE WORLD

Caspian Sea, Central Asia
Lake Superior, US-Canada
Lake Victoria, Tanzania-Uganda
Lake Aral, Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan
Lake Huron, US-Canada
Lake Michigan, US

Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania-Congo
Lake Baikal, Russia
Great Bear, Canada
Great Slave, Canada
Lake Ontario, US-Canada
Great Salt Lake, US
Lake Winnipeg, Canada
Lake Ladoga, Russia

WORLD LAND-LOCKED NATIONS

The term 'Land-Locked Nation' is used for those countries which are surrounded by other countries and do not have their own seaports or any link with the oceans or seas of the world. Following are the land-locked nations of the world.

- Africa: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Ethiopia, Burundi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Asia: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Armenia and Uzbekistan.
- Europe: Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Czech Republic, Serbia, Hungary, Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Moldova, Slovakia Switzerland and Vatican City.
- South America: Bolivia and Paraguay.

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL LINES

- Maginot Line. French line of fortification; built in 1934 and spans from Switzerland to Belgium.
- McMahon Line. Boundary line between India and China demarcated in 1914.
- Mannerheim line. Defence line built around 1939 in Finland under Mannerheim, a Finish soldier and statesman.
- Oder-Neisse Line. Boundary between Germany and Poland, established after the World War II.
- Redcliff Line. Boundary line between Pakistan and India demarcated by Cyril Redcliff.
- Control line. Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Indian-occupied Kashmir demarcated after 1971 war.
- Curzon line. Polish- Russian frontier named after Lord Curzon.
- Durand line. Historic frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- Green line. 1949 Armistice lines established between Israel and its neighbours (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.
- Hindenburg line. German line of fortification separating Germany from Poland.

- Dateline. Imaginary line on the surface of the Earth opposite the Prime Meridian where the date changes as one travels east or west across it.
- 16 Parallel. Line that divides Namibia and Angola
- 17 Parallel line. Line which once divided North and South Vietnam; abolished in 1975 on unification of the country.
- 24th Parallel. Frontier between Pakistan and India after dispute of Rann of Kutch in 1965.
- 38th Parallel. Line dividing North and South Korea
- 49th Parallel. Line dividing US and Cana

BIGGEST, HIGHEST, LARGEST & LONGEST IN THE WORLD

Tallest Animal	Giraffe
Largest Archipelago	Indonesia
Fastest Bird	Swift
Largest Bird	Ostrich
Smallest Bird	Humming Bird
Longest Railway Bridge	Huey P.Long Bridge, Louisiana (U.S.A.)
Tallest Building	Burj Al Khalifa , Dubai 828 Meter
Longest Irrigational Canal	The Kalakumsky canal
Longest Canal	Suez canal
Highest Capital	La Paz (Bolivia)
Largest City	Tokyo
Costliest City	Tokyo
Highest City	Van Chuan (China)
Largest Continent	Asia
Smallest Continent	Australia
Biggest Country (Area)	Russia
Largest Country (population)	China

Largest Country (electorate)	India
Largest Creature	Blue Whale
Largest Delta	Sunderban (Bangladesh & India)
Largest Desert	Sahara (Africa)
Largest Desert (Asia)	Gobi
Largest Dam	Grand Coulee Dam (U.S.A.)
Highest Dam	Hoover Dam (U.S.A.)
Largest Diamond	The Cullinan
Largest Dome	Astrodome, in Houston (U.S.A.)
Largest Epic	Mahabharat
Largest Irrigation Scheme	Lloyd Barrage, Sukkhur (Pakistan)
Largest Island	Greenland
Largest Sea	Mediterranean Sea
Deepest Lake	Baikal (Siberia)
Largest Lake(Artificial)	Lake Mead (Boulder Dam)
Highest Lake	Titicaca (Bolivia)
Largest Lake (Fresh Water)	Superior (N.America)
Largest Lake (Salt water)	Caspian
Largest Library	United States Library of Congress, Washington D.C.
Highest Mountain Peak	Everest (Nepal)
Longest Mountain Range	Andes (S. America)
Largest Museum	British Museum, London

Army Burn Hall College for Boys Abbottbad

Largest Ocean	Pacific
Biggest Palace	Vatican (Italy)
Largest Park	Yellow Stone National Park (U.S.A.)
Largest Peninsula	Arabia
Coldest Habitated Place	Verkhoyansk (Siberia)
Dryest Place	Iquique (in Atacama Desert, Chile)
Hottest Place	Azizia (Libya, Africa)
Rainiest Place	Mausinram (Meghalaya, India)
Biggest Planet	Jupiter
Brightest Planet	Venus
Smallest Planet	Pluto
Highest Plateau	Pamir (Tibet)
Longest Platform	Kharagpur (India)
Longest Railway	Trans-Siberian railway
Largest Railway Station	Grand Central Terminal, Chicago (U.S.A.)
Longest River	Nile (Africa)
Largest River	Amazon (S. America)
Largest Sea-bird	Albatross
Brightest Star	Sirius
Tallest Statue	Statue of Motherland, Volgograd (Russia)
Largest Radio Telescope	New Mexico (U.S.A.)
World's first Tramway	New York

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Longest Railway Tunnel	Tanna (Japan)
Longest Road Tunnel	Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy
Highest Volcano	Ojos del Salado (Andes, Ecuador)
Most Active Volcano	Maunaloa (Hawaii - U.S.A.)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China
Highest Waterfall	Angel (Venezuela)
Lowest Body Water	Dead Sea
Largest Zoo	Kruger National Park, South Africa

FAMOUS DYNASTIES

Indian Subcontinent	
Maurya	Chandra Gupta Maurya , Asoka
Kushan	Kanisha
Gupta	Chandra Gupta I, Samudra Gupta, Chandra Gupta II
Vardhana	Harsha Vardhana
Slave	Qutb-ud-Din Aibek, Iltutmish, Razia Sultana, Balban
Khilji	Allauddin Khilji
Tughlaq	Muhammad Tughlaq, Feroz Shah Tughlaq
Lodhi	Ibrahim Lodhi
Mughal	Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb
Suri	Sher Shah Suri
Russia	
Czar	Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Nicholas II

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

- **Fall of the Roman Empire (476).** It refers to the societal collapse and gradual disintegration of the political, economic, military and other social institutions of Rome as well as the barbarian invasions that brought its final doom. Rome's fall in 476 AD is considered to be the beginning of Middle Ages.
- **Magna Carta(1215)** The great charter signed by King John of England in 1215 put a stop to arbitrary power of the King and made him agree that he would rule according to law
- **Crusades (1095 onwards)** The greatest event of Middle Ages, when Christians tried to take Jerusalem from Muslims. Large military expeditions were launched between 1095 and 1291. Major battles include, Battle of Agridi, Battle of Adrianople, Battle of Hab, Battle of Hittin and Battle of Ramla. Conflict involved such famous personalities as Salah-ud-Din and Richard the Lion Heart.
- **Fall of Baghdad (1258).** In 1258, the Mongol Empire's capture of Baghdad, the capital of Abbasid Caliphate, under Halagu Khan brought about the decline of the great Islamic Empire.
- **Fall of Constantinople (1453).** Capture of the capital of the Byzantine Empire after a siege laid by the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Muhammad II. Constantinople was defended by the army of Emperor Constantine XI. The event marked the end of the political independence of the millennium-old Byzantine Empire as well as the end of Middle Ages.
- **Black Death** Bubonic plague that killed a quarter of Europe in the 14th Century
- **Restoration.** In England, the return of monarchy after the death of Cromwell in 1658
- **French Revolution (1789).** Considered to be the greatest revolution, the French Revolution against the tyrannical monarchy began with the fall of Bastille in July 1789. The inspiration for the revolution was provided by the writings of Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau. King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were killed. Napoleon Bonaparte emerged its leader.
- **War of Independence (1857).** Muslims and Hindu sepoys revolted against the British authorities in Meerut garrison. This quickly engulfed many other garrisons and many Muslim and Hindu nobles joined hands to liberate their land from the British and install Bahadur Shah Zafar as King of Hindustan. This all-India struggle was the greatest challenge to the British Raj in India. However, it did not yield the desired results.
- **Russian Revolution (1917).** Also called Bolshevik Revolution led by Vladimir Lenin in October 1917 to bring socialism to Russia in place of monarchy.
- **Siege of Leningrad (1941).** Successful 90-day defence of Leningrad by Russians against the invading Germans during World War-II. The total casualty count was more than 1.5 million dead.
- **Pearl Harbour Incident (1941).** The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbour (Hawaii Islands), chief U.S naval base in the Pacific Ocean in December 1941, thus forcing the U.S. to abandon neutrality and join World War-II on the side of the Allied Powers.
- **Cold War.** A state of hostile tension that existed since 1946 between the two groups of states – the communists led by Soviet Union and the western capitalist states led by the United States. It was based on the determination of the western powers to contain the expansion of communism. However, there was no major direct clash between the two rival camps because of the fear of mutual destruction through nuclear war. Cold war was ended with the disintegration of former USSR in 1991.

WORLD WARS

First World War (1914-1918)

- **Parties to the War**
 - Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Russia and US
 - Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria
- The War started on 28 July 1914 and ended on 11th November 1918 when Germany surrendered unconditionally.

- **The Causes of First World War**
- **Secrete Agreements i.e.**
 - The French Russian Agreement of 1894
 - The British French Agreement of 1902
 - The Russian British Agreement of 1907
- **Armaments**
 - In the first decade of the 20th Century there was an unprecedented growth of a armament in Europe, which resulted in to the start of the 1st world war
- **The Murder of the Austrian Prince Fernandez**
 - On 28th June 1914, the Austrian Crown Prince Fernandez and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo Serbia, which resulted into the start of the First World War.
- **The consequences of the 1st world War**
 - During the course of the 1st World War 9 million people died because of the war and 22 million people were injured.
- **Impact of the 1st World War Upon Middle East**
 - **The treaty of Severs**
 - According to the terms of the treaty of severs the Ottoman Empire was dismembered. All of its parts except Anatolia were occupied by the Allied powers.
 - Syria was given to France under the mandate of the League of Nations, Iraq was given to great Britain as a Mandated Territory under the League of Nations
 - The Turkish Army (The Ottoman army was disbanded)
- **Important Battles of the War**
 - Battle of Marne
 - Battle of Ypres
 - Battle of Tannenberg
 - Landings at Gallipoli
 - Battle of Kutel
 - Battle of Verdun
 - Battle of Jutland
 - Battle of Amiens
 - Battle of Somme
- **Results.**
 - Treaty of Versailles was signed to punish Germany which was demilitarized, weakened and divided.
 - The boundaries of many states were redrawn. The last empire of Muslims, the Ottoman Empire, was broken into many nation-states.

Second World War (1939-1945)

- **Parties.** A large no of countries from all continents were involved; notable among them were :-
 - Britain, France, USSR, USA, Belgium, Canada, Australia and China called the Allied Powers.
 - Germany, Italy, Japan and their allies, called the Axis Powers.
- **Important Battles of the War**
 - Battle of El Alamien
 - Battle of Moscow
 - Battle of Stalingrad

- Battle of Arnhem
- Battle of Bulge
- Battle of Berlin
- Battle of Iwo Jima
- Battle of Britain
- Results.
 - Allied forces comprising armies of US, UK, Former USSR and France defeated the Axis Powers comprising the armies of Germany, Japan and Italy.
 - End of Nazism in Germany, Fascism in Italy and expansionism of Japan in Asia.
 - Start of the Cold War period in world politics with majority of nations divided in two camps—Capitalist and Communist.
 - Germany divided into two parts. All defeated nations forced to pay huge compensations.
 - Nuremberg Trial to punish the individual culprits.
 - Establishment of American influence over Japan.
 - Founding of United Nations at San Francisco,

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

- Great Pyramid of Giza. Also called Pyramid of Khufu or Cheops, it is the oldest of the Seven Wonders and the only one that survives. It was built as a tomb for fourth dynasty Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu and constructed over a 20 year period in 2560 BC. It was the tallest man-made structure in the world for over 3,800 years.
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Built near present-day Al Hillah, Babil in Iraq by the Chaldean king Nebuchadnezzar II (600 BC) to please his homesick wife, Amytis of Media, who longed for the trees and fragrant plants of her homeland Persia. The gardens were destroyed by several earthquakes after 200 BC.
- Statue of Zeus at Olympia. Made by the Greek sculptor Phidias (432 BC) in the Temple of Zeus, Olympia, Greece. For six hundred years, people from all over the civilized world traveled to view it as it was thought to be a misfortune to die without seeing this work.
- Temple of Artemis at Ephesus. Greek temple dedicated to Artemis completed around 550 BC at Ephesus in present-day Turkey. The whole temple was made of marble except for the roof.
- Mausoleum of Mausollos at Halicarnassus. Built between 353 and 350 BC at Halicarnassus (present Bodrum, Turkey) for Mausolus, a satrap in the Persian Empire, and Artemisia II of Caria, his wife and sister. The structure was designed by the Greek architects Satyros and Pythis.
- Colossus of Rhodes. The Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of the Greek god Helios, erected in the city of Rhodes on the Greek island of Rhodes by Chares of Lindos between 292 and 280 BC. Before its destruction, the Colossus of Rhodes stood over 30 m (107 ft) high, making it one of the tallest statues of the ancient world.
- Lighthouse of Alexandria. Tower built in 3rd Century BC on the island of Pharos in Alexandria, Egypt, to serve as port's landmark. With a height between 120 and 140 m, it may have been the world's third tallest building after the two great pyramids of Khufu and Khafra.

Wonders of the Modern World

- Channel Tunnel. The 50-kilometre undersea rail tunnel linking UK with France beneath the English Channel. The landmark project was completed by Euro tunnel in 1994.

- CN Tower. Located in downtown Toronto, Canada, is a communications and observation tower standing 553.3m tall. In 1975, it became the tallest free-standing structure on land in the world for 31 years. In Sep 2007, it was surpassed by Burj Khalifa.
- Burj Khalifa. Formerly known as Burj Dubai, it is a skyscraper in Dubai (UAE) and the tallest man-made structure ever built, at 828 m. It was completed in October 2009.
- The Empire State Building. The 102-story landmark Art Deco skyscraper in New York City gets its name from the nickname of the state of New York, The Empire State. It stood as the world's tallest building (443.2 m) for more than forty years.
- Golden Gate Bridge. The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge spanning the Golden Gate, the opening of the San Francisco Bay into the Pacific Ocean. It was the longest suspension bridge span when completed in 1937 and has become an internationally recognized symbol of San Francisco and California.
- Itaipu. It is a hydroelectric dam on the Paraná River located on the border between Brazil and Paraguay.
- Delta Works. Series of constructions built between 1950 and 1997 in Netherlands to protect land around the Rhine-Meuse-Scheldt delta from the sea. The works consist of dams, sluices, locks, dikes, and storm surge barriers.
- Zuiderzee Works. Man-made system of dams, land reclamation and water drainage works, and the largest hydraulic engineering project undertaken by the Netherlands during the twentieth century.
- Panama Canal. The Panama Canal is a 77 km ship canal that joins the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean and a key conduit for international maritime trade.
- Christ Redeemer (Statue). Christ the Redeemer is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; considered the largest art deco statue in the world. It is 39.6 m.
- Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty officially titled Liberty Enlightening the World, dedicated on October 28, 1886, is a monument commemorating the centennial of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence, given to the US by the people of France to represent the friendship between the two countries established during the American Revolution. Standing on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, it welcomes visitors, immigrants, and returning Americans traveling by ship.
- Eiffel Tower. The Eiffel Tower is a 19th century iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris that has become both a global icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world. Named after its designer, engineer Gustave Eiffel, the tower was built as the entrance arch for the 1889 World Fair. Its height is 324m.

GREAT PERSONALITIES OF THE WORLD

- Abraham (3000 BC) Prophet; Father of Hebrews and Semites.
- Moses (1300BC) Prophet of Jews who led his community in Exodus during reign of Rameses II.
- Ramases II (13th century BC) Ancient Egyptian ruler (Pharaoh), famous for building dams and pyramids.
- Homer (9th century BC) Great Greek poet and story-teller; known for his great works like Iliad and Odyssey.
- Buddha (563–483BC) Indian religious teacher and founder of Buddhism.
- Pythagoras (6th century BC) Greek philosopher and mathematician; famous for his theorem.
- Cyrus the Great (560–529 BC) First Persian king and founder of the largest empire of that time.
- Confucius (551–480 BC) Great Chinese philosopher and founder of Confucianism.
- Plato (427–347 BC) Great philosopher and pupil of Socrates. Author of the first book on politics 'The Republic'.

- Socrates (470–400 BC) Famous Greek philosopher; Tutor of Plato. Charged of corrupting youth and sentenced to death by drinking hemlock (poison).
- Herodotus (5th century BC) Greek historian often called the ‘Father of History’.
- Aristotle (384–322) The greatest philosopher of all times, tutor to Alexander the Great; also known as Father of Biology.
- Alexander the Great (356–323 BC) Macedonian ruler who is known to be the first conqueror of known world of his time.
- Chandragupta I (340–286 BC) First Mauryan emperor of India and the first king who united the divided princely states of Indian subcontinent.
- Asoka the Great (3rd Century BC) Emperor of Mauryan dynasty; first ruler to make Buddhism the state religion of India.
- Archimedes (287–212 BC) Greek mathematician who invented “helical screw” and “magnifying glass”.
- Hannibal (247–183 BC) Carthaginian general and conqueror famous for his advance against Roman armies.
- Julius Caesar (100–44 BC) Roman dictator, general, statesman, writer, lawyer, orator and founder of Roman Empire. Considered the greatest man of ancient world.
- Cleopatra (69–30 BC) Queen of Egypt and mistress of Julius Caesar and later beloved of Mark Antony.
- Augustus Caesar (63 BC–14 AD) First Roman emperor and nephew of Julius Caesar.
- Jesus Christ (4BC–33AD) The Prophet of Christians who, according to the Christian view, was crucified by the Roman governor of Jerusalem on the instigation of Jewish rabbis.
- St Paul (1st century AD) Christian saint who after accepting Christianity spread it far beyond Palestine.
- Constantine (280–337 AD) First Roman emperor to embrace Christianity. Founder of city of Constantinople.
- Attila the Hun (406–453 AD) Chieftain of Hun tribes who defeated Roman armies and captured Rome twice.
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) (570–632AD) The last prophet and messenger of Allah on whom Quran was revealed.
- Abu Bakr (573–634 AD) 1st Muslim Caliph and companion of the Prophet.
- Omar (581–644 AD) 2nd Muslim Caliph and companion of the Prophet of Islam.
- Khalid Bin Walid (592–642) Eminent Muslim General and one of the most successful commanders in history; led Muslim armies to great victories over Persians and Romans.
- Charlemagne (742–814) First emperor of Holy Roman Empire, a visionary who gave idea of united European Empire for the first time in history.
- Jabar bin Haiyan (760–815 AD) Muslim scientist known as “Father of Chemistry”.
- Avicenna (Ibn-e-Sina) (850–925 AD) Great Muslim scientist and physician. Author of 200 works on medicine and alchemy.
- Mahmood Ghaznavi (971–1030) The most prominent ruler of the [Ghaznavid dynasty](#) whose rule extended from Afghanistan to [Iran](#) and regions of North-West India.
- William the Conqueror (1027–1087) The king from Normandy in France who conquered England and laid foundations of French rule in England.
- Saladin (1138–1193) Sultan of Egypt who defeated the crusaders and cleared Palestine of Christians. Famous for his generosity and humanity.
- Genghis Khan (1162–1227) Mongol ruler who laid the foundations of Mongol Empire, spanning from Asia to East Europe.
- St Thomas Aquinas (1225–1274) Italian theologian and philosopher whose comments on Bible influenced Catholic thoughts for many generations.

- Kublai Khan (1216-1294) Mongol ruler of China, grandson of Genghis Khan and founder of Peking (Beijing).
- Dante Alighieri (1265–1321) Most famous of all Italian poets. Spearheaded renaissance in Italy. Wrote the ‘Divine Comedy’.
- Hafiz (14th century) Greatest of Persian poets; known as ‘sugar mouthed’ by Persians because of sweetness of his words.
- Tamerlaine (1336–1405) Mongol chieftain and descendant of the great Genghis Khan who conquered Afghanistan, Persia and India.
- Joan of Arc (1412-1431) French national leader who tried to free French from the dominion of English. She led French army to success against English.
- Mohammad II (1430-1481) Famous king of Turks; Conqueror of Constantinople; Serbia and Greece.
- Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Italian born navigator who discovered West Indies and America.
- Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) Italian artistic and scientific genius known for “Mona Lisa”, “The Last Supper” and sketches of aeroplanes and submarines.
- Nicholas Copernicus (1453–1543) Polish astronomer; regarded as founder of modern astronomy. Discovered that Earth goes round the sun.
- Machiavelli (1469-1527) Italian statesman and diplomat famous for his power tactics; His world famous book on statesmanship and diplomacy is named ‘The Prince’
- Vasco da Gama (1470-1524) First European explorer to reach Indian coast after a voyage across complete African continent.
- Michelangelo (1475-1564) The greatest artist of all times. Incomparable sculptor and painter.
- Babar (1483-1530) Founder of Mughal dynasty in India; descendent of Tamerlaine and Genghis Khan.
- Martin Luther (1483-1546) German religious revolutionary who questioned doctrines of Roman Catholic Church. Founder of protestant branch of Christianity.
- Suleiman I (1496-1566) Great conqueror and sultan of Turkish Ottoman Empire. Known as “Suleiman the Magnificent”.
- Nostradamus (1503-1566) French physician and astrologer; regarded for his predictions about future.
- Elizabeth I (1533-1603) The greatest English monarch. Brought glory and conquests to her country. East India Company was formed during her reign.
- Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) English sea captain; defeated Spanish fleet in Cadiz harbour.
- Akbar the Great (1542-1605) Mughal emperor of India; ruled for 50 years.
- Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1625) English statesman and lawyer, essayist, scientist, philosopher and pioneer of experimental research.
- William Shakespeare (1564-1616) English playwright and poet; most famous dramatist of all times.
- Galileo Galilee (1564-1642) Famous Italian astronomer, mathematician, philosopher and physicist who gave theory of gravity.
- Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) English philosopher; a royalist supporter of King Charles I.
- Aurangzeb (1618-1707) Last great Mughal emperor of India; regarded for his military skills and rigidity in religion.
- Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) A most famous scientist; known for his myriad scientific explorations; discovered laws of motion.
- Peter I the Great (1672-1725) 1st Czar of Russia. Cruel but reformed and expanded Russia. Made capital at St. Petersburg.

- Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) Famous American scientist, writer, revolutionary and statesman; one of makers of American constitution.
- Rousseau (1712-1778) French philosopher; wrote 'The Social Contract' and "Confessions" to bring about the greatest revolution – The French Revolution (1789)
- Robert Clive (1725-1774) Founder of English Empire in India; Commander of East India Company who defeated Nawab of Bengal to become the first governor of Bengal.
- James Cook (1728-1779) English navigator and explorer; famous for his discovery of Australian continent.
- George Washington (1732-1799) First President of US. Achieved independence for Americans from British after nine years war.
- Goethe (1749-1832) The greatest German poet and writer. Wrote 'Faust' and 'Wurther'
- Tipu Sultan (1750-1799) Valiant ruler of Mysore (also called 'Tiger of Mysore'). Defeated armies of Marathas and later British in the Second Mysore War. Died defending his capital Srirangapattana in 1799.
- Mozart (1756-1791) One of the greatest musicians. Wrote 600 works including all time popular opera "the Marriage of Figaro".
- Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) French general and Emperor of Europe; a military genius; one of the most outstanding soldiers of modern history; defeated at Waterloo in 1815.
- Beethoven (1770-1827) German musician; one of the greatest musicians of all times.
- Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) President of USA; emerged successful President out of civil war and famous for abolishing slavery from US.
- Charles Darwin (1809-1882) English naturalist, famous for his Theory of Evolution.
- Bismarck (1815-1898) Visionary German statesman who devoted his life to unifying all German states into united Germany – Know as "Iron Chancellor"
- Karl Marx (1818-1883) Founder of Socialism/communism. A prominent philosopher of 19th; wrote "Das Kapital" and "The Communist Manifesto".
- Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) Famous English nursing pioneer.
- Dostoevsky (1821-1881) One of the most celebrated of Russian novelists; famous for his works like 'The Idiot' and 'Crime and Punishment'.
- Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) Swedish inventor who invented dynamite by accident; Left his legacy for creation of Nobel prizes.
- Nietzsche (1844-1900) Greatest of modern German philosophers, regarded as the most influential man behind Nazi movement.
- Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) Scottish inventor; famous for inventing the most used machines of modern times – telephone.
- G.B.Shaw (1856-1950) Irish Playwright, author and wit; regarded as the most popular of 20th Century dramatists.
- Marie Curie (1867-1934) Gifted French physicist and chemist. Pioneer in the field of radioactivity; the first person honored with two Nobel Prizes—in physics and chemistry.
- Gandhi (1869-1948) Indian Leader; known as Mahatma "great soul"; helped Indians to get freedom from British Raj; known for advocating non-violence in politics.
- Lenin (1870-1924) Russian Communist leader who brought the most popular of 20th Century revolutions – The Bolshevik Revolution. Founder of the Soviet Union.
- Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965) British war leader, statesman, painter, writer and orator; a Nobel laureate for literature; twice PM of UK, once during WW II.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) Quaid-i-Azam ("Great Leader") and Baba-e-Qaum ("Father of the Nation"). Incomparable lawyer, politician and statesman who founded the State and Nation of Pakistan.

Advocated [Two-Nations Theory](#) and led Muslims to freedom after Congress' intransigence on joint arrangement.

- [Muhammad Iqbal \(1877-1938\)](#). Prominent leader of Pakistan Movement and National poet of Pakistan. Envisaged creation of Pakistan. Famous for his role in awakening Indian Muslims. Proponent of political and spiritual revival of Islamic civilization.
- [Joseph Stalin \(1879-1953\)](#) Soviet Communist Leader; Ruled Soviet Union with iron hand after Lenin and dominated world politics during and after WWII.
- [Albert Einstein \(1879-1955\)](#) World famous Swiss physicist, Jewish by race; fled from Germany to America; famous for his 'Theory of Relativity'.
- [Alexander Fleming \(1881-1955\)](#) Scottish bacteriologist; discovered penicillin to save life of millions till today
- [F.D Roosevelt \(1882-1945\)](#) US 32nd President for four terms; famous for his economic reforms; the most influential of Allied Leaders of WWII.
- [Benito Mussolini \(1883-1945\)](#) Fascist dictator of Italy; led Italian army into expeditions against African countries and joined hands with Hitler. Killed in 1945.
- [Adolf Hitler \(1889-1945\)](#) German dictator; founder of Nazi Party. Known as the 'Fuhrer'. Responsible for WW II; killed himself in 1945 after defeat of his armies.
- [Erwin Rommel \(1891-1944\)](#) German field marshal; Among the greatest military heroes of WWII; commander of Afrika Korps.
- [John F Kennedy \(1917-1963\)](#) Youngest American to be elected as President of US; first Roman Catholic to hold such office; murdered in 1963.
- [Martin Luther King \(1929-1968\)](#) Afro-American leader; winner of Nobel Prize for peace and revolutionary for equal rights of black Americans.
- [MARK ZUCKERBERG \(1984-\)](#) Mark Zuckerberg is the reason for Internet boom. He is one of the co-founder of the famous Social Networking website Facebook.
- [BILL GATES \(1955-\)](#) Bill Gates is the co-founder of the renowned Microsoft. He has been the architect of Windows OS and MS-Office
- [Steve Jobs \(1955-2011\)](#) Steve Jobs was co-founder of the famous Apple Inc. He was also the founder of Pixar an animation company.
- [Abdul Kalam \(1931-2015\)](#) Abdul Kalam is an Indian scientist. For his major work is in the field of aerospace engineering.
- [Stephen Hawking \(1942-\)](#) Stephen Hawking is an imminent scientist in the field of Theoretical Physics and Cosmology, has worked on the basic laws which govern the universe and was the first to state that black holes emit radiations.
- [Nelson Mandela \(1918-2013\)](#) Nelson Mandela was South Africa's first elected President in a democratic election from 1994-99. He was accredited internationally for his anti-apartheid revolution. He is often described as "the father of the nation" by the South Africans.
- [Sir Abdul Sattar Edhi \(1928-2016\)](#) Abdul Sattar Edhi was a Pakistani philanthropist, ascetic, and humanitarian who founded the Edhi Foundation which runs hospitals, homeless shelters, rehab centres, and orphanages across Pakistan.

The Basic facts about the independence movement of Pakistan and post- Independence Period

Q-1	Who started the farizi movement?
Ans	Haji shariat Ullah
Q-2	Who announced the annulment of partition of Bengal
Ans	King Emperor George V
Q-3	Which extremist Hindu Group overpowered congress in 1926?
Ans	Hindu Mahasabba.
Q-4	Where was Pakistan conference held in 1941?
Ans	Islamia College Lahore.

Q-5	In Which province, the first muslim league Government was formed?
Ans	Sindh.
Q-6	What are the founders of Pir Sibgat Ullah Shah called?
Ans	Hurs.
Q-7	Who was voted as the first President of Muslim League?
Ans	Agha Khan.
Q-8	Who launched the London Branch of Muslim league?
Ans	Syed Ameer Ali.
Q-9	Who gave the title of “Ambassador” of Hindu Muslim Unity to Quaid-e-Azam?
Ans	Mrs Sarogini Naidu.
Q-10	When did Sir Seyed Ahmed Khan establish the scientific society?
Ans	1863
Q-11	When was Mohammedan Educational conference formed?
Ans	1886
Q-12	When was the demand of separate Muslim Homeland made by Muslim student Federation?
Ans	1937
Q-13	Who presented the Dehli Proposal?
Ans	Quaid –e-Azam
Q-14	In which year was India given under the direct control of British Crown?
Ans	1858.
Q-15	In which year did the Quaid-e-Azam present his famous 14 points?
Ans	1929.
Q-16	The Government of India Act 1909 is also known as?
Ans	Minto Morley reforms.
Q-17	The simon commission arrived in India in which year?
Ans	1928
Q-18	What is the 2 nd name of Government of India Act 1919?
Ans	Montague Chelmsford reforms.

Q-19	When was the “Deliverance day” called by Quaid-e-Azam?
Ans	22 nd Dec 1939.
Q-20	When was Aligarh College raised to the status of university?
Ans	1920.
Q-21	Who was appointed for the demarcation of subcontinent boundaries?
Ans	Radcliff.
Q-22	How many Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan?
Ans	6.5 Million.
Q-23	According to partition formula how much money was entitled for Pakistan?
Ans	Rs. 1 billion.
Q-24	At the time of division how many princely states were present.
Ans	580
Q-25	In which year was Pakistan admitted to the membership of united Nations.
Ans	September 1947
Q-26	Who inaugurated the state Bank of Pakistan.
Ans	Quaid-e-Azam.
Q-27	Where was Shah Wali Ullah Born?
Ans	Village of Shamail in Bengal.
Q-28	Nehru presented his famous report in year?
Ans	1928
Q-29	When was the first session of round table conference was held.
Ans	Nov 1930.
Q-30	When did the British Government publish white papers?
Ans	1933.
Q-31	Who dismissed the Sindh Government headed by Muhammad Ayub Khuro?
Ans	Quaid-e-Azam
Q-32	How many sons did Shah Wali Ullah had?
Ans	4 Sons.

Q-33	Where was the Annual session of Muslim Educational conference was held in 1906?
Ans	At residence of Nawab Salim Ullah Khan.
Q-34.	Which two brothers were imprisoned as a result of Khilafat movement?
Ans	Ali Brothers.
Q-35	In which year was the Lukhnow pact presented?
Ans	1916
Q-36	When was the communal award announced?
Ans	August 4, 1932.
Q-37	When was Indian Independence act was passed?
Ans	18 th July 1947.
Q-38	How many seats were won by the Muslim League in terms of percentage during 1945 -1946 general elections for Federal Assembly?
Ans	100%
Q-39	When did Muslim league demand reforms in Balochistan?
Ans	1927.
Q-40	In which year the Luknow pact was concluded?
Ans	1916.
Q-41	Who got the tittle of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity?
Ans	The Quaid-e-Azam.
Q-42	Who gave the Quaid –e-Azam title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unit?
Ans	Mr Sarojni Naidu.
Q-42	Who was the head of simon commission?
Ans	Sir John Simon.
Q-43	Partition of Bengal happened in the year?
Ans	1905.
Q-44	Quaid-e-Azam Started his political career in the year?
Ans	1906.
Q-45	In which year Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim league?

Ans	1913.
Q-46	Minto Morly reforms were introduced in the year?
Ans	1909.
Q-47	Which movement was started from 1920 to 1922?
Ans	(Khalafat Movement)
Q-48	The Nehru report was introduced in which year?
Ans	1928
Q-49	Sir Syed Ahmed was born in the year?
Ans	1817.
Q-50	Who was the founder of All India National Congress?
Ans	A.O. Hume)
Q-51	In which year the famous 14 points of Quaid –e-Azam were presented?
Ans	1929.
Q-52	The name “Pakistan” was proposed by whom?
Ans	Ch Rehmat Ali.
Q-53.	Farazi Movement was started b y whom?
Ans	Haji Shariat Ullah.
Q-54	Who started Jihad Movement?
Ans	Syed Ahmed Shaheed.
Q-55	Who introduced education reforms for the muslim in the sub continent?
Ans	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
Q-56	In which year the Anglo oriented college was established?
Ans	1877
Q-57	In which city the M.A.O College was established?
Ans	aligarh
Q-58	The scientific society was established in which year?
Ans	1863.

Q-59	In which year urdu Hindu controversy started?
Ans	1867.
Q-60	All Indian National congress was established in the year?
Ans	1885
Q-61	How many members of shimla deputation met the viceroy?
Ans	35 Members.
Q-62	In which year the all India Muslim league was formed?
Ans	1906.
Q-63	Who was the chief architect of Lukhnow Pact?
Ans	Quaid-e-Azam.
Q-64.	Who was the Viceroy of India during the partition of Bengal?
Ans	Lord Curzen.
Q-65	Who was the last vicory of India?
Ans	Lord Mount Batten.
Q-66	The 2 nd World War started in the year?
Ans	1939
Q-67	Who gave the name of Lahore resolution as Pakistan resolution?
Ans	Indian press.
Q-68.	Which plan was presented in 1946?
Ans	Cabinet mission Plan.
Q-69.	Who was the head of boundary Commission?
Ans	Red Cliff.
Q-70	Who was viceroy of India during 2 nd world war?
Ans	Lord Wavell.
Q-71	M.A.O stands for?
Ans	Muhammad Ango Oriental.
Q-72	Who presented the Idea of separate homeland in subcontinent in 1930?
Ans	Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

Q-73	Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
Ans	Liaqat Ali Khan.
Q-74	Who was the first Governor General of Pak?
Ans	Quaid –e-Azam.
Q-75	Which plan was introduced for the partition of India?
Ans	3 rd June 1947 Plan.
Q-76	Name of the first Indian Sepoy of the east India company who revolted against the British before the war of Independence of 1857?
Ans	Mangal panday.
Q-77	Which pass links Gilgit Baltishtan with Kaghan Valley?
Ans	Babu Sir pass
Q-78	What is the land are of Azad Kashmir?
Ans	13300 sq km.
Q-79	Where is the highest water fall in the world?
Ans	Angel (Venezuela South America).
Q-80	Recently the United States Army has used the mother of all the bombs in Afghanistan. Tell me the name of the area where this bomb was dropped.
Ans	Nangerhar province in eastern Afghanistan.

URDU

اردو کے عناصر خمسہ

* مولانا شبلی نعمانی، الطاف حسین حالی، سرسید احمد خان، ڈپٹی نذیر احمد، مولانا محمد حسین آزاد قائد اعظم نے 24 مارچ 1948ء کو پاکستان کی سرکاری زبان اردو کا اعلان کیا۔

۱۔ سرسید احمد خان 1817-1898-

سرسید نے علی گڑھ کالج کی بنیاد 1875 میں رکھی اور انگریزی سے اردو کے لیے سوسائٹی قائم کی۔ جس کا نام سائینٹک سوسائٹی تھا۔ 1870ء علمی اور ادبی رسالہ ”تہذیب الاخلاق“ نکالا۔ سرسید نے اردو میں ”مضمون“ کو رواج دیا۔ آپ کی اہم تصانیف خطبات احمدیہ، تفسیر قرآن، رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند ہیں۔

۲۔ مولانا شبلی نعمانی 1857-1917ء

آپ علی گڑھ میں فارسی کے استاد رہے۔ 1892 میں آرنلڈ کے ساتھ مصر، شام، قسطنطنیہ کا سفر کیا۔ شبلی کی تصانیف شجر العجم، الفاروق، المامون، سیرۃ النعمان، سوانح مولانا روم، سفر نامہ روم و مصر، سیرۃ النبی ہیں۔

۳۔ مولانا الطاف حسین 1837-1917ء

مولانا کے استاد شیفتہ اور غالب تھے۔ مشہور کتابیں، حیات جاوید، یادگار غالب، حیات سعدی، مقدمہ شعر و شاعری، مد و جزر اسلام، مسدس حالی۔ آپ نے لاہور میں پنجاب بک ڈپو میں ملازمت کی۔

۴۔ مولانا محمد حسین آزاد 1830-1910ء

1857 کی ناکام جنگ آزادی کے بعد آزاد کے والد انگریزوں کے ہاتھوں مارے گئے۔ انجمن پنجاب میں آپ کی حیثیت لیکچرار اور سیکرٹری کی تھی۔ گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور میں عربی اور فارسی کے پروفیسر رہے۔ 1888 میں دماغی مرض شروع ہوا۔ ان کا کارنامہ اردو میں جدید شاعری ہے۔
تصانیف: آب حیات، دربار اکبری، نیرنگ خیال، قصص ہند، سخندان فارس آپ کے استاد ابراہیم ذوق تھے۔
موضوعاتی نظموں کا مجموعہ ”نظم آزادی“ میں شامل ہے۔

۵۔ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد 1831-1912ء

آپ اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار ہیں۔ 1861 میں ”انڈین بیٹیل کوڈ“ کا ترجمہ کیا۔ وہ عورتوں کی مخصوص زبان محاوروں اور مکالموں کے استاد ہیں۔ آپ کے ناول مرآۃ العروس، بنات النعش، توبۃ النصوح، فسانہ اور ابن الوقت ہیں۔

حصہ نظم

* علامہ اقبال، نظیر اکبر آبادی، میر انیس، حالی، جمیل الدین علی

۱۔ علاقہ اقبال 9 نومبر 1877 سے 21 اپریل 1938

علامہ اقبال سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ لندن سے بار ایٹ ملا کیا جرمنی میں PHD کیا۔ شاہی مسجد کے باہر آسودہ خاک ہیں اردو اور فارسی کے عظیم شاعر ہیں۔ ان کی نظم و نثر کے تراجم تیس زبانوں میں ہو چکے ہیں۔ اردو میں مجموعے، بانگ درا، بال جبریل، ضرب کلیم اور ار مغان حجاز ہیں۔ انکی مشہور نظمیں

”چوسترہ شجر سے امید بہار رکھ ” خطاب بہ جوانان اسلام۔ مکڑ اور مکھی۔ پہاڑ اور گلہری
”فاطمہ بنت عبد اللہ کی سقائی ” طلوع اسلام۔ شکوہ۔ جواب شکوہ

۲۔ نظیر اکبر آبادی

آپ کا زیادہ حصہ اکبر آباد میں گزرا۔ آپ کو آخری عمر میں فاج ہو گیا۔ آپ کو ”عوامی شاعر“ کہا جاتا ہے۔ اہم نظمیں بخارہ نامہ۔ برسات کی بہاریں۔

۳۔ میر انیس

میر انیس کا اصل نام سید بہر علی اور انیس تخلص تھا۔ آپ مرثیہ نگار تھے۔ حافظ محمود شیرانی کے بقول ”وہ اقلیم مرثیہ گوئی کے شہنشاہ تھے“ ان کا مرثیہ 150 سے 200 بند پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔
ان کا مشہور مرثیہ ”میدان کربلا میں گرمی کی شدت“ ہے۔

۴۔ جمیل الدین عالی

آپ دلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔ صدر پاکستان محمد ایوب خان کے ”افسرکار خاص“ بھی رہے۔ آپ کی وجہ شہرت ملی ترانے ہیں۔ ان تصانیف ”جیوے جیوے پاکستان“ ”دنیا مرے آگے“
صد اکر چلے۔

حصہ غزل

۱۔ میر تقی میر 1725-1810ء

میر کا اصل نام میر محمد تقی تھا۔ ان کی شاعری میں غم دلی کی بربادی کی وجہ سے تھا۔ میر کو ”خدائے سخن“ کہا گیا ہے۔ مولوی عبد الحق نے ان کو ”سرتاج شعراے اردو“ کا نام دیا ہے۔
ان کی تصانیف ذکر میر، نکات الشعراء، ایک فارسی چھ اردو دواوین شامل ہیں۔

۲۔ مرزا اسد اللہ خان غالب 1797-1869ء

آپ کا اصل نام اسد اللہ اور تخلص غالب تھا۔ مرزا کی پرورش ان کے چچا ”نصر اللہ بیگ“ نے کی۔ مرزا کی شادی تیرہ برس کی عمر میں ہوئی۔ 1857 کی جنگ کی وجہ سے پٹن بند ہو گئی۔
غالب نے اردو اور فارسی دونوں میں شاعری کی۔

غالب کی تصنیف ”دیوان غالب، دیوان فارسی، گل رعنا، نیم روز غرور، قاطع برہان، لطائف غیبی، عود ہندی اور اردوئے معلیٰ ہیں۔

۳۔ حسرت موہانی 1875 - 1951ء

حسرت موہانی کا اصل نام سید فضل الحسن تھا۔ تخلص حسرت تھا۔ آپ یوپی کے قصبے ”موہان“ میں پیدا ہوئے اور اسی نسبت سے موہانی کہلائے۔ آپ کے ادبی رسالے کا نام ”اردوئے معلیٰ“ تھا۔ برطانوی سامراج کی مخالفت کی وجہ سے انہیں طویل عرصے تک قید و بند میں رہنا پڑا آپ کو ریکس المتغزلین کا لقب ملا۔

ہے مشق سخن جاری چکی کی مشقت بھی

اک طرفہ تماشا ہے حسرت کی طبیعت بھی

میر تقی میر	مرزا غالب
ہستی اپنی حباب کی سی ہے	دل ناواں تجھے ہوا کیا ہے
یہ نمائش سراب کی سی ہے	آخر اس درد کی دوا کیا ہے
ناز کی اس کے لب کی کیا کیے	ہم ہیں مشتاق اور وہ بیزار
پنکھڑی اک گلاب کی سی ہے	یا الہی! یہ ماجرا کیا ہے
چشم دل کھول اس بھی عالم پر	میں بھی منہ میں زبان رکھتا ہوا

یاں کی اوقات خواب کی سی ہے	کاش پوچھو کہ مدعا کیا ہے
بار بار اس کے در پر جاتا ہوں	ہم کو ان سے وفا کی ہے امید
حالت اب اضطراب کی سی ہے	جو نہیں جانتے وفا کیا ہے
میں جو بولا کہا کہ یہ آواز	ہاں بھلا کر ترا بھلا ہو گا
اسی خانہ خراب کی سی ہے	اور درویش کی صدا کیا ہے
آتش غم میں دل بھنا شاید	جان تم پر ثار کرتا ہوں
دیر سے بوکباب کی سی ہے	میں نہیں جانتا مدعا کیا ہے
میرا نیم باز آنکھوں میں	میں نے مانا کہ کچھ نہیں غالب
ساری مستی شراب کی سی ہے	مفت ہاتھ آئے تو برا کیا ہے

سر سید احمد خان

س۔ قائد اعظم نے کب پاکستان کی سرکاری زبان اردو قرار دی

ج۔ 24 مارچ 1948

س۔ اردو کے ارکان خمسہ کے نام بتائیں؟

ج۔ مولانا شبلی، سر سید احمد خان، حسین آزاد، نذیر احمد، مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

س۔ سر سید احمد کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں؟

ج۔ 1817

س۔ علی گڑھ کالج کی بنیاد کب رکھی گئی؟

ج۔ 1875

س۔ سر سید احمد انگریزی سے اردو تراجم کے لیے کونسی سوسائٹی قائم کی؟

ج۔ سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی

س۔ سر سید احمد نے 1870 میں کونسا علمی اور ادبی رسالہ نکال دیا؟

ج۔ تہذیب الاخلاق

س۔ سر سید نے اردو ادب میں کس صنف کو رواج دیا؟

ج۔ مضمون

س۔ ”خطبات احمدیہ“ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج۔ سر سید احمد خان

مولانا شبلی نعمانی

س۔ مولانا شبلی نعمانی کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں؟

ج۔ 1857 ضلع اعظم گڑھ بھارت

س۔ مولانا شبلی نعمانی کی تاریخ وفات لکھیں؟

ج۔ 1914

س۔ آپ نے علی گڑھ کالج میں کیا فرائض سرانجام دیے۔

ج۔ فارسی کے استاد

س۔ ”شعر العجم“ کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟ کتنی جلدوں پر مشتمل ہیں

ج۔ مولانا شبلی نعمانی۔ شعر العجم پانچ جلدوں پر مشتمل ہیں

س۔ ”الفاروق“ اور ”المامون“ کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟

ج۔ مولانا شبلی نعمانی

س۔ ”سیرت النبی“ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج۔ شبلی نعمانی

س۔ ”سیرت النبی“ کی تکمیل شبلی کے کس شاگرد نے کی؟

ج۔ سید سلیمان ندوی

س۔ شبلی کی کوششوں سے لکھنؤ میں کون سا ادارہ قائم ہوا؟

ج۔ ندوۃ العلماء

س۔ شبلی نے اعظم گڑھ میں کون سا ادارہ قائم کیا جس نے بڑے بڑے مصنفین پیدا کئے؟

ج۔ دارالمصنفین

مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

- س۔ مولانا حالی کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں۔
ج۔ 1837ء پانی پت
س۔ مولانا حالی کی تاریخ وفات لکھیں۔
ج۔ 1914ء
س۔ مولانا حالی کے استاد کون تھے؟
ج۔ مرزا غالب اور شفیقہ
س۔ یادگار غالب کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
ج۔ مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
س۔ مدو جزر اسلام کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
ج۔ مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
س۔ مولانا الطاف حسین حالی نے کہاں ملازمت کی؟
ج۔ پنجاب بک ڈپو
س۔ حالی اردو ادب میں کس کس حیثیت سے جانے جاتے ہیں۔
ج۔ سوانح نگار۔ مضمون نگار۔ نقاد اور شاعر
س۔ سوانح کے حوالے سے اہم تصانیف کون کون سی ہیں؟
ج۔ حیات سعدی۔ حیات جاوید۔ یادگار غالب
س۔ حالی کا مقدمہ شعر و شاعری اصل میں کیا ہے؟
ج۔ ان کے دیوان کا طویل دیباچہ ہے

مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

- س۔ مولانا محمد حسین آزاد کی تاریخ پیدائش کیا ہے؟
ج۔ 1830ء
س۔ مولانا محمد حسین آزاد کی تاریخ وفات کیا ہے؟
ج۔ 1910ء
س۔ 1857ء کی جنگ آزادی کے بعد آپ کے والد کن کے ہاتھوں مارے گئے۔
ج۔ انگریزوں کے ہاتھوں
س۔ انجمن پنجاب میں آپ کس حیثیت سے تھے؟

- ج۔ لیکچرار اور سیکرٹری
س۔ گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور میں کس کے پروفیسر تھے؟
ج۔ عربی اور فارسی
س۔ ان کا سب سے بڑا کارنامہ اردو میں کیا تھا؟
ج۔ جدید طرز شاعری
س۔ آب حیات اور دربار اکبری کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟
ج۔ مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
س۔ آپ کے استاد کون تھے؟
ج۔ ابراہیم ذوق
س۔ موضوعاتی نظموں کا مجموعہ کس میں شامل ہے؟
ج۔ نظم آزاد

ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

- س۔ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کب پیدا ہوئے؟
ج۔ 1831ء ضلع بجنور
س۔ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کی تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟
ج۔ 1912ء
س۔ آپ نے کب انڈین نیشنل کوڈ کا ترجمہ کیا؟
ج۔ 1961ء
س۔ آپ کن کی مخصوص زبان، محاوروں اور مکالموں کے استاد ہیں؟
ج۔ عورتوں کی
س۔ آپ اردو ادب میں کس حیثیت سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟
ج۔ پہلے ناول نگار
س۔ مراۃ العروس اور بنات النعش کس کے ناول ہیں؟
ج۔ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
س۔ توبۃ النصوح اور فسانہ مبتلا کس کی تحریر ہے؟
ج۔ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
س۔ ابن الوقت کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
ج۔ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

نظم

- علامہ اقبال، نظیر اکبر آبادی، میر انیس، حالی،
 س۔ علامہ اقبال کب پیدا ہوئے؟
 ج۔ 1877ء
 س۔ علامہ اقبال کی تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟
 ج۔ 12 اپریل 1938ء
 س۔ علامہ اقبال کہاں پیدا ہوئے۔
 ج۔ سیالکوٹ
 س۔ آپ نے لندن میں کون سی ڈگری حاصل کی؟
 ج۔ بار ایٹ لاء کی ڈگری
 س۔ آپ نے جرمنی میں کون سی ڈگری حاصل کی؟
 ج۔ PHD
 س۔ آپ کہاں آسودہ خاک ہیں؟
 ج۔ شاہی مسجد کے باہر۔
 س۔ آپ نے کن کن زبانوں میں شاعری کی؟
 ج۔ اردو، فارسی
 س۔ آپ پیشے کے اعتبار سے کیا تھے؟
 ج۔ وکیل
 س۔ آپ نے شاعری کا آغاز کس صنف سے کیا؟
 ج۔ غزل سے
 س۔ اقبال نے روایتی عشق و عاشقی سے ہٹ کر اپنی شاعری میں کیا پیش کیا؟
 ج۔ آپ نے اپنی شاعری میں زندگی، کائنات، خدا، اہلیس، عقل و خرد، تصوف، قومیت، مرد مومن، سیاست، خودی اور بے خودی کا فلسفہ پیش کیا
 س۔ آپ کے نظم و نثر کے تراجم کتنی زبانوں میں ہو چکے ہیں؟
 ج۔ تیس (30)
 س۔ بانگ درا، بال جبریل، ضرب کلیم کس کے مجموعے ہیں؟ یہ مجموعے کس زبان میں ہیں؟
 ج۔ علامہ اقبال۔ اردو
 س۔ پیوستہ درہ شجر سے امید بہار رکھ اور فاطمہ بنت عبد اللہ کس کے مشہور نظمیں ہیں؟
 ج۔ علامہ اقبال
 س۔ نظیر اکبر آبادی کا زیادہ وقت کہاں پر گزرا؟
 ج۔ اکبر آبادی

س۔ نظیر کو آخر میں کون سی بیماری لاحق ہوئی؟

ج۔ فالج کی بیماری

س۔ نظیر اکبر آبادی کیا کہلائے جاتے ہیں؟

ج۔ عوامی شاعر

س۔ اقبال کے فارسی کے شعری مجموعے کون کون سے ہیں؟

ج۔ پیام مشرق۔ جاوید نامہ۔ زبور عجم۔ رموز بے خودی۔ اسرار خودی

میر انیس

س۔ میر انیس کب پیدا ہوئے؟

ج۔ 1800ء

س۔ میر انیس کی تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟

ج۔ 1874ء

س۔ میر انیس کا اصل نام اور تخلص کیا تھا؟

ج۔ نام سید ببر علی اور تخلص انیس

س۔ آپ اردو ادب میں کون سے صنف کہلاتے ہیں؟

ج۔ مرثیہ نگار

س۔ حافظ محمد شیرانی کا آپ کے بارے میں کیا قول ہے؟

ج۔ وہ اقلیم مرثیہ گوئی کے شہنشاہ تھے۔

س۔ ان کا مرثیہ کتنے بند سے کم نہیں ہوتا تھا؟

ج۔ 150 سے 200

س۔ ان کا مشہور مرثیہ کا نام بتائیں؟

ج۔ "میدان کربلا میں گرمی کی شدت"

جمیل الدین عالی

س۔ جمیل الدین عالی کس جگہ پیدا ہوئے؟

ج۔ دہلی

س۔ کون سے صدر پاکستان کے زمانے میں آپ افسرِ کارِ خاص رہے۔

ج۔ محمد ایوب خان

س۔ جیوے جیوے پاکستان کس نے لکھی ہے؟

ج۔ جمیل الدین عالی

س۔ دنیا مرے آگے صدا کر چکے کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج۔ جمیل الدین عالی

س۔ صدر پاکستان محمد ایوب خان کے زمانے میں آپ کیا رہے؟
ج۔ افسر بکار خاص
س۔ ان کی وجہ شہرت کیا تھی؟
ج۔ ملی ترانے

میر تقی میر

س۔ میر تقی میر کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں؟
ج۔ 1725ء آگرہ
س۔ میر تقی میر کی تاریخ وفات لکھیں؟
ج۔ 1810ء
س۔ میر کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
ج۔ میر محمد تقی
س۔ ان کی شاعری میں کس چیز کا غم نمایاں ہے؟
ج۔ دلی کا
س۔ میر کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
ج۔ خدائے سخن
س۔ مولوی عبدالحق نے ان کو کیا نام دیا؟
ج۔ سرتاج شعرائے اردو
س۔ "ذکر میر" نکات الشعراء کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟
ج۔ میر تقی میر
س۔ ان کے کتنے دواوین ہیں؟
ج۔ ایک فارسی اور چھ اردو کے
حسرت موہانی
س۔ حسرت موہانی کی تاریخ پیدائش لکھیں۔
ج۔ 1875ء۔
س۔ آپ کی تاریخ وفات کیا ہے؟
ج۔ 1951ء
س۔ حسرت کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
ج۔ سید فضل الحسن
س۔ آپ کا تخلص کیا تھا؟
ج۔ حسرت

س۔ آپ یوپی کے کس قصبے میں پیدا ہوئے؟

ج۔ موہان

س۔ آپ کے ادبی رسالے کا نام کیا تھا؟

ج۔ اردوئے معلیٰ

س۔ کس کی مخالفت کی وجہ سے آپ طویل عرصے جیل میں قید و بند رہنا پڑا؟

ج۔ برطانوی سامراج

س۔ آپ کو کیا لقب ملا؟

ج۔ رئیس المتغزلین

مرزا اسد اللہ خان غالب

س۔ غالب کب پیدا ہوئے؟

ج۔ 1869ء

س۔ آپ کا اصل نام کیا تھا اور تخلص کیا تھا؟

ج۔ اسد اللہ اور تخلص غالب

س۔ آپ کی پرورش کس نے کی؟

ج۔ چچا نصر اللہ بیگ

س۔ آپ کی شادی کتنے برس میں ہوئی؟

ج۔ تیرہ برس

س۔ کون سی جنگ کی وجہ سے آپ کی پنشن بند ہوئی؟

ج۔ 1857ء کی

س۔ غالب نے کس کس زبان میں شاعری کی؟

ج۔ اردو اور فارسی

س۔ دیوان غالب (اردو) اور دیوان فارسی کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟

ج۔ مرزا غالب

س۔ قاطع برہان، لطائف غیبی اور قادر نامہ کس نے لکھی ہیں؟

ج۔ مرزا غالب

میر تقی میر

س۔ ہستی اپنی حباب کی سی ہے کا اگلا مصرع لکھیں؟

ج۔ یہ نمائش سراب کی سی ہے

س۔ نازکی اس کے لب کی کیا کیپیے کا اگلا مصرع لکھیں؟
 ج۔ پکھڑی ایک گلاب کی سی ہے۔
 س۔ چشم دل کھول اس بھی عالم پر کا اگلا مصرع لکھیں؟
 ج۔ یاں کی اوقات سراب کی سی ہے
 س۔ بار بار اس کے در پر جاتا ہوں اس کا اگلا مصرع لکھیں؟
 ج۔ حالت اب اضطراب کی سی ہے
 س۔ میں جو بولا کہا کہ یہ آواز اس کا اگلا مصرع مکمل کریں۔
 ج۔ اس خانہ خراب کی سی ہے
 س۔ آتش غم میں دل بھنا شاید کا اگلا مصرع مکمل کریں
 ج۔ دیر سے بوکباب کی سی ہے
 س۔ ساری مستی شراب کی سی ہے
 ج۔ میران نیم باز آنکھوں میں

مرزا غالب

س۔ دل ناداں تجھے ہوا کیا ہے اس کو مکمل کریں
 ج۔ آخر اس درد کی دوا کیا ہے
 س۔ ہم ہیں مشتاق وہ بیزار کا اگلا مصرع مکمل کریں
 ج۔ یا الہی یہ ماجرہ کیا ہے
 س۔ کاش پوچھو کہ مدعا کیا ہے کا پہلا مصرع بتائیں
 ج۔ میں بھی منہ میں زبان رکھتا ہوں
 س۔ ہم کو ان سے وفا کی ہے امید کا اگلا مصرع کیا ہے
 ج۔ جو نہیں جانتے وفا کیا ہے
 س۔ ہاں بھلا کر تیرا بھلا کیا ہو گا کا اگلا مصرع بتائیں
 ج۔ اور درویش کی صدا کیا ہے
 س۔ جان تم پر فنا کرتا ہوں اس کو مکمل کریں
 ج۔ میں نہیں جانتا وفا کیا ہے
 س۔ میں نے مانا کہ کچھ نہیں غالب اس مصرع کو مکمل کریں
 ج۔ مفت ہاتھ آئے تو برا کیا ہے۔

حسرت موہانی

—

ENGLISH

PRECIS

THE FIGURES OF SPEECH

A picture is worth a thousand words.

Figurative language: One meaning of "figure" is "drawing" or "picture". Figurative language creates pictures in the mind of the reader or listener. These pictures help convey the meaning faster and more vividly than words alone.

We use figures of speech in "figurative language" to add colour and interest, and to awaken the imagination.

Figurative language is everywhere, from classical works like Shakespeare or the Bible, to everyday speech, pop music and television commercials. It makes the reader or listener use their imagination and understand much more than the plain words.

Figurative language is the opposite of **literal** language. Literal language means exactly what it says. Figurative language means something different to (and usually more than) what it says on the surface:

- He ran **fast**. (literal)
- He ran **like the wind**. (figurative)

In the above example "like the wind" is a figure of speech (in this case, a simile). It is important to recognize the difference between literal and figurative language. There are many figures of speech that are commonly used and which can be learnt by heart. At other times, writers and speakers may invent their own figures of speech.

Alliteration

The repetition of an initial consonant sound.

Example : Tim took tons of tools to make toys for tots.

Walter walked wearily while wondering where Wally was.

Many examples of alliteration can also be found in tongue twisters:

- She sells sea shells by the sea shore
- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers

Anagram

Anagram is a form of word play in which letters of a word or phrase are rearranged in such a way that a new word or phrase is formed.

Anagram is formed by using exactly the same letters of the original word but with a different arrangement. For example, "notes" is an anagram of "stone."

Common Anagram Examples:

We play with words in our everyday life to create anagrams that are funny and witty. Usually, Anagrams are most interesting when they are relevant to each other. Some hilarious anagram examples are given below:

- Mother-in-law = Hitler woman
- Dormitory = Dirty Room
- The earthquakes = The queer shakes
- Punishments = Nine Thumps
- School master = The classroom

Anaphora

In writing or speech, the deliberate repetition of the first part of the sentence in order to achieve an artistic effect is known as Anaphora.

- "Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better"
- "My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration."

"A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens starts with following lines:

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair."

"It" repeated all the way through the passage makes the readers focus more on the traits of the "age" they are reading about.

Antithesis

Antithesis, literal meaning opposite, is a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.

- Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.
- Man proposes, God disposes.
- Patience is bitter, but it has a sweet fruit.

John Milton in “Paradise Lost” says:

- “Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heav’n.”

The contrasting ideas of “reign”/ “serve” and “Hell”/ “Heav’n” are placed in a sentence to achieve an antithetical effect.

The contrasting ideas, set in parallel structures, markedly highlight the conflict that existed in the time which was discussed in the novel.

Apostrophe

Breaking off discourse to address some absent person or thing, some abstract quality, an inanimate object, or a nonexistent character.

Example #1

William Shakespeare makes use of an apostrophe in his play “Macbeth”:

*“Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?
Come, let me clutch thee!
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still.”*

In his mental conflict before murdering King Duncan, Macbeth has a strange vision of a dagger and talks to it as if it were another person.

Example #2

Jane Taylor uses apostrophe in the well-known nursery rhyme “The Star”:

*“Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are.
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.”*

In the above nursery rhyme, a child addresses a star (an imaginary idea). Hence, this is a classic example of apostrophe

Assonance

Assonance takes place when two or more words close to one another repeat the same vowel sound but start with different consonant sounds.

For instance,

“Men sell the wedding bells.”

The same vowel sound of the short vowel “-e-” repeats itself in almost all the words excluding the definite article.

The words do share the same vowel sounds but start with different consonant sounds unlike alliteration that involves repetition of the same consonant sounds.

Below are a few brief examples of assonance from different writers:

“If I bleat when I speak it’s because I just got . . . fleeced.” – Deadwood by Al Swearengen

“Those images that yet,

Fresh images beget,

That dolphin-torn, that gong-tormented sea.” – Byzantium by W.B. Yeats

“Strips of tinfoil winking like people” – The Bee Meeting by Sylvia Plath

“I must confess that in my quest I felt depressed and restless.” – With Love by Thin Lizzy

Cacophony

Cacophony is the use of a combination of words with loud, harsh sounds—in reality as well as literature. In literary studies, this combination of words with rough or inharmonious sounds is used for a noisy or jarring poetic effect.

Cacophony can be used in both [poetry](#) and everyday conversation.

He grunted and in a gruff voice said, "Give me that trash and I'll throw it out!"

This sentence makes use of cacophony in a few ways: "grunted," "gruff," and "give" have harsh g sounds and "that," "trash," and "throw it out" all have hard t sounds.

Klarissa Klein drives an old, grumbling Cadillac which has a crumpled bumper and screaming, honking horn.

Here, many hard sounds create cacophony: hard k and c sounds of "Klarissa Klein," "Cadillac," "crumpled," and "honking," hard g and b sounds in "grumbling," "bumper," "screaming," and honking," and the hard sk sound in "screaming."

Chiasmus

Chiasmus is a rhetorical device in which two or more clauses are balanced against each other by the reversal of their structures in order to produce an artistic effect.

- "Bad men live that they may eat and drink,
whereas good men eat and drink that they may live." – Socrates (5th Century B.C.)
- "The instinct of a man is
to pursue everything that flies from him, and
to fly from all that pursues him." (Voltaire)

Euphony

The opposite of cacophony, euphony is the use of sweet, melodious sounds for a delicious, beautiful experience of sound in poetry and prose alike.

Here are a few examples of euphony:

- *The lovely lilies shade me as I stroll through the soft and dewy flower beds.*

Soft l sounds in "lovely lilies" and soft s sounds in "shade," "stroll," and "soft" create a smooth and lilting sentence which mirrors the ease with which one strolls through a garden.

- *Sing to me of silent souls rising to heaven above us.*

Once again, soft s sounds like "sing," "silent," and "souls" combine with soft phrases like "rising" and "heaven above us" to create a euphonic and beautiful sentence.

Hyperbole

An extravagant statement; the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect.

Common Examples of Hyperbole:

- My grandmother is as old as the hills.
- Your suitcase weighs a ton!
- She is as heavy as an elephant!
- I am dying of shame.

From Joseph Conrad's novel "The Heart of Darkness",

"I had to wait in the station for ten days-an eternity."

The wait of ten days seemed to last forever and never end.

Irony

Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that may end up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality.

- You laugh at a person who slipped stepping on a banana peel and the next thing you know, you slipped too.
- The butter is as soft as a marble piece.
- Oh Great! Now you have broken my new camera.
- Shakespeare employs this verbal irony in "Julius Caesar" Act I, Scene II,
CASSIUS: *"tis true this god did shake"*
Cassius, despite knowing the mortal flaws of Caesar, calls him "this god"

Metaphor

An implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common.

- My brother was boiling mad. (This implies he was too angry.)
- The assignment was a breeze. (This implies that the assignment was not difficult.)
- It is going to be clear skies from now on. (This implies that clear skies are not a threat and life is going to be without hardships)
- The skies of his future began to darken. (Darkness is a threat; therefore, this implies that the coming times are going to be hard for him.)
- One of the most commonly cited examples of a metaphor in English literature is the "All the world's a stage" monologue from As You Like It:

*All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances*

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is defined as a word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.

Common Examples of Onomatopoeia

- The buzzing bee flew away.
- The sack fell into the river with a splash.
- The books fell on the table with a loud thump.
- He looked at the roaring sky.
- *"I'm getting married in the morning!
Ding dong! The bells are gonna chime."*
(“Get Me to the Church on Time,” by Lerner and Loewe)

Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect.

Common Examples of Oxymoron

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| • Open secret | • Seriously funny |
| • Awfully pretty | • Original copies |

Sir Thomas Wyatt's Petrarch's 134th sonnet,

*"I find no peace, and all my war is done
I fear and hope, I burn and freeze like ice,
I flee above the wind, yet can I not arise;"*

The contradicting ideas of “war...peace”, “burnfreeze”, and “flee above...not rise” produce a dramatic effect in the above-mentioned lines.

Paradox

It is a statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly but may include a latent truth.

- Your enemy's friend is your enemy.
 - I am nobody.
 - Truth is honey which is bitter.
- In the famous play of Shakespeare, Hamlet, the protagonist Hamlet says,
- *"I must be cruel to be kind."*
- This announcement does not seem to make sense. How can an individual treat others kindly even when he is cruel?

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings.

Common Examples of Personification

- Look at my car. She is a beauty, isn't it so?
- The flowers danced in the gentle breeze.
- The fire swallowed the entire forest.
- Katherine Mansfield wrote in her short story "How Pearl Button Was Kidnapped",

Personification Examples in Literature:

- *"Pearl Button swung on the little gate in front of the House of Boxes. It was the early afternoon of a sunshiny day with little winds playing hide-and-seek in it."*
It personifies wind by saying that it is as playful as little children playing hide-and-seek on a shiny day.

Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words "like" or "as". Therefore, it is a direct comparison.

Common Examples of Simile;

- Our soldiers are as brave as lions.
- Her cheeks are red like a rose.
- He is as funny as a monkey.
- The water well was as dry as a bone.
- He is as cunning as a fox.
- Taken from the poem the *Daffodils*.

Simile Examples in Literature:

- *"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills."*

The poet envisions himself as a free lone cloud that floats in a blue sky above valleys and the mountains. By choosing this simile, Wordsworth describes his loneliness.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a literary device in which a part of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part.

Synecdoche may also use larger groups to refer to smaller groups or vice versa.

Synecdoche Examples from Everyday Life:

- The word "bread" refers to food or money as in "Writing is my bread and butter" or "sole breadwinner".
- The phrase "gray beard" refers to an old man.
- The word "boots" usually refers to soldiers.
- The term "coke" is a common synecdoche for all carbonated drinks.
- "Pentagon" is a synecdoche when it refers to a few decision makers.

Pun

A pun is a play on words in which a humorous effect is produced by using a word that suggests two or more meanings or by exploiting similar sounding words having different meanings.

For example, "Six was afraid of Seven because Seven ate Nine." This is a pun because the word "ate" sounds like "eight."

1. "The baby was a spider as he crawled around the room," is an example of a(n):

- a) idiom
- b) simile
- c) **metaphor**

2. An expression in which words are not used in their literal sense is:

- a) narrative pattern
- b) **figurative language**
- c) persuasive argument

3. "He has many mouths to feed" is an example of _____

- a) **Synecdoche**
- b) personification
- c) irony

4. "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers," is a(n) example of:

- a) simile
- b) personification
- c) **alliteration**

5. "My skin is like a canvas tent," is a(n) example of:

- a) **simile**
- b) alliteration
- c) onomatopoeia

6. I had so much homework last night that I needed a pickup truck to carry all my books home.

- a) synecdoche
- b) onomatopoeia
- c) **hyperbole**

7. Repeated use of sounds, words, or ideas for effect and emphasis is:

- a) assonance
- b) rhyme
- c) **repetition**

8. The repetition of vowel sounds (mad hatter) is a(n) example of:

- a) rhyme
- b) **assonance**
- c) repetition

9. A comparison that does not use "like" or "as" is a (n):

- a) simile
- b) analogy
- c) **metaphor**

10. What is cacophony?

- a) soft, beautiful sounds
- b) **loud, noisy sounding words and phrases**
- c) words of praise

11. "He was as fast as winter break," is an example of a(n):

- a) analogy
- b) idiom
- c) **simile**

12. "She was like a rainy Sunday," is an example of a(n):

- a) analogy
- b) **simile**
- c) metaphor

12. Chiasmus is most appropriate in...

- a) Formal essays
- b) Poetry
- c) **All types of writing**

13. Which of these is a chiasmus?

- a) It was the best of times; it was the worst of times.
- b) **We didn't land on Plymouth Rock; Plymouth Rock landed on us!**
- c) A man's gotta do what a man's gotta do.

14. The choice of words one uses is called

- a) syntax
- b) diction**
- c) irony

15. An expression where an inanimate object is given human characteristics is called _____

- a) metaphor
- b) personification**
- c) analogy

16. A comparison that uses "like" or "as" is a(n)

- a) metaphor
- b) idiom
- c) simile**

17. What do we call the type of figurative language that is a humorous play on words?

- a) Hyperbole
- b) Pun**
- c) Imagery

18. One of the most important structures in all of rhetoric is...

- a) Chiasmus
- b) Parallelism**
- c) Metaphor

19 When poets use words that imitate sounds, what kind of figurative language are they using?

- a) Onomatopoeia**
- b) Assonance
- c) Alliteration

20 What type of figurative language is an extreme exaggeration of the truth?

- a) Simile
- b) Hyperbole**
- c) Pun

21. "The silly students strategically study sideways," is an example of what?

- a) Assonance
- b) Hyperbole
- c) Alliteration**

22 "Good grief" is an example of

- a) pun
- b) oxymoron**
- c) idiom
- d) irony

23. A comparison that uses "like" or "as" is a (n)

- a) Metaphor
- a) idiom
- b) simile**

24. Chiasmus is most appropriate in...

- a) Formal essays
- b) .Poetry
- c) All types of writing**

IDIOMS

If someone or something is **behind the times**, they are old-fashioned.

To have **a whale of times** means to enjoy yourself very much.

Somebody's **bread and butter** is a job or activity that provides you with the money you need to live

The cream of the crop **is the best of a group of similar things or people.**

Whet someone's appetite is

To cause someone to be interested in something and to be eager to have, know, learn, etc., more about it.

The ball is in your court means you need to react or answer.

Lose face means to be embarrassed or humiliated, especially publicly.

Have eyes like a hawk if someone has eyes like a hawk, they notice everything.

Kill two birds with one stone

to manage to do two things at the same time instead of just one, because it is convenient to do both.

Be like a fish out of water: to feel awkward because you are in a situation that you have not experienced before or because you are very different from the people around you

Take the bull by the horns is to confront a problem head-on and deal with it openly.

Wolf in sheep's clothing: a dangerous person pretending to be harmless

Deep pockets: if an organization or a person has deep pockets, they have a lot of money

Hot under the collar: very angry.

Bite the hand that feeds you

To severely criticize the person or organization that helps you or pays you

Still waters run deep

A person with a calm appearance has, or may have, considerable inner emotion, character, or intellect.

The pen is mightier than the sword: more influence and power can be usurped by writing than by fighting.

You can't judge a book by its cover.

Something that you say which means you cannot judge the quality or character of someone or something just by looking at them.

Still tongue makes a wise head

If you are wise, you do not talk very much; you should only speak when you have judged that it is appropriate to do so.

Better the foot slip than the tongue

It is better to take a bad step in walking than to say the wrong thing in talking.

Give the devil his due

To acknowledge the talent or the success of an opponent or unpleasant person

Once in a blue moon means very rarely; almost never

Out of the blue / out of a clear blue sky means happening suddenly and unexpectedly.

By the book and *by the numbers **means following the rules exactly.**

1. Behind the times

My uncle Ron is always so far behind the times that he

- a) never arrives anywhere on time
- b) never knows what the date is
- c) **never knows what young people are interested in**

2. A whale of a time

Ollie said he had a whale of a time at the jazz festival and he

- a) wishes he hadn't gone
- b) **wants to go again next year**
- c) probably won't bother going again

3. (Your) bread and butter

This job is my bread and butter, so

- a) I don't really need it
- b) I don't get paid for it
- c) **I can't afford to lose it**

4. A recipe for disaster

Which of the following would most people say is a recipe for disaster? =

- a) educating poor people
- b) reducing pollution from factories
- c) **destroying huge forests**

5. The cream of the crop

Martin was always told by his parents and teachers that he was the cream of the crop, so he thought he was

- a) worse than other kids
- b) the same as other kids
- c) **better than other kids**

6. Whet your appetite

If I have one little chocolate it'll whet my appetite, and

- a) that'll be enough
- b) **I'll eat chocolate all day**
- c) I'll never eat chocolate again

7. The ball's in your court

If you're bargaining with someone and they say "the ball's in your court" it means they think

- a) the negotiation is over
- b) **it's your turn to name a price**
- c) you're demanding too much

8. Lose face

Brian made Gary lose face in front of his friends when he said Gary was

- a) a really good friend
- b) **not very smart**
- c) going into hospital

9. Eyes like a hawk

Which of these people would need eyes like a hawk?

- a) **a pilot who searches for lost people**
- b) a sound engineer who records music
- c) a chef who makes cakes and desserts

10. Kill two birds with one stone

Sandra killed two birds with one stone by going to Paris. She practiced her French before her exam and she

- a) **got better at speaking French**
- b) read a book on French history
- c) went to her friend's wedding

11. Take the bull by the horns

The team wasn't playing well, so the coach took the bull by the horns and

- a) **sacked several senior players**
- b) told everyone he was doing his best
- c) asked the players to try a bit harder

12. Deep pockets

Harold has very deep pockets, and

- a) he doesn't have much money
- b) he keeps losing his keys
- c) **he spends a lot of money**

13. Hot under the collar

Henry always gets hot under the collar when he thinks people are

- a) **trying to cheat him**
- b) doing a good job
- c) treating him well

14. Don't bite the hand that feeds you

"Don't bite the hand that feeds you"

- a) is a saying that led to the development of cutlery
- b) **is advice not to harm your employer**
- c) is a humorous exchange between horses

15. Poor men go to heaven as soon as rich

The implication of the saying "Poor men go to heaven as soon as rich" is that heaven is a place of

- a) **equality**
- b) inequality
- c) first come first served

16. "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Is an example of

- a) **antithesis**
- b) alliteration
- c) metaphor

17. The pen is mightier than the sword

If "the pen is mightier than the sword", which of the following is most powerful?

- a) **an idea**
- b) a nuclear bomb
- c) a long knife

18. You can't tell a book by its cover

If "you can't tell a book by its cover", you can't judge a person by

- a) marrying them
- b) looking at their clothes**
- c) getting to know them

19. A still tongue makes a wise head

The saying "A still tongue makes a wise head" suggests that good judgement comes from

- a) speaking
- b) listening**
- c) tasting

20. Better the foot slip than the tongue

If you believe the proverb "Better the foot slip than the tongue", you will probably be most careful when

- a) walking
- b) talking**
- c) eating

21. Give the devil his due

If we should "give the devil his due", we should praise even our enemy

- a) when payment is overdue
- b) when he does something praiseworthy**
- c) under no circumstances

22. A good man is hard to find

If "a good man is hard to find", then there are probably

- a) not many good men**
- b) no good men
- c) too many good men

23. Once in a blue moon

We live in a town in the desert now. It's hot and dry most days, and once in a blue moon it will

- a) be sunny all day
- b) rain quite a lot**
- c) be cooler at night

24. Out of the blue

The economic crash came out of the blue. Nobody

- a) had predicted it**
- b) had minded it
- c) had understood it

25. By the book

When they arrested the suspected killer, the police did everything by the book. They

- a) wrote down what they were doing
- b) followed procedure exactly**
- c) read from a book while arresting him

Vocabulary

1. A spine chiller is a/an.....story.

- a) Bedtime
- b) Success
- c) **Frightening**

2. Verona is best known as the for Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

- a) Location
- b) Place
- c) **Setting**

3. A Whodunnit is an informal word for a

- a) **detective story**
- b) short story
- c) thriller

4. A name used by a writer instead of his/her real name is a.....

- a) **pen name**
- b) quill name
- c) pencil name

5. A tear-jerker is a novel that causesby readers.

- a) fear
- b) **crying**
- c) laughing

6. Writer's block refers to.....

- a) a group of builders where lots of writers live
- b) **A writer's temporary loss of ability to write**
- c) a story written in block capitals

7. We go to library to.....books

- a) lend
- b) take
- c) **borrow**

8. A person who writes plays is called a.....

- a) playwright
- b) playwrite
- c) **playwright**

9. A person after whom a book is named is the character.

- a) supporting
- b) leading
- c) **eponymous**

10. The..... is the pattern of events or the main story in a narrative.

- a) **plot**
- b) plan
- c) scheme

11. A blurb can be found.....

- a) in the table of contents
- b) **On the back cover**
- c) in the glossary

12. A citizen of Sweden is called.....

- a) Swede

13. A citizen of Mozambique

- a) Mozambican

14. A citizen of Turkey is called.....

- a) Turk

15. A citizen of Thailand is called.....

- a) Thai

17. A citizen of Netherland is called.....

- a) Dutch

18. A citizen of Cyprus is called.....

- a) Cypriot

19 A citizen of Swaziland is called a.....

- a) Swazi

20. A citizen of Poland is called a.....

- a) Pole

21 A citizen of Vatican is called a.....

- a) Vaticanian

22. A citizen of Congo is called a.....

- a) Congolese

23. A citizen of Madagascar is called a.....

- a) Madagasy

24. A citizen of Switzerland is called a.....

- a) Swiss

35. A citizen of Philippine is called a.....

- a) Filipino

36. A citizen of Kuwait is called a.....

- a) Kuwaiti

37. A citizen of Greece is called a.....

- a) Greek

38. A citizen of Nepal is called a.....

- a) Nepalese

39. A citizen of Kazakhstan is called a.....

- a) Kazakh

40. A citizen of Finland is called a.....

- a) Finn

41. Poor management brought the company to the..... of collapse.

- a) rim
- b) brim
- c) **brink**

42. Recent defeats havehis confidence in himself as a player.

- a) impeded
- b) hampered
- c) **undermined**

43. She took a drink from her glass of water and then.....her speech.

- a) Restored
- b) **Resumed**
- c) Proceeded

44. To decorate my room, I.....the help of a few friends.

- a) recruited
- b) engaged
- c) **enlisted**

45. In my view the changes to the education system have been to good.....

- a) outcome
- b) **effect**
- c) influence

46. You can'tthat criticism to all teachers!

- a) lay
- b) **apply**
- c) employ

47. I realized that I had made a very.....mistake which I would regret for a very long time.

- a) severe
- b) acute
- c) **grave**

48. If You..... any problem when you arrive at the airport, give me a ring.

- a) **run into**
- b) face up
- c) catch on

49. In aof moments, the whole situation had changed.

- a) question
- b) case
- c) **matter**

50. I didn't to cause a problem, but unfortunately that's what happened.

- a) get off
- b) set out**
- c) make for

51. Playwright

- a) Form of drama based on human suffering
- b) Thing seen as symbolic of something else/abstract
- c) Person who writes dramatic literature or drama**

52. Tragedy

- a) Form of drama based on human suffering**
- b) Person who writes dramatic literature or drama
- c) Poetic form with 14 lines and strict rhyme scheme

53. Plagiarism

- a) Steal and present another's ideas as one's own**
- b) Imitative work with exaggeration for comic effect
- c) Nonfiction work about its writer's point of view

54. Parody

- a) The most intense or important point of something
- b) Story with short stanzas and repeated simple words
- c) Imitative work with exaggeration for comic effect**

55. Prose

- a) Story with short stanzas and repeated simple words
- b) Words in ordinary form, without metrical structure**
- c) Story written to be performed by actors

56. Epilogue

- a) Steal and present another's ideas as one's own
- b) Piece of writing at the end of a literary work**
- c) The most intense or important point of something

57. Stanza

- a) Comparing two things that are otherwise unlike
- b) Group of lines in a poem, separated by blank lines**
- c) Word that has the opposite meaning of another word

58. Parable

- a) Poetry that does not use rhyme
- b) Story to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson**
- c) Scene that goes back in time (flashback)

59. Protagonist

- a) To ridicule something to expose shortcomings
- b) Attribution of human forms to non-human things
- c) The primary character in a work or situation**

60. Antagonist

- a) Characters or events represent ideas and concepts
- b) Character in a story who has evil intent**
- c) Person who writes dramatic literature or drama

PHYSICS

Physics PRECIS

(Class 9,10, JC, SC)

INVENTIONS

Jet engine	Invented by Ohain in 1943
Artificial heart	Invented by William Kolf in 1957
DC motor	Invented by Zenobe Gramme in 1873
Flask	Invented by James Dewar in 1872
Air conditioning	Invented by Carrier in 1902

DISCOVERIES

Theories of protons and electrons	Benjamin Franklin
Absolute temperature scale	Lord Kelvin
Laws of refraction of light	Willbrod Snell
Electric Current	Ampere

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICS AT WORK

- Color mixing and painting.
- Communication system works on the principles of electromagnetic waves.
- Acoustics and uses of ultrasound are applications of sound waves.
- Optic fibers, camera, slide projector, photograph enlarger, compound microscope works on principles of geometrical optics.
- Electroscope, capacitor, electrostatic air cleaner are the advancements of electrostatics.
- Working of motor, generator, transformer, relay, circuit breaker is on the principles of electromagnetism.
- MRI, CT scan, X- RAY imaging are the essence of physics.
- Atomic and nuclear reactors are the useful applications of nuclear physics.
- Hydraulic press, hydraulic lift works on Pascal's principles.
- Floating of ships and submarines.
- Launching of satellites and spaceships.

CONSTANTS USED IN PHYSICS

<i>Name of constants</i>	<i>Symbols</i>
Gravitational constant	G
Gravitational acceleration	g
Spring constant	k
Coefficient of linear expansion	α
Coefficient of resistance	μ

ABRIVATIONS USED IN PHYSICS

RADAR	Radio detection and ranging
S.H.M	Simple harmonic motion
L.C	Least count
D.C	Direct current
K.E	Kinetic energy
emf	Electro motive force

(Classes 9,10JC, PSC, SC)

- Name the physical quantity measured by vernier calipers?
Ans. length
- Name the physical quantity measured by luxmeter?
Ans. intensity of light
- Name the physical quantity measured by potentiometer?
Ans. voltage
- Name the physical quantity detected by electroscopes?
Ans. charge
- Name the physical quantity measured by lactometer?
Ans. density of milk
- Name the physical quantity measured by universal measuring machine
Ans. geometric location
- Who invented pendulum clock?
Ans. Christen Huygens
- Who invented laptop?
Ans. Sinclair
- Who invented LASER?
Ans. Theodore Mainan
- Who gave theory of RADAR?
Ans. Sir. Robert Watson-Watt
- Who gave the basic laws of mechanics?
Ans. Issac Newton

12. Who first showed that white light is a mixture of light of different colors?
Ans. Sir Issac Newton
13. Can you use ultra sound to break kidney stones?
Ans. Yes
14. What is at the center of our solar system?
Ans. Sun
15. Name the small generator usually on a bicycle?
Ans. Dynamo.
16. What is the length of typical power station generator?
Ans. 65m
17. Name the circuit element which is heart of electronics?
Ans. Transistor.
18. Name the type of current obtained from cell?
Ans. DC
19. Name the device that step up or step down the AC voltage?
Ans. Transformer
20. Name the device that converts sun light directly into electricity?
Ans. Photocell/solar cell
21. Name the language used in logic gates?
Ans. Binary code / Boolean algebra
22. Why ice floats on water?
Ans. Due to anomalous expansion of water
23. Name the device that converts AC to DC?
Ans. Rectifier
24. At what temperature water shows anomalous behavior?
Ans. 4°C
25. Name the emperor who made the metric system necessary in France?
Ans. Napoleon Bona Port
26. 1 atm pressure = _____ KPa?
(100)
27. Ozone layer protects us from harmful _____ rays?
(Ultra violet)
28. Normal eyeball has a diameter of _____ cm?
(2.5)
29. Maximum density of water is at _____ $^{\circ}\text{C}$?
(4)
30. Contact lenses fit snugly over the _____ of the eye?
(Cornea)
31. Nuclear force is a _____ range attractive force?
(Short)
32. Current in a semiconductor is due to _____?
(Electrons and Holes)
33. Silicon can be obtained from _____?
(Sand)
34. Torque has zero value, if the angle between “r” and “F” is _____?
(0 $^{\circ}$)
35. Commercial unit of energy is _____?
(Kilo watt hour)
36. 1 KWh is = _____ MJ ?
(3.6)
37. On a clear day at noon, intensity of solar energy reaching the earth is about _____ KWm^{-2} ?
(1)

38. Tuning of radio set is an example of _____
(Electrical resistance)
39. The least distance for human eye is _____ cm.
(25)
40. Generator run backward is _____
(Motor)
41. SONAR stands for _____
(Sound navigation and ranging)
42. Alpha particle has _____ charge
(Positive)
43. Neutron was discovered by _____
(James Chadwick)
44. Crocus flower is _____ thermometer.
(Natural)
45. In mean solar day, the number of seconds are _____
(86400)
46. Efficiency% of petrol engine is _____
(25%)
47. Net torque on fan rotating with constant speed is _____
(0)
48. Magnetic lines of force can never _____
(Intersect)
49. To measure current across circuit element, ammeter is connected in _____
(series)
50. Resister used in automatic light switch system is _____
(light dependent resistor)

MCQ's

51. Which one is fastest animal on the earth:
A. Falcon
B. Tiger
C. Mouse
52. Speed of the cars on the motorway is detected by:
A. **LIDAR**
B. RADAR
C. SONAR
53. A speed of 10m/s in km/h is:
A. 3.6
B. **36**
C. 360
54. Newton gave his three laws in:
A. 1684
B. 1682
C. **1686**
55. What is the principle of cream separator?
A. Atwood's
B. Shaving
C. Centrifuge
56. In dry cells which type of energy is converted into electrical energy?
A. Mechanical
B. **Chemical**
C. Heat
57. What type of spherical mirror is used on road bends?
A. Concave
B. **Convex**
C. Both A & B
58. Which one of following has highest wavelength?
A. radio waves
B. infrared
C. ultraviolet
59. Electromagnetic waves carry
A. positive charge
B. negative charge
C. no charge
60. Which one of following has lowest frequency?
A. radio waves
B. infrared
C. ultraviolet

61. Electromagnetic waves travel
A. without medium
B. with medium
C. **with medium and without medium**
62. Electromagnetic spectrum comprises
A. **transverse waves**
B. longitudinal waves
C. transverse and longitudinal both
63. In order to do work, energy is
A. **transferred or converted**
B. used up
C. lost
64. Potential energy and kinetic energy are types of
A. Magnetic energy
B. Thermal energy
C. **Mechanical energy**
65. SI unit of heat capacity is
A. joule/kilogram
B. joule/(kilogram \times kelvin)
C. **joule/kelvin**
66. Specific heat capacity of a substance is equal to
A. mass of substance \times heat capacity
B. **heat capacity/mass of substance**
C. mass of substance/heat capacity
67. Symbol for distance is
A. V
B. **S**
C. A
68. In liquids particles
A. **move randomly with limited space**
B. vibrate at a fixed position
C. vibrate randomly with unlimited space
69. In gases particles are
A. closely packed
B. regularly packed
C. **far apart**
70. Matter consists of tiny particles termed as
A. Matter
B. **Atoms**
C. ions

71. Gases have
A. **low density and mass**
B. high density and mass
C. high density but low mass
72. If temperature of gas is increased, kinetic energy would
A. **increase**
B. decrease
C. remain same
72. Our eyes detect light in
A. RGB form, Red Blue Green form
B. **ROYGBIV, rainbow color form**
C. The simple form of a particular color
73. Symbol to represent speed of light in vacuum or air is
A. d
B. **c**
C. s
74. Mid-point between lens surface and principle axis is termed as
A. focal center
B. focal point
C. **optical center**
75. Light can travel in
A. air only
B. vacuum only
C. **both air and vacuum**
76. Point at which all rays converge is termed in lenses is:
A. converging point
B. **focal point**
C. focal centre
77. SI Unit for density is
A. kg cm^{-3}
B. **kg m^{-3}**
C. g m^{-3}
78. To convert density of kgm^{-3} into gcm^{-3} , we divide quantities with
A. 10
B. 100
C. **1000**
79. Mass is a measure of
A. weight
B. **inertia**
C. matter
80. Density of a substance is defined as
A. **its mass per unit volume**
B. its mass per unit area
C. its volume per unit mass

81. Time Periodic of a simple pendulum depends on
A. The mass of pendulum bob
B. The collective mass of pendulum bob and thread
C. **The length of pendulum**
82. Vernier Calipers have an accuracy of
A. 0.1 cm
B. **0.1 mm**
C. 0.1 μm
83. In prefix form, 0.000001 would be expressed as
A. 0.01 mm
B. **0.001 mm**
C. 0.0001 mm
84. SI unit of length is
A. **meter**
B. kilogram
C. kilometer
85. For most of the people, human reaction error is about
A. 0.03 s
B. **0.3 s**
C. 3 s
86. Which one of these thermometers is portable as well as simple to use?
A. Resistance thermometer
B. Thermocouple
C. **Mercury-in-glass thermometer**
87. Digital stopwatches show reading up to
A. **2 decimal places**
B. 3 decimal places
C. 1 decimal place
88. Physical quantities are also known as
A. Derived quantities
B. **Base quantities**
C. Professional quantities
89. Error due to manually stopping a stopwatch is termed as
A. climax error
B. human reaction error
C. **human reaction time**
90. SI unit of pressure is
A. Ohms
B. **Pascals**
C. Joules

91. This air is result of
A. electric force
B. contact force
C. **gravitational force**
92. In symbols, pressure is equal to
A. A/F
B. **F/A**
C. F/d
93. Pair of two hollow cups is termed as
A. Galileo hemispheres
B. Isaac hemispheres
C. **Magdeburg hemispheres**
94. In which of following, speed of sound is least?
A. **Air**
B. Liquid
C. Solid
95. Sound waves have
A. Amplitude only
B. **Amplitude, frequency and wavelength**
C. Amplitude and wavelength only
96. Compressions are formed where air pressure is
A. **higher**
B. lower
C. normal
97. Cooking utensils are a good example of
A. **Conduction**
B. Convection
C. Radiation
98. Electric kettles are bad example of
A. conduction
B. radiation
C. **conduction and radiation both**
99. Soldering iron rod is made up of iron because iron is a
A. **good conductor of heat**
B. good insulator of heat
C. bad conductor of heat

CHEMISTRY

Questions

1. Automobile catalytic converters cause the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon which result from incomplete combustion to be converted into what two substances?
a) Carbon dioxide & water
2. At room temperature, most elements are in which phase of matter?
a) Solid
3. Who is called the father of the Nuclear Navy?
a) Hymen Rickover
4. The Science of weights and measure is called
a) Metrology
5. Which of the following is primarily composed of calcium carbonate?
a) Oyster shells
6. What compound is a common of air pollution, but is essential in the upper atmosphere to protect life on earth?
a) Ozone
7. What radioactive element is routinely used in treating hyperthyroidism and in reducing thyroid activity?
a) Iodine -131
8. What is osteoporosis?
a) It is loss of calcium from bones
9. The statue of liberty is green become of:
a) Oxidized copper
10. At what point are the Celsius and Fahrenheit Scales equal?
a) 40 Degree
11. The word atom is a Greek word meaning:
a) Indivisible
12. What weather do the Galapagos Islands take their name from?
a) Tortoise
13. Which continent has the largest known Deposits of Coal?
a) North America
14. Nitrous oxide, commonly called laughing gas, has been a matter of concern to environmentalists recently because:
a) It is a Green House Gas
15. Ozone in the upper atmosphere is produced from:
a) Photo chemical reactions
16. Name the effect that is caused by scattering of light in colloid or suspension?
a) Tyndall effect
17. The largest breeder reactor built to date is located where?
a) France
18. Radioisotopes which are used in medical diagnosis are known as:
a) Tracers
19. Most commercial nuclear power plants worldwide are cooled by:
a) Water
20. The Uranium fuel used worldwide is mainly in the form of:
a) UO_2
21. When natural Uranium is mined, it contains three isotopes, which two are important in the production of nuclear power?
a) Uranium – 235 and Uranium - 238
22. In a high temperature gas cooled reactor, which gas may be used for a coolant?
a) Helium or Carbon dioxide
23. What substance was used as a moderator for the chain reaction in the first nuclear reactor?
a) Graphite
24. What country currently has the third largest number of satellite in orbit?
a) France
25. The launch of first Liquid fueled rocket in the world is attributed to:
a) United States

26. What do you produce by adding *Lactobacillus Bulgaricus* to milk?
 - a) Yogurt
27. Which of the following materials is used along with iron ore and limestone to produce iron in a modern blast furnace?
 - a) Coke
28. What kind of poisoning is known as Plumbism?
 - a) Lead Poisoning
29. A device used to measure the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is called:
 - a) Hygrometer
30. What is the Principle used in automotive anti-freeze?
 - a) Ethylene Glycol
31. What household heating fuel also powers jet planes?
 - a) Kerosene
32. You use a hydrometer to check the condition of the electrolyte in your car battery. It is actually measuring what property of the fluid?
 - a) Density
33. Which of the following is believed to be responsible for the hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica?
 - a) Compounds containing chlorine
34. The most serious environmental pollution from a nuclear reactor is:
 - a) Thermal Pollution
35. A thermocouple is used to measure:
 - a) Temperature
36. The process by which a substance absorbs moisture upon exposure to the atmosphere is called:
 - a) Deliquescence
37. The first animal launched into the orbit was:
 - a) Dog
38. Fool's Gold is common name for this mineral:
 - a) Pyrite
39. Which two gases are used to disinfect water in sewage treatment facilities?
 - a) Ozone and Chlorine
40. What naturally occurring radioactive substance present in indoor air is suspected as the second leading cause of Lung cancer?
 - a) Radon
41. Thermal insulation is used to:
 - a) Reduce the flow of Heat
42. Hard water is related to the presence of high concentrations of primarily four metal ions in water supplies.
 - a) Iron and Mg
43. Who is known as the father of the Atomic bomb?
 - b) J. Robert Oppenheimer

BIOLOGY

ENVIRONMENT - PRECIS

Humans like other species are part of the earth's environment. The first humans were hunters and had low population. At that time humans functioned as natural predators and herbivores. Industrialization changed the nature of human interaction with the global environment. The demand for energy to run industry and the concentration of population or urbanization, brought environmental problems of great magnitude.

Environment is a treasure of all types of resources essential to maintain life on earth. Environment is a direct or indirect source of food, shelter, clothing, fuel etc for humans.

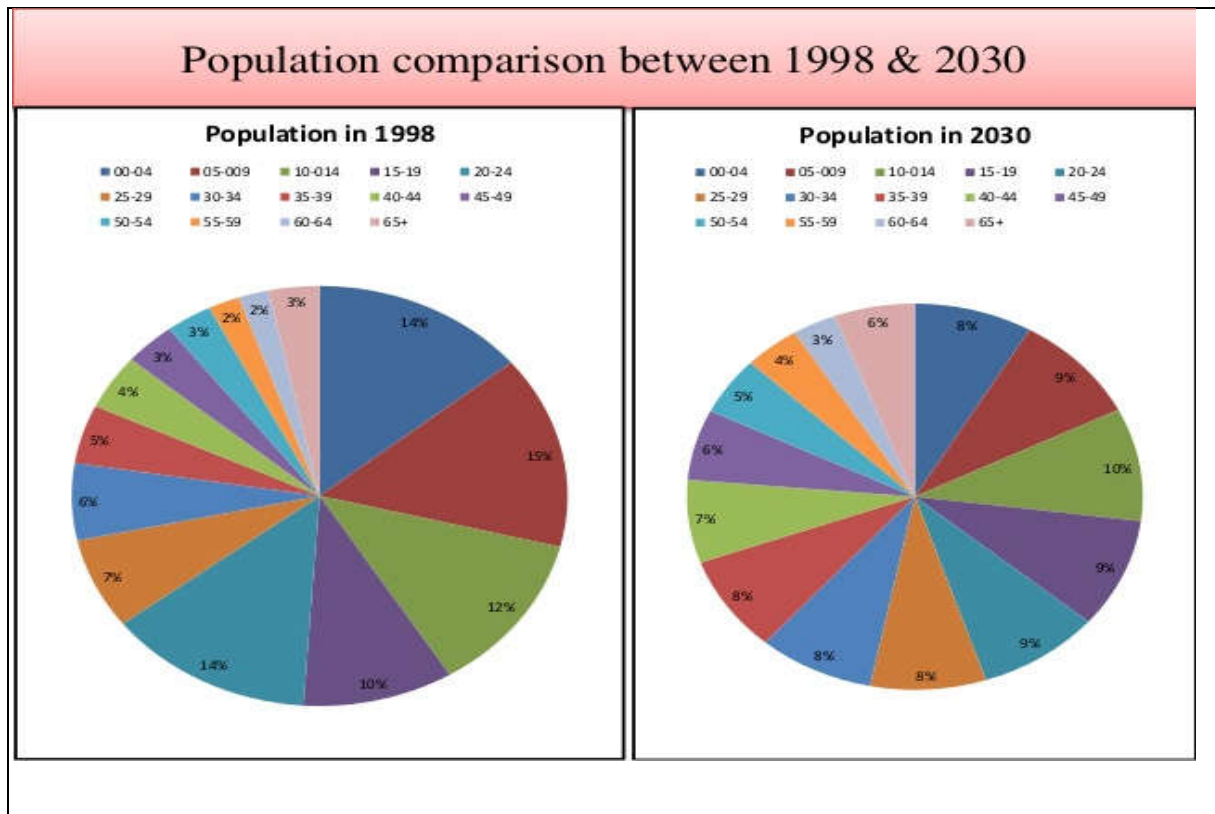
Man's Impact on Environment

Population ecologists try to understand the dynamics of the distribution and abundance of organisms, knowledge that is essential to the management of natural population

- Experiments identify biotic and abiotic factors that affect the four processes of population change: birth, death, immigration and emigration
- Population will grow and decline exponentially when birth and death rates do not depend on population density and where there is no immigration and emigration
- Populations are structured by the age and sex of individual in them

The population in Pakistan

Year	Population	Year	Population
1981	85,096,000	1999	134,790,000
1984	92,284,301	2002	144,902,409
1987	99,953,232	2005	155,772,000
1990	107,975,060	2008	166,111,487
1993	116,444,165	2009	169,708,303
1996	125,409,851	2010	173,510,000
THE POPULATION OF PAKISTAN			
Source : The World Bank			



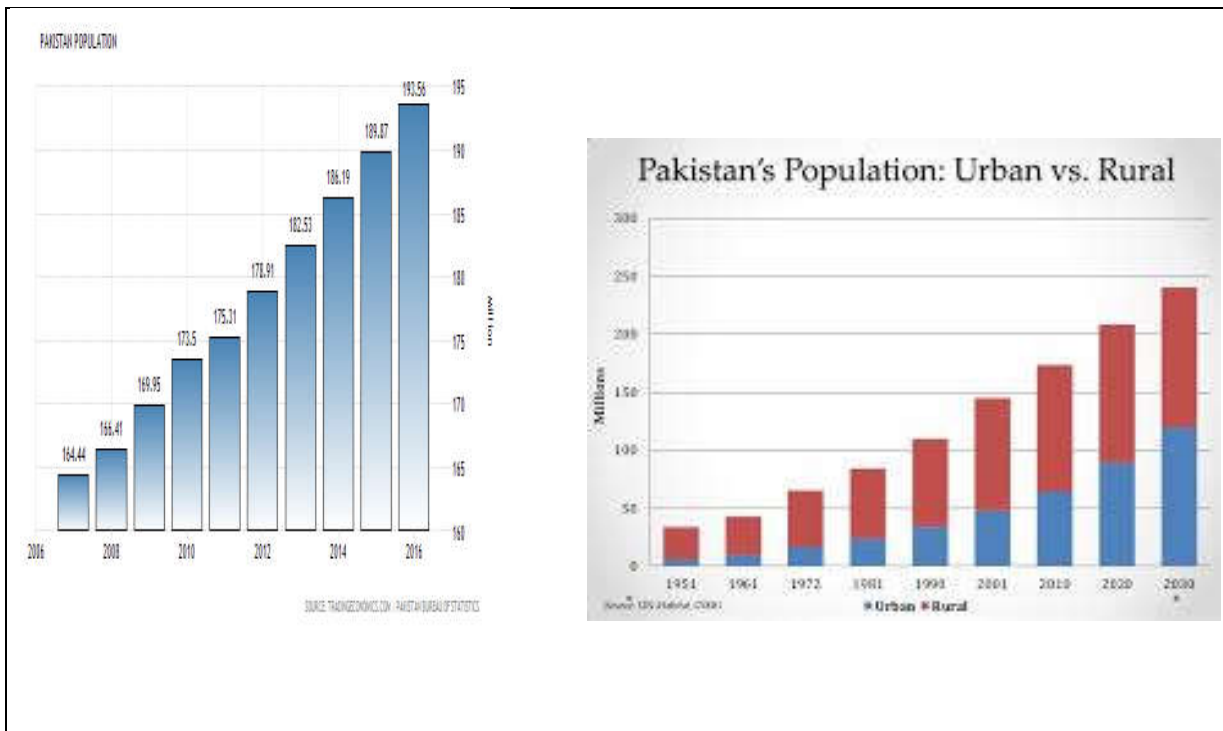
Global Warming

The addition of greenhouse gases in atmosphere increases the temperature of earth these gases remain in the lowest part of atmosphere and do not allow solar radiations to reflect back into space as a result heat remains within the earth atmosphere and increases its temperature. This is called global warming. Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides scientific advice to the world leaders on issues like the built up of greenhouse gases and its preventions.

Urbanization

It means growing of cities. The current level of urbanization in Pakistan is about 32 percent which is not high by global standard.

A planned urbanization can solve many problems.



Pollution Consequences and Control:

For better life Human society is becoming more and more dependent on technology and industry it makes life easier and convenient for humans but are also contributing towards the pollution of environment .

Effects of air Pollution

1. Smog Formation
2. Acid Rain
3. Ozone Depletion

Control Of Air pollution

1. Afforestation
2. Modification of industrial of effluents
3. Environment friendly Fuels

Water Pollution

Effects of Water pollution

1. Eutrophication
2. Food chain contamination
3. Epidemics

Land Pollution

Plans for the conservation of Nature

Biotechnology - PRECIS

Humans have been making use of biotechnology since they discovered farming. This use extended from the planting of seeds to the control of plant growth and crop production. Animal breeding is also a form of biotechnology. Cross pollination of plants of cross breeding of animals were major techniques in biotechnology these techniques were used to enhance product quality and to meet specific requirements.

Recombinant DNA Technology

- Recombinant DNA contains DNA from two different sources;
Requirement to have recombinant DNA
Gene of interest which is to be clone.
- Molecular scissors to cut out the gene of interest

- Molecular carrier or vector on which gene of interest could be placed
 - The gene of interest along with the vector is then introduced into a expression system, because of which a specific product is developed.
- There are three possible ways to get the gene of interest
- To isolate it from the chromosome
 - To chemically synthesize it to make it from mRNA

Biotechnology Products:

Organisms having a foreign gene inserted into them are called transgenic organisms. Recombinant DNA technology is used to produce bacteria that produce in large vats called bioreactors. If the foreign gene replicated and actively expressed, a large amount of protein product can be obtained. Biotechnology products produced by bacteria, such as human growth hormone, tissue plasminogen activator insulin, hepatitis B , and Haemophilia factor VIII Vaccine are now in the market .

Transgenic Plants:

Transgenic plants are plants that possess a gene or genes that have been transferred from a different species. Such modification may be performed through ordinary hybridization through cross- pollination of plants, but the term today refers to plants produced in a laboratory using recombinant DNA technology in order to create plants with specific characteristics by artificial insertion of genes from other species and sometimes entirely different kingdoms . Prior to the current era of molecular genetics starting around 1975 transgenic plants including cereal crops were (since the mid 1930s) part of conventional plant breeding.

Transgenic Animals:

Transgenic animals are animals produced with externally introduced genes. Transgenic animals can be used in many fields and as models to test the top certain genes on health. They can be used to produce enhance version of an animal they can be also used as bioreactors animals that produce an extra substance we want. This insulin can be in large quantities in its milk. This insulin can then be purified from the cow's milk and used in replacement therapy for treating patients with diabetes mellitus.

Gene Therapy:

It is the insertion of gene into an individual cell and tissue to treat a hereditary diseases in a defective mutant allele with a functional one.

Tissue Culture:

It refers to the growth of tissues or cells separate from the organism. German Botanist Gottlieb Haberlandt said in 1902 that plant cells are totipotent/ Each cell has the full genetic potential of the organism – and therefore a single cell could become a complete plant

Objective of Genetic Engineering

- Isolation of particular gene or part of a gene for various purposes such as gene
- Production of particular RNA and protein molecules
- Improvement in the production of enzymes, drugs and important organic chemicals
- Production of varieties of plants with desirable characteristics
- Treatment of genetic defects in higher organisms

Basic Steps in Genetic Engineering

- Isolation of gene of interest
- Insertion of gene into a vector
- Transfer of recombinant DNA into host organism
- Growth of the GMO
- Expression of the gene

ENVIRONMENT

Multiple choice Questions

- Which one of the following pair is non-renewable resource
a) **coal & natural gas** b) food & water c) air & water d) air & forest
- Atmospheric air consists of Nitrogen _____ %
a) **80%** b) 83% c) 81% d) **79%**
- The driving force behind all the natural cycles are
a) Moon b) universe c) **sun** d) mar

4. The amount of carbon dioxide present in our air is only _____.
a) **0.3%** b) 3.00% c) 0.03% d) 30.00%
5. Which one of the following gas is present in polluted air.
a) **carbon monoxide** b) hydrogen c) oxygen d) neon
6. _____ % of air is covered with water.
a) 70% b) **75%** c) 80% d) 85%
7. Soil is continuously depleting its mineral nutrient due to
a) **erosion** b) grazing c) urbanization
d) vigorous crops production
8. Trees remove the carbon from atmosphere as
a) **Carbon dioxide** b) carbon monoxide c) bicarbonates
d. carbonates
9. The decline in the thickness of ozone layer is caused by
a) Chlorofluoro carbides b) **chlorofluoro carbons**
c) chlorofluoro carbonates d) chlorofluoro carbohydrates
10. Chlorofluoro carbons are produced by the
a) moving carts b) by industrial machines c) aeroplanes
d) **air conditions & refrigerators**
11. If more ultraviolet rays reach the earth surface they will cause
a) lung cancer b) brain tumor c) **skin cancer** d) liver cancer
12. Greenhouse gases are those which prevent
a) Excessive evaporation from plants b) **heat to escape from them**
c) heat to pass through it to plants d) plants from harmful chemical
13. Which one of the following behave like a glass sheet of greenhouse
a) **Carbon dioxide** b) carbon monoxide c) oxygen
d) nitrogen
14. Main cause to pollute rivers, canals, lakes and sea are the activities of
a) fishes b) all marine animals c) **humans** d) none of above
15. The increase in temperature of the earth is due to
a) Increase in intensity of sunlight b) **greenhouse effect**
c) loss of non-renewable resource d) loss of renewable resource
16. Carbon monoxide causes
a) headaches, acid rain b) headaches brain damage
c) breathing disorder, lung cancer d) **thinning of ozone layer**
17. Lead compounds are produced by the combustion of
a) wood b) **lead petrol** c) natural gas d) cigarette
18. Greenhouse effect is caused by
a) Over urbanization b) deforestation c) **both a & b**
d) none of above
19. Effluents are the chemical waste from
a) laundries b) **industries** c) farmhouses
d) houses
20. Pesticides are used to kill the
a) wild animals b) microorganisms c) **agriculture pests** d) none
21. Stone cancer is the result of
a) soil pollution b) water pollution c) **air pollution**
d) stone pollution
22. The ozone layer has developed a hole over the :
a) Arctica b) Equator c) **Antarctica** d) Tropics
23. Ozone molecule is made up by building of three atoms of :
a) Nitrogen b) hydrogen c) **oxygen** d) carbon

24. What is not true about Ozone layer
 a) It filters most of UV b) it contains ozone
b) it protects us from UV rays d) it extends from 8 to 9 km above earth
25. A group of organisms which can inter breed freely in nature and produced fertile off springs
a) community b) population c) biosphere d) species
26. Which one of the following is an artificial ecosystem
 a) river b) ocean c) rain forest d) **aquarium**
27. The greenhouse effect and global warming are due to the increase in the concentration of
 a) sulphur b) **carbon dioxide** c) water vapours
 d) oxygen
28. Average sea level rises in a year
a) 0.6cm b) 0.7cm c) 0.8cm d) 0.9cm
29. For the last 30 years the increase in earth's temperature per decade is
 a) 0.1 C b) **0.2 C** c) 0.3 C d) 0.4
30. According to an estimate the increase in average global temperature in the next hundred years
 a) 1C to 3C b) 3C to 7C c) **3 to 8 C** d) 4 C to 9 C
31. The recycling of 1 ton of paper can save how many trees
 a) 13 b) 15 c) **17** d) 19
32. According to an estimate how many people are at the risk of dengue
 a) 1.5 billion b) 02 billion c) **2.5 billion** d) 3 billion
33. Which type of genes can be synthesized in the laboratory?
 Ans. Very small genes
34. What is the name of enzyme used for the cutting of chromosomes?
 Ans. Restriction endonuclease
35. What is the name of enzyme used to join the chromosomes?
 Ans. Ligase
36. What is the name of molecular scissors?
 Ans. Restriction endonuclease
37. What is the name of molecular glue?
 Ans. Ligase
38. What is the name of Embryologist who produced Dolly Sheep?
 Ans. Ian Wilmut
39. To which country Ian Wilmut belongs
 Ans. Scotland
40. In which year Dolly Sheep was produced?
 Ans. 1997
41. In which year the complete map of Human Genome was published?
 Ans. 2002
42. In which year the work on genetic engineering was started.
 Ans. 1944
43. What is meant by transgenic organisms?
 Ans. Organisms with modified genetic setup
44. Plasmids were discovered by studying the sex life of which bacterium?
 Ans. E.coli
45. What is genome?
 Ans. It is a full set of gene of an individual
46. Which one is the human smallest chromosome?
 Ans. Chromosome 22
47. Name any one product produced by bacteria with the help of biotechnology
 Ans. Insulin, human growth hormone, vaccines etc

48. Which one is the preferable vehicle for a biotechnology product?

Ans. Urine

49. What is meant by totipotent?

Ans. It means that each cell has the full genetic potential to become a complete organism

50. Who gave the concept of totipotent with respect to plants?

Ans. German Botanist Gottlieb Haberlandt

51. What are the three possible ways to get the gene of interest ?

Ans. 1) to isolate it from the chromosome

2) to chemically synthesize it

3) to make it from mRNA

52. Name the plant cell which are without cell walls

Ans. Leucoplast

53. Which type of yeast is used in fermentation?

Ans. *Saccharomyces Cerevisiae*

54. In which year scientist prepared human insulin?

Ans. 1978

55. In which year human Genome Project was launched to map the entire gene in human cell?

Ans. 1990

56. What is GMO?

Ans. It is genetically modified organism

57. In which year human growth hormone was prepared?

Ans. 1977

58. Name the type of pain killers produced by brain

Ans. Beta-endorphin

59. In which year interferon was produced in GMO?

Ans. 1980

60. What is meant by SCP?

Ans. It is single cell protein

61. Who introduced the technique of SCP?

Ans. Prof Scrimshaw

62. What is plasmid?

Ans. A circular ring of DNA in bacteria

63. What is vector?

Ans. A plasmid into which donor DNA can be ligated.

64. What is meant by host cell?

Ans. A bacterial cell in which recombinant vector can be replicated

65. What is autoradiography?

Ans. Exposure to X Ray sensitive film to visualize radioactivity

66. What is meant by recombinant DNA?

Ans. The recombinant DNA form by the combination of different DNA s

67. What is meant by genomic library?

Ans. It is the collection of genomic clones

68. Name the vector which can maintain the largest fragment of foreign DNA

Ans. YCA

69. Which type of restriction endonuclease cuts the DNA within the recognition site?

Ans. Type II

70. What is the name of animal which has gained new genetic information from the acquisition of foreign DNA?

Ans. A transgenic DNA

71. Name the first vaccine developed from animal cell culture?

Ans. Polio Vaccine

72. Name the first successfully cloned animal?

Ans. Sheep

73. Who was the father of tissue culture?

Ans. Haberlandt

74. Which part of the plant is used for culturing?

Ans. Explant

75. What is cultured to obtain haploid plant?

Ans. Entire anther

76. Which of the plant cells will show totipotency?

Ans. Meristem

77. Which vector is mostly used in crop improvement?

Ans. Agrobacterium

78. Who discovered restriction enzymes?

Ans. Nathan, Arber and smith

79. What is the name of a technique used to locate specific gene?

Ans. in situ hybridization


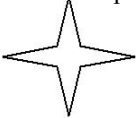

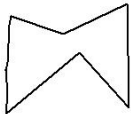
80. Name the two bacteria found to be very useful in genetic engineering experiments

Ans. Escherichia and agrobacterium

MATHEMATICS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

TOPIC: GEOMETRY

1. A simple closed curve made up of only _____ is called a polygon .
(a) curves (b) **line segments** (c) lines (d) closed curves
2. A polygon with minimum number of sides is
(a) Pentagon (b) Square (c) **triangle** (d) angle
3. Polygons that have no portions of their diagonals in their exteriors are called
(a) Squares (b) triangles (c) **convex** (d) concave
4. Polygons that have any portions of their diagonals in their exteriors are called
(a) Squares (b) triangles (c) convex (d) **concave**
5. All the sides of a regular polygon are _____.
(a) Parallel (b) **equal in length** (c) not parallel (d) not equal
6. All the angles of a regular polygon are of _____.
(a) **90°** (b) **60°** (c) **equal measure** (d) equal length
7. Sum of all interior angles of a polygon with (n) sides is given by
(a) **$(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$** (b) $n - 2 \times 180^\circ$ (c) $(n + 2) \times 180^\circ$ (d) $n + 2 \times 180^\circ$
8. Maximum number of right angles in a right angled triangle are
(a) 2 (b) **1** (c) 3 (d) 0
9. Sum of all interior angles of a parallelogram is
(a) **180°** (b) **360°** (c) **540°** (d) **240°**
10. The angle sum of all interior angles of a convex polygon of sides 7 is
(a) **180°** (b) **540°** (c) **630°** (d) **900°**
11. Each exterior angle of a regular hexagon is of measure
(a) **120°** (b) **80°** (c) **100°** (d) **60°**
12. The number of sides in a regular polygon is 15, then measure of each exterior angle is
(a) **24°** (b) **36°** (c) **20°** (d) **18°**
13. The measure of each interior angle of a regular polygon is **140°** , then number of sides that regular polygon has
(a) 15 (b) 12 (c) **9** (d) 10
14. Which of the following polygons is convex polygon?
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d) 
15. The value of x^0 is
(a) 0 (b) **1** (c) x (d) -1
16. A quadrilateral which has 2 pairs of equal adjacent sides but unequal opposite sides is called _____.
(a) Parallelogram (b) rhombus (c) **kite** (d) square
17. The value of x in the following figure is
(a) **100°** (b) **90°** (c) **108°** (d) **120°**
18. The value of x in the following figure is
(a) **120°** (b) **180°** (c) **60°** (d) **$x \times 100^\circ$**
19. A parallelogram whose all sides and opposite angles are equal but not **90°** is called
(a) square (b) **rhombus** (c) rectangle (d) trapezium
20. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at _____ angles.
(a) acute (b) **right** (c) obtuse (d) reflex
21. Diagonals of a rectangle:
(a) **equal to each other** (b) not equal (c) one is double of the other (d) none of these
22. The diagonals of a square bisect each other at _____ angle.

- (a)acute (b)right (c)obtuse (d)reflex
23. the value of x in the following figure is:
(a) 60° (b) 70° (c) 180° (d) 90°
 24. Minimum possible interior angle in a regular polygon is _____.
(a) 70° (b) 60° (c) 90° (d) 120°
 25. Maximum possible exterior angle in a regular polygon is _____.
(a) 70° (b) 60° (c) 90° (d) 120°
 26. How many sides does a heptagon have ?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 5
 27. Name the closed figure with 4 sides ?
(a) Hexagon (b) Triangle (c) Pentagon (d) **Quadrilateral**
 28. How many diagonals does a regular Hexagon has ?
(a)2 (b) **9** (c)3 (d) 5
 29. What is the number of sides in Hexagon ?
(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) **6** (d) 5
 30. What is the sum of the measures of angles of a convex quadrilaterals?
(a) 180° (b) 90° (c) 360° (d) 45°
 31. If the three angles of a quadrilateral are 120° , 10° , 130° then what is the fourth angle ?
(a) 30° (b) 100° (c) 40° (d) 90°
 32. The opposite angles of a parallelogram are _____.
(a) Unequal (b) **equal** (c) complementary (d) supplementary
 33. The perimeter of parallelogram PQRS is: PQ=12cm and QR=7cm
(a) 12 cm (b) 7 cm (c) **38 cm** (d) 19 cm
 34. The diagonals of a square are _____ each other .
(a) not equal to (b) unequal to
(c) not perpendicular bisectors of (d) **none of these**
 35. A parallelogram with sides of equal length is called _____.
(a) trapezium (b) square (c) rectangle (d) **rhombus**
 36. How many measurements can determine a quadrilateral uniquely?
(a) **2** (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
 37. Diagonals of a parallelogram _____ each other.
(a) equal to (b) **bisect** (c)perpendicular to (d)none of these
 38. How many sides does decagon has?
(a) 8 (b) **10** (c)6 (d)
 39. What is the size of class intervals ?
(a) 24 (b) 25 (c) 26 (d) **15**
 40. Which class has the highest frequency ?
(a) **200-225** (b) 300-325 (c) 175-200 (d) 150-175
 41. Which class has the lowest frequency ?
(a) 100-125 (b) 300-325 (c) **175-200** (d) 150-175
 42. What is the upper limit of the class interval 250-275?
(a) 250 (b) **275** (c) 25 (d) 525
 43. Which two classes have the same frequency?
(a) III & IV (b) **I & II** (c) II & V (d) V & VI
 44. On which item the expenditure was maximum ?
(a) food (b) education (c) others (d) **transport**
 45. On which item the expenditure was minimum ?
(a) **food** (b) education (c) others (d) transport
 46. Expenditure on which item is equal to total savings of the family ?
(a) food (b) education (c) **others** (d) transport
 47. If the monthly savings of the family is Rs 3000, What is the monthly expenditure on cloths?
(a) 3000 (b) **2000** (c) 2500 (d) 1000

48. What is the monthly expenditure on education for children ?
 (a) 3000 (b) 2000 (c) 2500 (d) 1000
49. What is the probability of getting a number 6 ,when the die is roll.
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 1/6 (d) $\frac{1}{2}$
50. What is the probability of getting a number less than 6?
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) $\frac{1}{10}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$
51. What is the probability of getting a number greater than 6?
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) $\frac{1}{10}$ (d) $\frac{2}{5}$
52. By which smallest number 90 must be multiplied so as to make it a perfect square ?
 (a) 10 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) 3
53. By which smallest number 48 must be divided so as to make it a perfect square?
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 4
54. Which is the smallest square number that is divisible by each of the number 4,9 and 10?
 (a) 900 (b) 810 (c) 800 (d) 920
55. The smallest natural number by which 704 must be divided to obtain a perfect cube is
 (a) 22 (b) 12 (c) 11 (d) 13
56. The value of 2^5 is _____.
 (a) 3 (b) 10 (c) 32 (d) 7
57. The Base in the expression 10^{24} is _____.
 (a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 0 (d) 24
58. The value of 3^0 is _____.
 (a) 0 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) None of these
59. Multiplicative inverse of 7^2 is _____.
 (a) 49 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) -14
60. Fill in the blank $a^m + a^n = a(\dots\dots)$ where m and n are natural numbers:-
 (a) mn (b) $m + n$ (c) $m - n$ (d) m/n
61. The exponential form of $\frac{1}{8} \times 3^{-3}$ is given by which of the following expression:
 (a) 6^{-3} (b) 23 (c) 3^{-6} (d) 5^{-3}
62. The value of $\frac{1}{3^{-2}}$ is equal to
 (a) 9 (b) 1 (c) -6 (d) 1/3
63. In exponential form 149,600,000,000 m is given by :
 (a) $1.496 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$ (b) $1.496 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$ (c) $14.96 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$ (d) $14.96 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$
64. In simplified form $(3^{-1} + 4^{-1} + 5^{-1})^0$ is equals to
 (a) 12 (b) -3 (c) 12 (d) 1
65. The value of $(\frac{2}{3})^{-2}$ is
 (a) 4/9 (b) -2/9 (c) 9/4 (d) 0
66. In standard form 21600000 is written as
 (a) 2.16×10^7 (b) 216×10^7 (c) 2.16×10^5 (d) 216×100000
67. Usual form of the expression 3×10^{-5} is given by
 (a) 0.00003 (b) 0.000003 (c) 30×10^{-4} (d) 0.03×10^{-2}
68. 1 micrometer is equals to
 (a) 1/10000 m (b) 10^6 m (c) 10^{-6} m (d) 10^{-5} m

69. The approximate distance of moon from the earth is 384,467,000 m and in exponential form. This distance can be written as
(a) $3.84,467 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$ (b) $384,467 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$ (c) $384,467 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$ (d) $3.844,67 \times 10^{13}$
70. $7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$ is the standard form of which of the following
 (a) 0.0007 m (b) 0.000007 m (c) 0.0000007 m **(d) 0.00007 m**
71. The standard form of 4050000 is given by
(a) 4.05×10^6 (b) 40.5×10^9 (c) 405×10^6 (d) 4.05×10^{-6}
72. Which one of the following is the value of 1×15
 (a) 0 **(b) 15** (c) 1 (d) None of these
73. $1/125$ is the multiplicative inverse of
 (a) 125 (b) **5^3** (c) **5^{-3}** (d) 53
74. 16 is the multiplicative inverse of
(a) 2^{-4} (b) 28 (c) 82 (d) 24
75. Value of $(30 + 20) \times 50$ is
 (a) 1 (b) 25 (c) 2 **(d) 2500**
76. The value of 7^2 is
 (a) 7 **(b) 49** (c) 2 (d) 14
77. The Base in the expression 100^8 is
 (a) 10 **(b) 100** (c) 8 (d) 800
78. The value of $(1000) \times 0$ is
(a) 0 (b) 1000 (c) 1 (d) None of these
79. Multiplicative inverse of 5^{-2} is
 (a) -10 **(b) 25** (c) 3 (d) 7
80. Value of $(23)^2$ **$(31 - 23)^2$** is given by.....
(a) 64 (b) 32 (c) 12 (d) None of these
81. The value of $8^2 \div 2^2$ is given by.....
 (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) 8 (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ **(d) -8**
82. The value of $1/5^{-2}$ is equal to.....
 (a) -3 (b) 125 (c) -15 **(d) $\frac{1}{5}$**
83. In exponential form 140,000,000,000 Kg is given by
 (a) $1.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ Kg}$ (b) $1.4 \times 10^9 \text{ Kg}$ (c) $14 \times 10^9 \text{ Kg}$ **(d) $1.4 \times 10^{11} \text{ Kg}$**
84. The expression, $(5^{-1} + 7^{-1} + 3^{-1})^0$ is equals to
 (a) -30 (b) -3 (c) 15 **(d) 1**
85. The value of $(\frac{1}{3})^{-2}$ is
 (a) 9 **(b) $\frac{2}{3}$** (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) 0
86. In standard form 56700000 is written as
(a) 5.67×10^7 (b) 567×10^7 (c) 5.67×10^5 (d) 567×100000
87. Usual form of the expression 9×10^{-5} is given by
(a) 0.00009 (b) 0.000009 (c) 90×10^{-4} (d) 0.09×10^{-2}
88. The number 86,800,000,000,000,000,000,000 Kg is equals to
(a) $8.68 \times 10^{25} \text{ K}$ (b) $868 \times 10^{23} \text{ Kg}$ (c) $86.8 \times 10^{-25} \text{ Kg}$ (d) 868×10^{-23}
89. Charge of an electron is 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,16 coulomb and in exponential form it can be written as
 (a) $16 \times 10^{-18} \text{ coulomb}$ (b) $1.6 \times 10^{-21} \text{ coulomb}$
(c) $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ coulomb}$ (d) $16 \times 10^{-21} \text{ coulomb}$
90. $13 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Km}$ is the standard form of which of the following
 (a) 0.000000013 Km **(b) 0.0000013 Km**
 (c) 0.000000000013 Km (d) 0.00000000013 Km

91. The standard form of 9030000000 is given by
 (a) 9.03×10^9 (b) 90.3×10^7 (c) 903×10^8 (d) 9.03×10^{-9}
92. Which one of the following is the value of 3×5
 (a) 3 (b) 15 (c) 2 (d) 243
93. 32 is the multiplicative inverse of
 (a) $1/9$ (b) $1/32$ (c) 6 (d) $1/23$
94. 64 is the multiplicative inverse of
 (a) 2-8 (b) $1/64$ (c) 82 (d) 24
95. The value of $20 \times 30 \times 40$ is
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 24 (d) **None of these**
96. The quantity that a container holds is called its
 (a) surface area (b) lateral surface area (c) **capacity** (d) volume
97. 1 m^3 is _____ .
 (a) 10 L (b) **1000L** (c) 100 L (d) 10000 L
98. The height of cuboid whose volume is 200 cm^3 and base area is 20 cm^2 is
 (a) 220 cm (b) 100 cm (c) **10 cm** (d) 20 cm
99. $1 \text{ m l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (a) 1 cm^3 (b) 10 cm^3 (c) 100 cm^3 (d) **1000 cm^3**
100. If each edge of a cube is doubled, its surface are will increase
 (a) two times (b) three times (c) **four times** (d) five times