

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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General Quiz Competition

Group III

Subject: Pakistan Studies

(Class 1st, 2nd year, AS & A-level)

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PART-1 (PAKISTAN)

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 Dhaka
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 Chaudary 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

PAKISTAN MOVEMENT - CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

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 Muhammad
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 of 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 Pakistan from Karachi to Rawalpindi. Work Began for new Capital in Islamabad. (Potohar 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

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1977	General Zia assumed the title of Chief Martial Law administrator
1979	Bhutto was hanged in District 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	IJI won the general elections and Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister
1993	Benazir became the Prime Minister second time
1996	The dismissal of Benazir Government by Farooq Ahmad Laghari
1997	Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister second time
1998	Inauguration of M1 Motorway (Islamabad – Lahore)
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 104 seats) National Assembly (Lower House with 342 seats). Punjab:183, Sindh:75, KP:43, Balochistan:17, FATA : 12; Federal Capital Islamabad: 2
National Anthem	1 st National Anthem : Written by: Jagan Nath Azad (1947) Present National Anthem : Written by Hafeez Jallundhri in 1954; Music composition: Abdul Kareem Chaagla
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
Total arable 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

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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% (Agriculture 20.9%, Industry 20.3%, Services 58.5%,)
Fiscal Year	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 Balochistan
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

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Park	Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi
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)	Sports Complex Islamabad
Stadium (Cricket)	National Stadium Karachi
Stadium (Hockey)	National Hockey Stadium Lahore
TV Station	Islamabad
TV Booster	Thandiani (KPK)
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

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
KPK	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
Punjab	
Lahore	Lahore, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Nankana Sahib, Okara
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Chakwal
Faisalabad	Faisalabad, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh
Sargodha	Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab, Bhakkar
Gujranwala	Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin
Multan	Multan, Khanewal, Lodhran
Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan
DG Khan	D G Khan, Rajanpur Layyah, Muzaffargarh
Sahiwal	Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Vehari

Sindh	
Karachi	Karachi West, Karachi East, Karachi South, Karachi Central, Malir, Korangi
Sukkur	Sukkur, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Ghotki, Naushero Feroze, Shaheed Benazira Abad
Hyderabad	Hyderabad, Dadu, Thatta, Badin, Jamshoro, Matiari, Tando Muhammad , Tando Allah Yar, Sujawal
Larkana	Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Kashmore, Qambar, Shadad Kot,
Mirpur Khas	Mirpur Khas, Thar, Sanghar, Umer Kot
Disputed,	Sir Creek (Rann Of Kuch)
KHYBER PAKHTUN KHAWA	
Peshawar	Peshawar, Nowshera, Tor Ghar
Kohat	Kohat, Karak, Hangu
D I Khan	Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Kolachi
Malakand	Malakand, Swat, Chitral, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir
Hazara	Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Battagram, Kohistan & Tourghar
Mardan	Mardan, Charsadda, Swabi
Bannu	Bannu, Lakki Marwat
Balochistan	
Quetta	Quetta, Pishin, Chagai, Qila Abdullah, Noshki
Kalat	Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Kharan, Washuk, Mastung, Awaran
Sibi	Sibi, Dera Bugti, Kohlu, Ziarat, Hernai
Zhob	Zhob, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhel, Qila Saifullah, Sheerani
Naseerabad	Naseerabad, Kachi, Jafarabad, Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Sohbitpur, Lehri
Makran	Kech, Panjgur, Gwadar
Gilgit Baltistan	
Gilgit	Nagar, Astore, Diamer, Ghizer, Hunza, Gilgit
Balistan	Ghanche, Skardu, Kharmang, Shigar
<u>Federal Capital (Islamabad)</u>	
Islamabad	

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

- Total area : 27,220 km
- Bordered by: Afghanistan to the west, KPK 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	2017
(19)	Khaqan Ahmed Abbasi	2017	2018
(20)	Imran khan	2018	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

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(9)	Lieutenant General	Air Marshal	Vice Admiral
(10)	General	Air Chief Marshal	Admiral

CHIEFS OF ARMED FORCESCHIEFS OF ARMY STAFF

Ser	Name	Tenure
(1)	GeneralSirFrank Messervy	1947 –1948
(2)	GeneralSirDouglas Gracy	1948 –1951
(3)	Field MarshalMuhammad Ayub Khan	1951 –1958
(4)	GeneralMuhammad Musa Khan	1958 –1966
(5)	GeneralAgha Muhammad Yahya Khan	1966 –1971
(6)	Lieutenant GeneralGul Hassan Khan	1971 –1972
(7)	GeneralTikka Khan	1972 –1976
(8)	GeneralMuhammad Zia-ul-Haq	1976 – 1988
(9)	GeneralMirza Aslam Beg	1988 –1991
(10)	GeneralAsif Nawaz Janjua	1991 –1993
(11)	GeneralAbdul Waheed Kakar	1993 –1996
(12)	GeneralJehangir Karamat	1996 –1998
(13)	GeneralPervez Musharraf	1998 – 2007
(14)	GeneralAshfaq Parvez Kayani	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 Chowdhry	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 Sirohi	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 – 2017
(21)	Admiral Zafar Mehmood Abbasi	2017 to date

CHIEFS OF AIR STAFF

No.	Name	Tenure	
(1)	Air Vice MarshalAllan Perry-Keene	1947	1949
(2)	Air Vice MarshalSirRichard Atcherley	1949	1951
(3)	Air Vice MarshalLeslie William Cannon	1951	1955
(4)	Air Vice MarshalSirArthur McDonald	1955	1957
(5)	Air MarshalAsghar Khan	1957	1965
(6)	Air MarshalNur Khan	1965	1969
(7)	Air MarshalAbdul Rahim Khan	1969	1972
(8)	Air MarshalZafar Chaudhry	1972	1974
(9)	Air Chief MarshalZulfiqar Ali Khan	1974	1978
(10)	Air Chief MarshalAnwar Shamim	1978	1985
(11)	Air Chief MarshalJamal A Khan	1985	1988
(12)	Air Chief MarshalHakimullah	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 Musaf 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	2018
(22)	Air Air Chief Marshal Mujahid Anwar Khan	2018	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, Malir Nadi, Arl Nadi
Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa	Indus, Kabul, Swat, Bara, Chitral, Zhob, Panjkora, Gomal, Kurram
Balochistan	Hangol, Nari, Bolan, Dasht, Mula, Rakhshan, Pishin Lora

IMPORTANT RIVERS OF PAKISTAN

- River Indus

- Origin: Glacial Tibetan mountains, Mansorwar 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.

LAKES IN PAKISTAN

- **Following are the important lakes in Pakistan :-**
 - Ansoo Lake A high-altitude lake located in the Kaghan Valley near Malika Parbat in the Himalayan range.
 - Dudipatsar Lake. Located at the extreme north of Kaghan Valley at a height of 3,800 m.
 - Haleji Lake Located at about 70 km from Karachi, it is the largest water fowl reserve in Asia.
 - Hanna Lake. Located 10 km from Quetta, near Urak Valley in Balochistan.
 - Kallar Kahar Lake. A salt water lake located near Salt Range in Chakwal District, 125 km from Rawalpindi.
 - Keenjhar Lake. Located in Sindh; one of the largest freshwater lakes in Pakistan.
 - Khabikki Lake. A salt water lake located in the southern Salt Range.
 - Lower Kachura Lake Also known as Shangrila Lake. It is located in Skardu.
 - Mahodand Lake. Located in Ushu, 40 km from Kalam Valley.
 - Manchar Lake The largest freshwater lake in Pakistan and one of the largest in Asia. It is located west of the River Indus in Sindh.
 - Namal Lake. Located in Namal Valley in Mianwali.

- **Rama Lake.** Located in Valley of Astore in Gilgit-Baltistan.
- **Rawal Lake.** An artificial reservoir in Islamabad capital territory.
- **Saiful Muluk.** Located in the Kaghan Valley; famous for fairytale of Saiful Maluk
- **Satpara Lake.** Located in Skardu Valley.
- **Banjosa Lake.** Located in Azad Jammu & Kashmir.
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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	KPK	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.	Khunjrab Pass	Gilgit Baltistan	Gilgit Baltistan with China

Part II 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	• Caspian Sea
• East China Sea	• Adriatic Sea	• Bering Sea
• Black Sea	• Aegean 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 Heron
 - Lake Baikal
 - Lake Victoria
 - Lake Michigan

SPRING

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

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

Arabian Peninsula It is vast land, largely desert, in southwest Persian Gulf, (Saudi Arabia), takes up the greatest part of land. Other countries are the Republic of Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait. It is economically and politically important because of its great petroleum resources.

Asia Minor It is also known as Anatolia, is the peninsula between the Black and Mediterranean seas, forms the Asian part of Turkey. Asia Minor was the scene of early developments in the peoples and a battleground for competing Asian and European civilizations. The name Asia Minor is sometimes used in a more limited sense for the fertile plateau in the centre of Turkey, where the capital Ankara is situated.

Austral Asia It is a term used to describe the region in the South Pacific including Australia, New Zealand and certain other islands.

Balkans It is the peninsula of southeast Europe, stretching into the Mediterranean Sea between the Adriatic and Aegean seas, comprising Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Romania, and Slovenia, the part of Turkey in the rest of Europe and the Black Sea to the east.

Baltic States It is the collective name for the states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, former constituent republics of the USSR (from 1940). They regained independence in September 1991.

Central Africa The region of Central Africa includes the countries; Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Congo (formerly Zaire).

Central America Is the name given to the narrow land bridge that links Mexico in North America to Colombia in South America. It is made up of seven countries: Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Central Asia/Central Asian Republics It is a group of five republics: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. They were part of the former Soviet Union until their independence in 1991. These comprise a large part of the geographical region of Turkistan and are the home of large numbers of Muslims.

East Africa The region of East Africa includes the following countries Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

East Asia The region of East Asia includes the following countries China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea and South Korea.

Eastern Europe The region of Eastern Europe includes the countries: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

Eastern Hemisphere It is the part of the Earth that includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Eurasia The region of Eurasia includes the countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Russia.

Far East It is the term often used for Eastern Asia, comprising China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and eastern Siberia. Sometimes the term extends to include the nations of Southeast Asia: Brunei, Myanmar (Burma), Indonesia, Cambodia (Kampuchea) Laos, Malaysia Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The term Far East was originated by the Europeans to describe an area of Asia far to the east of them.

Gulf States There are the oil rich countries sharing the coastline of the Persian Gulf (Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates).

Indonesia is located in Asia, sometimes refers to the peninsula between India and China, which includes Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. In a narrower sense it refers only to Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, which between 1893 and 1954 were united politically under the name French Indochina.

Latin America It is a large territory in the Western hemisphere south of the USA, consisting of Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indies. The main languages spoken are Spanish, Portuguese and French.

Middle East (Also known as Southwest Asia) Located in southwestern Asia the Middle East is a region loosely defined by geography and culture that forms the bridge between to the continents of Asia and Africa. The term refers collectively to the nations of Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey.

New World The term means the Americas. It was called by the first European who reached there. The term also describes animals and plants of the western hemisphere

North Africa The region of North Africa includes the following countries Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Western Sahara.

North America The region of North America includes the countries Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and the United States.

Northern Europe The region of Northern Europe includes the countries Denmark, Faroe Islands, Germany, France, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom etc.

South America The region of South America includes the countries Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Oceania It is vast section of the Pacific Ocean, stretching roughly from Hawaii to New Zealand and from New Guinea to Easter Island.

Old World It is the term refers to the Eastern Hemisphere, which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Botanists and Zoologists often categorize plants and animals into Old World and New World (Western Hemisphere) terminology.

Scandinavia It is the region of northwestern Europe. Geographically it consists of the Scandinavian Peninsula (about 777,000 sq km), occupied by Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Because of close historical development, Finland Iceland, and the Faeroe Islands are also covered by the term in matters of language, culture, peoples and politics.

South Asia Countries in this region includes: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Southeast Asia It is the region of Asia, south of the southernmost boundaries of China and India including Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The area covers about 4,506,600 sq km and is comprised mostly areas of rich agricultural lands that produce rubber, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, pepper coconut and oil.

Southern Africa The region of Southern Africa includes the following countries: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Reunion, Seychelles, South Africa and Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Southern Europe The region of Southern Europe includes the countries and Andorra Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Turkey and Vatican City.

West Africa The region of West Africa includes the countries Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, St Helena and Togo.

Western Europe The region of Western Europe includes the countries, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and Switzerland.

Gaza Strip Is a narrow piece of land in the former southwestern Palestine, about 26 miles (42 kms) long, 4-6 mi (6.4-8kms) wide. After the Arab-Israel war of 1948, it was granted to Egypt, and many Arab refugees fled there. Israel occupied the area as a result of the 1967 Arab Israeli war. Although the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty (1979) provided for negotiations on self-rule in Gaza, the area has continued to be a subject of acrimonious disagreement, with violence

occurring between protesting Palestinian Arabs and Israeli troops. After 15 years the Palestinians finally gained limited autonomy in 1994.

Jerusalem Jerusalem is the third most holy city of Islam. In the area of Solomon's Temple is the Dome of the Rock, a golden domed mosque containing the rock on which Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son and from which the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) made his ascent into heaven.

IMPORTANT PLACES OF THE WORLD

Al-Aqsa Mosque	This mosque is in Jerusalem. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stayed here during his Mairaj Journey
Alexandria	Alexandria is the famous city and an important sea port of Egypt
Gaza	It is famous city of Palestine
Greenwich	It is a town near London through which passes the Meridian
Tel AVIV	Tel Aviv is the third largest town in Israel. It is famous for the art galleries museum, and theatres
Pearl Harbor	Was a American naval base in Hawaii. The Pacific Fleet of the USA was there when Japanese aircraft attacked it on 7 December 1941. The attack resulted in the sinking of several American battleships and the destruction of more than 200 aircraft. Its result was to bring the USA into the Second World War.
Pentagon	Is the headquarters of the US Department of Defence in Washington?
Sahara Desert	Is the largest desert in the world, covering about 9,065,000 sq km of North Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, about 4,830 km by 1,930 km north to south. The terrain includes sand hills, rocky wastes, tracts of gravel, and fertile oasis. The central plateau, about 305 m above sea level, has mountain groups (Ahaggar, Air and Tibesti), some of which rise well over 1,829m. Rainfall averages from less than 12.7 cm to 25 cm annually (dry periods may last for several years), and temperatures may soar higher than 135°F (57°C) and plunge below freezing at night. Natural resources include oil, iron ore, natural gas, and phosphates
Siberia	Is the Asian region of Russia, extending from the Ural mountains to the Pacific Ocean; area 12,050,000 sq km features long and extremely cold winters, forests covering about 5,000,000 sq km; the Siberian tiger, the world's largest cat, is an endangered species.
Silk Road	Was an ancient and medieval overland route of about 6,540 km by which silk was brought from China to Europe in return for trade goods; it ran west via the Gobi Desert, Samarkand, and Antioch to Mediterranean ports in Greece, Italy, the Middle East and Egypt. Buddhism came to China via this route, which was

	superseded from the 16 th century by sea trade.
Suez Canal	Is in the Egypt linking the Gulf of Suez (an arm of the Red Sea) to the eastern Mediterranean. About 160 km long, the canal cut over 6, 400 km from the route from Britain to India and has been a major commercial waterway since its opening in 1869. It has a minimum, width of 54 m, a depth of almost 12 m. and no locks. Work began in 1859 under Ferdinand de Lesseps, In 1875 Britain acquired the canal from the Ottoman ruler of Egypt. In 1956 it was nationalized by President Jamal Abdul Nasir, prompting an invasion by Britain, France and Israel,. After UN intervention, the canal reopened in 1957 under Egyptian control. It remains closed during the Arab-Israeli War of 1967, but cleared in 1974 and reopened in 1975.

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	Yerevan	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	In Central African	Bangui	CFA Franc

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African Republic			
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
Hungry	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

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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 E of 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	Yangen	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

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.
- Radcliff Line. Boundary line between Pakistan and India demarcated by Cyril Radcliff.
- 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 Canada

BIGGEST, HIGHEST, LARGEST & LONGEST IN THE WORLD

Tallest Animal	Giraffe
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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
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
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

PART III-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 5 members. 10 members are elected for two years tenure on the basis of rotation, whereas 5 are 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 unite 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-governmentalmilitary 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). <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan> Afghanistan,
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh> Bangladesh,
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhutan> Bhutan, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India> India,
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives> Maldives,
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal> Nepal,
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan> Pakistan & http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka Sri Lanka.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

- A geo-political and economic organization of 10 countries located in Southeast Asia. It was formed on 8 August 1967.
- Aims
 - To accelerate economic growth.
 - To ensure social progress.
 - To ensure cultural development.
 - To protect peace and stability of region.
 - To remove differences among member states

Common Wealth (CW)

- The Commonwealth of Nations is an intergovernmental organization of 54 independent member states. The member states co-operate within a framework of common values and goals

as outlined in the Singapore Declaration. These include the promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance, rule of law, individual liberty, egalitarianism, free trade, multilateralism and world peace. Members: 53

Group of Eight (G-8)

- The Group of Eight is a forum for the governments of the eight richest countries in the world. It was created by France in 1975.
- Member States. France, US, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, Canada and Russia.

Arab League

- The Arab League, officially called the League of Arab States is a regional organization of Arab states in Southwest Asia and North&Northeast Africa.
- Members. It was formed in Cairo on March 22, 1945 with six members: Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan after 1946), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Yemen joined as a member in May 1945. The Arab League currently has 22 members and four observers.
- Aims
 - To draw closer relations between member states.
 - To coordinate collaboration between member states.
 - To safeguard independence and sovereignty.
 - To consider the affairs and interests of Arab countries.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- An international organization that oversees the global financial system by following the macro-economic policies of its member countries, in particular those with an impact on exchange rate and the balance of payments. The International Monetary Fund was created in July 1944. It also offers loans, mainly to poorer countries. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C (US).
- Aim. It is an organization formed with a stated objective of stabilizing international exchange rates, facilitating development and reconstructing world's international payment system. Its other aims are to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty.
- Members. 188 countries.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. It was founded in 1995. At its heart are the WTO

agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. WTO is an organization for liberalizing trade. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements and settle trade disputes.

- Aims
 - Settle trade problems between countries through discussions.
 - To settle disputes through a neutral procedure based on an agreed legal foundation.
- Members. 159 countries.

Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

- **An intergovernmental organization created at Baghdad Conference in September 1960 by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.**
- **Members (12). The five Founding Members were later joined by nine other Members: Qatar, Libya, UAE, Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador and Angola.**
- Aims
 - To coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of member countries.
 - Ensure stabilization of oil markets in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers.
 - Ensure a steady income to producer and a fair return on capital to those investing in the petroleum industry.

PART IV

HISTORY OF THE WORLD

MUSLIM DYNASTIES

Umayyads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second <u>Islamic Caliphate</u> • Its name derives from <u>Umayya ibn Abd Shams</u>, great-grandfather of first Umayyad caliph. • <u>Damascus</u> was the capital of their Caliphate. • Covered more than 5 million sq miles, the <u>largest empire</u> the world had yet seen, and the 5th <u>largest contiguous empire</u>. • After Umayyads were overthrown by <u>Abbasid Caliphate</u>, they relocated to <u>Al-Andalus</u> (Spain), where they established the <u>Caliphate of Cordoba</u>.
Abbasids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third <u>Islamic Caliphate</u> • Ruled by the Abbasid dynasty of <u>caliphs</u>, who built their capital in <u>Baghdad</u> • Founded by a descendant of Prophet <u>Muhammad's</u> (PBUH) youngest uncle, <u>Abbas bin Abd al-Muttalib</u>. • Created in <u>Harran</u> in <u>750</u> and shifted its capital in <u>762</u> from Harran to <u>Baghdad</u>. • Flourished for two centuries; went into decline with rise of the <u>Mamluks</u>.
Abbadid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Arab-Muslim dynasty that arose in <u>Al-Andulus</u> from 1023-1091. • Abbadid dynasty ended on the downfall of Caliphate of Cordoba.
Aghlabids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynasty of emirs, members of the <u>Arab</u> tribe of <u>Bani Tamim</u>, who ruled <u>Ifriqiya</u> (Africa), nominally on behalf of the <u>Abbasid Caliph</u>, for about a century. • Reached high point under <u>Ahmad bin Muhammad</u> (856-863). • Overthrown by the new power of the <u>Fatimids</u>.
Samanids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 819–999 AD; <u>Empire</u> in <u>Central Asia</u> and <u>Greater Khorasan</u>, named after its founder <u>Saman Khuda</u>. • http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/-cite_note-4 First native Persian dynasty in <u>Greater Iran</u> and <u>Central Asia</u>. • During Samanid period, the <u>Tajik</u> nation was formed in Central Asia. Samanid Empire is considered as the first Tajik state.
Tulunids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tulunids were the first independent dynasty in <u>Islamic Egypt</u> (868–905). • Broke away from the central authority of <u>Abbasid dynasty</u> in 9th Century under a <u>Turkish officer</u>, <u>Ahmad bin Tulun</u>.
Fatimids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Arab Shi'a caliphate</u> centered in <u>Egypt</u>. • Ruled over areas of the <u>Maghreb</u>, <u>Sicily</u>, <u>Malta</u>, and the <u>Levant</u> from 909 to 1171, with <u>Cairo</u> as their capital. • Known for religious tolerance towards non-Isma'ili sects of Islam as well as towards <u>Jews</u>, <u>Maltese Christians</u>, and <u>Coptic Christians</u>.
Buwayhids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Shia Persian</u> dynasty that originated from <u>Daylaman</u> in <u>Gilan</u> (Iran). • Founded a confederation that controlled most of modern-day <u>Iran</u> and <u>Iraq</u> in the

	10 th and 11 th centuries.
Ghaznavids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Persian Muslim</u> dynasty of Turkish <u>Mamluk</u> origin which existed from 975 to 1187. • Ruled much of <u>Persia</u> and the northern parts of the <u>Indian subcontinent</u>; centered in <u>Ghazni</u>, a city in the present-day <u>Afghanistan</u>. • Founded by <u>Sebuktigin</u>, father of Mahmud Ghaznavi, who expanded the empire from <u>Oxus River</u> to the <u>Indus Valley</u>.
Seljuks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Turco-Persian Sunni Muslim</u> dynasty that ruled parts of <u>Central Asia</u> and the <u>Middle East</u> from the 11th to 14th Century. • The <u>Great Seljuk Empire</u> at its height stretched from <u>Anatolia</u> through <u>Persia</u>.
Moravids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berber <u>Moroccan</u> dynasty of <u>North Africa</u>, which lived between the current <u>Senegal</u> and south of <u>Western Sahara</u>. • From 11th to 12th Century, their empire was extended over <u>Morocco</u>, <u>Western Sahara</u>, <u>Mauritania</u>, southern <u>Spain</u> and <u>Portugal</u>, western <u>Algeria</u> and a part of what is now <u>Mali</u>.
Ayyubids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sunni Muslim</u> dynasty of <u>Kurdish</u> origin centered in <u>Cairo</u> and <u>Damascus</u> that ruled much of the <u>Middle East</u> during the 12th and 13th centuries CE. • Brothers <u>Ayyub</u> and <u>Shirkuh</u>, originally served as soldiers for the <u>Zengids</u> until they gradually gained independence from them under <u>Saladin</u>, Ayyub's son. • In 1171, Saladin proclaimed himself sultan of Egypt after dissolving the <u>Fatimid Caliphate</u> upon the death of <u>Al-Adid</u>.
Al-Mohads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Berber Muslim</u> dynasty founded in 12th Century, which conquered all of <u>Northern Africa</u> as far as <u>Libya</u>, together with <u>Al-Andalus</u> (<u>Moorish Iberia</u>, now southern Spain and Portugal).
Ghaurids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ghurids were a medieval (12th to 13th century) <u>Iranian Muslim</u> dynasty in <u>Khorasan</u> that was centered in <u>Ghaur</u> (now a province in <u>Afghanistan</u>). • At its zenith, their empire stretched over a vast area that included the whole of modern Afghanistan, the eastern parts of <u>Iran</u> and the northern section of the <u>Indian subcontinent</u>, as far as <u>Delhi</u>.
Slave Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Qutb-ud-Din Aibak</u> was founder of Slave Dynasty. • First of the five unrelated dynasties to rule <u>Delhi Sultanate</u> from 1206 to 1290 • Important rulers include <u>Iltumish</u>, <u>Raziya Sultan</u> and <u>Ghiyasuddin Balban</u>.
Mongol II Khans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Largest contiguous empire</u> in history. • Spanned from Asia to <u>Eastern Europe</u> between 13th and 14th centuries. • <u>Genghis Khan</u> proclaimed ruler of all Mongols in 1206.
Marinids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Zenata Berber</u> dynasty of <u>Morocco</u>. • Took over from <u>Almohads</u>. • Controlled <u>Morocco</u> in 1244 and most of <u>Maghreb</u> from mid-13th to 15th century. • Supported the <u>Kingdom of Granada</u> in <u>Al-Andalus</u> in the 13th and 14th centuries.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The last Marinid fortress in the <u>Iberian Peninsula</u> fell to <u>Castile</u> in 1344, and they were replaced by <u>Wattasids</u> in 1465.
Khiljis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Turko-Afghan</u> dynasty which ruled large parts of <u>South Asia</u> from 1290-1320. Founded by Allau-ud-Din Khilji. 2nd <u>Muslim</u> dynasty to rule the <u>Delhi Sultanate</u>.
Tughlaqs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Began in 1321 in <u>Delhi</u> when <u>Ghiyas ud din</u> assumed the throne. Tughlaqs were a <u>Muslim</u> family of <u>Turkic</u> origin. Following <u>Muhammad bin Tughlaq</u>, his cousin <u>Feroz Shah Tughlaq</u> assumed the throne.
Ottomans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ottoman Empire or Turkish Empire lasted from 1299 to <u>1922</u>. At the height of its power, <u>spanned 3 continents</u> controlling much of <u>Southeastern Europe</u>, <u>Western Asia</u> and <u>North Africa</u>. It contained 29 <u>provinces</u> and numerous <u>vassal states</u>. <u>Succeeded by Republic of Turkey</u>.
Sayyids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established by <u>Khizar Khan</u>, who was made Governor of <u>Multan</u> by Tamerlane. Took Delhi from <u>Daulat Khan Lodhi</u> in 1414 and founded the Sayyid Dynasty. Ruled for 37 years.
Lodhis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A <u>Ghilzai Afghan</u> dynasty, which ruled over the <u>Delhi Sultanate</u>. Founded by Bahlul Lodhi who ruled from 1451 to 1526. The last ruler of dynasty, Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated and killed by <u>Babar</u> in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526.
Mughals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established by Zahir-ud-Din Babar in 1526; ruled most of <u>South Asia</u> by late 17th Century; ended in the mid-19th century. The <u>Mughal Emperors</u> were descendants of Tamerlane. Prominent among great Mughals were Babar, Shahjahan, Akbar the Great and Aurangzeb.

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
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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 Hattin, 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**
 - 02 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 Maussollos 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.

PART V 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 'Werther'
- 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 – Known 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 Mahatama “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 ‘Führer’. 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

QUESTIONS

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	Hindi 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	Sayed 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 Syed 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 Walli Ullah Born?
Ans	Village of Shamail in Bengal.
Q-28	Nehru presented his famous report in year?
Ans	1928
Q-29	When the first session of round table conference was 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 Walli Ullah had?
Ans	4 Sons.
Q-33	Where 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 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 Baluchistan?
Ans	1927.
Q-40	In which year the Luknow pact was concluded?
Ans	1916.
Q-41	Who got the title 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 SarajuniNaidu.
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 by 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?
	Aligarh
Q-58	The scientific society was established in which year?

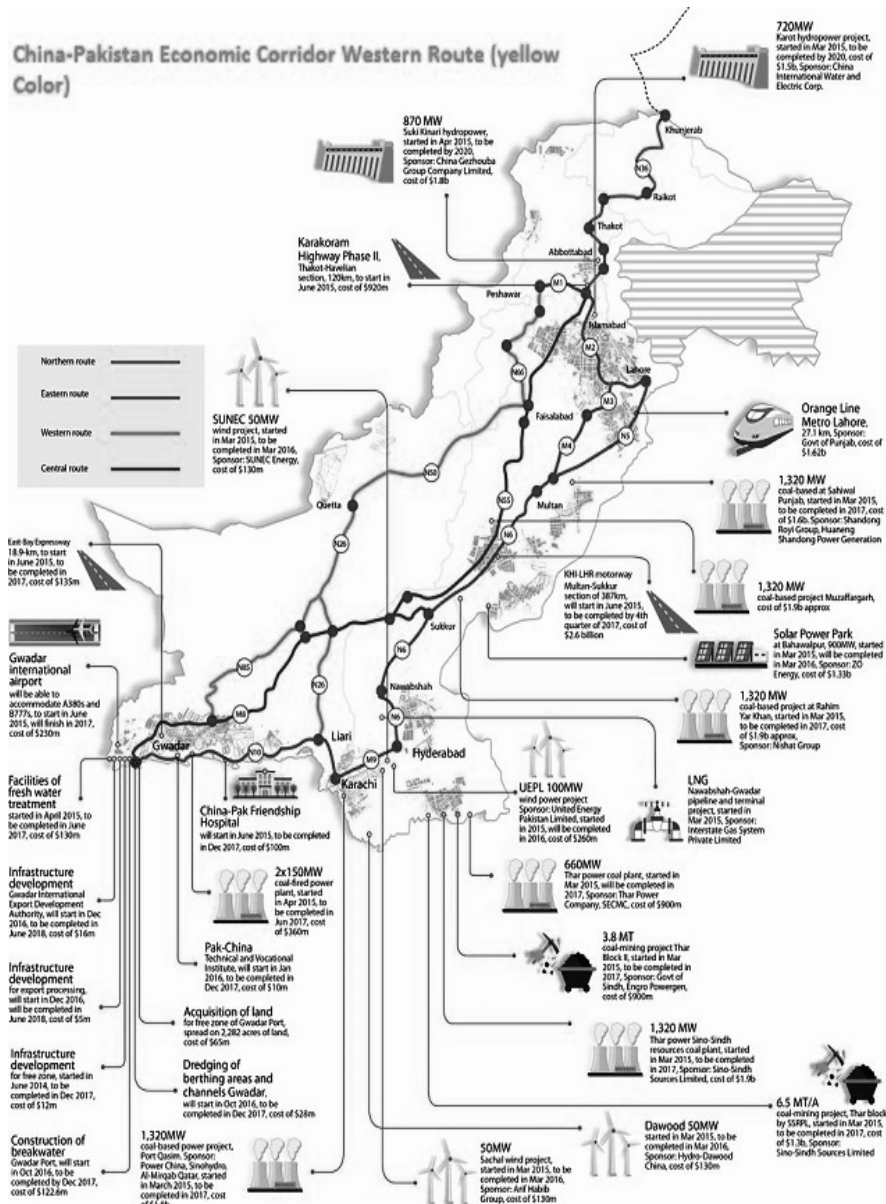
Ans	1863.
Q-59	In which year Urdu Hindu controversy started?
Ans	1867.
Q-60	All Indian National congress was established in the year?
Ans	1885
Q-61	How many members of Shimla deputation met the viceroy?
Ans	35 Members.
Q-62	In which year the all India Muslim league was formed?
Ans	1906.
Q-63	Who was 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 Curzon.
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 Anglo 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.

General Quiz Competition

Group III

(Class: 1st & 2nd year, SC,As& A2 level)



Subject: Islamiyat

Prepared by :M. Rashid Iqbal

PART VI

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 pleased 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, 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 (R.A).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, Qiyas 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 five 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
- Zilhaj

• **Important Dates in Pious Caliphate**

632 AD	Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) became Caliph
634 AD	Battle of Ajnadayn. 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 year 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 a 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, Hazrat Jafar and Hazrat Abdullah Bin Rawahah Muslim army defeated the enemies at Muthah 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-Wfud 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 thousands 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-UI-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 neighbour'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 Hazrat 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 H zrat Abu Bakr(R.A). 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 Jahil, 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(R.A) 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.

QUESTIONS

1. Q. Where did Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) live throughout his life?
A. First 53 years in Makkah and last 10 years in Madina.
2. Q. Give the name of the person who first verified the prophethood?
A. Verqa Bin Naufal.
3. 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.
4. Q. In which city did the revelation of Holy Quran start?
A. Makkah.
5. Q. What is the subject of Holy Quran?
A. Man.
6. Q. Which Surah was the last to be revealed?
A. Surah Al-Nasr.
7. Q. Which Surah was the first to be revealed?
A. Surah Al-Alaq.
8. 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
9. 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.
10. Q. What was the age of Holy Prophet (PBUH) when he received 'wahi' for the first time?
A. Forty Years.
11. Q. Where did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) receive his first Wahi?
A. Cave of Hira
12. Q. What was first Wahi?
A. Iqra.
13. Q. When did Muhammad (PBUH) migrate to Madina?
A. 622 A.D
14. Q. When did Hijra start?
A. 26 Safar, 14th year of Nabuwat.
15. Q. Where is the cave Saur situated?
A. Cave Saur is in Makkah.
16. Q. Which is the holiest place after Ka'aba?
A. Masjid-e-Nabvi
17. Q. When was the Battle of Badr fought?
A. 17th of Ramazan, 2 Hijra.
18. Q. When was Azaan introduced?
A. 1 Hijra.
19. Q. When was fasting made obligatory?
A. 2 Hijra.
20. Q. When was Qibla-i-Awal changed?

- A. 2 Hijra.
21. Q. What was the most important event of 10th Hijra?
A. Holy Prophet's farewell pilgrimage — Hujjat-ul-Wida.
22. Q. What is the first Universal Charter of Human Rights?
A. Khutba-e- Hajjat-ul-Wida is known as first universal charter of Human Rights.
23. Q. What are Faraiz-e-Wuzu?
A. a. Washing face
b. Washing hands and the arms
c. Wiping head
d. Washing feet
24. Q. What is the difference between Sunnah and Hadith?
A. Sunnah and Hadith are almost synonyms, used interchangeably. However, Sunnah indicates the acts of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), while Hadiths are his sayings.
25. Q. What was the duration of revelation of Qur'an?
A. 22 years 5 months and 14 days.
26. Q. What is meant by the word Qur'an?
A. "That which is recited frequently".
27. Q. When did the event of Miraj took place?
A. Twelfth year of Prophethood.
28. Q. When was Namaz made compulsory?
A. At the time of Miraj.

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) Makkah
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) Ansar
16. In battle of Uhud, 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 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) Fighting (c) 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.....
- Openly
 - Secretly**
 - Silently
 - Without speaking
55. The angel entrusted with revelation to be conveyed is hazrat.....
- Mikail
 - Jibrail**
 - Ismail
 - Israil
56. Revelations were also sent to the.....who came before Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH)
- People
 - Natives
 - Prophets**
 - everyone
57. Word Quran is mentioned.....in book itself.
- Few times
 - In every surah
 - In every chapter
 - frequently**
58. According to scholars Quran has.....other names.
- 38
 - 43
 - 55**
 - 71
59. The Quran was revealed in.....
- Surahs
 - Verses
 - Chapters
 - portions**
60. The Quran provides.....in all spheres of life.
- Meal
 - Pleasure
 - Guidance**
 - Money
61. The Quran is divided into.....chapters.
- 113
 - 114**
 - 115
 - 116
62. Chapters of Quran are known as.....
- Surah Juzz
 - SurahManzil
 - SurahSurahs**
 - SurahRukus

63. The Longest surah of the Quran is.....
A. SurahYaasin
B. SurahMuzzamil
C. SurahBaqara
D. SurahRahman
64. The Shortest surah of the Quran is.....
A. SurahKausar
B. SurahNaas
C. SurahTeen
D. Surahkaafiroon
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 (R.A)
 - B. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
 - C. Hazrat Ali(R.A)
 - D. **Mohammad (PBUH)**
79. Hazrat.....suggested Abu Bakr to compile quran.
- A. **Umar**
 - E. Usman (R.A)
 - F. Zaid bin saabit (R.A)
 - G. Muslima kazzab (R.A)
80. Hazrat.....was given the duty of compilation by hazat Abu Bakr.
- A. **Zaid bin saabit**
 - H. Hakim bin hazzam (R.A)
 - I. Badil bin Warqa (R.A)
 - J. Zaid bin haris (R.A)

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.....
- Quran and Sunnah**
 - Books
 - Bible
 - bhagvadgita
91. There are.....rukus in Quran
- 558**
 - 654
 - 465
 - 855
92. The Quran is the.....divine book.
- First
 - Last**
 - Moderate
 - Both A and B
93. The Quran is.....source of guidance for human beings.
- Authentic**
 - Previous
 - Both
 - None
94. Previous books were source of guidance for.....time.
- Every
 - Specific**
 - Both
 - none
95.took the responsibility of preservation of Quran.
- Hazrat Abubakar (R.A)
 - Hazrat Usman (R.A)
 - Allah Almighty**
 - Both A and B
96. There are.....Makki surahs
- 28
 - 35
 - 86**
 - 95
97. There are.....Madni surahs.
- 28**
 - 86
 - 73
 - 87
98. The language used in Madni surahs is.....
- Strong
 - 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 or Thawar**
 - B. Saur
 - C. Rahmat
 - D. yamama

گروپ:- ۳

کلاس:- فرسٹ ایئر، سیکنڈ ایئر، اے لیول، اے ایس لیول

مضمون: اردو

تیار کردہ: شکیل احمد

خلاصہ

۱ (علامات وقف- ۲ (اردو زبان- ۳) افسانہ نگار اور ان کے افسانے- ۴) ڈراما نگار اور ان کے افسانے- ۵) اردو کے عناصر غم- (مولانا شبلی نعمانی، الطاف حسین حالی، سرسید احمد، ڈپٹی نذیر احمد، مولانا محمد حسین آزاد)- ۶ حصہ نظم: علامہ محمد اقبال، نظیر اکبر آبادی، میر انیس، الطاف حسین حالی، جمال الدین عالی- ۷) حصہ غزل: میر تقی میر، مرزا اسد اللہ غالب، حسرت موہانی- ۸ (غزلیں- ۱) میں نے جب لکھنا سیکھا تھا* پہلے تیرا نام لکھا تھا (ناصر کاظمی)، ب- دل میں اک لہری اٹھی ابھی* کوئی تازہ ہوا چلی ہے ابھی (ناصر کاظمی)، ج- یہ نہ تھی ہماری قسمت کہ وصال پار ہوتا* اگر اور جیتے رہتے یہی انتظار ہوتا (غالب)۔

علامات وقف

Comma	سکتہ	Full Stop	ختمہ
Colon	رابطہ	Semicolon	وقفہ
Mark of Interrogation	سوالیہ	Colon and Dash	تفصیلیہ
inverted Commas	واوین	Mark of exclamation	فجائیہ ندائیہ
		Oblique	خط فاضل

اردو:

اردو ہماری قومی زبان ہے اردو پورے پاکستان میں بولی جاتی ہے اردو کی مجموعی عمر چار پانچ سو برس ہے اردو بھارت میں بھی بولی جاتی ہے بولنے والوں کے اعتبار سے یہ دنیا کی تیسری بڑی زبان ہے۔ 1836ء میں دفاتر کے کام اردو میں ہوتے تھے۔ حافظ محمود شیرانی نے اردو کی ابتدا کیلئے کو کتاب لکھی اس کا نام ”پنجاب میں اردو“ تھا۔ ڈاکٹر مسعود حسین کی کتاب کا نام ”مقابلہ مقدمہ تاریخ زبان اردو“ تھا۔ ڈاکٹر شوکت سبزواری کی PHD کا مقالہ ”اردو زبان کی ارتقا“ 1956ء میں ڈھاکہ سے شائع ہوا۔

افسانہ نگار اور ان کے افسانے

۱ (منشی پریم چند کے افسانے: (راہ نجات۔ حج اکبر۔ سوا سیر گیہوں۔ پوس کی رات۔ کفن)۔ ۲) غلام عباس کے چند افسانے: (آمندی۔ کتہ۔ یہ۔ اوور کوٹ۔ سایہ۔ اس کی بیوی)۔ ۳) سعادت حسین منٹو کے چند افسانے: (نیا قانون۔ نعرہ۔ گورکھ سنگھ کی وصیت۔ مہربائی)۔ ۴) انتظار حسین کے چند افسانے: (سیڑھیاں۔ آخری آدمی۔ زرد کتا۔ وہ جو کھوئے گئے)۔

ڈراما نگار (آغا حشر کاشمیری۔ رستم و سہراب۔ امتیاز علی تاج۔ انارکلی۔ خواجہ معین الدین۔ تعلیم بالغاں

اردو کے عناصر خمسہ

- مولانا شبلی نعمانی۔ الطاف حسین حالی۔ سر سید احمد خان۔ دپٹی نذیر احمد۔ مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
قائد اعظم نے 24 مارچ 1948 کو پاکستان کی سرکاری زبان اردو کا اعلان کیا۔
- ۱) سر سید احمد خان 1898-1817: سر سید نے علی گڑھ کالج کی بنیاد 1875 میں رکھی اور انگریزی سے اردو میں ترجمے کیلئے سوسائٹی قائم کی جس کا نام سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی تھا 1870 میں علمی اور ادبی رسالہ ”تہذیب الاخلاق“ نکالا سر سید نے اردو میں صنف ”مضمون“ کا رواج دیا آپ کی اہم تصانیف خطبات احمدیہ، تفسیر قرآن، رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند ہیں۔
- ۲) مولانا شبلی نعمانی 1914-1857: آپ علی گڑھ میں فارسی کے استاد رہے 1892 میں آرنلڈ کے ساتھ مصر، شام، قسطنطنیہ کا سفر کیا شبلی کی تصانیف شعر العجم، الفاروق، المامون۔ سیرہ الغمان، الغزالی، سوانح مولانا روم، سفرنامہ روم و مصر، سیرۃ النبی ہیں۔
- ۳) مولانا الطاف حسین 1914-1837: مولانا کے استاد شفیقہ 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 1910-1830: 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، سخن دان فارس) آپ کے استاد ابراہیم ذوق تھے۔ موضوعاتی نظموں آپ کے مجموعے ”نظم آزاد“ میں شامل ہیں۔
- ۵) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد 1912-1831: آپ اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار ہیں 1861 میں ”انڈین پینل کوڈ“ کا ترجمہ کیا وہ عورتوں کی مخصوص زبان محاوروں اور مکالموں کے استاد ہیں آپ کے ناول مراۃ العروس، بنات العیش، توبہ النصوح، فسانہ مبتلا اور ابن الوقت ہیں۔

علامہ محمد اقبال، نظیر اکبر آبادی، میر انیس، حالی، جمیل الدین عالی

۱ (علامہ اقبال ۹ نومبر ۱۸۷۷ء سے ۲۱ اپریل ۱۹۳۸ء جرمنی میں PHD کیا شاعری 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 ارمغان حجاز ہیں۔ ان کی مشہور نظمیں: پیوستہ رہ شجر سے امید بہار رکھ۔ فاطمہ بنت عبد اللہ کی ستائی، طلوع اسلام، شکوہ، جواب شکوہ ہیں۔

۲ (نظیر اکبر آبادی: آپ کا زیادہ حصہ اکبر آباد میں گزرا آپ کو آخری عمر میں فوج ہو گیا آپ کو عوامی شاعر کہا جاتا ہے

۳ (میر انیس: میر انیس کا اصل نام سید بیر علی اور انیس تخلص تھا آپ مرثیہ نگار تھے حافظ محمود شیرانی کے بقول وہ اقلیم مرثیہ گوئی کے شہنشاہ تھے۔ ان کا مرثیہ ۱۵۰ سے ۲۰۰ بندے کم نہیں تھا 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 ”افسرکار خاص“ بھی رہے۔ آپ کی وجہ شہرت ملی ترائے ہیں ان تصانیف ”جیوے جیوے پاکستان۔ دنیا مرے آگے۔ صدا کر چلے“

حصہ غزل

۱ (میر تقی میر ۱۸۱۰-۱۷۲۵: 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 عبدالحق نے ان کو ”سرتاج شعرائے اردو“ کا نام دیا ہے ان کی تصانیف (ذکر میر، نکات الشعر، ایک فارسی چھ اردو دو اویں شامل ہے۔

۲ (مرزا اسد اللہ خان غالب ۱۸۶۹-۱۷۹۷: 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 کی ۱۸۵۷ء کی جنگ کی وجہ سے پنشن بند ہو گئی غالب نے اردو اور فارسی دونوں میں شاعری کی غالب کی تصنیف (دیوان غالب۔ دیوان فارسی۔ گل رعنا۔ مہر نیم روز۔ قاطع برہان۔ لطائف غیبی۔ قادر نامہ۔ عود ہندی اور اردوئے معلیٰ ہیں۔

۳ (حسرت موہانی ۱۸۷۵ء سے ۱۹۵۱ء: 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 رہنا پڑا۔ آپ کو رئیس المستغزیلین کا لقب ملا۔

سوال جواب

س ۱: ہماری قومی زبان کیا ہے؟

ج: اردو

س ۲: اردو پاکستان کے کس حصے میں بولی جاتی ہے؟

ج: پورے پاکستان

س ۳: اردو کی مجموعی عمر کتنی برس ہے؟

ج: چار پانچ سو برس

س ۴: پاکستان کے علاوہ دوسرے کون سے ملک میں اردو بولی جاتی ہے؟

ج: بھارت

س ۵: بولنے والوں کے اعتبار سے اردو کتنی بڑی زبان ہے؟

ج: تیسری

س ۶: کون سے سال میں دفاتر کے کام اردو میں ہوئے تھے؟

ج: 1836

س ۷: کس نے اردو کی ابتدا کے لئے کتاب لکھی ”پنجاب میں اردو“

ج: حافظ محمود شیرانی

س ۸: ڈاکٹر مسعود حسین نے اردو کی ابتدا کیلئے کون سی کتاب لکھی؟

ج: مقالہ مقدمہ تاریخ زبان اردو

س ۹: ڈاکٹر شوکت سبزواری کی PHD کا مقالہ ”اردو زبان کا ارتقا“ کب اور کہاں سے شائع ہوا؟

ج: 1956ء، ڈھاکہ سے

افسانہ

س ۱: ’راہ نجات‘ کس کا افسانہ ہے؟

ج: منشی پریم چند

س ۲: ’جگ اکبر‘ کس افسانہ نگار کا افسانہ ہے؟

ج: منشی پریم چند

س ۳: ’سوا سیر گہیوں‘ کا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟

ج: منشی پریم چند

س ۴: ’کفن‘ کا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟

ج: منشی پریم چند

س ۵: ’آئندی‘ کا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟

ج: غلام عباس

س ۶: ’سایہ‘ کس افسانہ نگار کا افسانہ ہے؟

ج: غلام عباس

س ۷: ’سایہ‘ کا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟

ج: غلام عباس

س ۸: 'تعلیم بالغاں' کس نے لکھی ہے؟

ج: خواجہ معین الدین

س ۹: 'نیا قانون' کے افسانہ نگار کا نام بتائیں؟

ج: سعادت حسن منٹو

س ۱۰: 'نعرہ' کا افسانہ نگار کا نام کیا ہے؟

ج: سعادت حسن منٹو

س ۱۱: 'گورکھ سنگھ' کی وصیت کے افسانہ نگار کون ہیں

ج ۱۲: سعادت حسن منٹو

س ۱۳: 'مدد بھائی' کس نے لکھی ہے؟

ج: سعادت حسن منٹو

س ۱۴: 'سیڑھیاں' کا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟

ج: انتظار حسین

س ۱۵: 'آخری آدمی' کس کا افسانہ ہے؟

ج: انتظار حسین

س ۱۶: 'زرد کتا' کا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟

ج: انتظار حسین

س ۱۷: 'وہ جو کھوئے' گئے کا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟

ج: انتظار حسین

س ۱۸: 'رستم و سہراب' کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟

ج: آغا حشر کاشمیری

س ۱۹: 'انارکلی ایک ڈرامہ ہے یہ کس نے لکھا ہے؟

ج: امتیاز علی تاج علامت وقف

س ۲۰: Full stop: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: ختمہ

س ۲۱: Comma: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: سکتہ

س ۳ Semicolon: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: وقفہ

س ۴ Colon: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: رابطہ

س ۵ Colon and dash: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: تفصیلیہ

س ۶ Mark of Interrogation: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: سوالیہ

س ۷ Mark of exclamation: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: استعجابیہ

س ۸ Inverted Commas: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: واوین

س Oblique: کواردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

ج: خط فاضل

غزل

س: ”یہ نہ تھی ہماری قسمت کہ وصال یار ہوتا“ اس کا دوسرا مصرع لکھیں۔

ج: اگر اور جیتے رہتے یہی انتظار ہوتا

س: ”ترے وعدے پر جیئے ہم تو یہ جان، جھوٹ جانا“ اس کا دوسرا مصرع لگائیے۔

ج: کہ خوشی سے مرنہ جاتے، اگر اعتبار ہوتا

س: ”تری ناز کی سے جانا، کہ بندھا تھا عہد بودا“ دوسرا مصرع لکھیں۔

ج: کبھی تو نہ توڑ سکتا، اگر استوار ہوتا

س: ”کوئی میرے دل سے پوچھے، تیرے تیر نیم کش کو“ اس کے ساتھ اس کا دوسرا مصرع لگائیے۔

ج: یہ خلش کہاں سے ہوتی جو جگر کے پار ہوتا
 س: 'یہ کہاں کی دوستی ہے کہ بنے ہیں دوست نا صح' اس کا دوسرا مصرع لکھیں؟
 ج: 'کوئی چارہ ساز ہوتا کوئی عمگسار ہوتا'
 س: 'رنگ سنگ سے نکلتا، وہ لہو کہ پھر نہ تھمتا' کا دوسرا مصرع لکھیں۔
 ج: جسے غم سمجھ رہے ہو یہ اگر شرار ہوتا
 س: 'غم اگرچہ جاں گسل ہے یہ کہاں بچیں کہ دل ہے' دوسرا مصرع لکھیں اس کا۔
 ج: غم عشق گر نہ ہوتا غم روزگار ہوتا
 س: 'کہوں کس سے میں کہ کیا ہے شب غم بری بلا ہے' اس کا اگلا مصرع لگائیے۔
 ج: مجھے کیا برا تھا مرنا اگر ایک بار ہوتا
 س: 'ہوئے مر کے ہم جو رسوا ہوئے کیوں نہ غرق دریا' اس کے ساتھ دوسرا مصرع لگائیے۔
 ج: نہ کبھی جنازہ اٹھتا نہ کہیں مزار ہوتا
 س: 'اسے کون دیکھ سکتا ہے کہ بیگانہ ہے وہ یکتا' دوسرا مصرع لکھیں
 ج: جو دوئی کی بو بھی ہوتی تو کہیں دو چار ہوتا
 س: 'یہ مسائل تصوف، یہ تیرا بیان غالب' اس مصرعے کا دوسرا مصرع لکھیں۔
 ج: تجھے ہم ولی سمجھتے، جو نہ بادہ خوار ہوتا
 س: 'دل میں ایک لہری اٹھی ہے ابھی' اس کا دوسرا مصرع لکھیں۔
 ج: کوئی تازہ ہوا چلی ہے ابھی
 س: 'شور برپا خانہ دل میں' دوسرا مصرع لکھیں۔
 ج: کوئی دیوار سی گری ہے ابھی
 س: 'بھری دنیا میں جی نہیں لگتا' اس کا دوسرا مصرع لکھیں۔
 ج: جانے کس چیز کی کمی ہے ابھی
 س: 'تو شریک سخن نہیں ہے تو کیا' اس کا اگلا مصرع لکھیں۔
 ج: ہم سخن تیری خامشی ہے ابھی
 س: 'یاد کے بے نشان جزیروں سے' اس کے ساتھ اس کا دوسرا مصرع لگائیے
 ج: تیری آواز آرہی ہے ابھی

س: 'سو گئے لوگ اس حویلی کے' دوسرا مصرع لکھیں۔

ج: ایک کھڑکی مگر کھلی ہے ابھی

س: 'تم تو یارو ابھی سے اٹھ بیٹھے' اس شعر کو مکمل کریں۔

ج: میں رات جاگتی ہے ابھی

س: 'وقت اچھا بھی آئے گا ناصر' اس شعر کو مکمل کریں۔

ج: غم نہ کر زندگی پڑی ہے ابھی

ناصر کاظمی

س: میں جب لکھنا سیکھا تھا 'اس شعر کو مکمل کریں

ج: پہلے تیرا نام لکھا تھا

س: 'میں وہ صبر صمیم ہوں جس نے' اگلا مصرع لکھیں۔

ج: بارمانت سر پہ لیا تھا

س: 'میں وہ اسم عظیم ہوں جس کو' اس مصرع کو مکمل کریں

ج: جن و ملک نے سجدہ کیا تھا

س: 'تو نے کیوں مرا ہاتھ نہ پکڑا' اس کا اگلا مصرع لکھیں۔

ج: میں جب راستے سے بھٹکا تھا

س: 'جو پایا ہے وہ تیرا ہے' کا اگلا مصرع لکھیں

ج: جو کھویا ہے وہ بھی تیرا تھا

س: 'تجھ بن ساری عمر گزاری' کا اگلا مصرع لکھیں۔

ج: لوگ کہیں گے تو میرا تھا

س: 'پہلی بارش بھیجنے والے' اس شعر کو مکمل کریں۔

ج: 'میں تیرے درشن کا پیاسا تھا'

جمیل الدین عالی

س: جمیل الدین عالی کہاں پر پیدا ہوئے؟

ج: دلی

س: آپ کس صدر پاکستان کے دور میں افسر بکار خاص رہے؟

ج: محمد ایوب خان

س: آپ کی وجہ شہرت کیا تھی؟

ج: ملی ترانے

س: 'جیوے جیوے پاکستان' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: جمیل الدین علی

س: 'دنیا میرے آگے، صدا کر چلے' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: جمیل الدین علی

حصہ غزل

میر تقی میر

س: میر کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں؟

ج: 1725

س: میر کی تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟

ج: 1810

س: میر کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟

ج: میر محمد تقی

س: ان کی شاعری میں کس چیز کی وجہ سے غم تھا؟

ج: دلی کی بربادی

س: میر کو کیا کہا گیا ہے؟

ج: خدائے سخن

س: مولودی عبدالحق نے آپ کو کیا نام دیا تھا؟

ج: سرتاج شعراے اردو

س: ذکر میر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: میر تقی میر

س: نکات الشعراء کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: میر تقی میر

س: آپ کے کتنے فارسی اور کتنے اردو کے دواوین ہیں؟

ج: ایک فارسی اور چھ اردو

مرزا اسد اللہ خان غالب

س: مرزا اسد اللہ خان غالب کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟

ج: اسد اللہ

س: آپ کا تخلص کیا تھا؟

ج: غالب

س: مرزا کی پرورش کس نے کی؟

ج: نصرت بیگ (ان کے چچا)

س: جب مرزا کی شادی ہوئی تو مرزا کتنے برس کے تھے؟

ج: تیرہ 13

س: مرزا کی کون سی جنگ کے وجہ سے پنشن بند ہو گئی؟

ج: 1857 جنگ آزادی

س: آپ نے کون سی زبان میں شاعری کی ہے؟

ج: اردو اور فارسی

س: دیوان غالب، دیوان فارسی اور گل رعنا کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟

ج: مرزا غالب

س: 'قاطع برہان'، 'لطائف غیبی' اور 'قادر نامہ' کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟

ج: مرزا غالب

س: مرزا کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں؟

ج: 1797

س: غالب کی تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟

ج: 1869

حسرت موہانی

س: حسرت موہانی کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں؟

ج: 1875

س: حسرت موہانی کی تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟

ج: 1951

س: حسرت موہانی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟

ج: سید فضل الحسن

س: آپ کا تخلص کیا تھا؟

ج: حسرت

س: آپ کہاں پر پیدا ہوئے؟

ج: یوپی کے قصبہ موہان میں پیدا ہوئے

س: آپ کو موہانی کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟

ج: کیونکہ موہان میں پیدا ہوئے

س: آپ کے ادبی رسالے کا نام کیا تھا؟

ج: اردوئے معلیٰ

س: کس سامراج کی مخالفت کی وجہ سے آپ کو طویل عرصے قید میں رہے

ج: برطانوی

س: آپ کا لقب کیا تھا؟

ج: رئیس المتغزلین

س: 'چپکے رات دن آنسو بہانا یاد ہے' کس کی مشہور غزل ہے؟

ج: حسرت موہانی

ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

س: نذیر احمد کب پیدا ہوئے؟

ج: 1831

س: ڈپٹی نذیر احمد نے کب وفات پائی؟

ج: 1912

س: آپ کی وجہ شہرت کیا تھی؟

ج: پہلے ناول نگار

س: آپ نے کب ”انڈین پیٹل کوڈ“ کا ترجمہ کیا؟

ج: 1861

س: وہ کن کے مخصوص زبان محاوروں اور مکالموں کے استاد ہیں؟

ج: عورتوں کی

س: ’مراۃ العروس‘ کس کا ناول ہے؟

ج: ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

س: ’بنات النعش‘ کس کا ناول ہے؟

ج: ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

س: ’توبہ النصوح‘ کس کا ناول ہے؟

ج: نذیر احمد

س: ’فسانہ مبتلا‘ کس کا ناول ہے؟

ج: ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

س: ’ابن الوقت‘ کس کا ناول ہے؟

ج: ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

حصہ نظم

علامہ اقبال۔ نظیر اکبر آباد۔ میر انیس۔ حالی۔ جمیل الدین عالی

س: علامہ اقبال کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں؟

ج: 9 نومبر 1877

س: علامہ اقبال کی تاریخ وفات لکھیں۔

ج: ۲۱ اپریل 1938

س: علامہ اقبال کہاں پیدا ہوئے؟

ج: سیالکوٹ

س: آپ نے ’باریٹ لا‘ کہاں سے کیا؟

ج: لندن

س: علامہ اقبال نے ’PHD‘ کہاں سے کی؟

ج: جرمنی

س: علامہ اقبال کا مزار کہاں پر ہے؟

ج: لاہور بادشاہی مسجد کے باہر

س: آپ کو کس زبان کا عظیم شاعر کہا جاتا ہے؟

ج: اردو اور فارسی

س: آپ کے نظم و نثر کے تراجم کتنے زبانوں میں ہو چکے ہیں؟

ج: تیس (30)

س: بانگ درا، بال جبریل اور ضرب کلیم کس کے مجموعے ہیں؟

ج: علامہ اقبال

س: 'پیوستہ رہ شجر سے امید بہار رکھ' کس کی مشہور نظم ہے؟

ج: علامہ اقبال

نظیر اکبر آبادی

س: آپ کی زندگی کا زیادہ حصہ کہاں گزرا؟

ج: اکبر آباد

س: آپ کو آخری عمر میں کونسی بیماری لاحق ہوئی؟

ج: فالج

س: نظیر اکبر آبادی کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

ج: عوامی شاعر

س: نظیر اکبر آبادی کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

ج: عوامی شاعر

میر انیس

س: آپ کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟

ج: سید بیر علی

س: میر انیس کا تخلص کیا تھا؟

ج: انیس

س: میر انیس کیاتھے؟

ج: مرثیہ نگار

س: حافظ محمود شیرانی کا آپ کے بارے میں کیا قول ہے؟

ج: 'وہ اقلیم مرثیہ گوئی کے شہنشاہ تھے'

س: آپ کا مرثیہ کتنے بند سے کم نہیں تھا؟

ج: 150-200

س: میدان کربلا میں گرمی کی شدت کس کا مرثیہ ہے؟

ج: میر انیس

اردو کے عناصر خمسہ

مولانا شبلی۔ الطاف حسین۔ سر سید احمد خان۔ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

سر سید احمد خان

س: قائد اعظم نے کب پاکستان کی سرکاری زبان اردو کا اعلان کیا ہے؟

ج: 24 مارچ 1948

س: سر سید احمد خان کی تاریخ پیدائش بتائیں؟

ج: 1817

س: سر سید کی تاریخ وفات لکھیں

ج: 1898

س: سر سید نے علی گڑھ کالج کی بنیاد کب رکھی؟

ج: 1875

س: سر سید نے انگریزی سے اردو کے لئے سوسائٹی قائم کی تھی اس کا نام بتائیں؟

ج: سائنٹفک سوسائٹی

س: سر سید نے 1870 میں علمی اور ادبی رسالہ نکالا اس رسالہ کا نام کیا تھا؟

ج: تہذیب الاخلاق

س: سر سید نے اردو میں کونسی صنف کو رواج دیا؟

ج: مضمون

س: 'تفسیر قرآن' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: سرسید احمد خان

س: 'رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: سرسید احمد خان

مولانا شبلی نعمانی

س: شبلی نعمانی کی تاریخ پیدائش لکھیں۔

ج: 1857

س: شبلی نعمانی کی تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟

ج: 1914

س: کونسے کالج میں آپ فارسی کے استاد رہے؟

ج: علی گڑھ کالج

س: مولانا شبلی نے کب آئرلینڈ کے ساتھ مصر، شام، قسطنطنیہ کا سفر کیا؟

ج: 1892

س: 'شعر العجم اور الفاروق' کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟

ج: مولانا شبلی نعمانی

س: الماعون کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: شبلی نعمانی

س: سیرۃ النعمان اور الغزالی کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟

ج: شبلی نعمانی

س: 'سوانح مولانا روم' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: مولانا شبلی نعمانی

س: سفر نامہ روم، مصر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: مولانا شبلی نعمانی

س: سیرۃ النبی کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

ج: شبلی نعمانی

مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

س: حالی کب پیدا ہوئے؟

ج: 1837

س: الطاف حسین نے کب وفات پائی؟

ج: 1914

س: شاعری میں حالی نے کس کی صحبت سے فیض پایا؟

ج: شیفتہ اور غالب

س: حیات جاوید اور یادگار غالب کس کی کتابیں ہیں؟

ج: الطاف حسین حالی

س: حیات سعدی کس کی مشہور کتاب ہے؟

ج: الطاف حسین حالی

س: مقدمہ شعر و شاعر مد و جزر اسلام اور مسدس حالی کس کی مشہور کتابیں ہیں؟

ج: الطاف حسین حالی

س: آپ نے لاہور میں کہاں پر ملازمت کی؟

ج: پنجاب بک ڈپو

مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

س: مولانا محمد حسین کی تاریخ پیدائش لکھیں۔

ج: 1830

س: محمد حسین آزاد کی تاریخ وفات بتائیں۔

ج: 1910

س: 1857 کی ناکام جنگ آزادی کے بعد آپ کے والد کی ہاتھوں مارے گئے

ج: انگریزوں

س: انجمن پنجاب میں آپ کا عہدہ کیا تھا؟

ج: لیکچرار اور سیکرٹری

س: کونسے کالج میں آپ عربی اور فارسی کے پروفیسر رہے؟

ج: گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور

س: آپ کب دماغی مرض میں مبتلا ہوئے؟

ج: 1888

س: اردو شاعری میں آپ کا اہم کارنامہ کیا ہے؟

ج: جدید شاعری

س: آپ کے موضوعاتی نظموں کس مجموعے میں شامل ہیں؟

ج: نظم آزاد

س: آپ کے استاد کا کیا نام ہے؟

ج: ابراہیم ذوق

س: آب حیات، قصص ہند اور دربار اکبری کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟

ج: مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

General Quiz Competition

Group III
AS & A-level)

(Class 1st, 2nd year,

Subject: English
Amira Emmanuel.

Prepared by Miss

PRECIS

William Shakespeare

Shakespeare's life and work
The Globe Theatre
Shakespeare's Plays
Important Characters in his plays
Hamlet
Julius Caesar

The Life of William Shakespeare (1564–1616)

William Shakespeare was baptized on April 26, 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. From roughly 1594 onward he was an important member of the Lord Chamberlain's Men company of theatrical players. Written records give little indication of the way in which Shakespeare's professional life moulded his artistry. All that can be deduced is that over the course of 20 years, Shakespeare wrote plays that capture the complete range of human emotion and conflict.

Mysterious Origins

Known throughout the world, the works of William Shakespeare have been performed in countless hamlets, villages, cities and metropolises for more than 400 years. And yet, the personal history of William Shakespeare is somewhat a mystery. There are two primary sources that provide historians with a basic outline of his life. One source is his work—the plays, poems and sonnets—and the other is official documentation such as church and court records. However, these only provide brief sketches of specific events in his life and provide little on the person who experienced those events.

Early Life

Though no birth records exist, church records indicate that a William Shakespeare was baptized at Holy Trinity Church in Stratford-upon-Avon on April 26, 1564. From this, it is believed he was born on or near April 23, 1564, and this is the date scholars acknowledge as William Shakespeare's birthday.

Located 103 miles west of London, during Shakespeare's time Stratford-upon-Avon was a market town bisected with a country road and the River Avon. William was the third child of John

Shakespeare, a leather merchant, and Mary Arden, a local landed heiress. William had two older sisters, Joan and Judith, and three younger brothers, Gilbert, Richard and Edmund. Before William's birth, his father became a successful merchant and held official positions as alderman and bailiff, an office resembling a mayor. However, records indicate John's fortunes declined sometime in the late 1570s.

Scant records exist of William's childhood, and virtually none regarding his education. Scholars have surmised that he most likely attended the King's New School, in Stratford, which taught reading, writing and the classics. Being a public official's child, William would have undoubtedly qualified for free tuition. But this uncertainty regarding his education has led some to raise questions about the authorship of his work and even about whether or not William Shakespeare ever existed.

Married Life

William Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway on November 28, 1582, in Worcester, in Canterbury Province. Hathaway was from Shottery, a small village a mile west of Stratford. Their first child, a daughter they named Susanna, was born on May 26, 1583. Two years later, on February 2, 1585, twins Hamnet and Judith were born. Hamnet later died of unknown causes at the age 11.

After the birth of the twins, there are seven years of William Shakespeare's life where no records exist. Scholars call this period the "lost years," and there is wide speculation on what he was doing during this period. One theory is that he might have gone into hiding for poaching game from the local landlord, Sir Thomas Lucy. Another possibility is that he might have been working as an assistant schoolmaster in Lancashire. It is generally believed he arrived in London in the mid- to late 1580s and may have found work as a horse attendant at some of London's finer theatres, a scenario updated centuries later by the countless aspiring actors and playwrights in Hollywood and Broadway.

Theatrical Beginnings

By 1592, there is evidence William Shakespeare earned a living as an actor and a playwright in London and possibly had several plays produced. The September 20, 1592 edition of the *Stationers' Register* (a guild publication) includes an article by London playwright Robert Greene that takes a few jabs at William Shakespeare: "...There is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his Tiger's heart wrapped in a Player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you: and being an absolute Johannes factotum, is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country," Greene wrote of Shakespeare.

Scholars differ on the interpretation of this criticism, but most of the scholars agree that it was Greene's way of saying Shakespeare was reaching above his rank, trying to match better known and educated playwrights like Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Nashe or Greene himself.

By the early 1590s, documents show William Shakespeare was a managing partner in the Lord Chamberlain's Men, an acting company in London. After the crowning of King James I, in 1603, the company changed its name to the King's Men. From all accounts, the King's Men company was very popular, and records show that Shakespeare had works published and sold as popular literature. The theatre culture in 16th century England was not highly admired by people of high

rank. However, many of the nobility were good patrons of the performing arts and friends of the actors. Early in his career, Shakespeare was able to attract the attention of Henry Wriothesley, the Earl of Southampton, to whom he dedicated his first- and second-published poems: "Venus and Adonis" (1593) and "The Rape of Lucrece" (1594).

Establishing Himself

By 1597, 15 of the 37 plays written by William Shakespeare were published. Civil records show that at this time he purchased the second largest house in Stratford, called New House, for his family. It was a four-day ride by horse from Stratford to London, so it is believed that Shakespeare spent most of his time in the city writing and acting and came home once a year during the 40-day Lenten period, when the theatres were closed.

By 1599, William Shakespeare and his business partners built their own theatre on the south bank of the Thames River, which they called the Globe. In 1605, Shakespeare purchased leases of real estate near Stratford for 440 pounds, which doubled in value and earned him 60 pounds a year. This made him an entrepreneur as well as an artist, and scholars believe these investments gave him the time to write his plays uninterrupted.

Writing Style

William Shakespeare's early plays were written in the conventional style of the day, with elaborated metaphors and rhetorical phrases that didn't always align naturally with the story's plot or characters. However, Shakespeare was very innovative, adapting the traditional style to his own purposes and creating a freer flow of words. With only small degrees of variation, Shakespeare primarily used a metrical pattern consisting of lines of unrhymed iambic pentameter, or blank verse, to compose his plays. At the same time, there are passages in all the plays that deviate from this and use forms of poetry or simple prose.

Early Works: Histories and Comedies

With the exception of *Romeo and Juliet*, William Shakespeare's first plays were mostly histories written in the early 1590s. *Richard II*, *Henry VI* (parts 1, 2 and 3) and *Henry V* dramatize the destructive results of weak or corrupt rulers, and have been interpreted by drama historians as Shakespeare's way of justifying the origins of the Tudor Dynasty.

Shakespeare also wrote several comedies during his early period: the witty romance *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, the romantic *Merchant of Venice*, the wit and wordplay of *Much Ado About Nothing*, the charming *As You Like It* and *Twelfth Night*. Other plays, possibly written before 1600, include *Titus Andronicus*, *The Comedy of Errors*, *The Taming of the Shrew* and *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

Later Works: Tragedies and Tragicomedies

It was in William Shakespeare's later period, after 1600, that he wrote the tragedies *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Othello* and *Macbeth*. In these, Shakespeare's characters present vivid impressions of human temperament that are timeless and universal. Possibly the best known of these plays is *Hamlet*, which explores betrayal, retribution, incest and moral failure. These moral failures often drive the twists and turns of Shakespeare's plots, destroying the hero and those he loves.

In William Shakespeare's final period, he wrote several tragicomedies. Among these are *Cymbeline*, *The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest*. Though graver in tone than the comedies, they are not the dark tragedies of *King Lear* or *Macbeth* because they end with reconciliation and forgiveness.

Death

Tradition has its coincidence that William Shakespeare died on his birthday, April 23, 1616, though many scholars believe this is a myth. Church records show that he was interred at Trinity Church on April 25, 1616.

William Shakespeare was a respected man of the dramatic arts who wrote plays and acted in some in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. But his reputation as a dramatic genius wasn't recognized until the 19th century. Beginning with the Romantic period of the early 1800s and continuing through the Victorian period, acclaim and reverence for William Shakespeare and his work reached its height. In the 20th century, new movements in scholarship and performance have rediscovered and adopted his works.

Today, his plays are highly popular and constantly studied and reinterpreted in performances with diverse cultural and political contexts. The genius of Shakespeare's characters and plots are that they present real human beings in a wide range of emotions and conflicts that transcend their origins in Elizabethan England.

Reflecting upon the achievement of his peer and sometimes rival, Ben Jonson wrote of Shakespeare, "He was not of an age, but for all time."

HAMLET

The play "Hamlet," written by William Shakespeare, follows the journey of Prince Hamlet of Denmark as he seeks revenge on his deceased uncle, Claudius. "Hamlet," which is also called "The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," was written by Shakespeare between the years 1599 and 1602. This play is among Shakespeare's most powerful and popular works.

Hamlet Character List

Hamlet

The son of Old Hamlet and Gertrude, thus Prince of Denmark. The ghost of Old Hamlet charges him with the task of killing his uncle, Claudius, for killing him and usurping the throne of Denmark. Hamlet is a moody, theatrical, witty, brilliant young man, perpetually fascinated and tormented by doubts and introspection. It is famously difficult to pin down his true thoughts and feelings -- does he love Ophelia, and does he really intend to kill Claudius? In fact, it often seems as though Hamlet pursues lines of thought and emotion merely for their experimental value, testing this or that idea without any interest in applying his resolutions in the practical world. The variety of his moods, from manic to somber, seems to cover much of the range of human possibility.

Old Hamlet

The former King of Denmark. Old Hamlet appears as a ghost and exhorts his son to kill Claudius, whom he claims has killed him in order to secure the throne and the queen of Denmark. Hamlet fears (or at least says he fears) that the ghost is an imposter, an evil spirit sent to lure him to hell. Old Hamlet's ghost reappears in Act Three of the play when Hamlet goes too far in berating his mother. After this second appearance, we hear and see no more of him.

Claudius

Old Hamlet's brother, Hamlet's uncle, and Gertrude's newlywed husband. He murdered his brother in order to seize the throne and subsequently married Gertrude, his erstwhile sister-in-law. As the play goes on do we become certain that he is indeed guilty of murder and usurpation. When he is convinced that Hamlet has found him out, Claudius eventually schemes to have his nephew-cum-son murdered.

Gertrude

Old Hamlet's widow and Claudius' wife. She seems unaware that Claudius killed her former husband. Gertrude loves Hamlet tremendously, while Hamlet has very mixed feelings about her for marrying the (in his eyes) inferior Claudius after her first husband's death. Gertrude figures prominently in many of the major scenes in the play, including the killing of Polonius and the death of Ophelia.

Horatio

Hamlet's closest friend. They know each other from the University of Wittenberg, where they are both students. Horatio is presented as a studious, skeptical young man, perhaps more serious and less ingenious than Hamlet but more than capable of trading witticisms with his good friend. Hamlet praises Horatio as his soul's choice and declares that he loves Horatio because he is "not passion's slave."

Polonius

The father of Ophelia and Laertes and the chief adviser to the throne of Denmark. Polonius is a windy, interfering, suspicious, silly old man. Polonius is forever fomenting intrigue and hiding behind tapestries to spy. He hatches the theory that Ophelia caused Hamlet to go mad by rejecting him. Polonius' demise is fitting to his flaws. Hamlet accidentally kills the old man while he eavesdrops behind an arras in Gertrude's bedroom. Polonius' death causes his daughter to go mad.

Ophelia

The daughter of Polonius and sister of Laertes. Ophelia has received several tributes of love from Hamlet but rejects him after her father orders her to do so. In general, Ophelia is controlled by the men in her life, moved around like a pawn in their scheme to discover Hamlet's distemper. She goes mad after Hamlet murders Polonius. She later drowns.

Laertes

Polonius' son and Ophelia's brother. Laertes is an impetuous young man who lives primarily in Paris, France. We see him at the beginning of the play at the celebration of Claudius and Gertrude's wedding. He then returns to Paris, only to return in Act Four with an angry entourage after his father's death at Hamlet's hands. He and Claudius conspire to kill Hamlet in the course of a duel between Laertes and the prince.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern

Friends of Hamlet's from the University of Wittenberg. Claudius invites them to court in order to spy on Hamlet. After Hamlet kills Polonius, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are assigned to accompany Hamlet to England. They carry a letter from Claudius asking the English king to kill Hamlet upon his arrival. Hamlet discovers this plot and alters the letter so that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are put to death instead. We learn that they have indeed been executed at the very close of the play.

Fortinbras

The Prince of Norway. In many ways his story is parallel to Hamlet's: he too has lost his father by violence (Old Hamlet killed Old Fortinbras in single combat); he too is impeded from ascending the throne by an interfering uncle. But despite their biographical similarities, Fortinbras and Hamlet are constitutional opposites. Where Hamlet is pensive and mercurial, Fortinbras is all action. He leads an army through Denmark in order to attack disputed territory in Poland. At the end of the play, and with Hamlet's dying assent, Fortinbras assumes the crown of Denmark.

Osric

The ludicrous, flowery, stupid courtier, who invites Hamlet to fence with Laertes, then serves as referee during the contest.

The gravediggers

Two "clowns" (roles played by comic actors), a principal gravedigger and his assistant. They figure only in one scene -- Act Five scene one -- yet never fail to make a big impression on readers and audience members. They are the only speaking representatives of the lower classes in the play and their perspective is a remarkable contrast to that of the nobles.

The players

A group of (presumably English) actors who arrive in Denmark. Hamlet uses the players to stage an adaptation of "The Death of Gonzago" which he calls "The Mousetrap" -- a play that reprises almost perfectly the account of Old Hamlet's death as told by the ghost -- in order to be sure of Claudius' guilt.

A Priest

Charged with performing the rites at Ophelia's funeral. Because of the doubtful circumstances of Ophelia's death, the priest refuses to do more than the bare minimum as she is interred.

Reynaldo

Polonius' servant, sent to check on Laertes in Paris. He receives absurdly detailed instructions in espionage from his master.

Bernardo

A soldier who is among the first to see the ghost of Old Hamlet.

Marcellus

A soldier who is among the first to see the ghost of Old Hamlet.

Francisco

A soldier.

Voltemand

A courtier.

Cornelius

A courtier.

A Captain

A captain in Fortinbras' army who speaks briefly with Hamlet.

Ambassadors

Ambassadors from England who arrive at the play's close to announce that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead.

Hamlet Summary

Witnessed the appearance of the ghost of Old Hamlet, the former King of Denmark who has recently died. The guards bring Horatio, a learned scholar and friend of Hamlet, Prince Something is amiss in Denmark -- for two successive nights, and the midnight guard has of Denmark, to witness this apparition. Though skeptical at first, Horatio sees the ghost and decides to report its appearance to Hamlet.

Meanwhile, a new king of Denmark has been crowned: Claudius, Old Hamlet's brother. Claudius has taken Old Hamlet's widow, Gertrude, as his wife. We watch their marriage celebration and hear about a threat from the Prince of Norway, Fortinbras, which Claudius manages to avoid by diplomacy. Hamlet is in attendance at this wedding celebration; he is hardly in joyous spirits, however. He is disgusted by his mother's decision to marry Claudius so soon after his father's demise. Horatio tells Hamlet of the appearance of the ghost and Hamlet determines to visit the spirit himself.

Meanwhile, the court adviser, Polonius, sends his son, Laertes, back to Paris, where he is living. Laertes and Polonius both question Ophelia (sister and daughter, respectively) about her relationship with Hamlet. Ophelia admits that Hamlet has been wooing her. They tell her to avoid

Hamlet and reject his amorous advances, emphasizing the importance of protecting her chastity. Ophelia agrees to cut off contact.

That night, Hamlet accompanies the watch. The ghost appears once more. Hamlet questions the ghost, who beckons Hamlet away from the others. When they are alone, the ghost reveals that Claudius murdered him in order to steal his crown and his wife. The ghost makes Hamlet promise to take revenge on Claudius. Hamlet appears to concur excitedly. He has Horatio and the guards swear not to reveal what they have seen.

Act Two finds us some indefinite time in the future. Hamlet has been behaving in a most erratic and alarming way. Claudius summons two of Hamlet's school friends, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, in order to discover the meaning of this strange behavior. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's attempts to discover the reason for Hamlet's madness are met with evasion and witticism. Meanwhile, Polonius hatches a theory of his own: he thinks that Hamlet is insane due to Ophelia's rejection of his love. He arranges to test his theory by setting Ophelia on Hamlet when they are apparently alone and then observing the proceedings with Claudius.

Hamlet's only consolation appears to be the coming of a troupe of players from England. Hamlet asks the player's whether they could play a slightly modified version of a tragedy. We realize that Hamlet plans to put on a play that depicts the death of his father, to see whether Claudius is really guilty, and the ghost is really to be trusted.

In Act Three, Ophelia approaches Hamlet when they are apparently alone; Claudius and Polonius hide behind a tapestry and observe. Hamlet behaves extremely cruelly toward Ophelia. The king decides that Hamlet is not mad for love of her but for some other hidden reason.

Hamlet prepares to put on his play, which he calls "The Mouse Trap." After instructing the players in their parts, Hamlet retires to the audience, where Claudius, Gertrude, Ophelia, and Polonius have gathered, along with many others. In the course of the play, both Gertrude and Claudius become extremely upset, though for different reasons. Gertrude is flustered by Hamlet's veiled accusation that she was inconstant and hypocritical for remarrying after Old Hamlet's death; Claudius is shaken because he is indeed guilty of his brother's murder. Claudius decides that he must get rid of Hamlet by sending him to England.

Following the play, Gertrude calls Hamlet to her room, intending to berate him for his horrible insinuations. Hamlet turns the tables on her, accusing her of a most grotesque lust and claiming that she has insulted her father and herself by stooping to marry Claudius. In the course of their interview, Polonius hides behind a tapestry; at one point, he thinks that Hamlet is going to attack Gertrude and cries for help. Hamlet stabs Polonius through the tapestry, thinking he has killed Claudius. When he finds that he has merely killed a "rash, intruding fool," Hamlet returns to the business of "speaking daggers" to his mother. Just as Gertrude appears convinced by Hamlet's exhortation, the ghost of Old Hamlet reappears and tells Hamlet not to behave so cruelly to his mother, and to remember to carry out revenge on Claudius. Gertrude perceives her son discoursing with nothing but air and is completely convinced of his madness. Hamlet exits her room, dragging the body of Polonius behind him.

After much questioning, Claudius convinces Hamlet to reveal the hiding place of Polonius' body. He then makes arrangements for Hamlet to go to England immediately, accompanied by Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. Claudius writes a letter to the English court asking them to kill

Hamlet immediately upon his arrival and places the letter with his two cronies. On their way to the ship, Hamlet and his entourage pass Fortinbras' Norwegian army en route to a Polish campaign.

Back at Elsinore (the Danish palace), Ophelia has gone mad following her father's death. She sings childish and bawdy songs and speaks nonsensically. Laertes soon returns to Denmark with a mob in tow, demanding an explanation of Polonius' death. Claudius gingerly calms the young man and convinces him that Hamlet was the guilty party.

Letters arrive attesting to a strange turn of fortunes on the sea. Hamlet's ship to England was attacked by pirates, who captured Hamlet and arranged to return him to Denmark for a ransom. Hamlet sends Claudius an aggravating letter announcing his imminent return. Claudius and Laertes decide that Hamlet must be killed. They decide to arrange a duel between Laertes and Hamlet in which Laertes' sword is secretly poisoned so as to guarantee Hamlet's immediate death. As backup, Claudius decides to poison a cup of wine and offer it to Hamlet during the contest.

Just as Act Four comes to a close, more tragic news arrives. Gertrude says that Ophelia has drowned while playing in a willow tree by the river.

Act Five begins at a graveyard. Two gravediggers joke about their morbid occupation. Hamlet and Horatio arrive and converse with them. Soon, Ophelia's funeral begins. Because there are doubts about whether Ophelia died accidentally or committed suicide, her funeral lacks many of the customary religious rites. Laertes bombastically dramatizes his grief, prompting Hamlet to reveal himself and declare his equal grief at the loss of his erstwhile beloved. After a short tussle, Hamlet and Laertes part.

Later, Hamlet explains to Horatio that he discovered Claudius' plot to have him killed in England and forged a new letter arranging for the deaths of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. While they are conversing, Osric, a ridiculous courtier, approaches and proposes the duel between Laertes and Hamlet. Hamlet eventually accepts this challenge.

The duel begins with Osric as referee. Hamlet wins the first two passes, prompting Claudius to resort to the poisoned drink. Hamlet refuses the drink. In his stead, Gertrude drinks a toast to her son from the poisoned cup. After a third pass also goes to Hamlet, Laertes sneak-attacks the prince and wounds him. A scuffle ensues in which Hamlet ends up with Laertes' sword. He injures Laertes. Just then Gertrude collapses. She declares that she has been poisoned. Laertes, also dying, confesses the whole plot to Hamlet, who finally attacks Claudius, stabbing him with the poisoned sword and then forcing the poisoned drink down his throat. Hamlet too is dying. He asks Horatio to explain the carnage to all onlookers and tell his story. Hamlet dies.

Just then, Fortinbras arrives at the court, accompanying some English ambassadors who bring word of the death of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. With all the immediate royalty of Denmark dead, Fortinbras asserts his right to the crown. He arranges for Hamlet to receive a soldier's burial.

JULIUS CAESAR

Julius Caesar Character List

Julius Caesar

The titular character. When the play starts, he is the only man capable of giving orders and ensuring they are carried out. Caesar fails to understand the many signs indicating a plot against him and is killed by a conspiracy led by Cassius and Brutus. His ghost haunts the remainder of the play, and his name is invoked by both Cassius and Brutus before they commit suicide in the final act.

Calpurnia

The wife of Caesar. She has a dream in which she sees a statue of Caesar bleeding from multiple wounds, and begs him to stay at home the day he is killed. Caesar ignores her and goes to the Senate House anyway.

Marcus Brutus

A noble Roman opposed to Caesar. He is an idealist who upholds honor above everything else. Brutus only agrees to kill Caesar after becoming convinced that it is necessary for the Roman Republic. He dies on the battlefield by impaling himself on his own sword.

Portia

The wife of Brutus. She proves her courage and strength by stabbing her thigh with a dagger in order to force Brutus to tell her about the plot to kill Caesar. She kills herself by swallowing hot coals from the fire after Mark Antony and Octavius assume power in Rome.

Lucius

A servant to Brutus.

Caius Cassius

A man opposed to Caesar. He assembles the conspirators and is the man who convinces Brutus to kill Caesar. He commits suicide at the battle of Philippi after falsely thinking his army has been defeated.

Casca

A man opposed to Caesar.

Trebonius

A man opposed to Caesar.

Decius Brutus

A man opposed to Caesar. He misinterprets Calpurnia's dream in order to convince Caesar to go to the Senate House on the ides of March.

Metellus Cimber

A man opposed to Caesar.

Cinna

A man opposed to Caesar.

Caius Ligarius

A man opposed to Caesar.

Mark Antony

A ruler of Rome after Caesar's death. Antony is Caesar's friend from the beginning and he gives a rousing speech to the masses which causes riots in Rome. Brutus and Cassius are chased out of the city in the ensuing chaos, and Antony forms the second triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus.

Octavius Caesar

A ruler of Rome after Caesar's death. Octavius is a young general who joins the second triumvirate. He and Antony fight against Brutus and Cassius; he historically becomes the future emperor of Rome.

Lepidus

A ruler of Rome after Caesar's death.

Flavius

A tribune of the people. He is removed from office after derobing the statues of Caesar.

Murellus

A tribune of the people. He is removed from office after derobing the statues of Caesar.

Cicero

A senator. He tells Casca that men construe omens the way they want to. He is later killed by Antony and Octavius when they purge the Senate.

Publius

A senator.

Popillius Laena

A senator.

A Soothsayer

A man who tells Caesar to beware the ides of March (March 15) but who is ignored.

Artemidorus

A man who tries to give Caesar a letter in which he describes the plot against him. Caesar ignores his letter.

Cinna the Poet

A poet who is beaten and possibly killed because he has the same name as one of the conspirators.

Pindarus

The bondsman to Cassius.

Titinius

An officer in Cassius' army. He kills himself when he finds Cassius dead on the battlefield.

Lucillius

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

Messala

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

Varrus

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

Claudio

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

Young Cato

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

Strato

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

Volumnius

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

Dardanius

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

Clitus

An officer and soldier in Brutus' army.

A Poet

A man who bursts into Brutus' tent and tries to warn the army that Brutus and Cassius are angry with each other. Brutus orders him to be taken away.

The Ghost of Caesar

A ghost of Julius Caesar who speaks to Brutus at Sardis.

A Cobbler

A Carpenter

Plebeians

Commoners

A Messenger

Servants, senators, soldiers, and attendants

Play Summary

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar is a tragedy by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written in 1599. It is one of several plays written by Shakespeare based on true events from Roman history,

The action begins in February 44 BC. Julius Caesar has just re-entered Rome in triumph after a victory in Spain over the sons of his old enemy, Pompey the Great.

Caesar enters Rome accompanied by his supporters and a throng of citizens. It is the feast of Lupercalia, February 15, a day when two men run through the street and strike those they meet with goatskin thongs.

A soothsayer calls out to Caesar as he passes and warns him against the ides of March, March 15. Caesar ignores the man and dismisses him as a dreamer. Upon seeing Cassius, Caesar informs Antony that he would rather be surrounded by men who are fat and happy than thin men like Cassius. He is worried that Cassius is dangerous because he "thinks too much" (1.2.193-196). Antony tells him not to worry about Cassius.

Meanwhile, Brutus and Cassius meet and talk about how much power Caesar has gained. During their conversation they are interrupted three times by cheers from the crowd. Cassius informs Brutus that he is forming a plot against Caesar and wants Brutus to join it. Brutus tells him he cannot commit to anything immediately. Casca soon joins them, and informs them that the cheers they heard were Caesar turning down the crown. According to Casca, Antony offered Caesar a crown three times, and three times he refused it.

Casca meets with Cicero and tells the orator that there are many strange things happening in Rome that night, such as a lion in the streets and an owl screeching during the day. Cicero tells him that men construe omens the way they see fit. Cassius eventually arrives and learns from Casca that the senators are planning on making Caesar a king the next morning. He starts to tell Casca about the plot to kill Caesar, but Cinna shows up and interrupts him. He hands Cinna some letters to plant anonymously in Brutus' home and invites Casca to dinner that night in order to convince him to join the conspiracy.

Brutus discovers the letters from Cinna, not knowing who wrote them. He reads one of the letters and interprets it as a request to prevent Caesar from seizing power. Brutus attributes the letter to Rome as a whole, saying, "O Rome, I make thee promise" (2.1.56), implying that he will carry out what he perceives as the will of the Roman people.

Brutus meets with Cassius and the other conspirators and shakes all their hands, agreeing to join their plot. He convinces them to only kill Caesar, and not his most loyal friend Antony, because he does not want them to "seem too bloody" (2.1.162). After the other men leave, Brutus is unable to sleep. His wife Portia finds him awake and begs him to tell her what is troubling him. At first he refuses, but after she stabs herself in the thigh to prove her strength and ability to keep a secret he agrees to inform her.

Meanwhile, Caesar's wife Calpurnia dreamt of a statue of Caesar bleeding from a hundred wounds. Caesar, naturally superstitious, orders the priests to kill an animal and read the entrails to see if he should go to the Senate that day. The priests tell him that the animal did not have a heart, a very bad sign. However, Decius, one of the conspirators, arrives and reinterprets Calpurnia's dream to mean that all of Rome sucked the reviving blood of Caesar for its benefit. Caesar finally agrees with him that it is laughable to stay home on account of a dream. The other conspirators, including Brutus and Cassius, arrive at his house to escort him to the Senate House.

On the way to the Senate House Caesar is approached by the same soothsayer that previously warned him about the ides of March. He again refuses to listen to the man and continues. A man named Artemidorus then comes up to him and tries to give him a letter revealing the entire conspiracy, but Decius cleverly tells Caesar the Trebonius has a suit he would like Caesar to read instead. Caesar refuses to look at what Artemidorus offers him on account of its being personal. He explains, "What touches us ourself shall be last served" (3.1.7).

The conspirators arrive at the Senate House and Caesar assumes his seat. A man named Metellus kneels before him and petitions to have his banished brother returned to Rome. Caesar refuses, but is surprised when Brutus and then Cassius come forward and plead for the brother as well. However, he continues to refuse to change the sentence even as all of the conspirators gather around him. On Casca's comment, "Speak hands for me" (3.1.76) the group attacks Caesar, stabbing him to death.

The conspirators, now led by Brutus and Cassius, dip their hands in Caesar's blood and prepare to run to the streets crying out "peace, freedom, and liberty" (3.1.111). Antony arrives and begs them to let him take the body and give Caesar a public eulogy. Brutus agrees, overriding Cassius' misgivings about allowing Antony to speak. They move out into the streets of Rome and Cassius and Brutus split up in order to speak to the plebeians.

Brutus defends his murder of Caesar on the grounds that he was removing a tyrant who was destroying the freedom of all Romans. He ends his speech by asking the crowd if they want him to commit suicide for what he has done, to which they reply, "Live, Brutus, live, live!" (3.2.44). Next, Brutus allows Antony to speak and returns home.

Antony takes full advantage of his speech and informs the crowd that Caesar was a selfless man who cared for Rome above everything. The highlight of his speech is when he pulls out Caesar's will and reads from it, telling the citizens that Caesar has given every Roman a part of his inheritance, in both land and dachmas. The plebeians now believe Caesar to have been great and good, seize his body and vow revenge upon Brutus and the rest of the conspirators. Their rioting develops into pure anarchy. Antony comments that he has done his part in creating social upheaval, and now must wait to see what happens.

Brutus and Cassius are forced to flee the city, and in the meantime the young general Octavius Caesar, loyal to Julius Caesar, arrives and allies with Antony. He, Antony and Lepidus form a

second triumvirate and prepare to purge the city of anyone who is against them. They map out their plans to scour the city and make a list of names of those whom they wish to kill, including relatives and friends.

Cassius and Brutus set up camp in Sardis, located in what is now western Turkey. Cassius arrives with his army at the campsite where Brutus is waiting for him, but is furious with Brutus for having ignored letters he sent asking Brutus to release a prisoner. Brutus has instead punished the man for accepting bribes, an act which provided one of the reasons for Caesar's murder. Cassius and Brutus argue until Cassius, in exasperation, pulls out his dagger and asks Brutus to kill him if he hates so. Of course, Brutus refuses. The two men embrace and forget their differences.

Next, Brutus sadly informs Cassius that his wife Portia is dead. She swallowed live embers after Antony and Octavius assumed power. When two underlings enter the tent, Brutus stops talking about Portia and focuses on the military matters at hand. In fact, when one of the men asks him about his wife, he denies having heard any news about her. Brutus convinces Cassius during the strategy meeting that it would be best for them to march to where Antony and Octavius are located in Philippi (near modern Greece) in order to defeat them before they get too strong, gaining additional soldiers on their march. Cassius reluctantly agrees to Brutus' plan and departs for the night.

Brutus calls some men into his tent in case he needs to send them away as messengers during the night. He makes them go to sleep. He himself stays up reading, but he is disturbed by the ghost of Julius Caesar who appears. The ghost tells Brutus that he is his "evil spirit" (4.2.353) and that he will be on the battlefield at Philippi. Brutus is so shaken by this image that he wakes up all the men in his tent and sends them to Cassius with orders that Cassius should depart before him the next morning.

On the battlefield at Philippi, Antony and Octavius agree to their battle plans. They meet with Brutus and Cassius before entering battle, but only exchange insults. Battle is imminent. All four men return to their armies to prepare for war.

In the middle of the battle Brutus sees a chance to destroy Octavius' army and rushes away to attack it. He leaves Cassius behind. Cassius, less militarily adept, quickly begins losing to Antony's forces. Even worse, Pindarus misleads him, telling him Titinius has been taken by the enemy near Cassius' tents. Upon hearing this news, Cassius orders Pindarus to kill him. After completing the task, Pindarus flees. Brutus arrives, finds his friend dead and remarks, "O Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet."

Cato is quickly killed, and Lucilius, a man pretending to be Brutus, is soon captured and handed over to Antony. Antony recognizes him and tells his soldiers to keep attacking until they capture Brutus. Brutus, now almost completely defeated, begs several of his soldiers to kill him. They all refuse and leave him rather than carrying his blood on their hands. Finally, Strato accepts Brutus' request. Brutus runs into his sword as Strato holds it for him, killing himself.

Antony and Octavius arrive and find Brutus dead upon the ground. Antony remarks, "This was the noblest Roman of them all". Octavius, unemotional through all of the carnage, merely ends the play with the lines, "So call the field to rest, and let's away / To part the glories of this happy day."

Multiple Choice Questions

1. **When was Shakespeare born?**
 - a) **23 April 1564**
 - b) 15 July 1580
 - c) 25 December 1600
2. **Where was Shakespeare born?**
 - a) London
 - b) Warwick
 - c) Oxford
 - d) **Stratford-upon-Avon**
3. **Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, but what county is Stratford in?**
 - a) Sussex
 - b) Kent
 - c) **Warwickshire**
 - d) Norfolk
4. **What is the name of the river that flows through Stratford?**
 - a) The Thames
 - b) The Clyde
 - c) **The Avon**
5. **The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust is...**
 - a) Near Anne Hathaway's cottage
 - b) Located in a farmhouse
 - c) In Henley Street
 - d) **Along the Avon**
6. **The names of Shakespeare's father and mother were:**
 - a) Ben and Sarah
 - b) William and Anne
 - c) **John and Mary**
7. **How long did Shakespeare go to school?**
 - a) **For 7 years**
 - b) For 12 years
 - c) Never attended school
8. **Who did Shakespeare marry?**
 - a) Mary Arden
 - b) He did not get married
 - c) **Anne Hathaway**
9. **By how many years William Shakespeare's wife was older to William Shakespeare?**
 - a) Five
 - b) **Eight**
 - c) Six
 - d) Nine

10. How many children did Shakespeare have?

- a) 3
- b) 10
- c) 2
- d) 1

11. Shakespeare wrote...

- a) Between 12 and 14 plays
- b) Between 26 and 28 plays
- c) **Between 36 and 38 plays**

12. A famous theatre in London is associated with William Shakespeare; it is...

- a) **The Globe Theatre**
- b) The Albert Hall
- c) The Circle Theatre

13. How many 'great' tragedies did Shakespeare write?

- a) 10
- b) 7
- c) **5**

14. When did Shakespeare die?

- a) 1599
- b) **1616**
- c) 1623

15. How old was Shakespeare when he died?

- a) 50
- b) **52**
- c) 53

16. How many houses belonging to Shakespeare's family can you visit in or around Stratford?

- a) 3
- b) **5**
- c) 8

17. When did Shakespeare live?

- a) In the 15th and 16th centuries
- b) In the 14th and 15th centuries
- c) **In the 16th and 17th centuries**

18. The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust is...

- a) Located in a farmhouse
- b) **In Henley Street**
- c) Along the Avon

19. How many Acts are in William Shakespeare's plays?

- a) Four
- b) **Five**
- c) Six

20. Who is the Shrew in the play The Taming of the Shrew? Cleopatra

- a) Katherine
- b) Matilda

21. Which play has the characters Cordelia, Goneril and Regan?

- a) Pericles
- b) King Lear
- c) A Midsummer Night's Dream

22. Which is the last play written by William Shakespeare?

- a) As you like it
- b) Henry V
- c) The Tempest

23. Hamlet is set in

- a) Scotland
- b) Denmark
- c) England

24. Hamlet is a

- a) Prince
- b) Princess
- c) King

25. Hamlet's stepfather is also his

- a) uncle
- b) grandfather
- c) nephew

26. Claudius poisoned

- a) Old Hamlet
- b) Ophelia
- c) Hamlet

27. The ghost is first spotted

- a) in the graveyard
- b) on the deck of the ship
- c) outside the castle

28. The ghost claims he is

- a) Claudius
- b) the King of Norway
- c) Old Hamlet

29. In his first appearance onstage, Hamlet is wearing

- a) royal robes
- b) a jester's costume
- c) mourning clothes

30. Hamlet claims to be afflicted by

- a) **melancholy**
- b) dyslexia
- c) gout

31. Hamlet's famous speeches are called

- a) dramatic irony
- b) **soliloquies**
- c) dialogues

32. What noise drives the ghost offstage?

- a) a string quartet
- b) **a cock's crow**
- c) Hamlet crying

33. Who has Hamlet professed love for?

- a) Rosencrantz
- b) Gertrude
- c) **Ophelia**

34. Why are Rosencrantz and Guildenstern in Denmark?

- a) to kill Hamlet
- b) to cheer up Hamlet
- c) **to find out why Hamlet is acting mad**

35. Where does Hamlet go to university?

- a) England
- b) France
- c) **Germany**

36. What religion was Denmark at time of writing?

- a) **Protestant**
- b) Anglican
- c) Catholic

37. Where does Hamlet say Ophelia should go?

- a) **a nunnery**
- b) a castle
- c) Russia

38. How does Ophelia die?

- a) poison
- b) **drowning**
- c) hanging

39. Where does the ghost say he wanders?

- a) **Purgatory**
- b) Heaven
- c) Hell

40. When the play begins, the castle is celebrating
- a) Hamlet's return
 - b) Laertes' return
 - c) **King Claudius and Queen Gertrude's marriage**
41. Who survives the play?
- a) **Horatio**
 - b) Claudius and Gertrude
 - c) Hamlet
42. There are images throughout the play relating to
- a) **ears**
 - b) eyelashes
 - c) nose
43. The health of a state seems related to
- a) the physical state of its leader
 - b) **the moral state of the leader**
 - c) the physical state of its people
44. Young Fortinbras says he is invading
- a) Germany
 - b) England
 - c) **Poland**
45. Who saves Hamlet's life?
- a) **pirates**
 - b) Old Hamlet
 - c) Polonius
46. In form, Hamlet is above all what sort of play?
- a) a morality play
 - b) a comedy
 - c) **a revenge play**
47. What does Hamlet call Polonius?
- a) **a fishmonger**
 - b) dear man
 - c) father

48. At the opening of the play, what are the plebeians celebrating?
- a) **Caesar's victory over Pompey**
 - b) Octavius' victory over Brutus
 - c) Caesar becoming King
49. The plebeians are:
- a) the ruling class of Rome
 - b) relatives of Caesar
 - c) **members of the lower classes**
50. "Beware the ides of March" is stated by whom?
- a) Cassius
 - b) Brutus
 - c) **A soothsayer**
51. Who leads the conspiracy against Caesar?
- a) Antony
 - b) Brutus
 - c) **Cassius**
52. Why does Caesar request Antony "touch Calpurnia"?
- a) to impregnate her
 - b) **to rid her of her sterility**
 - c) to heal her of a sickness
53. Who states the following: "Accoutred as I was, I plunged in /And bade him follow; so indeed he did."
- a) Portia
 - b) Antony
 - c) **Cassius**
54. Portia is the wife of whom?
- a) Caesar
 - b) **Brutus**
 - c) Flavius
55. Who states the following: "What you would work me to, /I have some aim; /How I have thought of this and of these times."
- a) Cicero
 - b) **Brutus**
 - c) Cassius

- 56. To convince Brutus to join him, what does the lead conspirator plant in his house?**
- a) an eagle
 - b) an anonymous letter decrying Caesar's rule**
 - c) a bloody knife
- 57. How many times does Caesar refuse the crown?**
- a) never
 - b) once
 - c) three times**
- 58. Who offers Caesar the crown?**
- a) Casca
 - b) Cicero
 - c) Antony**
- 59. What happens to Caesar after refusing the crown?**
- a) he falls in the market place**
 - b) the crowd runs him off
 - c) he becomes King
- 60. How does Brutus die?**
- a) by his own sword**
 - b) at the hands of Octavius
 - c) at the hands of Cassius
- 61. Caesar suffers from the following:**
- a) deafness in his left ear**
 - b) blindness in one eye
 - c) a bad limp
- 62. Octavius is:**
- a) Cassius' brother
 - b) a plebeian
 - c) a general in Caesar's army**
- 63. Who states the following: "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears."**
- a) Antony**
 - b) Brutus
 - c) Caesar

64. Caesar's will promises the following:

- a) Antony will rule in his place
- b) his wife will receive all of his riches
- c) **75 drachmas to each plebeian**

65. Who states the following: "So call the field to rest; and let's away,/ To part the flories of this happy day."

- a) **Octavius**
- b) Antony
- c) Portia

66. In the statement, "This was the noblest Roman of them all" , to whom is the speaker referring?

- a) Antony
- b) Caesar
- c) **Brutus**

67. When is the ides of March?

- a) March 1
- b) March 31
- c) **March 15**

68. The following is NOT a member of the conspiracy against Caesar:

- a) Casca
- b) Trebonius
- c) **Lepidus**

69. The following did not stab Caesar:

- a) Casca
- b) **Trebonius**
- c) Brutus

70. To whom is the speaker referring: "O, let us have him, for his silver hairs/ Will purchase us a good opinion/ And buy men's voices to commend our deeds"?

- a) **Cicero**
- b) Caesar
- c) Decius

71. Who states the following: "Tell me, good Brutus, can you see your face?"

- a) Caesar
- b) Decius
- c) **Cassius**

72. What almost keeps Caesar from attending Senate on the day of his death?

- a) Antony's warning
- b) Calpurnia's bad dream
- c) Calpurnia's illness

Fill in the Blanks.

1. All the world is a stage and all the men and women, **merely players, they have their exits and their entrances**
2. To be, or not to be, **that is the question**
3. Cowards die many times before their deaths; they **valiant never taste of death but once**
4. Men of few words, **are the best**
5. This above all; **to thine own self be true**

Questions

1. What kind of play is William Shakespeare's The Two Gentlemen of Verona?

Comedy

2. How many sonnets did William Shakespeare write?

154

3. When did William Shakespeare start his career?

in 1592

4. Shakespeare's work falls into which three categories?

The plays, the sonnets, and the poems.

5. What type of plays did Shakespeare write?

The plays are further divided into three (sometimes four) categories: the comedies, the histories, the tragedies, and the romances.

6. How many tragedies were written by Shakespeare?

7. Name some of his tragedy plays:

Antony and Cleopatra, Hamlet, Julius Caesar, King Lear, Macbeth, Othello, Titus Andronicus

8. Where do Shakespeare's plays take place?

Most of William Shakespeare's plays have been set in Italy.

9. Which of his plays was first performed in the Globe Theatre?

Julius Caesar

10. What is the Globe Theatre?

The Globe Theatre was a theatre in London associated with William Shakespeare.

11. When was the Globe Theatre built?

In 1599 by Shakespeare's playing company.

12. What was the name of Shakespeare's company of actors?

The Lord Chamberlain's Men, later it was named as The King's Men.

13. When was the Globe Theatre destroyed by fire?

29 June 1613.

14. What inspired William Shakespeare to write?

Geoffrey Chaucer is considered one of the major poets of England. His poem, "Troilus and Criseyde," was Shakespeare's main source for his play.

15. What is the definition of a Shakespearean tragedy?

A drama written by William Shakespeare which has a noble protagonist, who is flawed in some way, placed in a stressful heightened situation and ends with a fatal conclusion.

16. What is an Elizabethan drama?

It refers to the theatre of England between 1562 and 1642.

17. Name some of the most famous playwrights of Elizabethan drama?

William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson.

18. Why did Shakespeare stop writing plays in 1613?

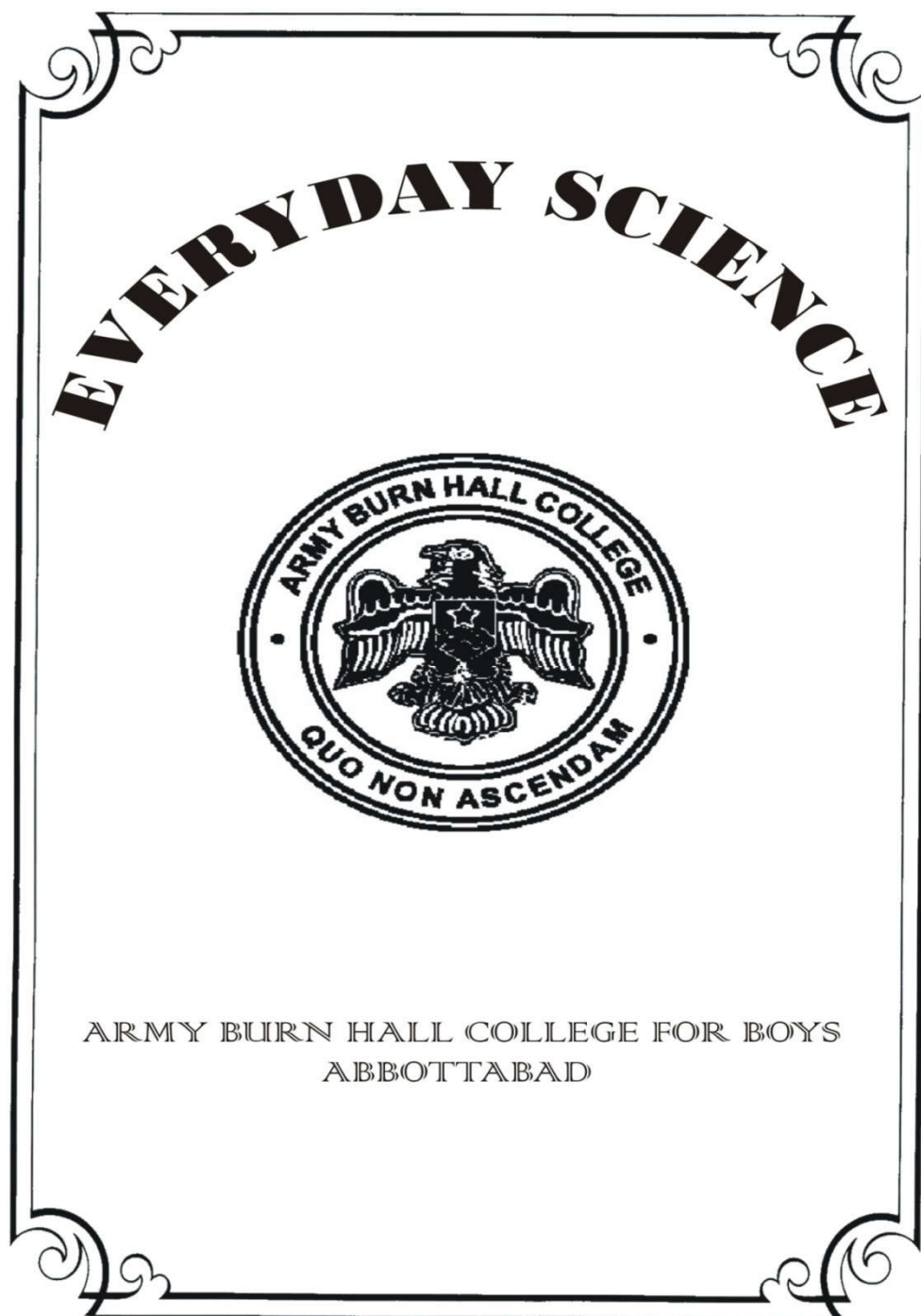
William Shakespeare might have stopped writing because he had lost his sight.

19. Shakespeare's work falls into which main categories?

Shakespeare's work falls into three main categories: the plays, the sonnets, and the poems.

20. Where did Shakespeare live for the majority of his life?

He spent most of his life in London.



General Quiz Competition

Group III

Class: 1st & 2nd year, SC, As & A2 level)
Prepared by Wajid Mehmood Awan

Subject: Physics

PRECIS

INVENTIONS

Ballistic missile	Invented by Warnher Van Braun in 1944
Camera	Invented by Walker Eastman in 1888
Steam car	Invented by Nickolas cagnot 1769
CT scane	Invented by Hounsfield in 1973
Disk Brake	Invented by Dr F. Launchester in 1902

DISCOVERIES

Drag force	Stockess
Wave fronts of light	Huygens
Theoretical value of speed of sound	Newton
Entropy of heat	Rudolph Clausius

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICS AT WORK

- Diesel and Petrol engine works on the principles of thermodynamics.
- Fiber optics is being used for fast mean of communication.
- Blood flow meter is used to measure the blood pressure.
- Doppler's effect is used to find the speed and distance of stars from earth.
- LDR's are used for switching purpose.
- Resonance phenomenon is used in microwave ovens, suspension bridge.
- Lift of an Airplane is an application of Bernoulli's theorem.
- The law of conservation of angular momentum is important in many sports particularly diving, gymnastics and ice skating.
- Circus activities are based on the principle of equilibrium.
- Transformers, motors and generators works on the principles of electrodynamics.
- LCD, LED, LDR, automatic security lock system works on the principles of electronics.
- Ceramics, plastics and crystallography are the applications of solid state physics.

CONSTANTS USED IN PHYSICS

<i>Name of constants</i>	<i>Symbols</i>
Permittivity of free space	$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$
Gravitational acceleration	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{Nm}^2 \text{kg}^{-2}$
Radius of earth	$R_0 = 6400 \text{km}$
Universal gas constant	$R = 8.314 \text{Jm}^{-1} \text{k}^{-1}$
Plank's constant	$H = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{Js}$

ACRONYMS USED IN PHYSICS

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Abbreviated as</i>
SONAR	Sound navigation and ranging
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
LASER	Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
UTS	Ultimate tensile strength
Intelsat	International satellite system

QUESTION

- Name the instrument used to measure the ocean depth.
Ans. Fathometer.
- Name the instrument used to measure the heat of chemical reaction.
Ans. Calorimeter.
- Name the instrument used to measure the ionizing radiations.
Ans. Geiger counter.
- What Universal measuring machine measures?
Ans. geometric location.
- What spectrogram measures?
Ans. Frequency/wavelength/amplitude of sound.
- Who first hypothesized about the magnetism of earth?
Ans. William Gibal.
- Who gave the theory of metals?
Ans. Felix Baloch
- Who discovered Deuterium?
Ans. Harold Ceylon Urey
- Who first devised the Transistor effect?
Ans. William Shockley
- In which year Helicopter was first invented?
Ans. 1924
- Who said that "light is the most refined form of energy"?
Ans. Louis de Broglie
- What is the value of radius of first Bohr orbit in hydrogen atom?
Ans. $5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{m}$

13. In which year was Atomic bomb prepared?
Ans. 1945
14. Who discovered the fission of heavy nucleus?
Ans. Fritz Strass Man
15. Who gave the theory of crystals?
Ans. Max Born
16. Who gave the theory of nuclear reactions?
Ans. Niels Bohr
17. Who gave the theory about cosmic rays?
Ans. Igor Y. Tamm.
18. Which instrument is used to measure torque?
Ans. dynamometer
19. Which instrument is used to measure optical refractive index?
Ans. ellipsometer
20. Which instrument is used to measure the intensity of earthquake?
Ans. seismometer
21. Which instrument is used to measure the humidity?
Ans. psychrometer
22. What is the shape of Radio telescope?
Ans. parabolic dish
23. What is the value of Hubble constant (H_0)?
Ans. $2.25 \times 10^{-18} \text{ s}^{-1}$
24. What is the value of Wien displacement constant (b)?
Ans. 58.78GHz/k
25. What is the value of stefen-boltzman constant (σ)?
Ans. $5067 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}^4$
26. Name the device which converts electrical energy into mechanical?
Ans. DC motor
27. What is the rest mass energy of electron?
Ans. 0.511 Mev
28. Who got first noble prize in physics?
Ans. William Rontgen
29. In which year Einstein got noble prize in physics ?
Ans. 1921
30. Who got noble prize in physics in 2016?
Ans. David J Thouless

BLANKS

1. _____ invented artificial heart?
(William kolf)
2. Intensity of light is measured by _____?
(Lux meter)
3. Relationship of fluid flow was given by _____?
(David Bernoulli)
4. X-rays were discovered by _____?
(Wilhelm Rontgen)
5. _____ was invented by Ohain.
(Jet engine)
6. UTS stands for _____?
(Ultimate tensile strength)
7. In electronics FET stands for _____?
(Feild effect transistor)
8. In solid state physics Fcc stands for _____?
(Face-centered cubic)
9. SCR stands for _____?
(space charge region)
10. Long sightedness is corrected by _____ lens?
(Convex)
11. Audible frequency range is _____?
(20Hz-20 KHz)
12. Coating an object with a thin layer of metals is called _____?
(Electroplating)
13. Time taken by the equator of the sun to rotate completely is _____?
(25 days)
14. World's largest reflecting telescope has a concave mirror of a diameter _____ meter?
(10.4)
15. Hubble space was launched in _____?
(1920)
16. An excavator works by _____?
(Hydraulics)
17. Absolute zero in kelvin is _____?
(zero kelvin)
18. Commonly used barometer for everyday use is _____ barometer?
(Aneroid)
19. Name of laboratory time measuring instrument is _____?
(Stop watch)
20. The value of planks constant is _____?
(6.63×10^{-34} JS)

MCQ's

1. Kinetic friction is always
 - A. **lesser than static friction**
 - B. greater than static friction
 - C. equal to static friction
2. Gravitational potential is always
 - A. positive
 - B. **negative**
 - C. zero
3. In order to keep a body moving in a circle, there exists a force on it that is directed toward center of circle. This force is known as
 - A. Centrifugal force
 - B. **Centripetal force**
 - C. Gravitational Force
4. Pair of forces that cause steering wheel of a car to rotate is called
 - A. **couple**
 - B. friction
 - C. normal force
5. If principle of moments for any object holds, then object is in state of
 - A. inertia
 - B. **equilibrium**
 - C. suspension
6. Combined effect of several forces is known as
 - A. net force
 - B. **resultant force**
 - C. weight
7. To form a couple, force should be
 - A. equal in magnitude
 - B. parallel and opposite
 - C. **all of above**
8. Moment of force depends upon
 - A. magnitude of force
 - B. perpendicular distance of force from pivot
 - C. **both A and B**

9. Activity is proportional to number of
- A. decayed nuclei
 - B. undecayed nuclei**
 - C. father nuclei
10. Energy given to nucleus to dismantle it increases the
- A. kinetic energy of individual nucleons
 - B. mechanical energy of individual nucleons
 - C. potential energy of individual nucleons**
11. Radioactive decay is a
- A. random process**
 - B. non-spontaneous process
 - C. regular process
12. 1 u is equal to
- A. 1.660×10^{-27} kg**
 - B. 2×10^{-27} kg
 - C. 3×10^{-27} kg
13. In gamma emission, change in nucleon number is
- A. zero**
 - B. definite
 - C. increase by 1
14. As object gains speed, its GPE (Gravitational Potential Energy)
- A. increases
 - B. decreases
 - C. varies depending on altitude**
15. If energy loss is zero then decrease in GPE is equal to
- A. decreases in kinetic energy
 - B. gain in kinetic energy**
 - C. constant kinetic energy
16. Average power of all activities of our body is
- A. 111 W
 - B. 113 W
 - C. 116W**

17. Energy object possesses due to its position is called
- A. kinetic energy
- B. potential energy**
- C. chemical energy
18. Change in GPE can be written as
- A. $mg\Delta h$**
- B. $m\Delta h$
- C. Δmg
19. In order to find internal structure of nucleus, electrons should be accelerated by voltages up to
- A. 10^7 V
- B. 10^9 V**
- C. 10^{11} V
20. High speed electrons have wavelength of order
- A. 10^{-15} m**
- B. 10^{-16} m
- C. 10^{-17} m
21. Wavelength of slow moving neutrons is about
- A. 10^{-20} m
- B. 10^{-19} m
- C. 10^{-10} m**
22. High speed electrons from particle detectors are used to determine
- A. arrangement of atoms in metals
- B. diameter of atomic nuclei**
- C. circumference of atomic nuclei
23. Energy of gamma photon is greater than
- A. 10^{-13} J**
- B. 10^{13} J
- C. 10^5 J
24. Effect of diffraction is greatest if waves pass through a gap with width equal to
- A. frequency
- B. wavelength**
- C. amplitude

25. Visible light has wavelength of
- A. $5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$
 - B. $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$
 - C. $6 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$
26. From double-slit experiment, quantities to be measured are
- A. slit separation
 - B. fringe separation
 - C. all of above
27. For destructive interference, path difference is
- A. odd number of half wavelengths
 - B. even number of half wavelengths
 - C. whole number of wavelengths
28. Constructive interference happens when two waves are
- A. out of phase
 - B. zero amplitude
 - C. in phase
29. Resistivity of lead is
- A. $22.5 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$
 - B. $20.8 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$
 - C. $10 \Omega \text{ m}$
30. A filament lamp is
- A. ohmic
 - B. non-ohmic
 - C. low resistive
31. In case of filament lamp at higher voltages, resistance of lamp
- A. increases
 - B. remains constant
 - C. varies depending on filament.
32. If connections across resistor are reversed, then graph between current and potential difference is
- A. variable
 - B. straight lined
 - C. inverted

33. In semiconductors upon increasing temperature, conductivity

A. **increases**

B. remains constant

C. decreases

34. Contact force always acts at

A. acute angles to surface producing it

B. **right angles to surface producing it**

C. obtuse angle to surface producing it

35. Combinations of base units are

A. simple units

B. **derived units**

C. vectors

36. Two forces which make up Newton's third law can

A. **act on different objects**

B. not act at same time

C. not act oppositely

37. Rate of falling object in vacuum is

A. independent of weight

B. dependent on mass

C. **independent of mass**

38. At terminal velocity the

A. **air resistance and weight are equal**

B. air resistance is less than weight

C. weight is more than air resistance

39. Tensile strain is equal to

A. Force per unit volume

B. **Extension per unit length**

C. Force per unit length

40. In elastic collisions,

A. only total momentum of colliding objects is conserved.

B. only total kinetic energy is conserved.

C. **both of momentum and total kinetic energy are conserved.**

41. Total angular momentum of a body is given by
- A. $I \omega$;
 - B. $I^2 \omega$;
 - C. $I^2 \omega^2$;
42. Force that acts on a mass of 1 g and gives it an acceleration of 1 cm s^{-2} is defined as
- A. 1 newton
 - B. 1 dyne**
 - C. 1 pound-force
43. An object moving in a circle of radius 'r' with a constant speed 'v' has a constant acceleration towards center equal to
- A. $\frac{v^2}{r}$
-
- B. $v^2 \times r$
 - C. $v \times r$
44. Emf can be induced in a circuit by
- A. changing area of circuit
 - B. changing angle
 - C. all of above**
45. Which one is the application of special theory of relativity?
- A. LASER
 - B. NAVSTAR**
 - C. RADAR
46. By accelerating magnet inside coil, current in it
- A. increases**
 - B. decreases
 - C. remains constant
47. Consequence of motor effect is
- A. electromagnetic induction**
 - B. current
 - C. voltage

48. Total number of magnetic field lines passing through an area is called
- A. magnetic flux density
 - B. magnetic flux**
 - C. emf
49. Force on a moving charge in a uniform magnetic field depends upon
- A. charge on particle
 - B. speed of particle
 - C. all of above**
50. Electric field strength related to hall voltage is given by
- A. $V_H d$
 - B. $\frac{V_H}{d}$
 - C. $V_H E$

General Quiz Competition

Group III
2nd year)

(Class As & A Level, 1st,

Subject: Chemistry
Iftikhar

Prepared by Miss Fozia

1. What is the frozen form of ice?
Carbon dioxide
2. Where are human triceps muscles to be found?
At the back of upper arm
3. What is the brightest star in the night sky?
Sirius (The Dog Star)
4. A leveret is the young of which animal?
Hare
5. Which term is given to a piece of rock or metal from space that reaches the surface of the earth?
Meteorite
6. Which part of the eye is colored and surrounds the pupil?
Iris
7. What color is the most-prized variety of jade?
Green
8. What type of tree is often found in church yards?
The Yew
9. Who invented the jet engine?
Sir Frank Whittle
10. What would you use VOIP for?
Making a telephone call on internet (Voice over internet Protocol)
11. To which animal does the word lupine refer?
Wolf
12. Which subatomic particles are found in the nucleus of an atom?
Protons and neutrons
13. Which part of the earth lies between the outer core and the crust?
The mantle
14. Orbiting 35,900 above the equator, what term is given to satellites that remain above the same point on the Earth's surface in their orbit?
Geostationary

15. In trigonometry, what is calculated by the adjacent over the hypotenuse?
Cosine
16. What units do barometers and weather maps usually display atmospheric pressure in?
Millibars
17. Which chemical element, number 11 in the Periodic table has the symbol Na?
Sodium
18. Named after a Surrey town where a spring containing this was discovered how is hydrated magnesium Sulphate better known?
Epsom salts
19. Read, Marsh, Sedge and Grasshopper are varieties of which bird?
Warble
20. Which New Zealand born physicist is credited with splitting the atom?
Sir Ernest Rutherford
21. Which mineral forms the lead in a pencil?
Graphite
22. SS Archimedes was an appropriately named ship which was the world's first to use what form of propulsion?
A Screw Propeller
23. What is the largest fish in the world?
The Whale Shark
24. What shapes are attached to a line of a weather map to denote a warm front?
Semicircles
25. Who discovered the law that volume of a given mass of a gas at constant temperature is inversely proportional to its pressure?
Robert Boyle
26. Which is the largest bone in the human body?
The femur (or Thigh Bone)
27. Relating to flat- screen TV and monitors, what does LCD stand for?
Liquid Crystal Display
28. What creature is an ophiophobe afraid of ?
Snakes
29. What is the mathematical series that starts 0, 1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21 called?
A Fibonacci series
30. Deriving its name from an Icelandic word meaning erupt, what term is given to a natural hot spring that intermittently ejects a column of water and steam into the air?
Geyser
31. Diamonds are a form of which chemical element?
Carbon

32. Which paper size measures 297×420mm?
A3
33. What piece of computer equipment was invented by Douglas Engel Bart of Stanford Research Institute in 1963?
The Mouse
34. What is the highest digit that can appear in an octal number system?
7
35. Alopecia is a condition causing the loss of what from the body?
Hair
36. What colures are must thistle heads?
Purple
37. Up, down, top, bottom, strange and charm are the six “flavors” of what elementary particle?
A Quark
38. What is the device that blends air and fuel for an internal combustion engine called?
A Carburetor
39. Which part of a horse’s anatomy is the equivalent of a human ankle?
Fetlock
40. Magnetite, hematite, limonite and siderite are over of which metal?
Iron
41. What name is given to the condition created by too much bile in the blood stream creating a yellowing of the skin?
Jaundice
42. Which acid accumulate in the muscles once the anaerobic threshold is paned when doing exercise?
Lactic acid
43. What do 1,000 giga bytes make?
A Terabyte
44. Which major spiral galaxy is the closest to the Milky Way and might collide with it in about 3 billion year?
Andromeda
45. What is the usual color of copper sulphate?
Blue
46. What is the name given to the substance that covers a deer’s antler when it is growing?
Velvet
47. What is the igneous rock seen hexagonal column at the Giant’s Causeway and Fin gal’s Cave?
Basalt

48. Which wind is a warm southerly coming from the Sahara Desert over the Mediterranean?
Sirocco
49. What color head does a male mallard have?
Green
50. In which temperature scale is the boiling point of water 80 degrees?
Reaumur
51. Which acid is found in car batteries?
Sulphuric acid
52. What is the ratio 1:1.618 known as?
The Golden section (also Ratio, Golden mean and Divine Proportion)
53. What is an ECG used to show?
Heart activity and rhythm (it stands for electro cardiogram)
54. Where was a speed record of 11.2 mph set in 1972?
The moon (John Young of Apollo 16 driving the Lunar Rover)
55. Which form of cloud has an anvil shape and is associated with heavy showers and storms?
Cumulonimbus
56. Old man's Beard and traveller's joy are names for a variety of which flower?
Clematis
57. What is the fruit of the tropical plant Amanas comosus?
Pine apple
58. Which astronomical distance is about 3.26 light years?
A Parsec
59. What is created when the loop of a meander of river is cut off and the river diverted a different course?
An Oxbow Lake
60. Which sugar is found in milk?
Lactose

General Quiz Competition

Group III

A-level)

Subject: Biology

Massey

(Class 1st, 2nd year, AS &

Prepared by Miss Sadaf

PRECIS

IMMUNITY

Immunity:

Ability of human body to resist invading bacteria and toxins that tend to damage tissues and organs is called immunity

Classification Of Immunity

1) Innate immunity

It is natural “general” resistance of body to invading bacteria and toxins eg innate immunity resist paralytic virus infection

2) Acquired or Active Immunity

It is a “specific” resistance of a body to invading bacteria and toxins

Types

a) Humoral Immunity

It is due to antibodies against specific bacteria and toxins

b) Cell mediated Immunity

It is due to activated T-lymphocytes or sensitized T.Cells against specific bacteria and toxins

3) Passive Immunity

It is temporary immunity achieved by transfusion of antibodies or sensitized T-cells into a person.

Antigens:

Each invading organism has specific protein or polysaccharide in its makeup that causes production of antibodies against itself these substances are called antigens.

Types of lymphocytes

1. B-Lymphocytes

2. T-Lymphocytes

Formation of anti-bodies

Specific antigens activate clone of B-Lymphocytes --- Lymphoblast --- plasmablast

Plasmacells --- antibodies (2000/sec) --- enter lymph and circulating blood

Difference between Primary and Secondary response

Primary Response:

It occurs in first exposure to an antigen. This response is slow

Secondary Response:

It occurs on second exposure to same antigen

Nature of Antibodies

These are called immunoglobulins

Classes of Antibodies

1. IgG
2. IgA
3. IgM
4. IgE
5. IgD

Mechanism of action of antibodies

Antibodies act in two ways to protect body against invading organisms and toxin

1. By direct attack on invading agents
2. By activation of complement system which destroys invading agents
3. Antibodies can directly inactivate antigens by PLAN

Formation of Sensitized T-Cells

Upon exposure to specific antigen T Lymphocytes form sensitized T cells

Formation of memory cells

When a specific clone of T Lymphocytes is activated by specific antigen, sum newly formed T Lymphocytes does not found sensitized T cells but they remain dormant until second exposure to same antigen.

Types and function of T- Cells

Helper T-Cells (CD4 Positive)

They secrete protein mediators called lymphocytes

Cytotoxic T-Cells Killer cells (CD8)

They release cytotoxic substances into attacked cells

Suppressor (Regulatory) T-Cells

They limit ability of acquired immunity system to attack bodies own tissue (immune tolerance)

Interferons:

These are hormone like protein that has antiviral and anti-tumor activity

Autoimmunity

When acquired immunity begin to destroy bodies own tissue due to failure of tolerance mechanism this phenomenon is called auto immunity.

Tolerance of Acquired immunity to Body s Own tissue

This phenomenon recognizes bodies own tissue as a distinct from those of invading organism and do not kill bodies own tissue. This is called immune tolerance of Acquire immunity to bodies own tissue.

Vaccination:

Introduction of vaccine (a suspension of killed or attenuated microorganism) into body to induce acquired immunity is called vaccination.

PRECIS

BIOENERGETICS

All the organisms both autotrophs and heterotrophs, extract energy from the oxidation of glucose

- The first stage of energy extraction from polysaccharides in the cytosol of cells is glycolysis, which produces two molecules of ATP and two of pyruvate per molecule of glucose
- In the presence of Oxygen the end product of glycolysis is 3 carbon molecules, pyruvate which becomes a substrate for the citric acid cycle after conversion to acetyl CoA. In the absence of Oxygen the end product of glycolysis is ethanol or lactate
- Where chemical energy is stored as lipids they are first hydrolysed to fatty acids which in turn are broken down by β oxidation to produce acetyl CoA
Electrons drive proton pumps that power ATP synthesis
- The bulk of ATP in a non-photosynthetic eukaryotic cell is produced in mitochondria. The large surface area of the folded inner membrane of these organelles provides a large surface area for ATP synthesis

All energy supporting life on earth originates from sun and is trapped by photosynthetic organisms, energizing electrons that drive reactions

- Only green land plants algae and photosynthetic bacteria (autotrophs) can make use of the sun's energy directly by the process of photosynthesis
- All photosynthetic organisms have light harvesting complexes and photosystem in which pigment that absorb specific wavelengths of light are bound to proteins arranged in membranes.
- In photosynthetic eukaryotes A photon captured by a pigment energizes an electron in the molecule and the excitation energy is transferred to a pair of specific chlorophyll molecules housed in the photosystem complex the reaction center.

In photosynthesis two types of reaction centers associated with two photosystems are

- In higher plants photosystem PS1 and PSII are present during electron transport protons move across the membranes providing energy for the synthesis of ATP
- Green and purple bacteria have only one photosystem which is similar to PS1 of plants
- The cyclic flow of electrons results in the production of ATP (Cyclic phosphorylation)
- NADPH ATP are produced to drive the dark reactions

ATP NADPH generated in the light dependent reaction drive the Calvin Benson cycle and the synthesis of sugar from Carbon dioxide

- The Calvin cycle is located in the stroma of eukaryotic chloroplasts. Carbon Dioxide is bound to RuBP in the first step of the Calvin Benson cycle in a reaction catalyzed by Rubisco

Living organisms need energy to carry on their vital activities through respiration

- There are two types of respiration
 - Aerobic
 - Anaerobic

The most common fuel used by the cell to provide energy by cellular respiration is glucose. The glucose molecule split to form two molecules of pyruvic acid this reaction is called glycolysis. This is common to both types of respiration.

- The mitochondria play an important role in cellular respiration by transferring the energy of the organic molecules to the chemical bonds of ATP, the energy currency of the cell

Glycolysis and the Krebs cycle

- When oxygen is available, aerobic respiration proceeds via Krebs Cycle
- During aerobic respiration glucose is oxidized by the series of dehydrogenation reactions in the mitochondrion
- The coenzyme hydrogen acceptor NAD generates NADH which is deoxidized during respiratory chain
- Pyruvic acid combines with coenzyme A to form acetyl coenzyme A and enters mitochondrion
- Acetyl CoA combines with oxaloacetic acid (4 carbon compound) to form citric acid (6 carbon compound)

The result of the reaction is the synthesis

Quiz Question

IMMUNITY

- Q1. What is the job of immune system?
Ans. To fight against germs.
- Q2. What is the major function of B-Cells?
Ans. B cells produce immunity in the body
- Q3. What is Pathogen?
Ans. The disease causing agents are called pathogen
- Q4. Which of the protein fight against diseases?
Ans. Antibodies
- Q5. What do vaccines introduced into our bodies?
Ans. Dead or modified microbes
- Q6. Through which process microphages use to ingest its prey?
Ans. Phagocytosis
- Q7. Foreign macromolecule that binds selectively to an antibody is called
Ans. Antigen
- Q8. Which cells secrete antibodies?
Ans. plasma cells
- Q9. Name the cell which kills the display foreign microbes on their surface are
Ans. cytotoxic T lymphocytes
- Q10. Immune system comprises of
Ans. two parallel systems
- Q11. A person with anti-A and anti-B antibodies in their blood has what type of blood group
Ans. Blood group A
- Q12. Response of passive immunity is
Ans. Immediate
- Q13. Immunity which is achieved by introduction of antigen artificially in body is called
Ans. artificially induced immunity
- Q14. Serum which contains antibodies is called
Ans. antiserum
- Q15. In case of tissue transplant, effect by which antigens reject foreign tissues is called
Ans. cell-mediated response
- Q16. What are the three types of Immunity?
Ans. a) innate
b) acquired or active
c) passive

- Q17. What are the two types of acquired immunity?
Ans. a) humeral
b) cell mediated
- Q18. Why B-lymphocytes have given the said name?
Ans. They are preprocessed in birds in Bursa of Fabrica.
- Q19. Why T-lymphocytes have given the said name?
Ans. They are preprocessed in thymus gland.
- Q20. What is Bursa of Fabricus?
Ans. It is a special organ in birds necessary for B-lymphocytes.
- Q21. What is primary response?
Ans. It occurs first exposure to an antigen.
- Q22. What is secondary response?
Ans. It occurs on second exposure to the same antigen.
- Q23. In secondary response, Is the antigen same.
Ans Yes
- Q24. Which one is more rapid between secondary and primary response?
Ans. Secondary response.
- Q25. What are the five classes of antibodies?
Ans. GAME—D
IgG,IgA,IgM,IgE,IgD
- Q26. What does Ig stands for with respect to antibodies?
Ans. Immunoglobulins
- Q27. Which type immunoglobulin can cross the placental barriers?
Ans IgG
- Q28. What is meant by PLAN to inactivate antigens?
Ans. Precipitation, lysis, agglutination, neutralization.
- Q29. How do sensitized T cells formed?
Ans. T lymphocytes on exposure to specific antigen form sensitized T cells.
- Q30. What is another name for Helper T cells?
Ans. CD4.
- Q31. What is another name for Cytotoxic T cells?
Ans Killer cells or CD8
- Q32. What are interferons?
Ans. Hormone like proteins.
- Q33. What is the function of interferon?
Ans. They are anti-viral and anti-tumor.

- Q34. What type of immune cells are first destroyed by HIV?
Ans. Helper T cells, CD4.
- Q35. What is antiserum?
Ans. It is a serum which contains antibodies.
- Q36. Large parasites such as Helminths may be killed by the action of
Ans. Eosinophils
- Q37. Name any disease for which Passive Immunization is done.
Ans. Diphtheria
- Q38. CD8 Surface antigen is present in which type of cells.
Ans. Cytotoxic T cells, Suppressor T cells.
- Q39. Cytotoxic T cells can be recognized by which of the cell surface marker.
Ans. CD8
- Q40. What is the chemical nature of antigens?
Ans. Polysaccharide
- Q41. Cytotoxic T cells can be recognized by which of the cell surface marker.
Ans. CD8
- Q42. Name any one disease for which immunity is not long lasting.
Ans. Influenza.
- Q43. In which secretion of the body Lysozyme is present.
Ans. Saliva
- Q44. Name any one autoimmune disease
Ans. Rheumatoid arthritis
- Q45. Which one of the following immunoglobulins causes type one hypersensitivity reaction?
Ans. IgE
- Q46. Which type of immunoglobulin is most abundant in body
Ans. IgG
- Q47. Name the phylogenetically oldest immunoglobulin
Ans. IgM
- Q48. Which type of immunoglobulin are Anti—Rh antibodies ?
Ans. IgG
- Q49. What is a rate of production of antibodies per second?
Ans. 2000 /sec
- Q50. What is the function of suppressor T-Cells?
Ans. They suppress and regulate function of helper and cytotoxic T Cells

Quiz Questions

Bioenergetics

- Q1. If left hand side of chemical equation $\text{ADP} + \text{Water}$ then right hand side of that chemical equation is equal to
Ans. $\text{AMP} + \text{P}_i + \text{energy}$
- Q2. What is the major source of energy to perform cellular function is
Ans. ATP
- Q3. What is another name for dark reactions?
Ans. Calvin Cycle
- Q4. What would be the result of photosynthesis when rate of Carbondioxide is increased?
Ans. It increases
- Q5. What is Photosystem?
Ans. Cluster of photosynthetic pigment
- Q6. Is chlorophyll soluble in organic solvent
Ans. Yes
- Q7. What is the name of the compound which plays the key role in energy transformation?
Ans. ATP
- Q8. Chlorophyll converts light energy into which type of energy?
Ans. Chemical energy
- Q9. Deficiency of which element causes yellowing of leaves
Ans. Magnesium
- Q10. In the structure of chlorophyll tail is called
Ans. Phytol
- Q11. What type of wave length is absorbed by chlorophyll?
Ans. Red and blue
- Q12. What is the source of Oxygen in photosynthesis?
Ans. Water
- Q13. Name the smallest particles of light.
Ans. Photons
- Q14. What is the name of chlorophyll found in bacteria?
Ans. Bacteriochlorophyll
- Q15. What is the name of the process by which thylakoid membranes produce ATP?
Ans. Chemiosmosis
- Q16. What is the name of the enzyme that catalyzes Calvin Cycle?
Ans. Rubisco

- Q17. What are the major sites of chlorophyll in plant body?
Ans. Leaves
- Q18. What is the chemical composition of plastocyanin?
Ans. Copper and protein
- Q19. Name the special type of complex build in thylakoid membranes and help in during Chemiosmosis.
Ans. ATP synthase
- Q20. Who obtained first action spectrum?
Ans. TW Englemen
- Q21. What does glycolysis mean?
Ans. Splitting of glucose
- Q22. During dark reactions energy is stored in which product?
Ans. Sugar
- Q23. Name the instrument which helps to measure the ability of pigment to absorb light?
Ans. Spectrophotometer
- Q24. Where does light reaction take place?
Ans. In thylakoid of chloroplast
- Q25. What is Bioenergetics?
Ans. It is defined as energy transformation and energy relationships in living organisms
- Q26. Name the end product of glycolysis
Ans. Pyruvic acid
- Q27. Name the most abundant and important photosynthetic pigment
Ans. Chlorophyll a
- Q28. Name any one CO enzyme used in Photosynthesis
Ans. NAD or FAD
- Q29. What is meant by C three pathway?
Ans. Calvin Cycle / dark reactions
- Q30. What are the end products in Alcoholic Fermentation?
Ans. Ethyl Alcohol and carbon dioxide
- Q31. What is the function of dehydrogenases?
Ans. The catalyze the removal of hydrogen in biological oxidation.
- Q32. Can you name the isomer of glucose 6 phosphate during preparatory phase of glycolysis?
Ans. Fructose 6 phosphate
- Q33. What is another name for citric acid cycle?
Ans. Kreb's cycle

- Q34. What is oxidative phosphorylation?
Ans. Synthesis of ATP in the presence of oxygen
- Q35. How much energy is released when the terminal bond is broken down in ATP?
Ans. 673 K Cal energy
- Q36. Name the point when there the rate of photosynthesis and respiration is equal?
Ans. Compensation point
- Q37. How many photosystem are present in green and purple bacteria
Ans. Only one similar to PSI
- Q38. Who proposed the hypothesis that plant split water to release oxygen as a bi product?
Ans. Van Neil
- Q39. Where does Kreb cycle take place in Eukaryotic cell?
Ans. Mitochondrion
- Q40. In how many stages Calvin cycle is divided?
Ans. Three
- Q41. Name the process through which ATP is generated in glycolysis.
Ans. Substrate-level phosphorylation
- Q42. What is another name of photosystem 1?
Ans. P 700
- Q43. In which type of cells anaerobic respiration take place during extreme physical activities?
Ans. Muscles cells
- Q44. Where is myoglobin present in human body?
Ans. Muscle cells
- Q45. What is a net gain of ATP molecules in glycolysis?
Ans. Two
- Q46. What is the number of carbon atoms in pyruvic acid?
Ans. Three
- Q47. What is the name of inner matrix of chlorophyll?
Ans. Stroma
- Q48. What are the components of electron transport chain?
Ans. Plastoquinone, cytochromes, plastocyanin
- Q49. What does Z scheme represent?
Ans. Light reactions
- Q50. Name the accessory pigments in photosynthesis.
Ans. Carotenoids

General Quiz Competition

Group III

(Class 1st, 2nd year, AS & A-level)

Subject: Mathematics

Prepared by Mr. Ehtasham Sadique

PRECIS

Following formulae are helpful in solving of the questions.

Profit and Loss

Cost Price:

The price, at which an article is purchased, is called its **cost price**, abbreviated as **C.P.**

Selling Price:

The price, at which an article is sold, is called its **selling prices**, abbreviated as **S.P.**

Profit or Gain:

If S.P. is greater than C.P., the seller is said to have a **profit** or **gain**.

Loss:

If S.P. is less than C.P., the seller is said to have incurred a **loss**.

IMPORTANT FORMULAE

1. Gain = (S.P.) - (C.P.)
2. Loss = (C.P.) - (S.P.)
3. Loss or gain is always reckoned on C.P.
4. Gain Percentage: (Gain %)

$$\text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{\text{Gain} \times 100}{\text{C.P.}} \right)$$

5. Loss Percentage: (Loss %)

$$\text{Loss \%} = \left(\frac{\text{Loss} \times 100}{\text{C.P.}} \right)$$

6. Selling Price: (S.P.)

$$\text{SP} = \left[\frac{(100 + \text{Gain \%})}{100} \times \text{C.P.} \right]$$

7. Selling Price: (S.P.)

$$\text{SP} = \left[\frac{(100 - \text{Loss \%})}{100} \times \text{C.P.} \right]$$

8. Cost Price: (C.P.)

$$\text{C.P.} = \left[\frac{100}{(100 + \text{Gain \%})} \times \text{S.P.} \right]$$

9. Cost Price: (C.P.)

$$\text{C.P.} = \left[\frac{100}{(100 - \text{Loss \%})} \times \text{S.P.} \right]$$

10. If an article is sold at a gain of say 35%, then S.P. = 135% of C.P.
 11. If an article is sold at a loss of say, 35% then S.P. = 65% of C.P.
 12. When a person sells two similar items, one at a gain of say $x\%$, and the other at a loss of $x\%$, then the seller always incurs a loss given by:

$$\text{Loss \%} = \left(\frac{\text{Common Loss and Gain \%}}{10} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{x}{10} \right)^2.$$

13. If a trader professes to sell his goods at cost price, but uses false weights, then

$$\text{Gain \%} = \left[\frac{\text{Error}}{(\text{True Value}) - (\text{Error})} \times 100 \right] \%$$

Time and Distance

1. **Speed, Time and Distance:**

$$\text{Speed} = \left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \right), \text{ Time} = \left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}} \right), \text{ Distance} = (\text{Speed} \times \text{Time}).$$

2. **km/hr to m/sec conversion:**

$$x \text{ km/hr} = \left(x \times \frac{5}{18} \right) \text{ m/sec.}$$

3. **m/sec to km/hr conversion:**

$$x \text{ m/sec} = \left(x \times \frac{18}{5} \right) \text{ km/hr.}$$

4. If the ratio of the speeds of A and B is $a : b$, then the ratio of the

the times taken by them to cover the same distance is $\frac{1}{a} : \frac{1}{b}$ or $b : a$.

5. Suppose a man covers a certain distance at x km/hr and an equal distance at y km/hr. Then,

the average speed during the whole journey is $\left(\frac{2xy}{x+y} \right)$ km/h

Percentage

1. **Concept of Percentage:**

By a certain **percent**, we mean that many hundredths.

Thus, x percent means x hundredths, written as $x\%$.

To express $x\%$ as a fraction: We have, $x\% = \frac{x}{100}$.

$$\text{Thus, } 20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

To express $\frac{a}{b}$ as a percent: We have, $\frac{a}{b} = \left(\frac{a}{b} \times 100 \right)\%$.

$$\text{Thus, } \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 100 \right)\% = 25\%.$$

2. **Percentage Increase/Decrease:**

If the price of a commodity increases by $R\%$, then the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is:

$$\left[\frac{R}{(100 + R)} \times 100 \right]\%$$

If the price of a commodity decreases by $R\%$, then the increase in consumption so as not to decrease the expenditure is:

$$\left[\frac{R}{(100 - R)} \times 100 \right]\%$$

Average

1. **Average:**

$$\text{Average} = \left(\frac{\text{Sum of observations}}{\text{Number of observations}} \right)$$

2. **Average Speed:**

Suppose a man covers a certain distance at x kmph and an equal distance at y kmph.

Then, the average speed during the whole journey is $\left(\frac{2xy}{x + y} \right)$ kmph.

For MCQs 51 onwards

Consult 1st year and 2nd year text books

Mental Mathematics

Profit and Loss

1. Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is:
 A. $4\frac{4}{7}\%$ **B. $5\frac{5}{11}\%$** C. 10% D. 12%
2. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is:
 A. 15 **B. 16** C. 18 D. 25
3. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent.
 A. $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ **B. 100%** C. 10% D. 12%
4. In a certain store, the profit is 320% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remains constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit?
 A. 30% **B. 70%** C. 100% D. 250%
5. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?
 A. 3 B. 4 **C. 5** D. 6
6. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for Rs. 1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?
A. Rs. 2000 B. 2200 C. Rs. 2400 D. Data inadequate
7. A shopkeeper expects a gain of 22.5% on his cost price. If in a week, his sale was of Rs. 392, what was his profit?
 A. Rs. 1820 B. 70 **C. Rs. 72** D. Rs. 88.50
8. A man buys a cycle for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the cycle?
 A. Rs. 1090 B. Rs. 1160 **C. Rs. 1190** D. Rs. 1202
9. Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit?
 A. 3.5 B. 4.5 **C. 5.6** D. 6.5
10. Some articles were bought at 6 articles for Rs. 5 and sold at 5 articles for Rs. 6. Gain percent is:
 A. 30% B. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ C. 35% **D. 44%**

Time and Distance

11. A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?
- A. 3.6 **B. 7.2** C. 8.4 D. 10
12. An aeroplane covers a certain distance at a speed of 240 kmph in 5 hours. To cover the same distance in $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours, it must travel at a speed of:
- A. 300kmph B. 360kmph C. 600kmph **D. 720kmph**
13. If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is:
- A. 50 km** B. 56 km C. 70 km D. 80km
14. A train can travel 50% faster than a car. Both start from point A at the same time and reach point B 75 kms away from A at the same time. On the way, however, the train lost about 12.5 minutes while stopping at the stations. The speed of the car is:
- A. 100kmph B. 110kmph **C. 120kmph** D. 130kmph
15. Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 54 kmph and including stoppages, it is 45 kmph. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour?
- A. 9 **B. 10** C. 12 D. 20
16. In a flight of 600 km, an aircraft was slowed down due to bad weather. Its average speed for the trip was reduced by 200 km/hr and the time of flight increased by 30 minutes. The duration of the flight is:
- A. 1 hour** B. 2 hours C. 3 hours D. 4 hours
17. A man completes a journey in 10 hours. He travels first half of the journey at the rate of 21 km/hr and second half at the rate of 24 km/hr. Find the total journey in km.
- A. 220 km **B. 224 km** C. 230 km D. 234 km
18. The ratio between the speeds of two trains is 7 : 8. If the second train runs 400 km in 4 hours, then the speed of the first train is:
- A. 70km/hr B. 75km/hr C. 84 km/hr **D. 87.5 km/hr**
19. A man on tour travels first 160 km at 64 km/hr and the next 160 km at 80 km/hr. The average speed for the first 320 km of the tour is:
- A. 35.5 km/hr B. 36km/hr **C. 71.11 km/hr** D. 71 km/hr

20. A car travelling with $\frac{5}{7}$ of its actual speed covers 42 km in 1 hr 40 min 48 sec. Find the actual speed of the car.

A. $17\frac{6}{7}$ km/hr B. 25 km/hr C. 30 km/hr **D. 35 km/hr**

Average

21. In the first 10 overs of a cricket game, the run rate was only 3.2. What should be the run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target of 282 runs?

A. **6.25** B. 6.5 C. 6.75 D. 7

22. A family consists of two grandparents, two parents and three grandchildren. The average age of the grandparents is 67 years, that of the parents is 35 years and that of the grandchildren is 6 years. What is the average age of the family?

A. $28\frac{4}{7}$ years **B. $31\frac{5}{7}$ years** C. $32\frac{1}{7}$ years D. None of these

23. A grocer has a sale of Rs. 6435, Rs. 6927, Rs. 6855, Rs. 7230 and Rs. 6562 for 5 consecutive months. How much sale must he have in the sixth month so that he gets an average sale of Rs. 6500?

A. **Rs.4991** B. Rs.5991 C. Rs.6001 D. Rs.6991

24. The average of 20 numbers is zero. Of them, at the most, how many may be greater than zero?

A. 0 B. 1 C. 10 **D. 19**

25. The average weight of 8 person's increases by 2.5 kg when a new person comes in place of one of them weighing 65 kg. What might be the weight of the new person?

A. 76 kg B. 76.5 kg **C. 85 kg** D. None of these

26. The captain of a cricket team of 11 members is 26 years old and the wicket keeper is 3 years older. If the ages of these two are excluded, the average age of the remaining players is one year less than the average age of the whole team. What is the average age of the team?

A. **23 years** B. 24 years C. 25 years D. None of these

27. The average monthly income of P and Q is Rs. 5050. The average monthly income of Q and R is Rs. 6250 and the average monthly income of P and R is Rs. 5200. The monthly income of P is:

A. 3500 **B. 4000** C. 4050 D. 5000

28. The average age of husband, wife and their child 3 years ago was 27 years and that of wife and the child 5 years ago was 20 years. The present age of the husband is:

A. 35 years **B. 40 years** C. 50 years D. None of these

29. A car owner buys petrol at Rs. 7.50, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8.50 per litre for three successive years. What approximately is the average cost per litre of petrol if he spends Rs. 4000 each year?
- A. **RS. 7.98** B. Rs. 8 C. Rs. 8.50 D. Rs. 9
30. In Arun's opinion, his weight is greater than 65 kg but less than 72 kg. His brother does not agree with Arun and he thinks that Arun's weight is greater than 60 kg but less than 70 kg. His mother's view is that his weight cannot be greater than 68 kg. If all are correct in their estimation, what is the average of different probable weights of Arun?
- A. **67 kg** B. 68 kg C. 69 kg D. None of these
31. Look at this series: 2, 1, (1/2), (1/4), ... What number should come next?
- A. 1/3 **B. 1/8** C. 2/8 D. 1/16
32. Look at this series: 7, 10, 8, 11, 9, 12, ... What number should come next?
- A. 7 **B. 10** C. 12 D. 13
33. Look at this series: 36, 34, 30, 28, 24, ... What number should come next?
- A. 20 **B. 22** C. 23 D. 26
34. Look at this series: 22, 21, 23, 22, 24, 23, ... What number should come next?
- A. 22 B. 24 **C. 25** D. 26
35. Look at this series: 53, 53, 40, 40, 27, 27, ... What number should come next?
- A. 12 **B. 14** C. 27 D. 53
36. Look at this series: 21, 9, 21, 11, 21, 13, 21, ... What number should come next?
- A. 14 **B. 15** C. 21 D. 23
37. Look at this series: 58, 52, 46, 40, 34, ... What number should come next?
- A. 26 **B. 28** C. 30 D. 32
38. Look at this series: 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, ... What number should come next?
- A. 7 B. 10 C. 14 **D. 15**
39. Look at this series: 8, 22, 8, 28, 8, ... What number should come next?
- A. 9 B. 29 C. 32 **D. 53**
40. Look at this series: 31, 29, 24, 22, 17, ... What number should come next?
- A. **15** B. 14 C. 13 D. 12

Percentage

41. A batsman scored 110 runs which included 3 boundaries and 8 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets?
 A. 45% B. $45\frac{5}{11}\%$ C. 54% D. 55%
42. Two students appeared at an examination. One of them secured 9 marks more than the other and his marks was 56% of the sum of their marks. The marks obtained by them are:
 A. 39, 30 B. 41, 32 C. **42, 33** D. 43, 34
43. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally, he had:
 A. 588 apples B. 600 apples C. 672 apples D. **700 apples**
44. What percentage of numbers from 1 to 70 has 1 or 9 in the unit's digit?
 A. 1 B. 14 C. **20** D. 21
45. If $A = x\%$ of y and $B = y\%$ of x , then which of the following is true?
 A. A is smaller than B B. A is greater than B C. None of these D. **A = B**

What time should the last watch show?

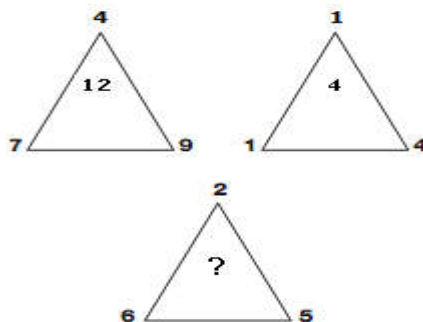
46.



- A. 7:05 B. 7:15 C. 7:25 D. 7:35

Which number replaces the question mark?

47.



- A. 7 B. 9 C. 11 D. 13

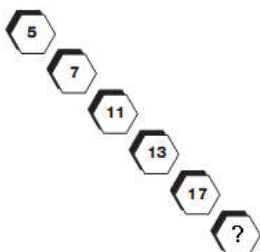
- 51 The range of f^{-1} when $f(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x-1}$ is _____
 A. $[1, \infty)$ B. $(-\infty, -1]$ C. $[-1, 1]$ D. $[2, \infty)$
- 52 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2-3x}{\sqrt{3+4x^2}} =$ _____
 A. $\frac{3}{2}$ B. $-\frac{3}{2}$ C. $\pm \frac{3}{2}$ D. none of these
- 53 If p is the perimeter of square and A its area then $A =$ _____
 A. $\frac{p^2}{4}$ B. $\frac{p^2}{8}$ C. $\frac{p^2}{16}$ D. $16p^2$
- 54 If $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{2x-1}$ then $f^{-1}(x) =$ _____
 A. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)$ B. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)$ C. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-2} \right)$ D. none of these
- 55 Domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2-9}$ is _____
 A. $R - (-3, 3)$ B. $R - [-3, 3]$ C. $[3, \infty)$ D. none of these
- 56 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)^x$ is _____
 A. 1 B. e C. ∞ D. 0
- 57 Range of the function $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ is _____
 A. $(-\infty, \infty)$ B. $(0, \infty)$ C. $[1, \infty)$ D. none of these
- 58 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) =$ _____
 A. $\ln a$ B. 0 C. ∞ D. 1
- 59 A function of the form $f(x, y) = 0$ is called _____ function.
 A. Parametric B. Implicit C. explicit D. Identity

60 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. ∞ B. $-\infty$ C. 0 D. 1

48.

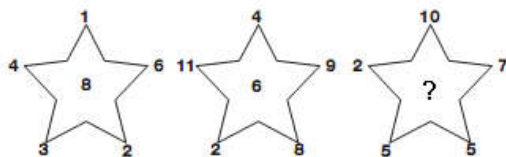
Which number completes the puzzle?



- A. 22 B. 19 C. 23 D. 25

49.

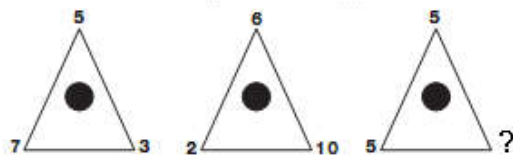
Which number replaces the question mark?



- A. 7 B. 9 C. 5 D. 11

50.

Which number replaces the question mark?



- A. 8 B. 9 C. 5 D. 10

61 The derivative of $e^x + x^e$ is _____

- A. $e^x + x^{e-1}$ B. $1 + ex^{e-1}$ C. $e^x + ex^{e-1}$ D. $xe^{x-1} + 1$

62 A function $f(x) = 3x^2$ has minimum value at $x =$ _____

- A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. 0

63 If $f(x) = \sin x$ then $f'''(0)$ is _____

- A. -1 B. 0 C. 0.5 D. 1

64 $\frac{d}{dx} e^{\tan x} =$ _____

- A. $e^{\tan x} \sec^2 x$ B. $e^{\tan x}$ C. $e^{\tan x} \ln \sec^2 x$ D. $e^{\tan x} \ln \tan x$

65 The notation of derivative $\frac{dy}{dx}$ was used by _____

- A. Newton B. Lagrange C. Cauchy D. none of these

66 Differentials are used to find _____

- A. Approximate value B. Exact value C. Both A and B D. None of these

67 An equation containing at least one derivative is called _____ equation.

- A. Integral B. Differential C. Exact D. None of these

68 Order of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2x = y^2$ is _____

- A. 1 B. 2 C. -2 D. None of these

69 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ is equal to _____

- A. $\int_a^b f(t) dt$ B. $\int_a^b f(y) dx$ C. $\int_b^a f(x) dx$ D. Both A & B

70 If $\frac{dy}{dx} = -y$, then $y =$ _____

- A. e^{-cx} B. $e^{-x} + c$ C. $-e^x$ D. ce^{-x}

71 The numbers which can be put in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$, $p, q \in Z, q \neq 0$ are

- A. **Rational numbers** B. Irrational numbers
C. Natural numbers D. Integers

72 π is

- A. Rational **B. Irrational** C. Natural number D. None of these

73 $\frac{22}{7}$ is _____

- A. **Rational** B. Irrational C. an Integers D. a whole number

74 π is the ratio

- A. $\frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{length of diameter}}$ B. $\frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{length of radius}}$
C. $\frac{\text{length of diameter}}{\text{Circumference of circle}}$ D. $\frac{\text{length of radius}}{\text{Circumference of circle}}$

75 If n is a prime number then \sqrt{n} is

- A. a rational number **B. an irrational number**
C. an integers D. periodic number

- 76 If n is a negative number then \sqrt{n} is
- A. a rational number B. an irrational number
C. only negative integers D. **a pure imaginary**
- 77 The number '0' is
- A. a non-positive integer B. a non-negative integers C. real number
D. whole number D. **all of these**
- 78 If $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$ then which is true
- A. **$A = B$** B. $A \neq B$ C. $A \cap B = \phi$ D. $A \cup B = \phi$
- 79 If a set S has m elements, then number of subsets in S are
- A. m^2 B. 2^m C. **$2^{m \times m}$** D. m
- 80 If a set S has no proper subset, then S will be
- A. a singleton set B. **empty set** C. an infinite set D. not a set
- 81 If a set S has one proper subset only, then S will be
- A. **singleton set** B. empty set C. an infinite set D. not a set
- 82 The set of all subsets of a set is called
- A. **Power set** B. subset C. Super set D. Infinite set
- 83 The set builder form of $A \cap B$ is equal to
- A. **$\{x | x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$** B. $\{x | x \in A \vee x \in B\}$
D. $\{x | x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$ D.

The set builder form of $A - B$ is equal to

84

- A. $\{x|x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$ B. $\{x|x \in A \vee x \in B\}$
 D. $\{x|x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$ D. $\{x|x \in B \vee x \notin A\}$

85 If $A \cap B = \phi$, the A and B are

- A. **Disjoint sets** B. Overlapping set C. Equal sets D. Equivalent sets

86 If $A \cap B = \phi$ i.e. sets A and B are disjointed, then $n(A \cup B)$ is equal to

- A. **$n(A) + n(B)$** B. $n(A) \cdot n(B)$
 D. $n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$ D. $n(A \cap B)$

87 Sum of all cube roots of 64 is

- A. **0** B. 1 C. 64 D. - 64

88 $16\omega^4 + 16\omega^8 =$

- A. 0 B. **- 16** C. 16 D. - 1

89 The sum of all four forth roots of unity is

- A. Unity B. **0** C. - 1 D. Non

90 If product of all cube roots of unity is equal to $p^2 + 1$, then p is

- A. - 1 B. **0** C. $\pm i$ D. 1

91 When we look an object above the horizontal ray, the angle formed is

- A. **Angle of elevation** B. Angle of depression
 C. Angle of incidence D. Angle of reflection

92

When we look an object below the horizontal ray, the angle formed is

- A. Angle of elevation B. **Angle of depression**
C. Angle of incidence D. Angle of reflection

93 A triangle which is not right is called

- A. **Oblique triangle** B. Isosceles triangle
C. Scalene triangle D. Right isosceles triangle

94 To solve an oblique triangle, we use

- A. Law of sines B. Law of cosines
C. Law of tangents D. **All of these**

95 Which can be reduced to Pythagoras theorem

- A. Law of sines B. Law of cosines
C. Law of tangents D. Half angle formula

96 An arrangement of numbers according to some definite rule is called

- A. **Sequence** B. Combination C. Series D. Permutation

97 A sequence is also known as

- A. Real sequence B. **Progression**
C. Arrangement D. Complex sequence

98 A sequence is a function whose domain is set of

- A. Integers (Z) B. Rational numbers (Q)
C. **Natural numbers** D. Real numbers

99 A sequence whose range is R i.e. set of real numbers, is called

- A. **Real sequence** B. Imaginary sequence
C. Natural sequence D. Complex sequence

100

No term of a G.P is

- A. **0** B. 1 C. Negative D. Imaginary number