

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

Content

❖ Subject – Islamic Studies

1. Islam
2. Prophet Muhammad
3. Battles of Islam
4. Salaat
5. Zakat
6. Saum / fasting
7. Hajj
8. Prophets of Islam
9. Al-Quran
10. Ummul Momineen
11. Companions of prophet
12. Periods of caliphs
1. Cities on river banks
2. National emblem
3. Famous epithets
4. Headquarters of world Organisations
5. Important books & their authors
6. Highest military awards
7. World parliaments
8. Father's of different fields
9. Old to new names
10. International airlines
11. First, largest, biggest, longest, oldest
12. General knowledge
13. Longest
14. Hottest/coldest

❖ Subject- Pakistan Studies

1. Pre-Partition
2. Post-Partition
3. National anthem
4. Old names new names
5. Coldest, highest, lowest, biggest, tallest, smallest and oldest in Pakistan
6. National symbols and things of Pakistan
7. Pakistan knowledge
8. Selected One Liner MCQs
15. Lowest/deepest
16. Most Important GK questions
17. Distinctive names
18. Old & new names
19. Airlines
20. News agencies
21. Country capital currency

❖ Subject-Computer Knowledge

❖ Subject- Science

1. Discoveries and inventions
2. Scientific instruments
3. Units of measurement
4. Universe
5. Various sciences
6. Vitamins
7. Physical properties
8. Adventures in space
9. Scientists
10. General science
11. Everyday science
12. Planets
1. Grammar Rules
2. Preposition
3. Sentence Structure
4. Tenses
5. Sequence of Tenses
6. Synonyms
7. Antonyms
8. Idioms

❖ Subject-Sindh Knowledge

❖ Subject - English

❖ Subject-General Knowledge

22. Mountains
23. Important mountain passes
24. Oceans
25. Famous sea ports
26. Famous straits
27. World rivers
28. Famous islands
29. Famous deserts
30. Important geographical lines
31. Important streets

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Islamic Studies

❖ ISLAM

- **Istalam** is kissing of Hajar Aswad.
- Islam has **2** major sects.
- There are **5** fundaments of Islam.
- **2** types of faith.
- **5 Articles** of faith.
- **Tehlil** means the recitation of Kalima.
- **Deen-e-Hanif** is an old name of Islam.
- First institution of Islam is **Suffah**.
- Haq Maher in Islam is fixed only **400 misqal**.
- Ijma means **ageing upon any subject**.
- Qayas means **reasoning by analogy**.
- There are **four** schools of thought of Islamic Law.
- **Janatul Baki** is situated in **Madina**.
- Masjid-e-Hanif is located in **Mina**.
- JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in **MECCA**.
- Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with **80 lashes**.
- Lyla-tul-Barrah means the **Night of Forgiveness**.
- Karam-un-Katibin means **Illustrious writers**.
- Oldest mosque on earth is **Kaabatullah**.
- 1st Kalima=**Tayyab**, 2nd =**Shahadat**, 3rd =**Tamjeed**, 4th =**Tauheed**, 5th =**Astaghfar**, 6th =**Rad-e-Kufar**
- Qiblah means **anything in front**.
- **Saabi** is one who changes his religion.
- Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means **last tree of the Eternity**.
- **Jaabi** is one who collects Zakat.
- First collection of Ahadith is **Sahifah-e-Saadiqa**.
- Saying of Prophet are called **Wahi Ghair Matlloo**.
- In iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are **7** in number.
- The most exalted angels are **four**.
- Greatest angel as per Islam is **Jibra'eel**.
- Each human being is attended permanently by **two angels**.
- **Barzakh**: time period between death and Day of Judgment.
- Another name of surah Ali-Isra is **bani Israel**.

❖ PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

- Holy Prophet was born in **571 A.D 22nd April**.
- Father's name, **Hazrat Abdullah**.
- Mother' Name, **Hazrat Amna**.
- Maternal Grand Father's name **Wahib bins Abdul Munnaaf**.
- Maternal Grandmother, **Batarah**.
- Real name of Abdu Mutalib was **Shaba**.
- Grandmother name, **Fatima**.
- **10** is the number of **Uncles** and **6 aunts**.
- Prophet journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at **12 years**.
- At **25** Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.
- Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam **first in Women and in all**.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted **first in Men**.
- Hazrat Ali accepted **first in Children**.
- Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.

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- Holy prophet had **4 daughters and 3 sons**.
- At age of **40** holy Prophet received **first Wahy**.
- In **622 A.D** Holy Prophet migrated to madina.
- **Hazrat Haleema** was the foster mother of Holy Prophet.
- Besides Hazrat Haleema (RA) Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that **Umme-e-Aemon** is also my mother.
- Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW) **Hazrat Halema (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA) and Hazrat Khola (RA)**
- How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died? **Six years**
- **Sheema** was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.
- **Abduallh Bin Abu Sheema** was the foster brother of Prophet.
- **35** was the age at the time of **Hajr-i-Aswad incident**.
- **Hazrat Bilal Habshi** was the first slave to accept Islam.
- **Wife of Abu Lahab** used to spread throne in the way of prophet in 4th year of prophethood.
- Home of **Hazrat Arqam (RA)** used as the centre of secret preaching by the holy prophet.
- In **7th Nabvi** boycott of Banu Hashim began.
- Hazrat Adam met with Holy Prophet on the **first heaven**.
- Hazrat Isa and Hazrat Yahya **on 2nd**.
- Hazrat Yaqub **on 3rd**.
- Hazrat Idrees **on 4th**.
- Hazrat Harron **on 5th**.
- Hazrat Musa **on 6th**.
- Hazrat Ibraheem **on 7th**.
- **Al-Kaswa** is the name of Camel on which prophet traveled.
- Prophet purchased mosque land at medina from **two orphans**.
- **45 Companions** were with Prophet in migration to madina.
- Charter of Madina was issued on **1 A.H** it had **53 Articles**.
- Transfer of Qibla was ordered in **2nd A.H.**.
- **27** total no of Ghazwas.
- First Ghazwah of Islam was **Widan**, fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.
- **Jang Badr** occurred in **2 A.H. 313** Muslims fought in battle.
- Types of Hadith are **10**.
- **Imam Zuhri (RA)** became the first to consolidate Ahadith.
- No of Hadith Collected by Abu Huraira (RA) **5374**.
- Prophet hazrat Noah (AS) known as **Shaikh al Anbiya**
- **Aby Ubaiduh Bin Jiirrah** was entitled Ameen-ul Ummat.
- **Hazrat Umar** proposed Azan for the first time.
- The dome over the sacred Grave of the holy prophet is known as **Dunbade-Khizra**.
- **Baitul Mamur** is a place where seventy thousand angles were circumambulation during the Holy Ascension.
- Baitul Mamoor is on **7th Heaven**.
- **4 kings** accepted Islam when holy prophet sent them letters.
- **Mosque of Zarar** was demolished by prophet.
- **Ume Salma** was present at the time of the battle of Khyber.
- Hazrat Ali Conquered the **fort of Qamus**.
- Lady named **Zainab** tried to poison the Holy Prophet.
- Prophet recited **surah Al-Fatha** at the conquest of Makkah.
- **Hashim** was grand father of prophet & brother of Muttalib.
- The name **Muhammad** was proposed by **Abdul Muttalib** while the name **Ahmed** was proposed by **Bibi Aminah**.
- Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in the **7th month of the 5th year of the mission** i.e **615 A.d**. The total number of migrated people was **15**
- Second migration to Habshah took place in **616 A.D.**
- Second migration to Abyssinia **101** people with **18 females**.
- After Amina's death, **Ummay Aimen** looked after Prophet.
- After **Harb-e-Fajjar**, Prophet took part in **Halaf-ul-Fazul**.

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- Prophet made second business trip to Syria in **24th year of elephant.**
- Friend of Khadija **Nafeesa** carried message of Nikah.
- Surname of Haleema Sadia was Ummay Kabtah.
- Surname of Prophet was **Abu-ul-Qasim.**
- Da'iya of the Prophet was **Shifa** who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.
- Abdul Mutalib died in **579 A.D.**
- **Masaira** a slave of Khadija accompanied Prophet to Syria.
- Foster mothers of Prophet were **Haleema, Sobia & Khola.**
- First foster mother was **Sobia** who was mother of **Hamza.**
- **For six years** Haleema took care of Prophet.
- For **two years** Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.
- Prophet had **two real paternal uncles** i.e Zubair & Abu Talib.
- **Zubair** died before Prophethood.
- After **7 days** the Aqeeqa ceremony of Prophet was held.
- Prophet belonged to **Banu Hashim** clan of **Quraish** tribe.
- Among uncles **Abbas & Hamza** embraced Islam.
- Amina was buried at **Abwa** b/w Makkah & Madina.
- **Six months** before the Prophet's birth his father died.
- Prophet had no brother and no sister.
- Abdullah died at **Madina.**
- Prophet had **six aunts.**
- Foster father of Prophet was **Haris.**
- At the age of 15, Herb-e-Fajjar took place.
- **Herb-e-Fajjar** means war fought in the prohibited months.
- First father-in-law of Prophet was **Khawalid.**
- Aamina belonged to **Bani Zohra** tribe.
- Umar accepted Islam in **616 A.d.**
- Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in **7th Nabvi.**
- **Shi'b** means **valley.**
- Social boycott continued for **3 years.**
- A group of Madina met Prophet in **11th Nabvi.**
- **Uqba** is located near Makkah.
- The group of Madinites belonged to **Khazraj tribe.**
- **Accord of Uqba** took place in **13th Nabvi.**
- On **27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi** the event of **Miraj** took place.
- **10th Nabvi** was called **Aam-ul-Hazan** (year of grief).
- Name of the camel on which Prophet was riding in migration was **Qaswa.**
- Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of **Abu Jehl.**
- **Abu-al-Hikm** is the title of Abu Jehl.
- When did Hazrat Hamza (RA) embrace Islam **Fifth Nabavi**
- Persons included in Bait-e-Uqba Oola 12 and in Bait-e-Uqba Sani 75.
- **Cave of Hira** is 3 miles from Makkah.
- **Hijra** took place in **13th Nabvi.**
- Second convent of Al-Aqba arrived at Makkah in **12th Nabvi.**
- Medina is **448 Km** from Makkah. (**250 miles**)
- Makkah conquest occurred in **8th year of Hijra.**
- Prophet performed Hajj in **10th Hija.**
- Prophet was buried in the **hujra of Ayesha.**
- Prophet was born in **1st Year of Elephant.**
- Ambassadors sent to Arab& other countries in **7th Hijra.**
- **King of Iran** tore away the message of Prophet.
- King of Byzantine in **7th Hijra** was **Hercules.**

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- After **6 years** of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamina died.
- After **8 years** of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.
- Holy Prophet demised at the age of **63**.
- **Hijrah year** began with **14th Nabvi**.
- **10th** year of prophet hood is known as year of grief.
- First Azan was called out in **1. A.H.**.
- **Bahira Syrian** Christian saint recognized prophet as last prophet.
- **Harb-i-Fajjar** was a war fought b/w **Quraish and Bani Hawazin** Prophet was of 15 years and participated in it.
- Prophet visited Taif in **10th Nabvi**.
- Tribe of Taif was **Saqaf**.
- Prophet with **Zaid bin Haris**, went Taif & stayed for **10 days**.
- Bibi Amna suckled Prophet for **3 days**.
- After **18 month at Madina** of change of Qibla occurred.
- Old name of **Zu Qiblatain** is Banu Saleem.
- Prophet prayed **2 years** in cave Hira before first revelation.
- The name of Ibadat done by Prophet in Hira was **Tahanas**.
- **Cave of Hira** is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.
- At Masjid-e-Hanif (Madina) almost **70 prophets** are buried.
- Month of migration was **Rabiul Awal**
- Qibla changed in **2nd Hijra**.
- Qiblah now-a-days is called **Khana-e-Kaba**.
- Prophet addressed **Khutba-e-Jum'aa** for first time in **1st Hijra**
- Azan for prayer was adopted in **1st Hijra**.
- Inhabitants of Taaif accepted Islam in **9th Hijrah**.
- Year of Deputation is **9th Hijrah**.
- **Moawakhat** (the brotherhood) took place in **2nd Hijra**.
- **Jehad** was allowed in **2nd Hijrah**.
- **Ashaab-e-Sufah**: Muahjirs who stayed near Masjid-e-Nabvi.
- Hurriah means a **cat**.
- Bait-e-Rizwan took place in **6th Hijrah**.
- Jewish tribe of **Banu Nuzair** expelled from Madina in **4th H.**
- **Bait-e-Rizwan** is also known as Bait-e-Shajra made under **Keekar tree**.
- Companions of Prophet at Hudabiya were **1400**.
- Prophet stayed at Makkah for **15 days** after its conquest.
- **1 Lac companions** accompanied Prophet at **last Hajj**.
- Prophet spent his last days in **Ayesha's house**.
- Cave of Soar is located near **Makkah** 5 miles.
- Quba is **3** miles away from **Madina**.
- In **sixth year of Hijrah**, Prophet intended for Umrah.
- Aam-ul-Wufood is **9th A.H..**
- Prophet stayed in **Ayyub Ansari's** house for **7 months**.
- Prophet performed Umrah in **7th A.H.**.
- Hazrat Haleema looked after the Holy Prophet for **3 years**.
- **Zaid Bin Haris** (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.
- Kuniyat of the Holy Prophet was **Abul Qasim**.
- **Nafeesa** carried Khadija's message of marriage to Prophet.
- Year 570 known as year of Elephant or **Amal Fil**.
- Hazrat Khadija and Hazrat Abu Talib died in **619**.
- First place from where Prophet openly started his preaching **Jabl Faran or Mount Safa**.
- Prophet did covert messaging at **House of Arkam** upto 3 Nabvi. (i.e for 3 years)
- Prophet preached openly in **4th Nabvi**.
- Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to **Umm-e-Hani (real sister of Ali)**

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- Prophet was staying at the house of **Umm-e-Hani** on the night of Miraj.
- In miraj Prophet traveled **from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha**.
- During Hijrat Saraqa bin Sajjal spied.
- In Miraj **Jibrael** called Aazan in **Baitul Muqadas**.
- Prophet led all the prophets in a prayer in miraj at al-Aqsa
- Fatima died **after 6 Months** (age=31,11 A.H) Prophet.
- Youngest daughter **Fatima**.
- Islamic official seal started on **1st Muharram, 7 A.H**
- Seal of Prophet was made of **Silver**.
- What was written on the Holy Prophet (SAW) seal? **Allah Rasool Muhammad**
- Prophet performed **1(in10 A.H) Hajj and 4(in7 A.H) umras**.
- Change of Qibla occurred on **15 Shaban,2 A.H(Monday)(during Zuhra)**
- Construction of **Masjid-e-Nabvi** started Rabiulawal, **1 A.H**.
- Namaz-e-Juma became **Farz in Medina**.
- First man to embrace Islam on the eve of Fatah-e-Makka was **Abu Sufyan**.
- Second woman to embrace Islam **Lababa bint Haris** (chk Ummay Aiman) (chk Nafeesa)
- First to migrate to Madina (first muhajir) **Abu Salam**.
- Last to migrate to Madina was **Abbas**.
- First non-arab to embrace Islam **Farwah bin Umro**
- Facsimile of the Prophet **Mus'ab bin Umair**.
- **Kalsoom bin al_Hadam** gave land for Quba mosque
- The title of ammenul ummat is of **Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah**. (conqueror of Damascus)
- Prophet offered **congregational prayer** in Kaaba in **6th Nabvi**.
- The day when Prophet delivered his last Khutab was **Juma**.
- Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered **360**.
- The largest idol named **Habal**.
- **Bilal** called first aazan of Fajr prayer.
- The Hadith, which is transmitted with continuity and enjoys such abundance of narrators that their statement becomes authentic, is called **Matwatar**.
- The grave of the Prophet was prepared by **Hazrat Abu Talha**
- **Qasim** was first of the Holy Prophet's children to be born.
- The first **Namaz-e-Janazah** performed by Rasoolullah was that of **Asad bin Zaraara** (radi Allahu anhu).
- The first Namaaz to be made Fardh was **Tahajjud Namaaz**, which was later made Nafil.
- At **Masjid-e-Nabvi** first Muslim University was established.
- Holy prophet labored in the formation of **Masjid-e-Quba**.
- Masjid-e-Zara was built by **Hypocrites at Madina**.
- **Nabvi Mosque** constructed in **1 A.H Rabi-ul Awwal**.
- **25 Doors** are in Masjid –e-Haram, the most important door of Kaaba is **Babul Salam**.
- **Qibla** change order came in Mosque **Zul Qiblatain**
- The flag colour of the Holy Prophet was **white and yellow** at the time of conquest of Makkah.
- Friday is known as **Syeed Ul Ayam**.
- Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the **15th night of Shuban**.
- **26th night of Rajab** is the night of Accession.
- In **256** Imam Bukhari died.
- **6 Lac Ahadith** collected by Imam Bukhari.
- The camel driver of Prophet at the fall of Mecca was **Usama bin Zaid bin Haris**.
- Prophet issued order of killing **Abdul Uza bin Khatal** at the fall of Mecca.
- At **Koh-e-Safa**, Prophet addressed after conquest of Makkah.

❖ BATTLES OF ISLAM

- First Ghazwa is **Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H**
- 624 Battle of **Badr.2hij**
- 625 Battle of **Uhad. 3hij**

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- 626 Battle of **Rajih**.4hij
- 627 Battle of **Khandaq (Ahzab)**.5hij
- **628**, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.6hij
- **629, Battle of Mutah**, Preaching of Islam to various kings.7hij
- **630**, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.8hij
- 631, Battle of Tabuk. 9hij
- 632, **Hajjat-ul-Wida**.10hij
- **680**, Tragedy of Karballah.61hij
- Badr is a **village**.
- Battle of Badr was fought on **17th Ramzan**.
- Battle of Uhud was fought on **5th Shawal**.
- Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as **Furqan**.
- Uhud is a **hill**.
- Yom-ul Furaqn is called to **Yom ul Badar**.
- **Fath Mobeen** is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
- Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim **313** Kufar **1000**
- After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for **3 days there**.
- Badr was fought for **3 times**.
- Martyr of Badr **Muslims 14 Kufar 70**
- Leader of the Kufar in this battle was **Abu Jahl**.
- Number of Muslim martyrs in the **battle of Uhad 70**
- In Uhud quraish were laid by **Abu Sufwan**.
- In Uhud number of **Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000**.
- Ahzab means **Allies**.
- Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of **3000** companions in **2 weeks**.
- Muslim strength **1600**.
- Khyber was captured in **20 days**.
- During Ghazwa **Bani Nuzair** wine was prohibited.
- The battle of Khandaq is also known an **battle of Ahzab**.
- Conquest of Makkah was took place on **20 Ramzan**.
- Battle in which prophet not participated is known as **Saria**.
- **Hazrat Hamza** was the first commander of Islamic Army.
- In **Uhud battle** Muslim **women** participated firstly.
- Battle of Mauta was the first **non Arab War**.
- **3000** was the number of musims at the battle of Ditch.
- **10,000** at the conquest of Makkah.
- **30,000** at the time of Tabuk.
- Last Ghazwa- **Tabuk**.
- For **20 days** Prophet stayed at **Tabuk**.
- Total number of Sarias is **53**
- Porphet was the commander in the **expedition of Tabuk**.
- First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta **8. A.H..**
- The person killed by the Holy Prophet was **Ubay Bin Kalf**.
- In **Battle of Uhad**, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.
- Khalid bin Walid was titled **Saif-ul-Allah** in battle **Moata**.
- **Abu Jahal** was killed in Battle of Badr by Maaz (add)
- In Hudabiya **Sohail bin Amru** represented Quraysh.
- Battle of Hunain fought b/w **Muslims and Hawazin Tribe**.
- Battle of Tabuk was against the **Roman Emperor Heraclius**.
- The first Shaheed (Martyr) was **Amaar bin Yaasir**
- First female martyr: **Summaya** (mother of Amaar bin Yaasir)
- The first person to be martyred in the Battle of Badr was the freed slave of Hazrat Umar : **Muhaj'jah**

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- Khalid bin Walid was removed from the service in the **reign of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA)**. He was removed in 17 A.H.
- Battle of chains was fought b/w **Persians and the Muslims**.
- **Umar bin Abdual Aziz** is considered as the 5th Khalifa.
- **Abdul Malik** was the poet ruler of Ummaya.
- Karballa took place on 10th Muharram **61 A.H/ 680 A.D**
- Salahuddin Ayubi was of **Abbasid dynasty**.
- **Halaku Khan** came to power after Abbasids.
- Al Qanun was written by **Ibn-i-Sina**.
- Ibn Khuldun is called founder of **sociology**.
- Tahafut-al-Falasifah was written by **Al-Khazali**.
- Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in **1258 A.D.**
- Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by **Ibn Sina**.
- prophet stayed at Makkah for **53** years & in Medina **10** years
- **Mubha**: an act which brings neither blessings nor punishment.
- Naval Commander of Islam, **Abu Qays** under Hazrat Usman
- Battle of Camel was fought b/w **Ali and Hazrat Aysha**.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in **8th A.H.**
- Hazrat Ali established **Bait-ul-Maal**.
- During the caliphate of **Umar (RA)** Iran was conquered.
- **Abu Hurairah** has reported largest number of Ahadith.
- **Masjid Al Aqsa** is the first Mosque ever built on the earth.
- Sindh was conquered during the reign of **Walid 1**.
- **Kharajit** is the earliest sect of Islam.
- Battle of Yermuk was fought in **634 A.D.:**
- Khyber conquest made in **7th Hijra (628 A.D)**
- The Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet Pbhuh missed four prayers was Ghazwa **Khandaq**.
- First woman martyr **Samiya by Abu Jahl**.
- First man martyr **Haris bin Abi Hala**.
- Jihad means to **strive hard**.
- Jihad made obligatory in **2nd A.H.**
- The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of **Muharam**.
- Ghazwa Badr is named as **Furqan**.
- **Ohad** is located near Madina.
- Ohad is **3** miles from Madina.
- Abdullah bin Ubai accompanied with **300 men**.
- **50 archers** were posted to protect the pass in **Ohad** mountain.
- **Ummay Hakeem** was grand daughter of Abu Jehl.
- **Banu Nuzaир** tribe settled in Khyber after expelled from Madina.
- Prophet dug a trench along the border of **Syria**.
- **3000 men** dug the ditch.
- In battle of **Ahzab** a piercing blast of cold wind blew.
- Khyber is located near Madina at **200 km** distance.
- The centre of Jewish population in Arabia was **Khyber**.
- Against Khyber muslim army was **1600** men strong.
- Khyber was captured in **20 days**.
- Khyber is located near the **border of Syria**.
- **Moata** was situated in Syria.
- Army of **3000 men** was sent to Moata under **Zaid bin Haris**.
- After the death of Zaid bin Haris **Hazrat Jaafiar** was made the army leader at **Moata**.
- **Under Khalid's leadership**, battle of Moata was won.
- Battle of Moata took place in **8 Hijra**.
- **Tribe of Khuza** joined Muslims after Treaty of Hudaibia.

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- Battle of Hunain fought in **8 Hijra**.
- Muslim army for Hunain was **14 thousand**.
- **Siege of Taif** was laid in **9 A.H.**.
- **Tabook** expedition took place in 9 A.H.
- In 9 A.H there was **famine** in Hijaz.
- In 9 A.H there was **scarcity of water** in Madina.
- In Quran Tabook expedition is called **expedition of straitness**.
- Conquest of Makkah is called **Aam-ul-Fatah**.
- Ghazwa-e-Tabook was fought in **9 A.H.**.
- **Hazrat Abbas** was made prisoner of war in Badr.
- Abu Jehl was killed by **Ma-ooz and Ma-aaz**.
- The leader of teer-andaz at Jabale-e-Yahnene in the battle of Ohad was **Abdullah bin Jabeer**.
- Comander of infidels in Ohad was **Abu Sufyan**.
- **Battle of Tabook** came to an end without any result.
- **2 weeks** were spent to dig the ditch.
- In a battle of Trench Hazrat Safia killed a jew.
- **Qamoos** temple was conquered by Ali during Khyber war.
- For battle of Tabook, **Abu Bakr** donated all his belongings.
- In the battle of Ditch, the wrestler named **Umaro bin Abad-e-Wad** was killed by Ali.
- In **Hunain** Muslims were in majority than to their enemy:
- Hazrat Jaafar was martyred in **Moata war**.
- In **Tabook ghazwa** muslims returned without a fight.
- **Gazwa Widdan** was fought in the month of Zil-Hajj 1 A.H.
- In **Hunain battle** Prophet was left alone.
- The participants of Battle of Badar were bestowed with highest reward by Allah.
- In Badr martyrs were **Muhajirs=6 & Ansars=8**.
- In the battle of Taaif, **catapult** was used first time by Muslims.
- Against **the Syrian tribe** the battle of Al-Ghaba was waged.
- First Sariya **Ubaidah bin Haris** was fought at **Rabakh** in **1 A.H.**.
- Last Sariya **Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas** was fought at Syria in **11 A.H.**.

❖ SALAAT

- **48 total** numbers of Rakats are in Farz prayer.
- **Namaz-e-Khasoof** is offered for Moon Eclipse.
- **Namaz-e-Kasoof** is offered for Solar Eclipse.
- **Namaz-e-Istasqa** is offered for Rain.
- Holy Prophet offered Jumma Prayer in **1. A.H.**.
- **Namaz-e-Istasqa** is offered with backside of hands upward.
- Holy prophet offered first Eid Prayer in **2. A.H.**.
- Eid Namaz is **Wajib**.
- **Madurak** is the person who starts prayer with Immam.
- **Musbaq** is the person who comes after one rakat.
- **Fajar and Isha** were essential in the early period of Islam.
- **Tahajud** mean abandon sleep.
- **Qaada** is to sit straight in Salat.
- **Jasla** is short pause between two sajdas.
- **Qaumaa** is standing straight during Rukus.
- A person who performs prayer alone is **Munfarid**.
- Farz in wuzu=**4**, Sunats=**14**.
- Farz in Ghusual=**3**, Sunats=**5**
- Types of Sunnah prayer are of **two types**.
- In Fajr, Maghrib & witr no change in farz rakaat in **case of Qasr**.
- **Takbeer-e-Tashreeq** is recited in Eid-ul-Uzha.

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- Conditions of Salat are **Seven**.
- **takbeer-e-Tehreema** are to be said in the salat: one.
- Jasla is **wajib**.
- To sit straight in Salat is called **Qa'ada**.
- Qa'ada is **farz**.
- **Two persons** are required for a Jamat prayer.
- Salat Juma became Farz in **Madina**.
- Five salat made compulsory in **10th Nabvi**.

❖ ZAKAT

- **Zakat** means to purify.
- Zakat was made obligatory in **2. A.H.**
- **7-1/2** is the nasab of gold and **52-1/2** tolas for silver.
- Injunction of utilization of zakat is in **Surah-al Tauba**.
- Number of heads for distribution of zakat are **8**.
- Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran **22 times**.
- **5 Camels, 40 goats, 3 cows** and buffaloes is nisab for zakat.
- **1/10** is the nisab of irrigated produce.
- **Zakat** is treasure of Islam; it is the saying of holy prophet.
- **Usher** means **1/10**.
- **Khums** means **1/5**.
- Word Zakat occurs in Quran for **32 times**.
- In **2nd A.H** the rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina.
- **Kharaj** is spoils of war.
- **Fay** is income from town lands.
- **Zakat** on produce of mines is **1/5th**.
- **Ushr** on artificially irrigated land is **1/20th**.
- **Al-Gharmain** means debtors.
- There are **two types** of zakat.

❖ SAUM / FASTING

- **Fast** means to stop.
- Fasting made obligatory in **2nd A.H.**
- Fasting is commanded in **al-Bakarah**.
- Feed **60** people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty continuous fasts..
- **Bab-ul-Riayn** is the door for fast observing people.
- **Tarrawih** means to rest.
- Battle of Badr was fought in very first of Ramzan on **17th**.
- **Umar** arranged the Namaz-e-Tarrawih.
- Month of Ramzan is known as **Sayeed us Shahoor**.
- **Five days** are forbidden for fasting throughout the year.
- **Wajib** means ordained.
- 1st Ashra of Ramzan=**Ashra-e-Rehmat**.
- 2nd Ashra=**Ashra-e-Maghfirat**.
- 3rd Ashra=**Ashra-e-Nijat**.

❖ HAJJ

- Hajj means **to intend**.
- Hajj made compulsory in **9 A.H.**
- First Hajj offered in **9 A.H.**
- Hajj ordained in **Surah Bakr**.
- The holy prophet performed only **1 Hajj** in **10th A.H.**.
- There are **3 types of Hajj**.
- One tawaf of Kaaba is known as **Shoot**.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tawaf begins from Shoot. • Number of Jamarat is 3. • Mosque located in Mina is Kheef. • At Meekat, Hujjaj assume the state of Ihram. • Kalima Tauheed is recited during Hajj. • At Mina the ritual of offering sacrifice is performed • Jamart-throwing of pebbles, it is performed on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Zul Hajj. • Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on 9th Zil Hajj. • Yome-Afra is called to Hajj day. • Name of the place where the pilgrims go from Arafat: Muzdalfa. • First structure of Kaaba was built by Adam. • Ibrahim & Ismail rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago. • Yum-e-Nahar is called to the Day of Sacrifice. • Yum e Arafat is 9th Zul Hajj. • One khutba is recited during Hajj. • Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded. • Holy prophet sacrificed 63 camels during hajj. • Adam and Hazrat Hawa performed the first ever Hajj. • Running b/w Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee. • Most important step of Hajj after assuming Ahram is Wuquf. • Waqoof-e-Arfah is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj • With the performance of Rami on the 10th Zil-Hajj, the most of the bindings of Hajj on the pilgrim are released. • Three upright stones are called Jamarat. • After Waqf the most important step is Tawaf. • In Hajj there are three obligations (Farz). • Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to 11th Zil-Hajj. • Hujjaj stay at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at Muzdalifa, it is called Wuquf. • Who said that Hajj is greatest of all worships: Imam Malik. • How many undesirable acts of Ihraam are there: six. • How many permitted acts of Ihraam are there: Four. • Prohibitions and restrictions of Ihram are 8. • The first and the foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is Ihram. • The first and inner most circle around Ka'ba is Masjid-e-Haram. • The second circle around Kaba is Makkah Mukaramah. • The third circle around Kaba is Haram. • Who firstly fixed boundaries of Haram, the third circle around Kaaba: Adam. • The fourth circle around Kaba is Mowaqeet. • The place where no one can advance without putting on Ihram is Mowaqeet. • Two thousand years before the creation of Adam, Kaba was constructed. • Angels built Kaba firstly in the universe. • During the Noah's time Kaaba disappeared due to flood. • The gate which is the best for the pilgrims to enter in Kaba is Bab-e-Salam. • Hajr-e-Aswad means black stone. • Actual color of Hajr-e-Aswad was white. • The small piece of land b/w Rukn-e-Islam and Rukn-e-Yamani is called Hateem. • The place where offering prayer is just like offering prayer inside Kaba is Hateem. • There are five types of Tawaf. • Hajji go to Al-Multazim after completing the seven rounds. • Al-Multazim means the place of holding. • The portion of the wall of Kaba which is b/w its door and Hajr-e-Aswad is called al-Multazim. • Sayee is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa. |
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- After performing Say'ee Hajjaj go to **Mina**.
- **Muzdalifa** is a plain.
- **Muzdalifa** is located b/w Mina & Arafat.
- **Muzdalifa** is located six miles from Makkah.
- From Mina Muzdalifa is **three miles** away.
- **Muzdalifa** is called Sacred Monument in Quran.
- At **Muzdalifa** Maghrib & Isha prayers are offered together.
- **Pebbles** are collected from Muzdalifa.
- **Jamarat** which is nearest to Makkah is called **Jamarat-ul-Uqba**.
- Smallest Jamarat is **Jamarat-al-Sughra**.
- **Rami** is held at Mina.
- **Talbiah** is stopped after **Rami**.
- **Afrad, Qar'ran and Tamatae** are the types of Hajj.
- **Dhulhulaifah** is the Meeqat for the people of Pakistan.
- **Dhulhulaifah** is a point six mile from Madina.

❖ PROPHETS OF ISLAM

- **Adam** was created on Juma day.
- Adam landed in Sri Lanka on **Adam's Peak** Mountain.
- Adam is a word of **Syriani language**.
- Adam had **2 daughters**.
- **Kabeel** killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.
- The first person to be put into Hell will be Qaabil.
- Adam had **3 sons**.
- **Shees** was youngest son of Adam.
- Age of Adam at Sheesh's birth was **130 years**.
- Adam walked from India to Makkah and performed **forty Hajj**.
- Adam knew **100 000 languages. (Roohul Bayaan)**
- **Abul Basher** is called to Hazrat Adam.
- **Hazrat Adam** built first mosque on earth.
- Height of Adam was **90 feet**.
- Age of Adam at the time of his death **950 years**.
- Hazrat Adam's grave is in **Saudi Arabia**.
- Second prophet is **Sheesh**.
- Sheesh passed away at the age of **912 years**.
- Noah got prophethood at the age of **40**
- Noah's ark was **400 x 100 yards area**.
- Ark of Noah stopped at **Judi Mountain (Turkey)**.
- Noah preached for **950 years**.
- Nation of Noah worshipped **5 idols**.
- **Nation of Noah** was exterminated through the flood.
- **Pigeon** was sent for the search of land by **Hazrat Nooh**.
- Noah was sent to **Iraq**.
- 2242 years after Adam, **Toofan-e-Nooh** occurred.
- About **80** people were with him in the boat.
- Duration of storm of Noah was for **6 months**.
- Noah lived for **950 years**.
- Nooh is called predecessor, **Naji Ullah; Shaikh ul Ambiya**.
- Abu ul Bashir Sani is title of **Noah**.
- After toofan-e-nooh, the city establish was **Khasran**
- **Ibrahim** was thrown into the fire by the order of **Namrud**.
- Hazrat Ibraheem intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at **Mina**.
- Ibrahim was born at Amer near **Euphrate (Iraq)**

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- **Ibraheem** was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.
- First wife of Ibraheem was **Saarah**.
- Second wife of Ibraheem was **Haajirah**.
- **Azaab of mosquitoes** was sent to the nation of **Ibrahim**
- **Abraham** is called khalilullah, father of prophets and Idol Destroyer.
- Age of Abraham at the time of his death **175 years**.
- Ibrahim is buried at Hebron in **Jerusalem**.
- Abrahem invented **comb**.
- **Hazrat Loot** was contemporary of Hazarat Ibraheem
- Abraham remained in fire **40 days**.
- **Terah or Aazer** was the father of Ibraheem.
- Grave of Lut is in **Iraq**.
- **Luut** died at Palestine and is buried at Hebron.
- **Ibraheem** was the uncle of Luut.
- **Loot** was maternal grandfather of Ayub.
- **Hazart Loot** was the first to migrate.
- **Luut** resided at **Ur** near Mesopotamia.
- **Luut** migrated to Sodom and Gomorrah
- Ismael is called **Abu-al-Arab**.
- Mother of Ismael was **Haajrah**.
- **Ishaq** built boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsaa.
- **Ishaq** was sent to Jews.
- At **Muqam-e-Ibraheem**, there are imprints of Ibraheem.
- **Ibrahim** was first person to circumcise himself and his son.
- **Sara** wife of Ibrahim and mother of Ishaq was sister of Loot.
- **Hajra** the wife of Ibrahim was daughter of Pharoah of Egypt.
- Ibrahim was **86 years old** when Ismael was born.
- Ibrahim was ordered to migrate along with family to valley of **Batha** meaning Makkah.
- Ibrahim was sent to **Jordan** after leaving Haajrah and Ismael
- Age of Ibraheem at the birth of Ishaq was **100** years and of Saarah was 90 years.
- First wife of Ibrahim resided at **Palestine**.
- Ibrahim intended to sacrifice Ismael at **Mina on 10th Zul Hajj**.
- As a result of sacrifice of Ismael, Ibrahim was gifted a baby from Saarah named **Ishaq**.
- **Zam Zam** emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismael in the valley of Batha (Makkah).
- Hazrat Ismail discovered **Hajar-e-Aswad**.
- Ismael had **15 sons**.
- Zabeeullah and Abu al Arab are called to **Hazrat Ismael**.
- **Ismael** divorced his wife being discourteous.
- **Jibrael** brought sacred stone to Ismael.
- Original colour of the sacred stone was **white**.
- **Gabriel** gave the news of Ishaq to Ibrahim.
- Ishaq married **Rebecca**.
- Old name of Makkah was **Batha**.
- **Hazrat Idress** was expert in **astronomy**.
- **Uzair** became alive after remaining dead for **one hundred years**.
- Whale Swallowed **Hazrat Younus (AS)**.(chk)
- Hazrat Yaqub has the title of **Israel**
- **1 Lac 24 thousand**- total number of prophets.
- **Hazrat Idrees** was the first who learnt to write.
- How many Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)? **30**
- **Prophet Yahya A.S** was sent to people of Jordan.
- **Hazrat Idrees (A.S)** set up 180 cities.

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- Prophet Ishaq A.S lost his eye sight in old age.
- Hazrat Dawood could mould iron easily with his hand.
- The event of ring is related to Hazrat Sulaiman.
- Hazarat Moosa(A.S) had impediment in his tongue
- Moosa was granted 9 miracles.
- Musa crossed the Red Sea.
- The prophet mentioned in Quran for most of times is Moosa.
- Ten commandments were revealed on Moosa.
- Moosa died on Abareem mountain.
- Grave of Musa is in Israel.
- Teacher of Moosa was Shoaib.
- Moosa was brought up by Asasia Bint Mozahim.
- Elder brother of Moosa was Haroon.
- Moosa had only one brother.
- In Toowa valley Moosa was granted prophethood.
- An Egyptian was killed by Moosa.
- Haroon was an eloquent speaker.
- Haroon is buried at Ohad.
- Haroon & Musa both were prophets and contemporaries.
- Prophet Ayub suffered from Skin Disease.
- Hazrat Ayub was famous for his patience.
- The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Saleh
- 4 prophets were sent to Bani Israeel.
- 722 languages were understood by Hazrat Idrees.
- Hazrat Saleh invented Soap.
- Kalori: hill, from where Isa was lifted alive.
- Zikriya was carpenter.
- Harazat Zikriya was cut with the Saw.
- Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.
- Sulaiman & Dawood understood language of the birds.
- The tree of date palm grew on the earth for the first time.
- At Hanif mosque at Mina almost 70 prophets are buried.
- Prophets attached with the profession of weaving are Adam, Idrees & Shaeet.
- Hazrat younus was eaten by shark fish.
- Younus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK INI KUNTUM MINAZALIMIN in the belly of fish.
- Grave of Dawood is in Israel.
- Yahya's tomb is in Damascus.
- Bilal Habshi is buried in Damascus.
- Prophet with melodious voice Dawood.
- Alive prophets are Isa & Khizr.
- Zunoon (lord of fish) & Sahibul Hoot : Younus.
- The prophet whose people were last to suffer divine punishment Saleh.
- Suleiman died while standing with the support of a stick.
- Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.
- The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.
- Saleh invented soap.
- Idrees was expert in astronomy.
- Prophet before Muhammad was Isaac.
- Hazrat Essa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
- Besides Essa, Yahya also got prophet hood in childhood.
- Baitul Laham is the birth Place of Hazrat Essa (AS) is situated in Jerusalaem.
- Isa would cure the victims of leprosy.

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- **Zakria** was contemporary of Isa.
- **Isa** was the cousin of Yahya.
- **Romans kingdom** was established in Palestine at Esa's birth.
- Romans were **Atheists**.
- Ruler of Palestine at the birth of Esa was **Herod**.
- **Maryum** grew up in the house of **Zakaiyya**.
- Besides Esa , **Adam** was also a fatherless prophet.
- Esa born at **Bethlehem**.
- Esa was born in **4 B.C.**
- **Yahaya** was the precursor of Eessa.
- Contemporary of Yahya was **Eessa**.
- **Yahya** is buried at Syria.
- Our prophet has the title **Habibullah**.
- Prophet Dawood has the title **Najeeb Ullah**.
- Prophet Jesus crist is called **Rooh-ul-Ullah**.
- **Tur-e-Sina** was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah's message.
- Hazrat Musa was **Kalimullah**.
- Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by **Idrees first of all**.
- **30 Sahifay** was revealed to Idrees.
- **Aad** was the nation of **Hood**.
- After **seven day's continuous rain and storm** the nation of Hood destroyed.
- Nation of Samood was preached by **Salih**.
- Miracle of **pregnant female camel** was sent to **Samood**.
- **3 Sahifay** were revealed to Ibrahim.
- **Israel** was the son of Ishaq.
- Israel was **147 years old** when Ishaq died.
- Mountains would break by the miracle of **Yaqoob**.
- **Musa** married the daughter of Shoaib.
- Due to Zakria's prayer **Yahya** was born.
- Yousuf remained in jail for **10 years**.
- **Yousuf and Yaqoob** met each other after **40 years**.
- Yousuf was the son of **Yaqoob**.
- Yousuf's family was called the **Israeelite**s.
- Real brother of Yousuf was **Bin Yamen**.
- Yousuf was sold as a slave in **Egypt**.
- Yousuf had **12 brothers**.
- **Yousuf** was famous for his beauty & knew facts of dreams.
- Mother of Yousuf was **Rachel**.
- **Yaqoob** lost his eye-sight in memory of Yousuf.
- Nation of Shoaib committed **embezzlement in trusts**.
- **Shoaib** called Speaker of the Prophets.(Khateeb ul ambiya)
- **Shoaib** got blinded for weeping over destruction of his nation.
- **Ilyas** prayed for nation it rained after a period of 312 years.
- **Uzair** reassembled all copies of Taurait.
- **Taloot** was the father-in-law of Dawood.
- **Dawood** was good player of flute.
- Fountain of Copper flowed from **Sulayman**.
- **Woodpecker** conveyed Sulayman's message to Saba queen.
- **Younus** remained in fish for 40 days.
- **King Herodus** ordered the execution of **Yahya**.
- Politus on Roman governor's orders tried execution of **Isa**.
- Dawood is called as **Najeeb Ullah**.

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- In quran ten commandments are named **Awamir-i-Ashara**.
- Teacher of Hakeem Lukman was **Dawood**.
- Prophets lifted alive **Isa, Idrees & Ilyas**.
- Idrees was directed to migrate by **Allah to Egypt**.
- **Idrees** was the first man to learn to write.
- **Idrees** was taken alive to Heavens at the age of **365 Y.**
- **Gnostics** regarded Sheesh as a divine emanation.
- **Gnostics** means Sheesinas and inhabited Egypt.
- **Idrees** was sent to **Gnostics**.
- Idol worship was forbidden by **Idress to people**.
- **Idress** was special friend of one of the angels.
- Idrees remained in **4th heaven**.
- **Idreess** died in the wings of the angel.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by **Noah**.
- **Sam, Ham & Riyafas** were the children of Noah.
- **Bani Aad** settled in **Yemen**.
- **Shaddad** was famous king of Bani Aad.
- Glorious palace near Adan built by Bani Aad was known as **Garden of Iram**.
- **Shaddad kingdom** was extended to Iraq.
- A violent storm was sent to **Bani Aad**.
- Grave of Hood is at **Hazarmoat**.
- Oman, Yemen & Hazarmoat are in **Southern Arabia**.
- In **Rajab**, Arabs visit the grave of Hood.
- **Bani Samood** lived in Wadi al-Qura & Wadi al-Hajr.
- **Wadi al-Qura, Wadi al-Hajr** are in Syria & Hijaz.
- Volcanic eruption was sent to **Bani samood**.
- Contemporary of Ibrahim was **Lut**.
- **Hood** was the uncle of Ibraheem.
- A dreadful earthquake was sent to **people of Luut**.
- Native area of Ibraheem was **Mesopotamia**.
- Surname of Terah was **Aazar**.
- Father of Yaaqoob and Esau was **Ishaq**.
- Father-in-law of Ayyoob was **Yaqoob**.
- **Ishaq** is buried in Palestine.
- Age of Ishaq when he was blessed with twins was **60 Y.**
- **Yunus** was the twin brother of Yaaqoob.
- Prophet bestowed with kingship of Allah: **Dawood**.
- **Dawood** was a soldier of Talut.
- **Dawood** lived in Bait-ul-Lahm.
- Talut was also known as **Saul**.
- Dawood is buried at **Jerusalem**.
- Youngest son of Dawood was **Sulaymaan**.
- Mother of Sulayman was **Saba**.
- Sulayman ascended the throne of **Joodia**.
- **Sulaymaan** was a great lover of horses.
- The ruler of Yemen in the time of Sulayman was **Saba**.
- **Hud Hud** informed Sulyman about the kingdom of Yemen.
- **Saba** means Bilqeess.
- Ilyas's nation worshipped **idol namd Lal**.
- **Ilyas** disappeared mysteriously.
- Successor of Ilyas was **Al-ya-sah**.
- Cousin of Al-ya-Say who was prophet was **Ilyas**.

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- Uzair remained died for 100 years.
- For **18 years Ayyoob** suffered from skin disease.
- Real name of **Zull Kifl** is Isaih and Khargil bin Thauri.
- Yunus died in **Nineveh**.
- Father of Yahya was **Zakariyya**.
- Trustee of Hekal was **Zakiriyya**.
- **Zakariya** hid himself in the cover of the tree and was cut into two pieces by Jews.
- **Maryum** lived at Nazareth before Esa's birth.
- Maryum migrated to Egypt after **Esa's birth**.
- Number of Hawarin of Moosa was **12**.
- **Jews and Romans** were worried about Esa's influence.
- First prophet to demarcate Masjid-e-Aqsaa was **Ishaaq**.
- Dawood's real name was **Abar**.
- **Ahsan ul Qasas** is the life history of **hazrat Yousif**.
- **Nebuchadnezzar** was ruler of Babylon, he founded Hanging garden which is one of the wonders of the world.
- **Qaidar** was one of the sons of Ismail who stayed at Hijaz.
- **Idrees** used the first pen.
- **Four Ambiyah** are still physically alive they are **Esa and Idrees** in the skies and **Khidr and Ilyaa**s are on the earth.

❖ Al-Quran

- **Kalima Tayyaiba** is mentioned in Quran for **2 times**.
- The word Quran means "**read one**".
- **114** total number of Surah
- Surah means **city of Refuge**.
- **86** Makki Surah.
- **28** Madine Surah.
- **558** Rukus.
- **Al-Baqrah** is the longest Surah.
- **Al- Kausar** is the shortest Surah.
- **Al-Nass** is the last surah.
- **14 bows** are in Quran.
- First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e **Al-Inaam Surah**.
- **Al-Faitha** is the preface of the holy Quran.
- **Five verses** were reveled in the **first wahy**.
- Namaz commanded in quran for **700 times**.
- **Al-Imarn** is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- **Al-Mudassar**-2nd Revealed Surah.
- **Al-Muzammil**- 3rd Revealed Surah.
- **Al-Tauba** does not start with Bismillah.
- **Al-Namal** contains two Bismillahs.
- **Three** surah starts with curse.
- **6666** is the number of Ayats.
- **29** total number of Mukata't.
- **Hazrat Usman** was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
- **Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed**, the first writer of Wahy.
- Gap between first wahy and second wahy was **6 months**.
- **12 Ghazawahs** described in Holy Quran.
- **Abdullah Ibn Abbas**, the first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of the Quaran.
- In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as **Ahmed**.
- **Ghar-e-Sor** is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
- **5** Surhas start with Qul.
- **Hazrat Umar** proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.
- **Al- Nasr** is known as Surah Widah.

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- First annulled order of holy quran was the **transfer of Qibla**.
- The word **Islam** occurs **6 times** in the Quran.
- **Abdul Malik Marwan** applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
- **Hajjaj bin yousuf** applied diacritical points in Quaran.
- **8 Siparas** starts with Bismillah.
- **37 total** number of surah in last parah.
- **Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa** is spread over 3 Parahs.
- **Al-Falq and Al-Nas** revealed at the same time.
- **3 Surah** starts with "Ya Ayananabiyyu".
- **City of Rome** is mentioned in Holy Quran.
- **Surah Yaseen** is known as Heart of Quran.
- **Suran Rehman** is known as beauty of Quran.
- **Tafseer Ibn Kaseer** was written by Hafiz Ismaeed Bin Umar-Imam Ud Din.
- First revealed surah was **Al Alaq**, 96 in arrangement
- Complete revelation in **23 years**.
- Subject of Holy Quran is **Man**.
- Last Surah reveled in **Al-Nasr**.
- **Risalat** means to convey message.
- **25 prophets** mentioned in holy Quran.(chk)
- **Holy Quran** consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
- Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is **Ayatul Kursi**.
- **6 Surah** start with the name of prophets.
- **Surah maryam** wholly revealed for a woman.
- In **Bani Israel and Al-Najaf** the event of **Miraj** is explained.
- Last revelation descended on **3rd Rabi-ul Awal** and it was written by Abi- Bin Kab. (chk)
- Language of Divine Books.
- **Taurat Hebrew**
- **Injil Siriac**
- **Zubur Siriac**
- **Holy Quran Arabic**.
- **Taurat** was the first revealed book.
- Holy Quran was reveled in **22y 5m 14 days**.
- There are **7 stages** in Holy Quran.
- **Abdullah Ibn Abbas** is called as leader of commentators.
- **Apollo 15** placed the copy of the Holy Quran on the moon.
- Tarjama-ul-Quaran is written by **Abdul-Kalam Azad**.
- **Theodore Bailey** in 1143 translated Holy Quran in Latin, for the first time.
- First Muslim interpreter of Quran in English is **Khalifa Abdul Hakeem**.
- **Shah Waliullah** Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiuddin in Urdu in 1776.
- **Hafiz Lakhvi** translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.
- **Ross** translated the Holy Quran in to English.
- **Surah Alaq** was revealed on 18th Ramzan.(contradictory)
- Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is **286**.
- Longest Makki Surah is **Aaraf**.
- Second longest Surah is **Ashrah/Al-Imran**.
- Surah Kausar has **3 Aayats**.
- First Surah compilation wise is **Surah Fatiha**.
- **Fatiha** means opening.
- Fatiha contains **7 aayats**.
- Fatiha is also called **Ummul Kitab**.
- First surah revealed in Madina was **surah Fatiha**.
- **Surah Fatiha** revealed twice-in Makkah & Madina.

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- Angles mentioned in Quran are 7.
- Meaning of Aayat is **Sign**.
- Meaning of Hadith is **to take**.
- Stone mentioned in Quran is **ruby (Yaakut)**.
- **First Sajda** occurs in 9th Para, Al-Inaam Surah.
- **Longest Surah** (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.
- **Madni Surahs** are generally longer.
- **Madni Surahs** consist of 1/3rd of Quran.
- **Makki Surahs** consist of 2/3rd of Quran.
- Surah Ikhlas is **112 Surah** of Quran.
- First complete Madni Surah is **Baqarah**.
- Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is **55**.
- Surahs named after animals are **4 in number**.
- Namal means **Ant**.
- Surah Inaam means **Camel**.
- Surah Nahl means **Honey bee**.
- Surah Ankaboot means **spider**.
- The major part of Quran is revealed at **night time**.
- Generally aayats of Sajida occur in **Makki Surahs**.
- **10 virtues** are blessed for recitation of one word of Quran.
- Surah Anfal means **Cave**.
- In **Naml** two bismillah occur (2nds one is at aayat no:30)
- Surah Kahf means the **cave**.
- Muzammil means **Wrapped in garments**.
- Kausar means **Abundance**.
- Nasr means **Help**.
- Ikhlas means **Purity of faith**.
- Falak means **Dawn**.
- Un-Nass means **Mankind**.
- Al-alq means **Clot of blood**.
- Alm Nashrah means **Expansion**.
- Uz-zukhruf means **Ornaments**.
- Surah Rahman is in **27th Para**.
- Bride of Quran is **Rahman Surah**.
- Surah Yasin is in **22nd and 23rd Para**.
- Present shape of quran is **Taufeeqi**.
- **Quran** is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
- Word surah has occurred in **Quran 9 times**.
- First seven aayats of quran are called **Tawwal**.
- The alphabet **Alf** comes most of times and Alf, Zuwd Alphabet comes least number of times.
- Quran is written in **Prose & Poetry**.
- **Quran** is also regarded as a manual of Science.
- **Surah Alq** is both Makki and Madni.
- Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for **4 times**.
- **Adam** is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.
- first Sindhi translation of Quran by **Aakhund Azizullah Halai**
- Torat means **light**.
- Zaboor means **Pieces/ Book written in big letters**.
- Injeel means **Good news**.
- **99** number of aayats describe **Khatam-e- Nabuwat**.
- Command against Juva & amputation of hands came **8th A.H**
- Laws about orphanage revealed in **3 A.H**.

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- Laws about Zina revealed in **5 A.H.**
- In **4th A.H** wine was prohibited.
- The order of Hijab for women revealed in **4th A.H.**
- Ablution made obligatory in **5th A.H.**
- In **Surah Al-Nisa** the commandment of Wuzu is present.
- Procedure of ablution is present in **Surah Maidah.**
- In **4 A.H Tayammum** was granted.
- Interest was prohibited in **8th A.H.**
- During **ghazwa Banu Mustaliq** the command of tayamum was revealed.
- Quran recited in Medina firstly in the **mosque Nabuzdeeq.**
- Quran verse abrogating a previous order is called **Naasikh.**
- First man to recite Quran in Makkah: **Abdullah bin Masood.**
- Forms of revelation granted to Prophet were **3 (wahi,Kashf,dream)**
- First method of revelation of Quran **Wahi.**
- Kashf means **Vision.**
- Initially Quran was preserved in **memory form.**
- After Umar's death, copy of quran was passed on to **Hafsa.**
- Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran **Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)**
- **Paradise** is mentioned in Quran **for150 times.**
- Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell **Mahmood.**
- Doors of Hell are **7.**
- Subterranean part of hell is **Hawia.**
- Number of angles of hell **19.**
- Gate-keeper of hell **Malik.**
- Gate-keeper of heaven **Rizwan.**
- Place of heaven at which people whose good deeds equal bad deeds will be kept in **Aaraf.**
- A tree in hell emerging from its base is **Zakoon.**
- Name of the mountain of hell is **Saud.**
- Heaven on earth was built by **Shadad.**
- The word Islam has been used at **92** places in the holy quran.
- First revelation written by **Khalid bin Saeed**
- Last wahi written by **Abi Ibn Kaaf.**
- Last wahi came **on 3rd Rabiul Awal 11 A.D**
- In **15th Para** the event of Miraj is mentioned.
- Iblees will not be punished with fire but with **cold.**
- Iblees's refusal to prostrate before man is mentioned in Kuran for **9 times.**
- Iblees means "**disappointed one**".
- **Al-Kausar** relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah
- Jibrail came **24 000 times** into the court of the Prophet.
- Quran has been translated **into fifty languages** to date.
- If a woman marries the second time, she will be in Jannah with the second husband. (**Hadith**)
- The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in **6 days**, it is described in **Surah Yunus.**
- **Zaid bin Thabit** collected the Quran in the form of Book.
- Tarjumanul Quran **Abdullah bin Abbas.**
- In **Surah Muzzamil** verse **73** reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
- **4 Mosque** mentioned in Holy Quran.
- **Jibraeel** is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh.
- In Quran Rooh-al-Qudus is Jibrael it means **holy spirit.**
- In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is **Jibrael.**
- Incharge of Provisions is **Mekaael.**
- The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was **Jibraael.**
- The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedients was **Jibraael.**

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- **Jibrael** is mentioned in Quran for **three times**.
- Old Testament is the **Torait**.
- New Testament is **Injeel**.
- Psalms is **Zuboor**.
- Gospal is **Injeel**.
- Prophet is called **Farqaleet in Injeel**.
- Taharat-e-Sughra is **Wuzu**.
- There are **two types** of Farz.
- Saloos-ul-Quran is **Surah Ikhlas**.
- **Aroos-ul-Quran** i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.
- Meaning of Baqarah: **The Goat**
- In **Surah Waqiya** the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.
- First Wahi was revealed on **17 Ramzan**.
- **Two Surahs** are named with one letter heading.
- Surah Baqara & Ale Imran are known as **Zuhraaveen**.
- Wine is termed in Quran as **Khumar**.
- Sahih Bukhari contains **7397 ahadis**.

❖ UMMUL MOMINEEN

- **Umat-ul-Momineen** is called to Wives of Holy prophet.
- Zainab bint Khazeema is known as **Ummal Masakeen**.
- **Hazat Umme-e-Salma** the wife of holy prophet died in last.
- Abu Bakar gave the collection of Quran to **Hazrat Hafsa**.
- Khadija died on the tenth of Ramadan **10 Nabvi**.
- **Khadija** was buried in Hujun above Makka
- In the Cottage of **Hazrat Ayesha**, prophet spent his last days.
- Khadija died at **65** years age.
- Khadija belonged to the tribe of **Banu Asad**.
- First woman to lead an Islamic army **Ayesha (Jange Jamal)**
- **Ayesha** narrated maximum number of ahadith.
- The second wife named **Sauda**.
- **Zainub bint Jaish** (Surah Ahzab) was married to the Prophet though Allah's revelation or will.
- Daughter of Umer who married to Prophet was **Hafsa**.
- Ummmul momineen died last was **Umaay Salma**.
- **Hazrat Khadija** was the first person to read Namaz amongst the Ummah of the Prophet.
- **Umm-e-Salma** was alive at Karbala tragedy. She was the last of the wives of Prophet to die.
- **Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba** was daughter of Abu Sufyan.
- **Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba** migrated to Abyssinia and Madina as well.
- **Ummul Momineen Hazrat Safia** was the progeny of Hazrat Haroon.
- After the victory of Khyber, Prophet married **Hazrat Safia**.
- **Hazrat Maria Qibtiya** gave birth to Hazrat Ibrahim, son of Prophet.
- **Hazrat Khadija** was buried at Jannat-e-Moalla in Macca.
- **Najashi** was the king through which Prophet married to **Ummay Habiba**.
- The Umm-ul-Momineen Javeria's actual name was **Barrah**.
- **Hazrat Khadija** received salutation from Allah.
- Third wife of Prophet was **Hazrat Ayesha**.
- **Sauda** said about Ayesha "My soul might be in her body"
- **Hazrat Khadija** was the only Ummul Momineen who was not buried in Jannatul Baqi.
- Prophet not offered funeral prayer of **Khadija** due to Allah's will.
- **Ayesha** is called Al-Tayyabean.
- The eldest daughter of Prophet was **Zainab**.
- Grand daughter of Prophet was **Ummamah**.
- **Hazrat Ruqia** died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of Usman.

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- After Ruqia's death **Ummay Kalsoom** married Usman.
- **Qasim** was born in 11 years before Prophethood.
- **Hassan** is known as Shabbar which means handsome.
- For **14 months** Hasan remained Khalifa.
- Hasan is buried at **Jannat-ul-Baq'ee**.
- Total number of sons of Prophet was **3**.
- Eldest son of the Prophet **Qasim**.
- Third son-in-law of Prophet was **Abul A'as**.

❖ COMPANIONS OF PROPHET

- **Hazrat Asad** died first among the Sahabah.
- **Hamza & Hussain** are known as leader of Martyrs.
- **Hazrat Usman Bin Talha** was the Key holder of Kaaba.
- **Hazrat Saad bin Ubi waqas** conquered Persia firstly.
- **Qabeela bin Qais** is known as cup bearer of Zam Zam.
- **Abbas** was instrumental in bringing abu Sufyan in Islam.

❖ Periods of Caliphs

- Abu Bakar **632-634**
- Hazrat Umar **634-644**
- Hazrat Usman **644-656**
- Hazrat Ali **656-661**
- Abu Bakar **2y 3m**
- Hazrat Umar **10y 5m 21d.**
- Hazrat Usman **12y.**
- Hazrat Ali **4y 9m.**
- Hazrat Abu Bakar was the **merchant of cloth**.
- Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was **Abdullah**.
- **Apostasy movement** took place in the khilafat of Abu Bakar.
- **Hazrat Abu Bakar** died in 22nd of Jamadi-us-Sani 13 AH.
- **Abu Lulu Feroz**, the slave martyred Hazrat Umar Farooq.
- Hazrat Umar Farooq was martyred on **1st Muharram 24 A.H.**
- Hazrat Umar introduced **Hijra Calender**.
- **Hazrat Usman** is known as Zul Noorain because he wedded with two daughters of Prophet: Rukya+Umme Qulsoom.
- **Usman** accepted Islam at the instigation of **Abu Bakar**.
- Asadullah & Haider-e-Karar were the epithets of **Hazrat Ali**.
- Ali married Fatima in **2nd Hijra**.
- Hazrat Ali was born at **Khane-e-Kaaba**.
- Hazrat Ali was martyred on **21st Ramzan 40 A.H.**
- In Ghazwa Uhud Hazrat Ali was awarded with **Zulifqar**.
- Hazrat Umer accepted islam in **616 A.D.**
- Hazrat Umar established the **office of Qazi**.
- **Hazrat Umar** added As Salato Khairum Min Noum.
- Hazrat Umar embraced the Islam at the age of **34**.
- Usman migrated to **Habsha**
- Hazrat Usman participated in all battles **except Badr**.
- In the reign of Usama, **Muwaviah** established **naval fleet**.
- Only sahabi without seeing Prophet **Awais Karni**.
- **Umar** levied zakat on horses.
- Ali lifted zakat on horses.
- Abu Bakr had **knowledge of dreams**.
- **Usman** added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.
- **Atique** is the title of Hazrat Abu Bakr.
- Hazrat Umar established **Department of Police**.

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- Hazrat Umar formed a parliament, namely **Majlis-e-Aam**.
- **Ghani** was the title of Hazrat Usman (RA).
- Hazrat Ali has the title the **gateway to knowledge**.
- Hazrat Ali remained Caliph for **4 years and 9 months**.
- Hazrat Ali is buried at **Najaf**.
- Ameer Mavia established the **postal system**.
- **Amer bin Aas** embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
- Khalid bin Waleed embraced Islam in **7th Hijra**.
- First Moazin of Islam, **Hazrat Bilal**.
- **The home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari** was the first place where the Prophet stayed in Madina Shareef.
- The first person sent to spread Islam under the instructions of the Prophet was **Mus'ab bin Umair** who was sent to Madinah.
- The first person to make **Ijtihad** was **Abu Bakr Siddique**
- Hazrat **Abu Zirr Ghaffari** is known as the first Dervish.
- **Abdullah ibn Maz'oom**:first person buried in **Jannatul Baqi**.
- **Hazrat Umar** was the first person to perform Janazah Salaah in Jamaat with four Takbeers.
- First census of Islamic world in **Umer's period**.
- The first person to become murtad (out of the folds of Islam) was either **Muqees bin Khubaaba or Ubaidullah bin Jahash**.
- **Salah-udin Ayubi** conquered Bait ul Muqadas.
- Shaikh **Abdul Qadir Jilani** is buried at Baghdad.
- Shah Jahan Mosque is at Thatta.
- **Indonesia** is the biggest Islamic Country Population wise.
- **Maldives** is the smallest Islamic country area wise.
- **Hazrat Data Ganj Bux** is buried in Lahore.
- **Abyssinia** is an old name of Ethiopia.
- **Mesopotamia** is the old name of Iraq.
- **Constantinople** is and old name of Istanbul.
- **Persia** is an old name of Iran.
- **Albania** is Europe's only Islamic country.
- **Sinai Peninsula** is only land bridge between Asia and Africa.
- **Egypt** connects Africa with Europe continent.
- Al Azhar University is in **Cairo**.
- Shah Faisal Mosque is in **Islamabad**.
- **Jibreel** will be first person questioned on Day of Qiyamah.
- From amongst the animals, the first animal to be brought back to life will be the **Buraaq of Prophet Muhammad**.
- The first meal in Jannah will be **fish liver**.
- The first Ibaadat on earth was **Tauba (repentance)**.
- The first Mujaddid of Islam is **Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz**.
- First book of Hadith compiled was **Muata by Imam Malik**.
- Mosque of Prophet was damaged due to fire in the reign of **Mutasim Billah**.
- Jamia mosque of Damascus was built by **Walid bin Malik**.
- Badshahi mosque Lahore was built by **Shah Jahan**.
- Faisal mosque was opened for public in **1987**.
- Umm-us-Saheehain is Imam Malik: **Mauta**.
- Mohd: bin Ismael Bukhari comprised of **4,000 hadiths**
- Bukhari Sharif & Muslim Sharif are called **Sahihain**.
- Imam Tirmazy was a student of **Abu Dawood**.
- Imam Nisai=Ahmed bin Shoaib.
- Kitab-ul-Kharaj was written by **Imam Abu Yousuf**.
- Mahmood Ghaznavi called **kidnapper of scholars**.
- **Dara Shakoh** was a **mystic**.
- Mullana Nizam-ud-Din founded the school of **Dars-e-Nizamia**.
- Rabia Basry was born in **95 A.H.**

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- **Baqee Billah** revolted against Akbar's deen-e-llahi firstly.
 - **Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi** was given the title of Mujadid alf Sani by Mullana Abdul Hakeem.
 - **Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr** married to the daughter of Balban.
 - **Toosi** built Margha astronomical observatory.
 - Mamoon of west is **al-Zahrawi**.
 - Shah Waliullah wrote **Mawahib-ur-Rehman**.

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Pakistan Studies

Pre-Partition (1947)

- Who amongst the following were the first to invade India? **Arabs**
- Real name of Mohammad-bin-Qasim was **Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen)**.
- **Muhammad Bin Qasim** was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
- **Mohammad bin Qasim** conquered Sindh during Ummayads.
- **Siskar** was Wazir of Dahir.
- Mohammad bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by **Sulaiman**.
- The Abbasid governor **Hisham** came to Sindh in 757 A.D.
- **Shabuddin Ghori** was the founder of Islamic State in India.
- **Qutubudin Aibk** was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris.
- **Ghiyasuddin Tughluq** was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
- Aurangzeb re-imposed Jaziya?
- **Ibn Batutah** visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
- **Babur** used artillery in warfare.
- Emperor Shahjahan= **Khurram Shihab-ud-din**
- Akbar prohibited **the practice of Sati**?
- Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at **Delhi**.
- **Baba Farid Gang Shakar** was the first Punjabi poet.
- **Waris Shah** is called the Shakespeare of Punjabi literature.
- Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in **Ajmer**.
- Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of **Kasur**.
- **Thatta** was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans
- **Mohammad bin Tughlaq** introduced **tokens currency** firstly.
- Akbar the Great was born in **Umar Kot**.
- **Shalamar Bagh** was built by **Shah Jahan** (Shahabuddin Mohammad: Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khurram)
- **Jahan Ara** begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan
- Mehmood set out on Somnath on **17 Oct: 1024 A.D.**
- 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w **Mehmood: Ghouri & Rajput (1191)**, Ghori was defeated. In **1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin**, Ghori wins.

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- **Ahmed Shah Abdali** was the King of Kabul.
- **Ahmed Shah Abdali** defeated Marhatas in 1761.
- Pan Islamism introduced by **Jamaluddin Afghani**.
- **Nadir Shah of Iran** invaded Delhi during the period of Mohammad Shah Rangila (The Moughal Emperor).
- Original name of Tippu Sultan was **Nawab Fateh Ali**.
- **4th May 1799** was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.
- The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was **Mirza Mohammad**:
- **Battle of Plassey** was fought in 1757 b/w **Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula** which established British rule in Bengal.
- **First war of freedom** was fought in **1757** b/w Siraju Doullah and Robert Clive.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi is known as **Majaddid Alf Sani**.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in **1564**.
- **Mausm Khan**, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.
- Hajatullah al-Balaghah written by **Shah Waliullah**.
- **Shah waliullah** born in **1703**. Shah Waliullah died in **1763**.
- **Shah Alam II** was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.
- During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Mughal court to secure commercial privileges.
- Real name of Shah Waliullah was **Ahmed** and his historical name was **Azimuddin**.
- Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of **Farazi Tehriz in 1802**. Farazi Tehriz meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli (Oudh) was the founder of Jihad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
- Battle of Buxar was fought in **1764**.
- The main aim of Brahma Samaj was **Reform in Hinduism**.
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded **Brahma Samaj**.
- Ani- Muslim Arya Samaj (1877) was founded by **Dayanand Saraswati**.
- In **1805**, British made Sri Lanka a colony.
- British annexed NWFP in **1849**.
- Wardha scheme written by **Zakir Hussain**.
- Sati was abolished by **Lord William Bentinck**.
- **First census in India** made during the period of Lord Mayo.
- Moen-jo-Daro & Herapa discovered in **1922**.
- Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen jo Daro in 1922.

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- **East India Company** was formed in 1600 in London.
- In India **French East India company** was established in **1664**.
- **Raishmi Romal** campaign started by Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence.
- War of Independence started on **7th May, 1857** from Delhi.
- **Lord Canning** was the Governor General of India during **Sepoy Mutiny**.
- In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was **Bengal**.
- At **Meeruth** firstly the war of independence was fought.
- War of independence started on **9th May, 1857**.
- The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was **Lord Canning**.
- Queen's Proclamation was made in **1858**.
- Indian National Congress made by **Allan O. Hume in 1885**.
- First president of Congress was **W.C. Benerjee**.
- **72 members** attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only 2 were Muslims.
- **Warren Hastings** was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- Hindi-Urdu controversy started in **1867**.
- **Mohsin-ul-Mulk** founded Urdu Defence Association.
- **Syed Ahmed Khan** born on 17th Oct: 1817 in Delhi & died March 241898 at Ali Gargh.
- **Sir Syed** is buried in Ali Garh Muslim University.
- Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**.
- **Sir Syed** wrote Loyal Mohammandan's of India & Causes of Indian Revolt.
- **Hayate-e-Javed** is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed.
- In India English education was first initiated in **Bengal in 1835**.
- Shah Waliullah was born in **Delhi**.
- Madressah Rahimiya was established by **Shah Abdul Rahim**.
- Scientific society was established in **1863**.
- **Albert Bill** was presented in **1883**
- NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901, Lord Curzon was then the viceroy and GG of British India.
- Mohammadan Educational Conference was formed on 27 Dec: 1886 by **Sir Syed**.
- Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta founded in **1860**.
- Indian Patriotic Association|| was founded in **1861**.
- **Nidwatul Ulema** (1884) was founded by Molvi Abdul Ghafoor Qasim Nativi. Nadwat-ul-Ulema was founded in 1894
- Darul-ul Deoband (1867) was founded by **Mohammad: Qasim Nanavatavi**.

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- MAO College founded on Jan: 8, 1877 and inaugurated by **Governor General Lord Lyton**.
- Present Sindhi alphabets made by **Sir Barter Frere in 1883**.
- Anjuman-e-himayat-Islam was founded in **1884**.
- **Sindh Madrasa** built by Hassan Ali Afandi on **1st Sep: 1885**.
- DJ (Diwan Dayaram Jethmal) Science College was opened by **Governor of Bombay Lord Reay** on 17th Jan: 1887.
- Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in **1890**.
- Muslim Aligarh University was established in **1920**.
- Treaty of Amritsar took place in **1876**.
- Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in **1845**.
- NWFP was given status of province in **1901**.
- **Shakespeare** (not William Shakespeare) was the governor of Banaras.
- Mohammadan Political Association was formed in **1903**.
- **Partition of Bengal** announced on **1st Sept: 1905** & implemented on **16 Oct: 1905** by **Lord Curzon**.
- Partition of Bengal annulled: **10th Dec: 1911 by Lord Hardinge**.
- **Swadeshi movement** was started against Partition of Bengal.
- Bengal divided in East Bengal (Muslim Bengal) & West Bengal (Hindu Bengal) in **July 1905 by Lord Curzon**. Capital of Muslim Bengal was Dacca and that of Hindu Bengal was **Calcutta**.
- The partition of Bengal was annulled on 12th Dec: 1911 by **King George-V and Queen Marry**.
- The president of Simla Deputation (1st Oct: 1906) was Agha Khan III and secretary was **Mohsanul Mulk**.
- Muslim League founded on **30 Dec: 1906 at Decca**.
- **ML** was formed in the annual session of Muslim Educational Conference in Decca with the proposal of **Nawab Salimullah**.
- The HQ of ML was established at **Lucknow**.
- Initial membership of ML was **400**.
- Mohammad: Ali Johr wrote the constitution of ML: **The Green Book**.
- Inagural session of ML was presided by **Nawab Samiullah**.
- Inagural address was delivered by **Nawab Vikarul Mulk**.
- First session of ML was held on **30th Dec: 1907 at Karachi**.
- First session of ML held in Karachi 31st Dec: 1907 was presided over by **Adamjee Pri Bhai of Bombay**.
- The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was **Mehdi Ali Khan**.
- Original name of Waqar Mulk was **Molvi Mohammad: Shah**.
- 1st President of ML was **Agha Khan III**.

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913.
- First VC of Aligarh University was **Agha Khan 3**.
- Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was buried in Egypt.
- Real name of Agha Khan III was **Sultan Mohammad Shah**.
- First secretary general of ML was **Hussain Bilgrami**.
- 2nd President of ML was **Sir Ali Mohammad Khan** when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.
- **Sir Mohammad Shafi** was the second general secretary of Muslim League.
- **Syed Amir Ali** established ML London in **1908**.
- **Quaid** resigned from Imperial Legislative Council as a protest against Rowlatt Act in **1919**.
- **Quaid** joined ML **10 Oct 1913**.
- **Syed Amir Ali** resigned from ML in **1913**.
- **Quaid** resigned from Congress and Home Rule League in Dec: **1920** (Nagpur Session)
- **Quaid** held joint membership of ML & Congress **for 7 years** i.e from 1913-1920
- **Lord Minto** came to India as viceroy in 1915.
- **Minto Morley reforms 1909**: introduced separate electorates.
- **Minto Morley reforms**: Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India.
- Montague Chemsford Reforms came in **1919**.
- ML demanded principle of self rule for India in **1913**.
- Kanpur mosque incident took place in **1913**.
- **Jillanwala Bagh** is in Amritsar. It was place where a number of Indian killed by the English on **13th April, 1919**.
- **General Dyer** was the army commander of Amritsar during Jullianwala bagh slaughter (1919).
- **Lucknow Pact** came in Nov: 1916.
- **Home Rule Movement** was founded by **Mrs. Annie Besant** an English Parsi lady in 1916 after Lucknew pact.
- **Rowall Act** was passed in 1919.
- **Khilafat Movement** started in **1919** and ended in **March 1921**.
- **All Indai Khilafat committee** was founded in Bombay on 5th July 1919 and Seth Chuttani became its first president.
- Khilafat day was observed on **27th October, 1919**.
- Indian Khilafat Delegation met with **Lloyd George**.
- **Mopla** uprising in Malabar 1921.
- **Chauri Chuara** incident took place in **1922**.
- **Non-cooperation movement** was called off by **Gandhi** because of Chauri-Chaura incident **1922**.
- **Shuddi and Sangathan** movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat.

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Sangathan movement was started by **Pandit Malavia**.
- **Treaty of Lausanne** was signed in **1923**.
- **Mustafa Kamal**: first president of Turkey on **23rd Oct: 1923**.
- **Atta Turk** means the father of Turks.
- **Khilafat** was abolished in **1924**.
- Last caliph of Turkish State was **Abdul Majeed Afandi**.
- Hijrat Movement took place in **1924**
- Reshimi Roomal movement of 1915 started by **Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hassan**.
- **Lord Rippon** is associated with the Hunter Commission.
- **Lord Dalhousie** is associated with Wood's Dispatch.
- **Lord Cornwallis** is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.
- **Delhi proposals** presented by Quaid-e-Azam in **March 1927**.
- Nehru Report was produced by **Motilal Nehru** in **1928**.
- **Shoaib Qureshi** was one muslim member who took part in writing the Nehru Report.
- Fourteen-Points-of-MA Jinnah came in **March 1929 from Delhi**.
- **Simon-Commission-1927** visited India in **1928** and consisted of 7 members.
- British cabinet minister Cripps came to India in **March 1942**.
- Civil Disobedience Movement started by **Gandhi on 12th March, 1930**.
- Simon Commission submitted its report in **1930**.
- 1st Session of Round-Table-Conferences from **12Nov1930 to 19Jan1931**.
- **Congress** absent in 1st RTC, leaders were in jail due to civil disobedience.
- Leader in the 1st RTC was **Agha Khan III**.
- **Quaid** attended RTC 1, not attended RTC 2&3. After RTC 1, he renounced politics and pursued law.
- The PM of England during 1st Roundtable was **Ramsy Macdonald**.
- 2nd Session of RTC from **7Sep1931 to 31stSep1931**. **Gandhi** represented **Congress**.
- **Gandhi-Irwin pact** was made on **March 5, 1931**.
- 3rd Session of RTC from **17Nov:1932 to 24Dec: 1932**.
- **Communal award** published in **1932**.
- **White Paper** of RTC published in **March 1933**.
- **Begum Shahnawaz** attended one RTC.
- **Mohammad Ali Johar** Started Comrade & Hamdard (1912) from Calcutta.
- **Mohammad Ali Johar** born in 1878 at Rampur and died at the age of 54 on 4th Jan: 1931 at London and was

| | |
|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

buried in **Bait-ul-Mukadas** (Jerusalem).

- Wife of Mohammad: Ali Johar was **Amjadi Begum**.
- **Moulana Shoukat Ali**, the elder brother of Mohammad: Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov: 1938 and buried at **Jamia Mosque Delhi**.
- Zamidar (1903) started by **Zafar Ali Khan** from Lahore.
- Daily Dawn (1942) by **Quaid**.
- Daily Jang (1940) by **Mir Khalilur Rehman**.
- Daily al-Halal by **Abdeul Kalam**.
- Ch: **Rehmat Ali** is associated with Delhi Darbar.
- IN 1908, Iqbal was awarded Ph.D from **Munich University** for Persian Philosophy.
- **Allama Iqbal** born on 9th Nov: 1877 at Sialkot and died on 21st April, 1938
- Allama Iqbal was tutored by **Moulvi Syed Mir Hassan**.
- **Iqbal** was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen president of ML in 1930.
- Quaid got education of law from **Lincoln's Inn**.
- -Quaid|| used by Molvi Mazharul Haq in newspaper **Al-Aman**.
- Wife of Quaid was **Ratan Bai**.
- Quid's father was **Jinnah Poonja**.
- Jinnah Poonja was born in 1850 and married with **Mithi Bai**.
- **Poonja** was grandfather of Quaid.
- Jinnah joined **Congress in 1906 & in 1913 ML in London**.
- **Quaid** born on 25th Dec: 1876 and died on 11 Sep: 1948.
- Jinnah joined ML on the insistence of **Mohammad: Ali Johar and Syed Wazir Hassan**.
- Jinnah got admission in at **Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay** at the age of 10 he studied for 5 ½ months.
- Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 form **LINCONINN**.
- **Sir Dinsha** was the father of Ratna (the wife of Jinnah).
- **Ratna** embraced Islam on **18th April 1918** and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. before that she was **Parsi**. She died on 20th Feb: 1929 and was buried in **Aram Bagh Bombay**.
- Dinna, the daughter of Jinnah was born on **14th August, 1919**.
- Dinna married a Parsi boy named **Navel Wadya**.
- Jinnah left the lawyer ship after **23rd March, 1940** and returned to India in April 1934.
- Pakistan national movement was founded by **Ch: Rahmat Ali**.

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Lilaquat Ali Khan Joined Muslim League in **1924**.
- **Diarchy** introduced in 1919 reforms and removed in 1935 Act.
- Diarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by **E.S. Montague and Lord Chelmsford**.
- Diarchy divided India into **8 major provinces** (excluding Burma.)
- Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad formula came in **1935**.
- Provincial elections held in **1937**.
- **Pirpur Report** about congress ministries came in **1938**.
- **Shareef report** about Bihar came in **1939**.
- Muslims observed —Day of Deliverance|| on **22nd Dec: 1939**.
- A committee under the chairmanship of **Raja Mohammad: Mehdi** was appointed to inquire into congress ministries.
- **August Offer** was offered by Viceroy **Lord Llinthgow in 1940**.
- Cripps visited India in **1942**.
- Quit India movement started **in1942**.
- Simla conference (June, 1945) was presented by **Lord Wavel**.
- Wavel plan was made in **1945**.
- In 1945, **Labour Party** came to power.
- In 1945 elections **ML** won 428 out of 492 seats.
- In 1946, Quaid decided **to join Interim govt in India**.
- In interim govt: **ML got portfolios of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister**.
- **J.N.Mandal** was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim govt: on ML behalf.
- On the arrival of Simon Commission, ML was divided in to **Mohammad: Shafee & Quaid groups**.
- **Unionist's Ministry** was in **Punjab**.
- Founder of Unionist Party in Punjab was **Sir Fazole Hussain**.
- **Sir Siney Rollet** was the president of Rollet Committee whose objective was to check Home Rule Movement.
- Real name of Gandhi was **Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi**.
- **Burma** separated from India in **1935** and was made independent in **1947**.
- Sindh assembly passed the resolution for the creation of Pak: firstly on **June 26, 1947**.
- **Lahore Resolution** was presented in 27th Session of Muslim League at **Minto Park (now Iqbal Park) on 23rd March, 1940 by Fazal-al-Haq of Bengal**. Quaid presided the session.
- The book **'last dominion'** was written **by Carthill**.
- -Divide and Quit|| is written by **Penderel Moon**.

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- –Mission with Mountbatten|| written by **Campbell Johnson**.
- Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in **1946**.
- Cabinet mission announced its plan on **16th May, 1946**.
- Cabinet Mission consisted of **8 members**.
- ML accepted **Cabinet Mission** but Congress rejected it.
- Muslim League observed **direct action day** on **16th August 1946**.
- On **18th July, 1947**, British parliament passed **Indian Independence Bill**.
- Redcliffe Award announced on **15th August 1947**.
- On April, 1947, All India State's Conference was held in **Gwalior**.
- Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by **Mohammad Iqbal**.

Post-Partition

- National anthem of Pak: was played for first time on **13th August, 1954** in front of Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran.
- Plan of division of Indo-Pak: announced on **3rd June, 1947**.
- Population of Pak: at its birth **was 32 million**.
- First head of state to visit Pak: in 1947 was **Ameer of Kuwait**.
- First president to visit was of **Indonesia**.
- First opposition party of Pak: **Jinnah Awami league** it was founded by **Abudl hameed Bhashwani** in 1950.
- Area of Pakistan **796,096 sq: km**.
- Music composed by **Ahmed Ali Chagla**.
- Flag of Pakistan designed by **Ameerudin Qadwani**.
- Ch: **Kahliquzaman** became president of ML after Quaid.
- Ayub Khan laid down foundation stone of **Quaid's Moslem**.

• Which airline helped movement of 35000 people from Pakistan to India between Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1947? (The same airline also moved 7000 Muslim Govt. officials and the families from Delhi to Pakistan). **British Overseas Airways Corporation**

- Pakistan's share **700 million** was actually paid.
- Unanimously elected Quaid as President of the Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly on **Aug. 11, 1947**
- **27th August, 1947**: Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UN
- U.S. embassy in Karachi was established **August 15, 1947**
- The first US ambassador to Pakistan, **Paul H. Alling**, was appointed on September 20, 1947.
- Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the partition of India? **Attlee**
- When was it announced by that June 1948 had been determined as the date of withdrawal of British power from

| | |
|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

India? **Feb. 20, 1947**

- Secretary of State for India in 1947: **Lord Listowel**
- Viceroy of India from 1943 to 1947: **Lord Wavell**
- Mountbatten arrive in Delhi: **March 22, 1947**
- Jinnah meet Lord Mountbatten first time: **April 5, 1947**
- When did Lord Mountbatten announced the partition plan? **June 3, 1947**
- Mountbatten address the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? **14th August, 1947**
- Indian Independence Bill moved in the British Parliament? **July 4, 1947**
- Time of creation of Pakistan **12 a.m. at the night between 14th and 15th August, 1947?**
- Who first time announced in English "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan?

Mr. Zahoor Azar

- Who first time announced in Urdu "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan?
- Ghulam Mustafa Hamdani**
- Egypt announced its recognition of Pakistan **16th August, 1947**
- Pakistan applied for membership of UNO: **16th August, 1947**
- What is the estimated number of people who migrated on partition of India in 1947? **8,500,000 (dubbed as "largest migration in history" by Information office Delhi)**
- When did the Pakistan Assembly pass the resolution for changing the name of West Punjab to Punjab? **07-01-1948**
- When was it announced that Jinnah would be the Governor General of Pakistan? **July 10, 1947**
- The last Governor of the undivided Punjab? **Sir Evan Jenkins**
- What does RSS stand for? **Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh**
- Who was the Finance Minister in the first cabinet of the Dominion of Pakistan? **Ghulam Muhammad**
- When did Liaquat Ali Khan move in the Constituent Assembly that the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" be used for Jinnah in official correspondence? **Aug. 12, 1947**
- When was Jinnah's name was read in Khutaba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh? **Aug. 22, 1947**
- when was it announced that Jinnah would act as Legal Guide to the Assembly in drafting the Constitution? **Aug. 23, 1947**
- When was the announcement made from Delhi for setting up a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan? **July 26, 1947**
- When did Jinnah reach Karachi to take part in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly? **Aug. 7, 1947**
- **79 members** in the first Constituent Assembly for Pakistan?
- When did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah take oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan? **Aug. 15, 1947**

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Who administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah? **Justice Abdur Rasheed**
- Who administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan? **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
- What was the venue of the oath taking ceremony of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan? **Karachi**
- **Sir Francis Maudi** took oath as First Governor of West Punjab?
- Who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal? **Sir Frederick Bourne**
- **George Cunningham** took oath as First Governor of N.W.F.P.
- **Sheikh Ghulam Hussain** took oath as the First Governor of Sindh?
- Last Governor of the undivided Punjab? **Sir Even Jenkins**
- Who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh? **MA Khuro**
- **Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot** took oath as chief Minister of West Punjab
- Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army? **General Frank Walter Messervy**, 15-08-1947 to 10-02-1948
- Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy? **Rear Admiral James Wilfred**
- Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force? **Air Marshal L. Parry Cane**
- **Hafiz Abdul Majeed** was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.
- Friday was declared as half working day: **22nd August, 1947**
- Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations: **22nd August, 1947**
- When was the Governor George Cunningham directed by the Government of Pakistan to dismiss the NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? **22nd August, 1947**
- Who was invited to form the NWFP Government after dismissal of the Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? **NWFP Muslim League head, Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan**
- On 2nd September, 1947 the first Pakistani film was released. What was its title? "**Teri Yadd**"
- Which actors played the lead roles in the first Pakistani film? **Asha Bhonslay and Nasir Khan**
- Who was appointed as Head of the Pakistani delegation to the UN? **Mrs.Tasaddaq Hussain on 13th September, 1947**
- Who was the first US ambassador to Pakistan? **Paul H. Ealing** (assumed charge on 23rd September, 1947)
- Which country sent 4750 tons rice for making up shortage of food in East Bengal on Sept. 19, 1947? **Burma**
- When was Karachi linked by air with all the provincial capitals? **6th October, 1947**
- From which date Postage Stamps were made available in Post Offices? **6th October, 1947**
- Who was appointed as the First Muslim Advocate General of the West Punjab? **Sheikh Shabbir**
- When was Pakistan admitted as member of the United Nations? **30th September, 1947**
- Who was the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the first Cabinet of Pakistan? **Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan**

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Urdu restarted its publications from Karachi on October 15, 1947 as **Pakistan's First National daily in Urdu**
- Who was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran? **Qazi Issa**
- Pakistan's ambassador to USA? **A. H. Isphahani**
- Indian Dy. Prime Minister in its very first cabinet after partition? **Sardar Patel**
- the Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? **V.P. Menon**
- Elections to First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan **1946**.
- Pakistan's constituent assembly made on **July 20th, 1947**.
- **69 members** in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan.
- **10 members** were later added to the constituent assembly.
- Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on **11th August, 1947**.
- Pakistan's first cabinet was sworn in **15th August, 1947**.
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar held the portfolio of Communications in the first cabinet of Pakistan.
- Besides being PM of Pakistan, **Liaquat Ali Khan** held the portfolios of **Defense and Commonwealth**.
- First cabinet of Pakistan consisted of **7 members** including Prime Minister.
- **Quaid** had portfolio of State and Frontier region.
- **Zafarullah Khan** had Foreign Affairs.
- **I.I.Chundrigar** had Trade, Industry & Public Works.
- **Malik Ghulam Mohamad**: had Finance.
- **Raja Ghazanfar** had Food, Agriculture and health.
- **Abdul Rab Nishtar** had communication.
- **Fazal ur Rehman** had Internal Affairs, Information & Education.
- Mountbatten addressed the constituent assembly of Pak: on **14th August, 1947**.
- Constituent Assembly declared Urdu & Bengali as official languages on **3rd Jan: 1954**.
- On 24th October, 1954, constituent assembly was dissolved by the governor general of Pakistan Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.
- Pakistan became member of **UNO** on **30th Sep: 1947** and the member of **NAM** in **1979**.
- Pakistan became member of **World Bank** in **1950**.
- Liaquat visited India in **April 1950**.
- Referendum in NWFP held **6-17 July, 1947**.
- Azad Kashmir govt: was setup on **24 Oct: 1947**.
- Basic democracy system came in **May 1959**.
- 2nd Constitution made by Ayub came in **March 1, 1962**.

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- First martyr of Pak: Khuwaja Mohammad: **Sharif of Ludhiana**
- Canal water Pact with India=**4th May, 1948.**
- The first governor of Bengal Province was Sir Fredrick Boran, second was **Malik Feroz Khan Noon.**
- First CM of Bengal Province was Khuwaja Nazimuddin, the second CM was **Noor-al-Amin.**
- The second constituent assembly consisted of **80 members.**

- When did Jinnah visit East Pakistan as Governor General? **March, 1948**

When did the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution presented by the Government for formally proclaiming Karachi as Capital of the Dominion of Pakistan? **May 1948**

- First C.M of Sindh: **Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro**
- Muhammad Ayub Khuhro was dismissed in **April, 1948?**
- **E. De V. Moss** was appointed as Chief Pakistan Refugee Commissioner?
- The first Chief Minister of East Bengal? **Khawajah Nazimuddin**
- Quaid-e-Azam died on Sept. 11, 1948 due to **Cardiac Arrest**
- **Jinnah** passed away at 72 at 10:20 pm in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th Sep: 1948 A.D.
- Funeral prayer of Quaid: **Shabir Ahmed Usmani.**
- **40 days** of mourning was announced on Quaid's death.
- Who was the successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General? **Khawajah Nazimuddin**
- **Jinnah** had portfolio of Frontier States and Regions after him **Liaquat Ali Khan** took over this portfolio.
- Objective Resolution presented by **Liaquat Ali Khan 13th March, 1949**
- **Basic Principles Committee** set up by the Constituent Assembly to frame a draft Constitution.
- Basic Principles Committee presented its report in **September, 1950**
- Planning Board turned into Planning Commission:**1951**
- Landlordism abolished in East Bengal: **1950**
- Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA:**1951**
- Liaquat Ali Khan spent in USA: **Three weeks**
- The title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West? **Pakistan, Heart of Asia**
- Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government came to light Rawal Pindi: **March 1951**
- **Liaquat Ali Khan** was assassinated in Rawalpindi on **16th October, 1951**. Was buried in Karachi **near Quaid.**
- Liaquat Ali Khan born in Kernal (East Punjab) on **1st Oct: 1895.**
- Who replaced Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister? **Khawajah Nazimuddin**
- Who replaced Nazimuddin as Governor General? **Ghulam Muhammad**

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag on the Punjab Secretariat, Lahore (1946)
- Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pak: in **1960**.
- First commissioner of Sindh **Charles Napier**.
- Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in **1972**.
- Baluchistan got status of province on **1st July, 1970**.
- Pak: bought Gawader (1958) & Jiwani from **Oman**.
- Pak: came into being on **27 Ramzan**, 1366 A.H Thursday.
- Pak: standard time was adopted on **Oct:1, 1951**.
- Population Census-**1951, 61,72,81,98**.
- The only vice-president of Pak: **Noorul Amin**.
- Father's name of Quaid= **Jinnah Poonja**
- Father's name of Iqbal= **Shaikh Noor Mohammad**:
- **27 Oct: 1947** was observed -**Black Day**|| as Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir.
- **Sheikh Abdullah** was called founder of National Conference.
- Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on **October 27, 1947**.
- Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan is **250 miles**.
- **Hari Singh** was the maharaja of Kashmir in **1947**.
- % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947 was **78%**.
- UN commission members for India & Pak: were 3 (later 5) visited in **July, 1948**.
- **Sir Owen Dixon** was UN Representative for demilitarization of Kashmir.
- **National anthem** of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
- **Urdu** made National Language in **April 1954** it has **37 letters**.
- Birth place of Quaid **Wazir Mension**.
- House of Quaid **Mohata Palace**.
- Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in **1951**.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact= **April 1951**.
- 17th Oct: 1951 Liaquat shot dead in Rawalpindi by **Syed Akbar**.
- Liaquat visited USA in **1951**.
- Pakistan issued its first coin on **3rd Jan: 1948**.
- Quaid inaugurated State Bank on **1st July'1948**.
- National Bank of Pakistan formed in **1948**.
- First postal stamp issued in **1948**.

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on **14th August'1948**

- Pakistan recognized **China in 1949**.
- In 1949 July, Pak: got Siachen under **Karachi agreement**.
- **Siachen is located in Baltistan**.
- **Siachen** is world's 2nd highest glacier.
- **BBC** started its first **Urdu service on 13th April, 1949**.
- In 1950, **Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot** founded **Jinnah Muslim League party**.
- **PIA** founded: **1954** started international service: **1955 to Jordan via Cairo**.
- Pakistan got status of Test cricket in **1952**.
- Sui gas founded in **1952**.
- First five year plan launched **in 1955**.
- National Anthem first broadcasted on radio: **13 August, 1954**.
- Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on **23 Sep: 1955**.
- West Pakistan declared –one unit|| in 1955 by **Mohammad: Ali Bogra**.
- –One unit|| repealed on **1st Jan: 1971**.
- First acting Governor General of Pak: was **Major General Sikandar Mirza** 17th August 1955 to 16th Oct: 1955.
- President **Iskandar Mirza** visited Afghanistan in **1956**.
- One unit bill passed during the period of **Chaudhry Mohammad: Ali** 14th oct: **1955** and cancelled on **25th March 1969 by Yahya** .
- During one unit first GG of west Pak: was **Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gormani** and first CM was Dr. **Khan Sahib In 1956**.
- Pakistan became Islamic Republic on **23rd March, 1956**.
- Martial law was imposed in **Lahore in 1953**.
- **Ch: Rehmat Ali** is buried in Cambridge (London)
- Pakistan joined SEATO in Sep: **1954**.
- In **Sept: 1958** **Gawadar** was bought by Khan of Kalat at **40 lacs pounds** from Oman
- **1st Martial Law= 7 Oct: 1958 (Gen Ayub Khan-regime)**
- **2nd Martial Law= 26 March 1969(Gen Yahya-khan-regime)**
- **3rd Martial Law= 7 July 1977 (Gen-zia-regime)**
- **Ayub** became first elected president on **17 Feb: 1960**.
- **Ayub** transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on **1st August 1960**.
- **Indus Basin Treaty** signed under **World Bank** in **Sep: 1960**.
- Pakistan made boundary agreement with **Iran** on **21st May 1960**.

| | |
|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- U2 incident happened in **1960**.
- **Ayub khan** appointed **Ameer Muhammad Khan** as Governor of West Pakistan.
- **Ayub** visited US & Queen Elizabeth visited Pakistan in **1961**.
- **Ayub Khan** visited USSR on 3rd April, 1965, US in **1961**.
- **Television** started on **26 Nov: 1964**.
- **Zafarullah Khan** served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in **1962**.
- Boundary agreement with **China** was signed in **1963**.
- Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in **1965**.
- **Z.A Bhutto** served as F.M in Ayub Govt:
- Convention League was formed by **Ayub**.
- **1965 war** started from 6 to 22 Sept: **1965.(Indo-pakistani-wars)**
- **Defense day** is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
- **Major Aziz Bhatti** was martyred in 1965 war.
- **Tashkent Pact** was signed by **Ayub Khan & Shastri** on 3 Jan:, 1966 (USSR, Kosijin)
- **Fatima Jinnah** died in 1967. She was born on 1st August, 1893.
- Kashmir valley is b/w **Big Hamalia and Little Hamlia**.
- Length of Indus from Hamalia to Arabian Sea is **1980 miles**.
- Ancient name of India was **Arya Warat**.
- **LFO** was promulgated on **30th March, 1970** by Yahya Khan.
- The post of **C-in-C** was converted into the post of **Chief of Staff** in **1970**.
- **2nd war between India & Pakistan: 3 to 17 Dec: 1971**.
- Last commander of Pak: in East Pak: **Abdullah Khan Naizi**.
- **PNSC** established on **1st March 1979**.
- **PTV** started its color transmission on **December 20th, 1976**.
- Pakistan signed **PTBT** in **1978**.
- Post of **Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff** was created in **1976**.
- East Pakistan became Bangladesh on **16 Dec: 1971**.
- **Simla Agreement** signed b/w **Bhutto and Indra Gandhi** on 2nd July'1972.
- Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in **1972**.
- Nationalization of banks made in **1974**.
- Denationalization of banks made on **Jan:9, 1991** (First MCB).
- Pak: Broadcasting Corporation established on **Dec: 20, 1972**.

| | |
|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- PM under the 1973 constitution is the head of the cabinet.
- The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in **1977**.
- First **biogas plant** established in **1974**.
- **Ahmadi**s declared non-Muslims in **1974**.
- Colour transmission started on **20th Dec: 1976**.
- First electric train started in **1970**.
- Steel Mill founded in 1973 (USSR aided) in **Bin Qasim**.
- Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in **1974**.
- **Pakistan** joined OIC in 1974, NAM in 1979, PTBT in 1978, SAARC in 1985.
- **Hudood ordinance** enforced on **10 Feb: 1979**.
- **Dr. Abdul Salam** awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz got **Lenin Prize**.
- Gen Zia succeeded ex-President **Fazal Ellahi Choudhri**.
- In dec: 1981, Ziaul Haq announced **Majlis-e-Shoora** with 350 members.
- **Zakat & Ushr** ordinance promulgated in **1980**.
- **Wafaqui Mohtasib** was created in **1983**.
- 8th amendment introduced in **1985**.
- Gen.Zia lifted Martial Law on **30th December, 1985**.
- Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on **15th Sep: 1986**.
- Ojri camp tragedy occurred on **10 April 1988**.
- The Junejo government was dismissed on **29th May, 1988**.
- Zia died on 17 August, **1988**.
- US ambassador who died with Zia was **Arnold Raphael**.
- Ghulam Ishaque Khan became president of Pakistan in **1988**.
- **Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth in 1989**.
- First test tube baby at **Lahore in 1989**.
- PTV2: **1992**, PTV Morning: Jan 6, **1988**, PTV:Sep: **2000**.
- Kargil Crisis in **1999**.
- **Musharaf** elected president (10th) on 20 June, 2001.
- **Durand Line** agreement b/w **Sir Martimur Durand** the FS of Britain and Amir
- HBFC was set up in Nov: **1952**.
- First satellite Badr-I launched on **16 July, 1990**.

| | |
|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- On 28 May, 1998 five blasts made at Chagi, the day is known as Yum-e-Takbir.
- On 17 May, 1998 India blasted in **Pokhran (Rajistan)**.
- Pak: entered nuclear club on **28 May, 1998**.
- First bank of Pak: = **Habib Bank**.
- Defece day=**6th Sep**:
- Defence day of Pakistan is celebrated on **Sep: 6 since 1966**
- Airforce day= **7th Sep**:
- Navy Day=**8th Sep**:
- Kashmir Day=**5th Feb**:
- Friday was declared holiday in **Jan: 1977**.
- EBODO promulgated in **1959**.
- PRODA came in **1949-1954**.
- **Wheat crisis** occurred in **1952**.
- Number of basic democratic was **80,000**.
- Age of senator is **30**.
- Age of PM is **35**.
- Pakistan Withdraw from **SEATO in 1973**.
- Pakistan left **CENTO in March 1979**.
- **Nasir Shabir** was first Pakistani to conquer Mount Everest.
- Capital of was shifted from Karachi to Islamabad on **1 August 1960**.
- **Indus Basin Treaty** was concluded on **19th Sep 1960**.
- **KANNUP** was established in **1971**.
- **Tashkent Declaration** was signed on **10 Jan 1966**.
- **Saudi King Shah Faisal** visited Pakistan in the year of 1966 and 1974.
- Pakistan was suspended from commonwealth on **18 Oct 1999**.
- **Mr. Ghulam Muhammad** was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.
- Badr I launched on **16th July 1990**.
- First Agriculture University was established in **Faisalabasd**.

❖ National Anthem

Government approved the National Anthem is **August 1954**

The number of stanzas in nationl anthem **3**

The tune of national anthem is based on **Eastern music**

The verses of national anthem was composed by **Abdul Asar Hafeez Jalludhri**

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

The tune of national anthem was composed by **Ahmed G. Chagla**

The tune composed by Chagla was finally approved for the national anthem in **June 1954**

The number of lines in each stanza of national anthem is comprised of **5 lines**

It was first played on **13 August 1954**

❖ Old Names New Names

| New | Old |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Port Bin Qasim | Pepri |
| Dhaka | Jahangir nagar |
| Jacobabad | Khan garh |
| Sialkot | Salwan kot |
| Muslim bagh | Hindu bagh |
| Karachi | Kalanchi/kolachi |
| Lahore | Mahmoodpur |
| Hyderabad | Neroon kot |
| Zhob | Fort Sandemen |
| Attock | Cambell pur |
| Faisalabad | Lyallpur |
| Sahiwal | Montgomery |
| Pakpattan | Ajodhan |
| Islamabad | Raj shahi |
| Gujranwala | Khan pur |
| Peshawar | Prurusapura |
| Swat | Udyana and Suvastu |
| Quetta | Shal kot |

❖ Tallest

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Tallest building | Bahria Icon Tower, Karachi |
| 2 nd tallest building | Ocean Towers, Karachi |
| 3 rd tallest | MCB Building, Karachi |
| Tallest tower in Pakistan | Minar i Pakistan |

❖ Longest

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Railway line | Karachi to Peshawar |
| Road | Pakistan Highway N-5 |
| Glacier | Siachen |
| Longest motorway | M-8 |
| Longest coastal are | Balochistan |
| Longest frontiers | Pak-Afghanistan border, 2252kms |
| Longest railways platform | Rorhi |
| Longest railways track in Pakistan | Karachi to Landhi kotal |
| Longest tunnel | Khojak Balochistan |

❖ Largest

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Park | Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi |
| Seaport | Manora (port of Karachi) |
| Museum | National museum Karachi |
| University | Punjab Uni Lahore |
| Railway station | Lahore |
| Oil refinery | Pak-Arab oil refinery |
| Largest Island | Astola (Jazira Haft Talar) |
| Largest district | Chagi |

| | |
|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Largest division | Kalat |
| Largest jungle | Change Manga |
| Largest mine excavated in Pakistan | Salt mines khewra |
| Radio station | Islamabad |
| Dam | Tarbela |
| Canal | Nara canal |
| Hospital | Nishter hospital, Multan |
| Mausoleum | Quaid Azam tomb |
| Largest circulating Daily newspaper of Pak | Jang |
| Largest circulating English Daily newspaper of Pak | Dawn |
| Largest Nuclear power plant | Kanup, Karachi |
| Largest Stock exchange | Karachi |
| Oil field | Dhurnal Oil field, Attock |
| Largest mobile company | Mobilink |
| Largest cantonment | Kharian cant |

❖ FIRST IN PAKISTAN

| |
|---|
| First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider Captain Raja Sarwar |
| First Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army Dr. Shahida Malik |
| First Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam |
| First President of Pakistan Iskandar Mirza |
| First Prime minister of Pakistan Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan |
| First elected President of Pakistan Field Marshal Ayub Khan |
| First elected Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto |
| First Vice President of Pakistan Nur-ul-Amin |
| First Chief Justice of Pakistan (Federal court) Justice Sardar A. Rashid |
| First Chief Justice Federal Shariat court of Pakistan Justice Salahuddin Ahmad |
| First Chief Minister of Punjab Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot |
| First Chief Minister of Sindh Ayub Khoro |
| First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Dr. Khan Sahib |
| First Chief Minister of Balochistan Sardar Atta ullah Mengal |
| First Governor of Punjab Sir Francis Moody |
| First Muslim Governor of Punjab Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar |
| First Governor of Sindh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah |
| First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP) Sir George Cunningham |
| First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid |
| First Governor of Balochistan Lt Gen Riaz Hussain |
| First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan Shamma Khalid |
| First Joint chief of Staff committee General Muhammad Sharif |
| First Commander-in-chief of Army Gen. Frank Meservy |
| First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army G.M. Ayub Khan |
| First Commander-in-chief of Air Force Air vice Marshal Allan Perry Keene |
| First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Air force Air Marshal Asghar Khan |
| First Commander-in-chief of Navy Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford |
| First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Navy Haji Muhammad Sadique Chaudhry |
| First Cruise missile Hatf VII (Babur) August 11, 2005 |
| First constitution of Pakistan was enforced March 23, 1956 |
| Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced 8 June 1962 |
| Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced 14 August 1973 |

| | |
|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

| |
|---|
| First Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sir Zafarullah Khan |
| Chief Election commissioner of Pakistan F.M. Khan |
| First Chief Scout commissioner of Pakistan Quaid-i-Azam |
| Pakistan first private Channel STN (1990) |
| First Pakistan Postal stamp issued July 1948 |
| First constructed Barrage of Pakistan Sukkur Barrage (1932) |
| First DNA Test laboratory Islamabad (March, 2006) |
| First Motorway of Pakistan constructed in 1997 Islamabad Lahore Motorway |
| First governor of State Bank of Pakistan Zahid Hussein |
| First martial law was imposed in Pakistan 7 October 1958 |
| First captain of Pakistani cricket team Hafeez Kardar |
| First female chancellor in the Pakistan Begum Ra'na Liaqat Ali Khan |
| First female vice chancellor in Pakistan Najma Najam |
| First female university of Pakistan Fatima Jinnah Women University |
| First female gold champion in Pakistan Shehzadi Gulfam |
| First female representative of Pakistan in the UN Shaista Ikramullah |
| First Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize Adrees Latif |
| First female governor State Bank of Pakistan Shamshad Akhtar |
| First women Pilot in Pakistan Shukriya Khanam |
| First Secretary General of Pakistan Ch. Muhammad Ali |
| First Administrator of Karachi Syed Hasham Raza |
| First Chairman of senate Habib ullah Khan |
| President of first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam |
| First female deputy speaker in Pakistan Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz |
| First female member of Parliament Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah |
| First female minister of education Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan |
| First female minister of Population Dr. Attiya Inayatullah |
| First Pakistan minister of information Syeda Abida Hussain |
| First female Pakistani minister of finance Benazir Bhutto |
| First female minister of law and human rights Shahida Jamil |
| First female "foreign ministry spokesperson Tasleem Aslam |
| First private Airline of Pakistan Hajvery Airline |
| First public airline of Pakistan Orient Airline |
| First capital of Pakistan Karachi |
| First TV Station Lahore |
| First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan Karachi nuclear power plant 1972 |
| First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan Majida Razvi |
| First Speaker of Constitution Assembly Molvi Tameez ud Din |
| First Sports channel of Pakistan Super Geo |
| First Pakistani who received noble Prize Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics) |
| First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961) |
| First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan Benazir Bhutto |
| Youngest Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto |
| First female Speaker of National Assembly Fahmeeda Mirza |
| First Finance Minister of Pakistan Ghulam Muhammd |
| First Census in Pakistan 1951 |
| First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan Sui (1952) |
| First time won the cricket world cup 1992 |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

Pakistan's First cabinet sworn **August 15, 1947**

First news agency of Pakistan **APP**

First Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in **SAF Games Naseem Hameed**

First state to join Pakistan **Bahawalpur**

First railway track **Karachi and Kotri (1861)**

First Five year plan of Pakistan **1955-1960**

First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest **Nazir Sabir (2000)**

First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole **Numira Saleem**

First emergency was declared in Pakistan **July 25, 1948**

First rocket launched by Pakistan **Rahbar**

First missile launched by Pakistan **Hat 70**

First female Governor of Pakistan **Begum Ra'an Liaqat Ali**

First Chief of staff of the Armed Forces Gen. **Tikka Khan**

❖ COLDEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST, TALLEST, SMALLEST AND OLDEST IN PAKISTAN

Largest Oil refinery **Pak-Arab Oil refinery**

Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan **National Hockey Stadium Lahore**

Biggest industry of Pakistan **Textile**

Biggest industrial unit in public sector **Pakistan Steel Mills**

Longest railway tunnel in Pakistan **Khojak**

Longest tunnel **Lawari Tunnel**

Province which have longest coastline **Baluchistan**

Largest language **Punjabi (48)**

Pakistan's largest museum **Karachi museum**

Biggest park in Pakistan **Ayub National park**

Largest Dam in Pakistan **Terbela Dam**

Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan **Terbela Dam**

Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan **Karachi nuclear power plant (1972)**

Biggest fort of Pakistan **Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)**

Oldest fort of Pakistan **Daraward Fort**

Coldest place in Pakistan **Skardu**

Highest dam in Pakistan **Mangla Dam**

Highest glacier of Pakistan **Siachen**

Longest glacier of Pakistan **Siachen**

Largest Island of Pakistan **Manora**

Oldest Barrage of Pakistan **Sukkur Barrage**

Highest mountain peak **K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)**

Highest railway station of Pakistan **Khan Mehtarzai**

Highest Road **Sharah-e-Karakorum (Sharah Resham)**

Oldest news agency of Pakistan **APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)**

Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan **National Stadium Karachi**

Largest shipping company of Pakistan **Pakistan national Shipping Corporation**

Largest university of Pakistan **Punjab University**

Largest (biggest) province by area **Balochistan**

Biggest province by population **Punjab**

Biggest library found in Pakistan **Punjab Library**

Biggest airline of Pakistan **PIA**

Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan **Mughalpura (Lahore)**

Largest city of Pakistan **Karachi**

| | |
|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

| |
|--|
| Largest District of Pakistan Chaghi |
| Biggest desert found in Pakistan Thar |
| Highest battle field in Pakistan Siachin Glacier |
| Hottest place in Pakistan Jacobabad |
| Biggest airport of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi |
| Biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan Habib Bank Limited |
| Biggest Barrage of Pakistan Sukkur Barrage (1932) |
| Oldest airline of Pakistan Orient Airline |
| Oldest private Airline of Pakistan Hajvery Airline |
| Largest & longest river Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles |
| Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan Keenjar Lake |
| Biggest natural lake in Pakistan Manchar Lake |
| Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange Karachi |
| Highest pass Mustagh Pass (6000 meters) |
| Biggest Gas field Sui Gas field |
| Biggest hydroelectric power station Tarbela Dam |
| Largest jungle of Pakistan Changa Manga |
| Highest military award Nishan-e-Haider |
| Highest civil award Nishan-e- Pakistan |
| The Longest Coastal area in Pakistan Balochistan (771 kms long) (total 1046 KM |
| The Longest Frontier Pakistan-Afghanistan border (2252 kms) |
| The Longest Railways Platform Rohri (Sindh) Length, 1,896 feet |
| The Longest Railway Track in Pakistan Karachi to Landi Kotal |
| The Longest Road in Pakistan Karachi to Peshawar |
| The Longest Tunnel (Railway) in Pakistan Khojak Balochistan (Length 2.43 miles) |
| The Longest Tunnel in Pakistan Lowari (Length 5 miles) |
| The Longest (Water) in Pakistan Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles) |
| The Tallest Tower in Pakistan Minar-e-Pakistan (Height 196 feet 8 inches) |
| The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feet each. |
| The Tallest Mountain Pass Pakistan Muztagh Pass (Northern Areas) height 19,030 feet |
| The Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet |
| The Tallest Railway Station Pakistan Khan Mehtarzai (height 2,221 feet) |
| First Loin of Pakistan was designed by Brantley |
| The area lowest rainfall in Pakistan Nokkundi |
| The oldest Pakistani TV Station is located in Lahore |
| Largest mobile company in Pakistan Mobilink |
| Largest sector of Pakistan's economy Agriculture sector |
| Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan Indian Ocean |
| Biggest Thermal power station founded in Pakistan Kot Addou |
| Biggest export item in Pakistan Textile (Cotton) |
| Highest rainfall area of Pakistan Murree |
| Largest mine excavated in Pakistan Salt mines Khewra |
| Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan Islamabad |
| Highest population density rate in Pakistan Islamabad |
| Lowest population density rate in Pakistan Chaghi district |
| Largest seaport of Pakistan Karachi |
| Largest radio station in Pakistan Islamabad |
| Highest radio station in Pakistan Gilgit |

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

Longest road in Pakistan **Pakistan Highway**Largest Division of Pakistan **Kalat**Smallest Division of Pakistan **Karachi**Shortest river of Pakistan **Ravi River**Largest Canal of Pakistan **Lloyd Barrage Canal**Largest Hospital in Pakistan **Nishtar Hospital**Largest mausoleum in Pakistan **Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi**Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of Pakistan **Jang**

Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper

❖ National Symbols and Things of PakistanNational airline **PIA**National animal **Markhor**State bird **Peregrine Falcon**National bird **Chakor**National colours **White & Green**National Currency **Pak Rupee**National Day **Pak Day/23rd March**National fish **Mahseer**National flower **Jasmine/Gardenia**National fruit **Mango**

National Juice Sugarcane juice

National library **National library of Pak**National language **Urdu**National leader **Quiad Azam**National Mosque **Faisal Mosque**National Motto **Iman, Ithad, Nazm ----- Faith, Unity, Discipline**National Mountain **k2**National Monument **National Monument Islamabad**National Mammel **Indus River Dolphin**Mother of Pakistan **Fatima Jinnah**Memorial tower **Minar Pakistan**National Poet **Allama Iqbal**National Predator **Snow leopard**State Religion **Islam**National river **Indus**National Sport **Hockey**National tree **Deodar**National Vegetable **Lady finger**National emblem **Crescent****❖ PAKISTAN KNOWLEDGE**

- **Shabbir Ahmad Usmani** was the first president of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam.

- **My life.....**A Fragment was written by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

- **Yayha Khan** became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on 25 March 1969.

- The institution of the Federal Ombudsman was created in **13 January 1983**.

- The Lovely Moti Masjid is located at **Agra**.

- **Mahmud Ghaznavi** is described as “the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country” by Lane Poole.

- **Buland Darwaza** commemorates Akbar’s conquest of Gujarat.

- **Behzad** was a famous Persian painter.

| | |
|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ud-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are **Mehdi Ali Khan and Mushtaq Hussain** respectively.
- The “**Zamindar**” and “**Comrade**” newspapers were edited by **Maulana Zafar Ali Khan** and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.
- Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by **Said Muhammad**.
- Punjab was given the status of a province on **1st April 1970**
- The Kaunpur Mosque incident took place on **3 August 1913**.
- Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on **19 March 1940**.
- Lal Bahadur Shahstrri was the Prime Minister of India at the time of **Tashkent Declaration**.
- Muhammad bin Qasim appointed **Alafi** as his advisor.
- Old name of Pakpatan was **Ajudhan**.
- The tomb of Babur is situated at **Kabul**.
- Akbar was born at **Umar Kot**.
- The author of “**Safinat-ul-Auliya**” was **Dara Shikoh**.
- Mumtaz Mahal gave birth to **14 children**.
- Maulana Azad’s real name was **Abu-al-Kalam**.
- Hamdard was published by **Ali Jauhar**.
- **Lord Linlithgow** was the viceroy of Indian during the 2nd World War.
- Defense Council was formed on **1st April 1948**.
- Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in **May 1950**.
- The Simla Agreement was signed on **3rd July 1972**.
- Myth of Independence was written by **Z. A. Bhutto**.
- Author of My Brother is **Miss Fatima Jinnah**.
- The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on **24th October 1954**.
- 8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in **1985**.
- The real name of Noor Jehan was **Mahr-un-Nisa**.
- Haren Minar was built by **Jehangir**.
- The tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is in **Lahore**.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England along with his son named **Syed Mahmud**.
- **Nawab Abdul Latif** founded Muhammadan Literary Society in the year 1863.
- The founder of “**Islamia College Peshawar**” was Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.
- The author of the book “Two Nation Theory” is: **Shafiq Ali Khan**.
- The author of the book “Political System of Pakistan” is **Khalid bin Saeed**.
- The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of **World Bank**.
- The site for Islamabad was selected in **1960**.
- Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in **1974**.
- Bombay came to British possession through **Dowry**.
- The High Courts in Indian were established under the **Act of 1861**.
- Bee Amma’s real name was **Abida Bano**.
- Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP in his life time: **Twice**.
- Bande Mathram was composed in **Bengal**.
- Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932 **Aziz Ahmad**.
- Chaudry Rehmat Ali was a student at Cambridge’s college called **Trinity**.
- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in **1915**
- NWFP got the status of the Governor’s province in **1937**.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in: **1876**.
- The Fraizi Movement was founded by: **Hajji Shariat Ullah**.
- The first Central Office of Muslim League was established in **Lucknow**.

| | |
|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at **Aligarh**.
- Quaid-e-Azam reached Pakistan on **7th August, 1947**.
- Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by **Chaudry Muhammad Ali**.
- The famous book “ Hayat-e-Javed” was written on the life of **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**.
- How many times Mahmud invaded India? **Seventeen**.
- Who is the author of the book titled “Last Days of Quaid”? **Col: Elahi Bakhsh**.
- The oldest regional language of Pakistan is **Sindhi**.
- Pakistan joined Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung in **1979**.
- Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the National Language? **Urdu and Bengali**.
- Under which Constitution, “Bicameralism” was introduced in Pakistan. **1973**.
- When was the first SAARC Conference held? **Ans. 1985**.
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak died during the game of: **Ans. Polo**.
- Cahngez Khan came to India during the reign of **Iltumish**.
- Razia Sultana Married with **Altunia**.
- Ibn-e-Batuta visited Indian **in14th Century**.
- The color of the marble of “Taj Mahal” is: **White**.
- Aurangzeb Alamgir had: **Three sons**.
- Tadar Mal was the revenue minister of: **Ans. Akbar**
- Which of the European nations came first to South Asia? **Portuguese**.
- Lahore Resolution was presented by: **Fazl-ul-Haq**.
- Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on: **October 1958**.
- Pakistan People’s Party was founded in: **1967**.
- Akbar’s tomb is situated at:**Sikandra**.
- William Hawkins secured many trade facilities for the English by **Emperor Jehangir**.
- Hameeda Bano was mother of: **Akbar**.
- At the time of his coronation at Kalanour the age of Akbar was: **Thirteen and Half**.
- Waqar-ul-Mulk died in **1917**.
- Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam? **Justice Mian Abdul Rashid**.
- When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member which country opposed it? **Afghanistan**.
- Who was the author of ‘My India Years’: **Lord Hardinge**
- Sanghata Movement was started by: **Dr Moonje**
- The book ‘verdict on India’ was written by : **Beverlay Nickolas**
- Famous Wardha scheme was about : **Education**
- Raja Dahir’s wife name is **Rani Bai**
- Raja Dahir wife committed **suicide**
- Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltumish.
- Ibn-e-Batuta was **A Moorish**
- Fateh Pur Sikri was declared the capital of his kingdom by **Akbar**.
- The Chain of Justice was hanged fro the convenience of people for quick justice by **Jehangir**.
- British India Company was granted permission of trade with India by **Jehangir**.
- The First British Governor General of India was **Warren Hastings**.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from the British service as **Judge**.
- During Hijrat Movement the Muslims of India migrated to **Afghanistan**.
- All-India National Congress participated in the **2nd Round Table Conference**.
- **Sharif Report** highlighted the atrocities of Congress Ministries.
- The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the time of its dissolution was **Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din**
- Pakistan-China boundary Dispute was settled during the government of General **Ayub Khan**.

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**.
- Firdausi wrote “Shahnama” and was also a court poet of **Mahmud of Ghazni**.
- Auqaf: Muslims Holy religious places are termed as **Auqaf**.
- **Bahagar Kabir**: Founder of Bakhti Movement. He flourished in 15th century.
- **Kashful Mahjub** is renowned work on mysticism by Ali Hajveri (Data Sahib).
- **Abul Fazl**: A leading light of Akbar’s reign. He wrote “Akbarname” which is the most authentic history of Akbar’s period.
- Mudrasa Rahimia was established by **Shah Abd-ur-Rahim at Delhi**.
- Jainism is a religious movement started by **Mahavirs**.
- The year when the Quaid-e-Azam decided that the Muslim League would join the Interim Government in India was **1946**.
- The name of a person who has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. **Khwaja Nazim-ud-din**.
- **Tahmasap**: The King of Persia who helped Hamayun to recapture his throne.
- **Qutb-ud-Din Aibak** was a great commander of Muhammad Ghouri who laid foundation of Slave Dynasty.
- **Ghazi Malik**: was the original name of Ghiyas-ud-Din Taghluq.
- **Amir Khusrau**: A great poet and singer. He was a disciple of Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din Aulia. He flourished during the Sultanate Period.
- **Dara Shikoh** was son of Shah Jahan, he fought against Aurangzeb Alamgir. He was mystic and writer.
- **Bairum Khan** was tutor of Hamayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hemu in 1556.
- **Madrasa-e-Rahimia**: A famous religious institution started by Shah Abdul Rahim (Father of Shah Waliullah).
- **Noor Jahan** was a beloved Queen of Jahangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of the state.
- The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on **12 March 1949**.
- **Sikandar Mirza** was the last Governor General of Pakistan.
- **Zill-e-Elahi** means: Shadow of Allah.
- Sabuktigin was the ruler of Ghazni. He ruled Ghazni from **977 to 997**.
- **Ibn-e-Batuta** was a famous African traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq for several years. He traveled over the quarter part of the then world from **China to India**.
- **Kanwaha** is the historical place in North India where Babur defeated the Rajputs in 1527. At this historical place, Babur broke his wine vessels.
- **Sarus Sadur**: Guardian of Islamic Law and Spokesman of Ulema.
- **Qutbat-ul-Islam Mosque** was built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak near Qutb Minar at Delhi.
- **Francis Bernier** was a European traveler who visited Indian during Shahjehan’s Period.
- **H. Kh. Baqi Billah** Bairang was renowned saint of Naqshbandia order and was the spiritual guide of Hazrat Majadded Alf Sani.
- **Kitab-ul-Hind** was written by Al-Bairuni. This is an authentic source about Indian culture and social life.
- The ‘Objectives Resolution’ was passed at Karachi by the Constituent Assembly in **1949**.
- The “One Unit” bill was accepted by the Parliament on 19th October 1955 when M. Ali Bogra was Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- **Pirthvi Raj** was overthrown and killed in 1192 A.D. at Thanesar by Muhammad Ghouri.
- **Qutb Minar** of Delhi was designed as a tower of victory being the hallmark of the Empire of the Turks.
- The famous garden Ram Bagh at Agra was laid out by **Sikandar Lodi**.
- The Lodi Dynasty was founded by **Bahlol**.
- Dara Shikoh in his religious thought was influenced by **Mullah Shaida**.
- The famous manuscript “Shikasta” and “Nastaliq” were written by **Aurangzeb**.
- In India, the legal status of the provinces was for the first time recognized under the **Govt: of India Act 1935**.

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The proposal of Union of India embracing both British India and the states was put forward by **the Cabinet Mission.**
 - The JUP was set up **in 1948.**
 - The Syed Dynasty was founded by **Khizar Khan.**
 - The Buland Darwaza is situated at **Fatehpur Sikri.**
 - Jahangir was imprisoned by **Mahabat Khan.**
 - Champaner is a **General.**
 - **Mukhdum Jehanian Jalal-ud-Din Jehangasht** was a saint of Suhrawardiya Silsilah.
 - **Petticoat Government** was headed by Maham Angah.
 - I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it. Who stated this about the Government of India Act 1935?
- Ans. M. K. Gandhi.**
- The Rashmi Roomal Movement of 1905 was initiated by **Muhammad Ali Jauhar.**
 - The Indian Independence Act was passed in the British Parliament on **18th July.**
 - **Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya** was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.
 - **Manachi** was a European traveler who came to the court of Jahangir.
 - One of the earliest coming Saints to India was **Khawaja Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki.**
 - Home Rule League was founded **in 1916.**
 - The Baghdad Pact was signed **in 1955.**
 - The System of Basic Democracy was first introduced in **1959**
 - **Hazrat Mehal's** real name was Umrao. She valiantly took part in 1857 War of Independence. She was the wife of Wajid Ali Shah of Oadh.
 - **Syed Ameer Ali** was an intellectual of high caliber. He worked as a lawyer, a Judge of Calcutta High Court, founded Central National Mohammedan Association and remained President of the Hughlie Imambara. He worked hard for Muslim League and Khilafat Movement. He settled down in London and died there.
 - **Manzoor Qadir** was son of Sheikh Abdul Qadir. He was a seasoned advocate. He represented Pakistan at the International Law Association in Yugoslavia. He worked as Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chief Justice of West Pakistan High Court.
 - **Lala Lajpat Rai** was a great Arya Samajist. He took a most prominent part in the Congress affairs and along with Tilak and Bebin Pal took a prominent part in changing the Congress method from one of petition to that of application of direct sanction. He incurred displeasure of the British Government and was deported to Burma in 1907. He took part in non-cooperation movement and boycott movement.
 - Divide & Quit written by **Penderel Moon.**
 - Foreign Policy of Pakistan: A Historical Analysis is written by **S. M. Burk.**
 - Name the person who negotiated the Canal Water Dispute between India and Pakistan: **Ayyub Khan.**
 - Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic **Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.**
 - Hazrat Ali Hajveri (popularly known as **Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh**) belonged to **Suharwardia Order.**
 - Fatawa-e-Jahandari was written by **Zia-ud-Din Barani.**
 - Under the Mughals capital of the lower Sindh was **Thatha.**
 - **Kashmir** was included into the Mughal Empire of Delhi in October 1586.
 - In a battle near Peshawar, **Jaipal** was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni in **1001.**
 - **The Battle of Plassey** firmly established the British Rule in Bengal.
 - When presidential form of constitution was imposed **1st March 1962.**
 - The Qutb-ul-Islam mosque was built by **Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban.**
 - Who contributed largely to the spread of Islam in **Bengal Shahab-ud-Din Suharwardi.**
 - Syed Ahmad Shaheed fell martyr in **1831 at Balakot (NWFP).**
 - The Scientific Society was founded in **1864 at Ghazipur.**

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- In 1946 Elections, the All India Muslim League got 100 percent seats in the Central Assembly and over **88.8 percent** seats in the Provincial Assemblies.
- The Second Summit Conference of the OIC was held in **1974 at Lahore**.
- The “Asrar-us-Sanadeed” was compiled by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**.
- The Central Muhammadan Association was founded by **Syed Amir Ali**.
- The Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded by **Syed Amir Ali**.
- Mr. Jinnah returned from England in year **October 1935** to reorganize the AIML.
- The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year **19th September 1960**.
- **The Alai Darwaza** is situated at Delhi.
- **Baba Farid Ganj Shakar** was a saint of Chishtia Silsila.
- **Arhai Din Ka Jhonpara** was a mosque.
- Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established in the **year 1884**.
- Islamabad was made capital of Pakistan in the **year 1959**.
- Muhammad bin Qasim was called back by **Walid bin Abdul Malik**.
- Pirthvi Raj was defeated by Muhammad Ghouri in 1192 A.D. at **the battle of Tarain**.
- Khilji Dynasty was founded by **Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji**.
- **The R.C.D.** was brought about in 1964 among **Pakistan, Iran, Turkey**.
- The first and second Presidents of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were **M. A. Jinnah and Ch. Muhammad Ali respectively..**
- **PARODA and EDBO** were promulgated in 1949 and in 1958 respectively.
- The All Indian Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in **1886**.
- Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was started in **1867**.
- The Queen's Proclamation was made in **1858**.
- The author of “Mission with Mountbattan”: **Campbell Johnson**.
- The Federal Shariat Court was established in **25th June 1980**.
- **Khusrau Malik** was the Governor of Lahore.
- **Sindh** was conquered by Muhammad Ghauri in **1182**.
- Hamayun was born at **Kabul**.
- Peacock throne was erected by **Shahjehan**.
- Pirpur Committee was formed in 1937 and was headed by **Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur**.
- Bahadur Shah II was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the **War of Independence, 1857**.
- Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on **17 September 1948**.
- Peshawar was captured by Syed Ahmad Shaheed in 1830.
- **Government of Indian Act, 1935** came into operation in 1937.
- Muhammad bin Qasim captured the city **Daibul in 712 A.D.**
- **The Temple of Somnath** was situated near the peninsula of Gujarat.
- Arabic coinage was first introduced in India by **Jalal-ud-Din Firuz**.
- Khilji Dynasty was established by **Ala-ud-Din Khilji**.
- Babur the founder of Mughal Dynasty, died in 1530 A.D at **Delhi**.
- The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan is located at **Delhi**.
- Red Fort of Delhi was built by **Shahjehan**
- **Nizam-ul-Mulk** tusi was famous for his wisdom.
- “USA is ruled by a power elite,” said C.Wright Mills.
- **Hub dam** supplies electricity to Sindh.
- The number of divisions in the province of Sindh is **five**.
- **Naib Subedar** is the lowest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army.
- **River Kabul** joins Indus river at Attock.
- **Meerani Dam** is under construction near Turbat.

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- **Chashma** right bank canal on the Indus River provides water for Jhelum River.
- **Jinnah station** was established in continent Asia on **January 25th, 1991**.
- National institute of silicon technology was established **in 1991**.
- **Rawalpindi**, a region of Punjab, is free from the problem of water logging.
- Jhelum River joins Chenab River near **Trimmu**.
- River Ravi originates in the Indian state of **Hamachel Pradesh**.
- **Chashma barrage** was built in 1971 on river Indus.
- **Warsak dam** was built in 1960 on river Kabul.
- **Rawal dam** was built in 1965 on river Kurang.
- Pakistan's oldest archaeological site is situated near **Larkana**.
- **Ayoub Park** covers an area of 2300 acres.
- **Khewra** is the main source of gypsum in Pakistan.
- **Sainadak** is famous for copper, silver and gold.
- **Attock oil** refinery is located in Rawalpindi.
- **43%** of the gas is obtained from Sui.
- **Peshawar** means 'city of flowers'.
- **Lahore** Fort was built in 1560.
- National singer, **Noor Jehan**, died on 23rd December, 2000.
- **Taxila** is located b/w Jehlum and Indus.
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is locates at **Islamabad**.
- **Nasirabad** region of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi cananl.
- The district of the country having lowest population density is: **Kharan**
- In violation of Indus Basin Treaty 1960, India has constructed **Wullar barrage** on River Jhelum.
- Water -flows of the river are diverted to Wuller Barrage through the construction of **Kishanganga Dam**.
- India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in **Baramula**.
- India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in occupied Kashmir's district of **Doda**.
- **AKHORI DAM**. Location. Across Nandnakas near Akhori village about 28 KM east of Attock Punjab.
- **Wakhan** is a narrow strip of land which separates Afghanistan from Pakistan.
- **Hoysals** was a Kingdom of South during Ala-ud-Din Khilji's period.
- Raja Tarangini is a book on history of Kashmir written by **Pandit Kachan**.
- Koshak-e-Siri was the name of the Palace of **Ala-ud-Din**.
- **Ustad Isa** was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.
- **Mahabat Khan** was a renowned General of Jahangir. He arrested Jahangir and Noor Jahan.
- **Malik Kafur** was a General of Ala-ud-Din Khilji. He conquered Deccan.
- **Alai Darwaza** was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji near Qutb Minar in 1311 A.D.
- **Tehrik-e-Alfi** was a history written by a team of historians during the reign of Akbar.
- **Nasir-ud-Din** Qubacha was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghouri and served as Governor of Multan.
- **Durgavati** was the ruler of Gondwana and was defeated by Akbar in 1564 A.D.
- **Maham Anaga** was the foster mother of Akbar the Great.
- Gulbadan Begum was the sister of Mughal King Hamayun. She wrote "**Hamayun Nama**".
- **Infallibility Decree** was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.
- **Battle of Plassey (1757)** was fought between: The Ruler of Bengal and East Indian Company.
- **Lucknow Pact (1916)** provided for the representation of Muslims in the Provincial Legislative Councils in the proportion of One-Half of the elected members in Bengal to the Muslims.
- **The August Offer (1940)** was aimed at Offering greater share to Indians in Services.
- **Nadir Shah**, King of Persia, marched into Delhi **in 1739**.
- Diarchy was introduced in the government of Indian Act of 1919.

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|---------|---|
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- **Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya:** He was a great saint of Suharwardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.
- **Sidi Maula** was a saint of Jalal-ud-Din Khilji's period and was executed on charges of political treason.
- **Juna Khan** was the original name of Muhammad bin Taghluq.
- **Ain-e-Akbari** is the renowned work of Abul Fazl about the Government of Akbar the Great.
- **Tarikh-e-Daudi** A history of Lodi Dynasty written by Abdullah during the Mughal period.
- In order to inquire into the injustice done to the Muslims during congress ministries, the Muslim League appointed a committee under the chairmanship of **Raja Muhammad Mehdi**.
- **Uch:** A place near Bahawalpur district. It is the burial place of Makhdoom Jehanian.
- **Tabaqat-e-Akbari** was the name of history written by 'Nizam-ud-Din' in 1593. It contains detailed account of Ghaznavids to the 36th year of Akbar's reign.
- **Buland Darwaza** was built by Akbar the Great at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his conquest of Gujarat.
- **Fatawa-e-Jehandari** was 'Zia-ud-Din Barani's' book on state craft.
- **Shams Siraf Afif**: Author of 'Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi'.
- **Fuwaid-ul-Faud** was written by Zia-ud-Din Barani.
- **Nadir-ul-Asr Mansur**: The title was conferred by Mughal Emperor Jahangir upon his Court Painter Mansoor.
- **Muhammad Masum Nami**: A Governor of Qandhar. He lies buried at Sukkur. He wrote "Tarikh-e-Sinkh"
- **Muslim League** was founded under the leadership of Nawab Saleemullah Khan.
- **Allama Iqbal** was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen President of Muslim League in 1930.
- **Iqbal's** early poems were composed mainly in
- **Bang-e-Dara** and published in the year 1924.
- **Mr Mountbatten** announced the Partition of India into two independent states on 3rd June 1947.
- **The Cabinet Mission** Scheme was placed before Quaid-e-Azam in April 1946.
- **The Forty**: This term refers to the forty slaves of Iltumish who played important role in contemporary politics.
- **Panipat** is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.
- **Moeen-ud-Din Ajmeri** was a great saint of Chisti sect of Islamic Mysticism.
- **Syed Brothers: Hussain Ali and Abdullah Khan** who flourished in the early part of the 18th century are historically known as Syed Brothers. They were King Makers for few years.
- **Rohtas Fort** was built by Sher Shah near Jehlum.
- The total length of coastline of Pakistan is **1046**.
- **Cease Fire line** came into existence in **1949**.
- Pakistan can be divided into **six natural regions**.
- High of K2 is **8611 Meters**.
- The coldest place in Pakistan is **Sakardu**.
- Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in **Karachi**.
- The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at **Taxila**.
- The first Census in the subcontinent took place in the year **1901**.
- **Wheat** is the major Kharif Crop of Pakistan.
- **Kotli** is the city of Azad Kashmir.
- The **SOS** village built in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan celebrated **Quaid's year** in **2001**.
- Pakistani Cricketer **Saeed Anwar** declared to join Afghan Jihad.
- **Maulana Shibly** wrote books on Islamic History.
- The first translation of the Holy Quran was in **Sindhi**.
- **Qutab Minar** is in Delhi.
- **Cholistan** Desert is in Bahawalpur.
- Pakistan can be divided per climate into **4 regions**.
- Hashim Shah wrote **Sassi Punnu**.

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|---------|---|
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- The British Communal Award was announced in **1932**.
- Land between two rivers is called **Do, aba**.
- **Shah Jahan** Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta.
- Sindh River flows from **Bolan River**.
- **Kohat** is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.
- Muslims were interested in the art of **Calligraphy**.
- The length of Durand Line is **2240 km**.
- The length of Pakistan's common border with Iran is **805 km**.
- Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is **Sinkiang**.
- **Jinnah Barrage** is originated on the river Sindh.
- The height of Tarbela Dam is **500 feet**.
- **Wah city** of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.
- **Sukkur barrage** is completed in **1932**.
- **Khanpur Dam** is near Islamabad.
- **Simly Lake** is near Islamabad.
- **Tanda Dam** is located in NWFP.
- **Khanpur Dam** irrigates Attock and Abbottabad.
- **Sassi** was born in Bhutta Wahan.
- **Baba Farid Shakar Gunj** died at Pakpattan in 1265.
- **Nishtar hospital** is the largest hospital in Pakistan.
- **Sahiwal** is the new name of 'Montgomery'.
- **Noor Mahal** is located at Bahawalpur.
- The founder of Suharwardi silsila in Pakistan is **Rukn-e-Alam**.
- Baheshti Darwaza is located in **Pakpattan**.
- The tomb of Anarkali is situated in at **Lahore**.
- **Shahjehan** built Shalimar Garden.
- **Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh** came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
- Minar-e-Pakistan is also called **Minto park**
- Data Ganj Baksh is the author of **Kashful Mahjoob**.
- **Badshaahi mosque** was built in **1674**.
- The construction of Islamabad began in **1952**.
- Sher Shah built **G.T. Road**.
- **Imperial Highway** is the old name of G.T. Road.
- Karakoram highway passes **through 3 ranges**.
- Nanga Parbat is commonly known as **Killer Mountain**.
- Karakoram highway was completed in **1978**.
- Karakoram was completed in the total period of **20 years**.
- The word Karakoram means '**crumbling rock**'.
- Karakoram is a **Turkish word**.
- Karakoram highway passes through **khunrab pass**.
- Punial is said to be the place where '**heaven and earth meet**'.
- Siachin glacier is located near **Astor**.
- Hunza is called real **Shangrilla**.
- **Khyber Pass** connects Gilgit with Chitral.
- Use of **Boron and Zink** can improve cotton yield.
- National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at **Islamabad**.
- Arid Zone Research Centre of PARC is situated at **Quetta**.
- **Thar Coalfield** is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
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- An **M-1 motorway** is Islamabad-Peshawar.
- **NEC** (company) set up Pakistan's first T.V. station.
- **3 radio** stations were working at the time of partition.
- The new name of Debal is '**Bhanbhore**'.
- **Gharo Creek** is a lake.
- Kalakot Fort is situated near **Thatta**.
- Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for **75 Lakhs**.
- **Poonch**, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.
- **Frank Meseri** was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.
- The religion of Tamil is **Hinduism**.
- **Kohat** is the oldest cantonment of the country.
- Shalimar Garden was built in **1642 A.D.**.
- Faisalabad is commonly known as little **Manchester**.
- **Harrappa** is located at Sahiwal.
- The tomb of jehangir is located a **Shahdara**.
- Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at **Lahore**.
- Attock Fort was built **by akbar**.
- Heer Ranjha was written by **Waris Shah**.
- Sohni Mahiwal was written by **Hashim Shah**.
- Sindh is called **Bab-ul-Islam**.
- **Chack** was the father of Raja Dahir.
- **Keti Bunder** is the name of a coastal area.
- **French Beach** is located at Karachi.
- **Ranikot** Fort is located near Hyderabad.
- Kotri barrage was built in **1955**.
- Al Mawardi was born in **Basra**.
- **Steel Mill** is in Bin Qasim
- Old name of Jacobabad is **Khangharh**.
- **Kot Digi** Fort is in Khairpur district.
- **Peshawar** means city of flowers.
- **Warsak dam** (near Peshawar) is built on Kabul River.
- **Tirich Mir** mounts of Hindu Kash separate Afghanistan and Tajistan from Pak:
- Islamia College Peshawar was founded in 1914 by **Sahibzada Abdul Qayum**.
- Quaid Azam Medical College is in **Bahawalpur**.
- **Choukundi toms** are located near Karachi.
- Attock Fort was built by **Akbar**.
- The land b/w Indus & Jhelum river is called **Thal Desert or Sindh Sagar Doab**.
- Ruins of Harapa found in **Sahiwal**.
- Lahore Fort was built by **Akbar**.
- At **Toonsa Sharif** the borders of **three provinces meet**.
- With **Gilgit & Baltistan** the frontiers of three counties meet.
- **Tochi pass** connects Pak: with China.
- Pak: railways factory is in **Risalpur**.
- **Chitral** is famous for gold.
- **Port Qasim** is the largest seaport of Pak: smallest is Gawadar
- The chairman of National Economic Council is **PM**.
- National flower of Pakistan is **Jasmine**.
- National bird of Pakistan is **Chakore**.

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- National tree of Pakistan is **Deodar**.
- National animal of Pakistan is **Markhor (a type of goat)**.
- National emblem of Pakistan is **Cresent**.
- National sport of Pakistan is **land Hockey**.
- Oldest cantonment of Pak: is **Kohat**.
- HQ of Pak: Army is at **rawalpindi**.
- HQ of Airforce is at **Chaklala**.
- HQ of Navy is at **Islamabad**.
- Islamabad is **8 miles** from Rawalpindi.
- Photograph on the coin of one rupee is **Quaid's photo**.
- ten rupee note is **Khyber Pass**.
- 100 rupees note.. Is **Quaid's Residency, Ziarat Quetta**.
- 500 rupees note.. Is **Badshahi Mosque, Lahore**.
- 5000 is of **Faisal Mosque, Islamabad**.
- **4.8%** of total area of Pak: is forests (standard is 25%)
- Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in Malir Karachi near **Gadap Town**.
- Map of Shah Faisal Mosque was made by **Wahdat Diloky of Turkey**.
- Largest radio station of Pak: is **Islamabad**.
- Tarbela dam is in **Abot Abad**.
- Raeewind is in **Kasur**.
- Baitul Maal established in **1992**.
- General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a **Federal subject**.
- Pak: national flag was adopted on **11 August, 1947**
- Jasmine adopted on **July 5, 1961**.
- National drink is **Cane Juice**.
- Rabi crops are grown b/w months of **Oct-March**.
- Under **Indus Water Basin Treaty** Pak: got Jhelum, Chenab & Indus. India got Ravi, Sutlaj.
- **Chenab and Jhelum** flow from Kashmir.
- **Tirchmir** is the highest peak of Hindukash.
- A **bicameral legislature** was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.
- Length of Pak-India border is **1,610 km**.
- Length of Pak-Iran border is **805 km**.
- Length of Pak-China border is **595 km**.
- **5 rivers** flow in Punjab Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, Indus & Beas.
- Warsak dam is on **Kabul River**.
- Rawal Dam is on **Kurrang River**.
- Khanpur dam is on **Haro River**.
- Tanda dam is in **Baluchistan**.
- Tarbela deam was completed in **1969**.
- Length of Indus is **2900 km**.
- Source of Indus is **Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit**.
- Muztag pass connects **Gilgit-Yarkand (China)**.
- Khankum Pass connects **Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)**
- **The Shandur Pass** connects Chitral and Gilgit.
- **Khyber Pass** connects Peshawar-Kabul
- **Kulk pass** connects Gilgit-China.
- **Bolan pass** connects Queta-Afghanistan.
- **Tochi pass** connects Pak:-China.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Length of Silk Rourte (Korakorum Route) is **965 km.**
- Geneva Pact was signed on **14th April, 1988.**
- Simpla Pact was singed **on 3rd July, 1972.**
- Numb: of words in anthem=**50.**
- Numb: of lines in anthem=**15.**
- **Tarbela dam** is in NWFP (Abotabad) on Indus river.(Largest)
- **Mangla dam** is in AJK on Jhelum River(Highest)
- **Warsak dam** is in NWFP near Peshawar on Kabul river.
- Direct dialing system was introduced b/w Lahore and Rawalpindi for first time in **1964.**
- Baluchistan is **43%** of total Pak:.
- **Geographical divisions of Pak:** are 1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western off-shoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.
- Pak: has **3** stock exchanges (confirm it).
- **Broad Peak I** is on Karokarum range.
- Colonel Sher Khan belonged to **Sindh Regement.**
- **Kot Diji** is a fort in Khairpur.
- Ancient mosque of Pak: is at **Bhambhor.**
- Time taken to sing National Anthem is **1 minute, 20 sec.**
- Instruments used are **38.**
- **Texila** is in Punjab and NWFP.
- Rashid Minhas martyred in **August 1971.**
- **Mangla dam** is on river Jhelum.
- Old name of Supreme Court is **Federal Court.**
- **10** persons have received **Nishan-e-Hyder.**
- **Kharif** (Summer Season) crops include—Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.
- **Rabi** (Winter OCT-March) crops are wheat, gram, barley and tobacco.
- **Jhat Pat** is the old name of Dera Allah Yar.
- There are **7** rivers in Baluchistan.
- **Mast Tawakkal** was the poet of Balochi.
- **Khanpur dam** is near Haripur.
- Skardu is also called "**Little Tibet**".
- Swat became part of Pakistan in **1969.**
- The most precious gemstone "**Emerald**" are found in **Swat.**
- **Gilgit** is the capital of Northern Areas of Pak:
- **Khushhal Khan** belonged to English period.
- The alphabet of Pushto was prepared by **Saifullah.**
- First poet of Pushto was **Amir Karar.**
- **Saiful Maluk** is near Naran.
- **Dera Adam khan** is famous for Gun factory.
- **Durand line** is b/w Peshawar and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan Forest Institution is located in **Peshawar.**
- Bala Hassan Fort was built by **Babrat** at **Peshawar.**
- **Saidu Sharif** is a lake in NWFP.
- British took Peshawar from **Sikhs.**
- Population-wise NWFP stands 3rd. Area-wise it is **4th.**
- **Lands down Bridge** connect **Sukkur** with **Rohri.**
- **Guddu Barrage** was completed in 1932.
- Real name of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz is **Shaikh Usman Marvindi.**

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Pak: comprises **of 61%** of mountainous area.
- Name of Ustad Bukhari is **Syed Ahmed Shah**.
- Real name of Shaikh Ayaz is **Shaikh Mubarak**.
- **Barrages on Indus** are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohd:.
- Tomb of Babur is in **Kabul**.
- Real name of Noor Jahan (Wife of Jahangir) was **Mehrun Nisa**.
- **NADRA** was setup in **Feb: 16, 2000**.
- The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by **MIS Constructinos Doxiades** (of Greek).
- National Institute of Oceanlogy Karachi =**1982**.
- Pak: test fired Ghauri missile in **April 6, 1998**.
- First nuclear reactor was setup in **Karachi**.
- Pak's first agriculture university setup in **Faisalabad**.
- Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near **Chitral**.
- Nearest provincial capital from Islamabad is **Peshawar**.
- Tomb of Hamayoon is in **Delhi**.
- Tomb of Jahangir is at **Lahore**.
- National anthem was written in **1954**.
- Gandhara civilization discovered from **Texila**.
- Social Action Plan launched in **1992-93**.
- **Rahmat Ali** suggested name of Pakistan on 28th Jan: 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in London.
- **Rehmat Ali** was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiarpur (East Punjab).
- Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in **Cambridge University**.
- Ancient name of Peshawar was **Phushkalvati**.
- India framed its constitution in **1950**.
- **Kara korum Highway** (Silkroute) B/w Pak: & China was completed on 18th June, 1978.
- **Jamrood Fort** (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.
- **Landi Khani** is the end of the main line of Railway system of Pakistan.
- **Cholistan** desert is in Bahawlpur district.
- Harpa is in **Sahiwal**.
- Bhambore is in **Thatta**.
- **Firdousi**, the Persian poet (Shah Nama) was the member of Sultan Mahmood's court.
- Tomb of Baba Farid is in **Pak Patan**.
- Tomb of Sachal is in **Ranipur**.
- **Nishtar Hospital** is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in **1953**.
- A.H means Anne Hegirae (Latin Term) =**13th Sep: 622 A.D.**
- Nanga Parbat is situated in **Himalayan**.
- Total arable land of Pakistan is **27%**.
- Pakistan is situated at the West End of the **Indo Gangetic**.
- Wakhan separates Pakistan from **Tajikistan**.
- Hindu-kush range is also known as **Little Pamirs**.
- Sub-Himalaya is also known as **Siwaliks**.
- The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as **Thal Desert**.
- Takt-I-Suleman is the highest peak of **Sulaiman Mountains**.
- The length of Indus River is **2900 km**.
- Six barrages are constructed on the **River Indus**.
- **Hispar Glacies** is located in **Hunza**.
- The famous Umar Kot fort was built in **1746**.
- Katch and Gawadar are the districts of **Makran Division**.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| • Punjgore is the district of Makran division. |
| • Meaning of Quetta is fort. |
| • Gomal River is in NWFP. |
| • The British Parliament announced the Independence Act on _____ ?18 July 1947 |
| • The National Anthem of Pakistan is written by? Hafiz Jalandri |
| • When Choudhry Rehmat Ali did introduce the term Pakistan in his pamphlet? 1933 |
| • Who chose the name of Pakistan? Chaudry Rehmat Ali (16-11-1897 To 03-02-1951) |
| • Geographically Pakistan is situated in _____ ? South Asia |
| • Pakistan's National Flag was prepared by _____ ? Ameer-ud-din Qadwai |
| • Pakistan's standard time was suggested by _____ ? Professor Muhammad Anwar |
| • What does the word Pakistan mean? Holy Land |
| • Who is the Founder of Pakistan? Quaid-e-Azam |
| • The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on _____ ? 10th August 1947 |
| • When Quaid-e-Azam M.A. Jinnah's name was read in khutba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh education minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh? 22 August 1947 |
| • Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given? Manchester Guardian |
| • Who was the first governor general of Pakistan? Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah |
| • Who took the oath of The Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the first Governor-General of Pakistan? Mian Abdur Rashid |
| • The politician who served as both Governor General and Prime Minister of Pakistan was _____ ?Khawaja Nazimuddin |
| • Who was the second Governor-General of Pakistan? Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din |
| • Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan? Liaqat Ali Khan |
| • Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? Quaid-e-Azam |
| • Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan? Mian Abdur Rashid |
| • Who was the longest-serving Chief Justice of Pakistan? Mohammad Haleem(Honourable Chief Justice Mohammad Haleem served as the Chief Justice of Pakistan from 1981 to 1989. Length Of Terms In Days: 3,205 days.) |
| • Who was the shortest-serving Chief Justice of Pakistan? Muhammad Shahabuddin |
| • Which Bank has given First loan in Millions to Pakistan government at the time independence? HBL Bank |
| • When was the first Pakistani Postal Stamp issued? July 1948 |
| • Who was the first President of Pakistan? Iskander Mirza |
| • After how many years Pakistan got its first constitution? 9 years |
| • What document was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process? Objective Resolution |
| • When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution? 12th March 1949 |
| • Who was the Third Prime Minister of Pakistan? Muhammad Ali Bogra |
| • When Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly? October 1953 |
| • Who was Mohammad Ali Bogra? Prime Minister |
| • The First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved By Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad on _____ ?October 24, 1954 |
| • What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula? Constitutional Formula |
| • When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced? 23rd March 1956 |
| • First President of Pakistan after constitution of 1956? Iskander Mirza |
| • Iskander Mirza took charge of office on _____ ?23 March 1956 |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan during enforcement of first constitution? Choudhry Mohammad Ali What official name was given to Pakistan in 1956 constitution? Islamic Republic of Pakistan What age was prescribed for President in 1956 constitution? 40 years In respect of religion what term was set for President and Prime Minister in 1956 constitution? He must be a Muslim (this condition applicable only on president. pm may be non-muslim) What was the official language declared in 1956 constitution? Urdu and Bangali Who abrogated 1956 constitution? October 1958 First martial law in Pakistan was imposed in? 1958 Number of Prime Ministers till 1958 _____ ? 7 When Ayub Khan enforced new constitution in Pakistan? 8th June 1962 Which kind of system of Government was introduced by the 1962 constitution? Presidential When the constitution of 1962 was abrogated? 26th March 1969 Who abrogated 1962 constitution and became CMLA? Gen Yahya Khan The Legal Frame Work Order, which amended a constitution of Pakistan unilaterally was issued by _____ ? Gen Yahya Khan Who was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan _____ ? Sardar Bahadur Khan When the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, was promulgated. Who was the opposition leader in national assembly on that time? Khan Abdul Wali Khan When Mr. Z.A. Bhutto launched a new constitution in the country? 14th August 1973 Which kind of system of Government was introduced in 1973 constitution? Parliamentary Which article of the constitution of 1973 is related to the affairs of Zakat _____ ? 31 A total of _____ amendments to the constitution of 1973 have been passed by the Parliament? 26 Who elects the President according to 1973 constitution? National Assembly, Senate, Provincial Assemblies According to 1973 constitution who elects Prime Minister? National Assembly 22nd Amendment in 1973 Constitution of Pakistan is related to _____ ? Powers of Election Commission Members In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time? 1973 In constitution of 1973 what age is specified for a person to contest for the Election to National Assembly? 25 years In constitution 1973 what number of seats in Senate was set? 100 Seats According to 1973 constitution what is the term of the office of President? 5 years Article 58(2b) of constitution 1973 is about: Power of President to dissolve National Assembly How many articles were there in the constitution of 1956? 234 Articles How many articles were there in 1962 constitution? 250 Articles How many articles are there in 1973 constitution? 280 Articles In constitution 1973 who were declared non Muslims? Qadiyanis When Pakistan introduced National Identity cards (NIC) _____ ? 1973 The Indian Councils Act (Minto-Morley Reforms) was enacted into law in _____ ? 1909 In which year did East India Company (EIC) occupied Punjab? 1849 Which reforms introduced separate electorate for Hindus and Muslims? Minto-Morley Reforms Rowlatt Act came into operation in _____ ? 1919 The Nehru Report was published in _____ ? August 1928 When did Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim league? 1939 All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" on _____ ? August 16, 1946 | |

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- How many Muslim seats were secured by All India Moslim League in 1945-46 Election of Provincial assemblies _____? **425**
- Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah had which of the following Occupation? **Dentist**
- When did Quaid-e-Azam start his legal practice in Bombay (Mumbai)? **1896**
- “Dehli proposal” was published in which year? **1927**
- When did Quaid e Azam join All India Muslim league? **1913**
- Quaid-e-Azam mother name was _____? **Mithibai jinnah**
- Pakistan’s first coin was issued on? **3rd January 1948**
- Where the biggest Salt Mine located in Pakistan? **Jhelum**
- The longest river in Pakistan is? **River Sindh**
- Which is the national flower of Pakistan? **Jasmine**
- Which is the national Animal of Pakistan? **Markhor**
- What Is the National Tree of Pakistan? **Deodar**
- Which is the national bird of Pakistan? **Chakor**
- National Fish of Pakistan is _____? **Mahseer**
- Who started the Faraizi Movement? **Haji Shariat Ullah**
- Faraizi Movements was primarily a religious movement. Dudhu Mian transferred it to _____ Movement?
Guerrilla
- The archaeological site “Kot Diji” is located near the city of _____? **Khairpur**
- The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of _____? **Potohar Plateau**
- The ‘Kashaf-ul-Mahjub’ was written by? **Hazrat Data Gunj Buksh (R.A)**
- Who Reviewed the famous book “The Indian Musalmans” in 1872? **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
- Government of India Act 1858 was passed on? **2nd August 1858**
- The book, “Khutbat e Ahmadiya” is written by? **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
- Indian Independence Act’ was enforced on? **15th August 1947**
- Allama Muhammad Iqbal delivered his famous Allahabad Address in? **1930**
- In which year British East India Company occupied Punjab? **1849**
- At the time of Independence which community was in majority in the state of Kashmir? **Muslim**
- Which state was attacked by India on 11th September 1948? **State of Hyderabad Dacca**
- India has constructed Baglihar Dam on the _____ River? **Chenab**
- Kashmir sold to Gulab Singh in _____? **1846**
- In which year the Kashmiris started their freedom movement against Dogra rule before the partition of the sub-continent? **1930**
- In which of the following cities Indian National Congress was found? **Bombay**
- . In which of the following cities All India Muslim League was found? **Dhaka**
- When All India Muslim League (AIML) celebrated Victory day? **January 1946**
- Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of partition of Bengal? **Lord Curzon**
- Who was the first President of All India Muslim League? **Sir Agha Khan**
- In which year Ali Garh Trusteeship bill was passed? **1889**
- In which year Syed Jamal-u-din Afghani died? **1897**
- What was the real name of Titu Mir? **Nisar Ali**
- . Which pass connects Pakistan with Afghanistan? **Khyber Pass**
- “Khyber Pass” is located in _____? **Hindukush range**
- Gateway of invaders is? **Khyber Pass**
- . The highest peak of Salt Range is? **Skaser**
- Which mountain range is located in Sindh Province? **Kirthar Range**

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- . In _____ the Shah Jahan Mosque was built during the Mughal period? **Thatha**
- . Pakistan conducted nuclear tests on May 28, 1998 at? **Chaghi Hills**
- . What is the total area of Punjab Province? **205,344 Sq Km**
- The most urbanized province of Pakistan is _____ ? **Sindh**
- Chitral is the largest district in the KPK province of Pakistan, covering an area of _____ ? **4,850 km²**
- Largest District of Pakistan by population is _____ ? **Lahore**
- . Where is the Pakistan largest Mosque (Masjid) and the world 3rd largest in Pakistan? **Karachi**
- Who Built the Lahore? **Akbar**
- Which slave king is buried in Lahore? **Qutb udin Aibak**
- Where is Minar-e-Pakistan situated? **Lahore**
- Minar-e-Pakistan was designed by _____ ? **Nasreddin Murat-Khan** (The tower was designed and supervised by, Nasreddin Murat-Khan a Russian-born Pakistani architect and civil engineer. The foundation stone was laid on 23 March 1960. Construction took eight years, and was completed on 21 October 1968 at an estimated cost of Rs 7,058,000.)
- Total area of ICT is _____ ? **906 sq.km**
- Height of Islamabad from sea level is _____ ? **1700 ft**
- . The area of Islamabad before declaration as the capital of Pakistan was known by the name of _____ ? **Raj Shahi**
- . The area of Azad Jammu & Kashmir is _____ ? **13,297sq km**
- The capital city of Gilgit Baltistan is? **Gilgit**
- Number of Districts in Gilgit Baltistan is _____ ? **10**
- Number of divisions in Gilgit Baltistan is _____ ? **3**
- Who was the acting President of Gilgit Baltistan before joining Pakistan? **Shah Raees khan**
- Who was the founder of Daily English Newspaper Dawn? **Quaid-e-Azam**
- Pakistan Steel Mills is located in? **Karachi**
- What is the city of lights? **Karachi**
- Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan? **Kh. Nazim-ud-Din**
- The 1962 Constitution of Pakistan was passed during the regime of? **Ayoub Khan**
- First elected president of Pakistan? **Ayub Khan**
- With regard the division of power between Federation and Provinces the Constitution of Pakistan (1962) was provided with _____ ? **Two lists of subjects**
- ICT stands for? **Islamabad Capital Territory**
- . First Charter of Human Rights is? **Khutba-Hajjat-ul-Vida**
- The members of Punjab Assembly are? **371**
- Tenure of National and Provincial Assemblies is? **5 years**
- . Number of houses of Pakistan's Majlis-e-Shura (Parliament) is? **Two**
- . The Supreme commander of Pakistan Armed Forces is? **President**
- SNGPL stands for? **Sui Northern Gas Pipelines limited**
- The third largest city of Pakistan is? **Faisalabad**
- Which one of the following is Largest Division of Pakistan? **Kalat Division**
- First Census was held in Pakistan in the year? **1951**
- . Sadqain is famous for? **Painting and Calligraphy**
- . The Muslims came to Sindh in 712 A.D.under the leadership of? **Muhammad Bin Qasim**
- The largest Railway workshop Mughalpura is situated in? **Lahore**
- The total Track's length of Railways in Pakistan is: **11,881 kilometres (7,383 mi)**
- The area between rivers Jhelum and Chenab is called? **Chaj**

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The ruins of Harrapa are situated in district? **Sahiwal**
- Harrappa near Sahiwal was centre of _____ ?**Indus valley civilization**
- . Abdul Rehman Chughtai was attached with the art of? **Painting**
- . Which is the sixth most populated country of the world? **Pakistan**
- Thal desert is located in? **Punjab**
- The founder of All India Muslim League Nawab Salimullah Khan belonged to? **Dhaka**
- . Who is the first Punjab poet? **Baba Farid**
- Who was the hero of Pak India 1965 war? **Major Raja Aziz Bhatti**
- . The name of poet whose collection of poetry is called "Shah jo Risalu"? **Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai**
- Which is the first book of Pushto language? **Pata Khazana**
- Urdu is a word of Turkish language, it means? **Army**
- Who wrote "Mauj-e-Kausar"? **Shaikh Muhammad Ikram**
- . Name the language in which the Holy Quran was translated for the first time in India? **Persian**
- . Madr-e-Millat Fatima Jinnah died in the year? **1967**
- . "My brother " book was written by _____ ?**Fatima Jinnah**
- Ahmad Shah Pitras Bukhari was a famous writer of _____ language. **Urdu**
- . First Women Bank Limited commenced its business on _____ ?**02 Dec 1989**
- The State Bank of Pakistan was established on _____ ?**1st july 1948**
- Who inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan? **Quaid-e-Azam**
- Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar was the Governor of? **Punjab**
- National code of Pakistan is? **PK**
- . Where is Warsak Dam of Pakistan situated? **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**
- Watersports at Khanpur Dam was? **eat The Waves**
- Dasu dam is in? **K.P.K**
- Shakarparran is situated in? **Islamabad**
- Identify the largest cantonment of Pakistan? **Kharian Cantt**
- Which city of Pakistan held the OIC Conference in 1997? **Islamabad**
- The Top Five most Populous Cities of Pakistan are _____ ? **Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala**
- Which province of Pakistan is called "Land of Brave People"? **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan**
- . In which year was OIC founded? **1969**
- Length of common border of Pakistan and Afghanistan is? **2430 Km (some sources also refer 2252km)**
- What is the name of the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan? **Durand Line**
- The Kargil incident happened in? **1999**
- . Which country assisted Pakistan in the construction of Sandak Project? **China**
- When was Liaquat Nehru Pact between India and Pakistan signed? **1950**
- Who was the First woman Governor of State Bank of Pakistan? **Dr Shamshad Akhter**
- Mirpur is a famous city of? **Azad Kashmir**
- Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called _____ ?**Line Of Control**
- What is the total area of Balochistan Province? **347,190 Sq Km**
- The Hasni tribe is settled in _____ ?**Western Baluchistan**
- Kharan desert is situated in _____ ?**Balochistan**
- Where is the Hasni tribe located in Pakistan? **Balochistan**
- The Total Area of Quetta City in sq km is _____ ?**2,656 km²**
- . Balochistan Became Province in _____ ?**1st July 1970**
- . What is the total area of Sindh Province? **140,914 Sq Km**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . In which of the following district the shrine of Shah Abdul Latif Located in? Matiari What is the total area of Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah Province? Before FATA merging 74,521 Sq Km After 101,741 sq.km What is the total area of FATA? 27,220 Sq Km The meaning of FATA is? Federally Administrated Tribal Areas FATA comprises of _____? (Tribal agencies) 7 Agencies Which tribes inhabited in North Waziristan Agency? Wazir and Dawar What is the total area of ICT? 906 Sq Km GHQ Stands for: General Head Quarters KRL Stands for: Khan Research Laboratories . In FATA the tribal laws and judiciary function is looked by the _____.? Jirgah, Tribes Council and Federal Govt: . The Pakistan Forest Institute, a national organization was established in _____? 1947 . Who was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Navy? Gefford James Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of _____. Pak Army . Paery Cane was the first C-in-C of _____. Pakistan Air Force The first Chief of Staff of Pak Army was _____.? General Takka Khan Zafar Ahmed Chaudhry was the first Chief of Air Staff of _____. Air Force Defense day is observed on _____.? 6th September The headquarters of Air Force is located in _____.? Islamabad The highest official rank of Air Force is _____.? Air Chief Marshal The highest non-operational Military Award is _____.? Sitara-e-Basalat Pakistan tested its nuclear device on _____.? 28th May 1998 The first passport issued by the Ayub regime in _____.? 1960 . Under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of _____.? Chenab, Jhelum and Indus Baktar Shikan missile system is _____.? Anti tank . The range of Hatf-1 is _____.? 100km The range if Hatf-2 is _____.? 180km The range if Hatf-3 is _____.? 290km The range if Hatf-4 is _____.? 750km The latest version of Hatf-5 is _____.? Ghauri-1 . The Range of Ghari-1 is _____.? 1200-1500km . Name the Pakistan's surface-to-surface ballistic missile, which is capable of delivering multiple warheads using Multiple Independent Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) technology? Ababeel . The highest official rank of Pakistan Army is _____.? General Who was the first Muslim C-in-C of Pakistan Army? Field Marshal Muhammad Ayoub Who was the first Muslim C-in-C of Air Force? Air Marshal Asgher Khan Who was the first Muslim C-in-C of Pakistan Navy? Admiral Mohammad Siddique The Largest cantonment of Pakistan army is located in? Kharian Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of _____.? 309 m tons “The Millat and Menace of Indianism” is written by _____.? Ch. Rehmat Ali The highest Building of Pakistan is _____.? Icon Tower . HIT stands for? Heavy Industries Taxila . At the time of 1965 War the C-in-C of Pakistan Army was _____.? General Muhammad Musa Khan At the time of 1971 War the C-in-C of Pak Army was _____.? General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan | |

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- At the time of Kargil in 1999 the Chief of Army Staff was _____? **General Parvez Musharaf**
- Muhammad Rafiq Tarar was _____ president before Pervaiz Musharaf? **9th**
- . Who was the first and the last Chief Executive in the history of Pakistan? **General Parvaiz Musharraf**
- . Tell the name of Chief of Staff of Pak Army who died in uniform? **General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and General Asif Nawaz**
- The name of first Pakistan made sub Marine is _____? **Augusta 90B**
- . Pakistan test fired its first submarine launched cruise missile Babur-III on 9 January 2017, has the range of _____ kilometers? **450 kilometers**
- The name of first Pakistani Aircraft is _____? **JF-17 Thunder**
- . In which of the following city the headquarters of Punjab Rangers is located? **Lahore**
- Captain Muhammad Sarwar was martyred in the war of _____? **1948**
- On which of the following date Captain Karnal Sher Khan was martyred at Kargil? **5th July 1999**
- In which of the following city the Pakistan Naval Academy is located? **Karachi**
- In which of the following city the Pakistan Naval Staff College is located? **Karachi**
- In which of the following city the Pakistan Naval War College is located? **Lahore**
- . In which of the following city Pakistan Command & Staff College is located? **Karachi**
- . In which of the following city National Defense University is located? **Islamabad**
- . In which of the following city Army Medical College is located? **Rawalpindi**
- . In which of the following city Military College of Engineering is located? **Risalpur**
- . In which of the following city Military College Jhelum is located? **Sarai Alam Gir**
- Who was the 6th Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee? **General Shamim Alam Khan**
- The capital of KPK is _____? **Peshawar**
- . Who was the first Chief Minister of KPK? **Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan**
- . The first merger in the mobile telecommunications sector in Pakistan? **Mobilink & Warid**
- How many Police ranges are in KPK? **8**
- . World's largest tribal society is _____? **Pashtun**
- . Lords of the Khyber is written by _____? **Andre Singer**
- The Pakhtunwali is _____? **Ethical Code**
- . Masjid Mahabat Khan is located in _____? **Peshawar**
- Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is situated in _____? **Peshawar**
- . How many districts are there in KPK? **34**
- Jamrud Fort is located near _____? **Peshawar**
- Which area is called gun factory of the tribal areas? **Darra Adam Khel**
- Who was first Muslim Governor of KPK after Independence of Pakistan?
- **Sahibzada Muhammad Khursheed**
- The Chowk Yadgar is located in _____? **Peshawar**
- Who was the First CM of Balochistan? **Attaullah Mengal**
- . Peshawar means _____? **City of flowers**
- . Chowk Yadgar Peshawar commemorates the heroes of the _____?
- **1965 Indo-Pakistan War**
- Bala Hisar Fort is located in _____? **Peshawar**
- . Kalam and Behrin are important tourist points of _____? **Swat Valley**
- When was state of swat included in Pakistan? **1969**
- Which mountain range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan? **The Hindu Kush**
- . Tirich Mir (peak) is located in which mountain range? **Hindukash**
- . Kaghan valley is called _____? **Pearl of the Himalaya**

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Tethys's deposits finally turned to be _____ ?Himalayas
- The local languages of KPK are? **Pushto, Hindko and Chitrali**
- . The highest mountain of KPK is _____ ? Tirsch Mir
- The largest city of KPK is _____ ? Peshawar
- Largest dam of Pakistan is _____ ?Tarbela Dam
- . Tarbela dam is situated in _____ ? KPK
- World largest dam made of mud is _____ ?Tarbela
- The area of Sindh is _____ ? 140,914sq.km
- Kirthar Hills are located in _____ ? Sindh
- "Zardak" is the highest peak of _____ ? Kirthar range
- The Indus River falls into the _____ ? Arabian Sea
- What is the total length of Indus River? **3180 km**
- The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority in the year _____ ?1992
- Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus civilization towns, scattered from _____ ? Kabul to Delhi
- Mohenjodaro is most famous town of the Indus civilization, located on the _____ ? West of Indus River
- . Sindhi language is based on _____ ? Arabic
- . Lari language is spoken in _____ ? Lower Sindh
- . Where is the National Museum of Pakistan located? **Karachi**
- First Museum of Pakistan established in Karachi on? **17 April 1950**
- Gaddani is famous for _____ ? Ship Breaking
- The Largest Cotton Exchange Building of Pakistan is situated in _____ ? Karachi
- Clifton Beach is located in _____ ? Karachi
- Haleji Lake, Kadeiro Lake and keenjhar Lake are located in _____ ? Sindh
- . Lake Manchar is situated in which district of Pakistan? **Jamshoro**
- . Shah Jahan Mosque is located in _____ ? Thatta
- Bhambhore city is located in? **Thatta**
- Manchar Lake is situated in _____ ? Jamshoro
- . The _____ Motorway connects the cities of Hyderabad and Karachi in the Sindh province of Pakistan? **M-9 Motorway**
- . Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called _____ ? Kotri Barrage
- The Sindh Provincial Museum is located in _____ ? Hyderabad
- Who was King Umar? **First King of the Sumarh Dynas**
- . Marvi is a folk story of _____ ? Sindh
- . How many Barragas are there in Sindh? **3**
- Which one is the largest barrage of Pakistan? **Sukkur**
- . The river Indus flows from which city? **Tibat**
- The Thar Desert is called _____ ?Friendly Desert
- . Name the largest desert of Pakistan? **Thar**
- Oldest Language of Pakistan is? **Sindhi**
- The Shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalander is situated in _____ ? Sehwan Sharif
- . Lal Shahbaz Qalandar wrote several books in Persian and _____ ? Arabic
- . The largest Natural fresh Water Lake in the subcontinent is _____ ? Manchar Lake
- . Moenjodaro means _____ ? Mound of the Dead
- Moenjodaro is a 4,000-year-old city of the _____ ? Indus Civilization
- Moenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the _____ ? Upper Sindh
- The hottest place in Pakistan is _____ ? Turbat

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The shrine of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai is located in _____? **Bhit Shah**
- . Largest city of Pakistan is _____? **Karachi**
- Shah Abdul Latif is the author of _____? **Shah jo Risalo**
- Risalo is the best known collection of romantic poetry in the _____ Language. **Sindhi**
- . Which city of the Sindh is popular for woodwork industry? **Hala**
- Which city of Pakistan is called the Switzerland of Pakistan? **Swat**
- Which city of Pakistan is called city of lights? **Karachi**
- Which city is on the border of Sindh and Punjab Provinces? **Kashmore**
- . Which City of Pakistan is famous for sports goods? **Sialkot**
- . Which city of Pakistan once known as "City of Maple Trees"? **Abbottabad**
- Which city is called the Heart of Pakistan? **Lahore**
- Malakhra is a traditional game of _____? **Sindh**
- . The shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi is located in _____? **Karachi**
- First Capital of Pakistan was _____? **Karachi**
- . The Largest Coal Reservoir are found in _____? **Thar**
- . Pakistan day is observed on? **23rd March**
- . Pakistan Air Force Day is celebrated on _____? **7th September**
- Quaid-e-Azam Day is observed on _____? **25th Dec**
- Flying Officer Marium Mukhtiar TBt, PAF was a Pakistani fighter pilot. She died after a Pakistan Air Force (PAF) FT-7PG aircraft crashed near _____? **Kundian**
- On which date is Death Anniversary of Quaid e Azam observed? **11th September**
- World Tuberculosis Day is observed on _____? **24th March**
- World Inventor's Day is celebrated on _____? **9th November**
- . Oldest mountains of the world are present in india and youngest mountain of the world are present in? **Pakistan**
- . Which is the highest peak of Pakistan? **K-2**
- K-2 peak is the _____ highest peak of the World? **Second**
- K-2 is Also Known As _____? **Godwin Austin**
- Which is the youngest mountain range on the earth? **Himalayas**
- . K-2 is present in which mountains range? **Karakoram**
- . "Siachen Glacier" is situated in _____? **Karakorum**
- Nanga Parbat is the part of? **Himalayas**
- Which Range is called Roof of the World? **Pamir Plateau**
- Name of range which separates China from Pakistan? **Karakoram**
- Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan? **Hindu Kush**
- Nanga Parbat is ranked as the _____ highest mountain peak of the world? **9th**
- . The height of Nanga Parbat is _____? **8,126m**
- . How many peaks above 8,000 meters are found in Pakistan? **5**
- . The length of Siachen Glacier is _____? **76 km**
- The length of Baltur Glacier is _____? **62 km**
- . Baltura Glacier is located in _____? **Gilgit Baltistan**
- Fairy Meadow is located in which district of Gilgit baltistan? **Diamer**
- . Rama Lack is located in which district of Gilgit Baltistan? **Astore**
- . What is the height of Siachin Glacier? **20,000 feet**
- . Identify the second highest Glacier of the world? **Siachin Glacier**
- . What is the Height of Tirichmir peak? **7708 meters**

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The Salt range is situated between rivers soan and _____? Jhelum
- The height of Himalaya range increases as it moves from? **South to North**
- Which of the following mountain peaks is called Killer Mountain? **Nanga Parbat**
- What is the Total Height of K-2 Peak? **8611 meter**
- "The place where heaven and earth meet" these words are said about which place? **Punial**
- Which is the highest peak of the Koh-e-Sufaid Range? **Skaram**
- The Hindu kush range starts at the? **Pamir Plateau**
- The direction of Hindukush is from? **North-West**
- . What is the average height of Koh-e Sufaid? **3000 meters**
- What is the maximum height of Kirthar Range? **2150 meters**
- What is the average height of Takhat-e-Sulaiman peak? **3300 meters**
- What is the height of Sakasar peak? **1500 meters**
- What is the average height of salt range? **675 meters**
- The height of Potwar Plateau is? **300-600 meters**
- What is the average height of Chaghi range? **3000 meters**
- The biggest District of Pakistan by area is _____? **Chaghi**
- Which of the following areas from potwar Plateau? **Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Mianwali**
- Which is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan? **Nanga Parbat**
- Which is the highest peak of Karakoram Range? **K-2 peak**
- . Which is the highest peak of Koh-e-Sulaiman Range? **Takhat-e-Sulaiman**
- . What is the average height of Karakoram Range? **7000 meters**
- Which range separate Baluchistan Plateau from Afghanistan? **Chaghi**
- Which range lies along the border of Sindh and Baluchistan Province? **Kirthar range**
- What is the Meaning of Nanga Parbat? **Naked Mountain**
- . Who was the first Pakistani to climb the K-2? **Ashraf Aman**
- How many peaks in the Pakistan are higher than 8000 meters? **5**
- . What is the Height of Broad Peak? **8051 meters**
- Who was the first person the climb the Nanga Parbat? **Hermann Buhl**
- In which year the Broad Peak was first climbed? **1957**
- How many Peaks in Pakistan are higher than 7000 meters? **108**
- Gasherbrum I is also known as _____? **Hidden Peak**
- The Proposed Margalla hills tunnel project connect Islamabad with which city? **Haripur**
- Ayoub National park is situated in? **Rawalpindi**
- Pakistan Television started in the reign of _____? **Ayub Khan**
- First Television station was setup at Lahore on? **November 26, 1964**
- The largest mosque of Pakistan located in Islamabad is called _____? **Shah Faisal Mosque**
- Famous Shakar Parrian Park is located in _____? **Islamabad**
- Quaid-e-Azam University is located in _____? **Islamabad**
- . The largest source of drinking water for Islamabad is _____? **Khanpur Dam**
- . Golra Sharif is famous for the shrine of _____? **Pir Mehar Ali Shah**
- Daman-e-Koh is located in _____? **Islamabad**
- Who was the first President of Azad Kashmir? **Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan**
- Who was the first Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir? **Khan Abdul Hameed Khan**
- National Language of AJ&K is _____? **Urdu**
- Regional Languages of Kashmir are _____? **Kashmiri**
- How many districts are in Kashmir? **10**

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The capital of Azad Jammu & Kashmir is _____? **Muzzafer Abad**
- River Neelum is situated in _____? **AJ&K**
- Mangla dam is located in _____? **AJ&K**
- Kotli is famous city of _____? **AJ&K**
- Who is called Mujahid-e-Awal of the Kashmir Freedom Movement? **Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan**
- Second Highest Mountain of the world K-2 is located in _____? **Gilgit Baltistan**
- Who was the first Governor of Gilgit Balitstan? **Qamar-u-Zaman Kaira**
- Which provincial Chief Minister was dismissed on the issue of One Unit _____? **Chief Minister Sindh**
- Who was the first Women Governor of Gilgit Balitstan? **Begum Shama Khalid**
- Who is the first Chief Minister of Gilgit Balitstan? **Syed Mehdi Shah**
- Which valley is known as “Roof of the world”? **Baltistan**
- Baltistan is called _____? **Little Tibet**
- Which Pakistani area is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir? **Baltistan**
- The capital of Gilgit Baltistan is _____? **Gilgit**
- . Polo game originated from _____? **Iran**
- . In summer season polo tournaments are held in _____? **Gilgit Baltistan**
- . Sheena is a local language of _____? **Gilgit Baltistan**
- . The severity of 2005 earthquake in Pakistan on Richter scale was? **7.6**
- The common value among the people of Pakistan is? **Islam**
- During the period of one unit who was the first governor of West Pakistan? **Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani**
- When Muhammad Ali jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam? **1938**(The title of Quaid e Azam was given to Mohammad Ali Jinnah by Maulana Mazharuddin Shaheed in 1938.)
- Jinnah the only film on the life of Quaid-e-Azam was produced by? **Jamil Dehlavi**
- The Mazar-e-Quaid was completed in _____? **1970**
- Who played role of Quaid-e-Azam in film “Jinnah” which was released 7 November 1998? **Christopher Lee**
- Which country is situated in the east of Pakistan? **India**
- Name the cricket Stadium which is located in Khyber Agency and inaugurated by Gen Raheel Sharif in November 2016? **Shahid Afridi cricket stadium**
- Who is the Current Chief of Army Staff (COAS), Pakistan? **Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa**
- Who is the first and only COAS to give a briefing to upper house of Pakistan? **Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa**
- Newly selected Army chief Qamar Javed Bajwa belongs to Regiment _____? **16th Baloch Regiment**
- Till now, How many Chief of Army Staff (COAS), of Pakistan are selected from Baloch Regiment? **Four**
- Till now, how many Pakistanis won the Nobel Prize for Physics? **1 (Dr Abdus Salam in 1979)**
- Name the special task force, which is established in December 2016 by Pakistan Navy to safeguard and protect the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor as well as Gwadar port? **Task Force 88**
- The Shortest-Serving Governor in Sindh’s History is? **Justice(R) Saeed U Zaman Saddiqi**
- . Pakistan Army on launched ‘Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad’ across the country on _____? **22nd Feb 2017**
- Chief of Army Staff (COAS) Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa was awarded a _____ for promotion of Defense ties between Pakistan and Turkey on 20th June 2017. **Legion of Merit**
- Longest serving prime minister of Pakistan? **Liaquat Ali Khan**
- . Who was Prime Minister of Pakistan for the shortest time period? **Nurul Amin**
- . The Friendship Gate is built on the border between Pakistan and _____? **Afghanistan**
- What does the CPEC stands for? **China Pakistan Economic Corridor**
- Shahid Khaqan Abbssi was the _____ Prime Minister of Pakistan? **21st**

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- . Swat valley became a part of Pakistan in **?1969**
- The most precious gemstone “Emerald” are found in _____? **Swat**
- Nandipur Power Plant is located in _____? **Gujranwala**
- In Pakistan _____% of the population lives below the national poverty line (2017)? **29.5%**
- Who Ordered to Excavating Mohenjo-daro in 1922? **Sir John Marshal**
- Tipu Sultan wrote a letter to which government to help him against British Army rule in India? **France**
- The SAARC movement was launched for? **Regional cooperation**
- Graveyard of Empires is _____? **Afghanistan**
- How many founding members OIC has at the time of its establishment? **25**(The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) founded in 1969, currently consisting 57 member states.)
- Nawab Akbar Bugti was assassinated on? **26 Aug 2006**
- Who was the hero of 1857 war? **Bakhth Khan**
- Navy Captain is equal in rank to army _____? **Colonel**
- Lyallpur is the old name of? **Faisalabad**
- What is the old name of Bin Qasim (Sea port)? **Pepri**
- . What is the old name of Gujranwala? **Khan Pur**
- . Who was the first democratic President to complete his 5 years tenure? **Asif Ali Zardari**
- Name the Chief Election Commissioner who conducted two Presidential Elections? **Qazi Muhammad Farooq**
- Dina Wadia visited Pakistan upon the death of the Quaid, and then only once again in _____ during the Musharraf era? **2004**
- . Dina Wadia was born in London on _____? **August 15, 1919**
- . When the banks were nationalized in Pakistan? **1974**
- The first currency note issued by the State Bank of Pakistan was in the denomination of: **2**
- . The first currency note of SBP was issued on _____? **March 1, 1949**
- The first coin of Pakistan was designed by _____? **Brandley**
- . The Picture on the back of 10 Rupee Pakistani Note? **Khyber Pass**
- The Picture on the back of 100 Rupee Pakistani Note? **Quaid-e-Azam Residency**
- The Picture on the back of 500 Rupee Pakistani Note? **Badshahi Mosque**
- . Who built Badshahi Masjid? **Aurangzeb Alamgir**
- The Picture on the back of 1000 Rupee Pakistani Note? **Islamia College Peshawar**
- . The Picture on the back of 5000 Rupee Pakistani Note? **Faisal Mosque**
- Which Mughal Emperor had built the “Bibi ka Maqbara”? **Azam Shah**
- Wakhan Corridor separates Pakistan from _____? **Tajikistan**
- Islamia College Peshawar was founded in _____? **1913**
- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto served as the _____ Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1973 to 1977? **9th**
- Highest Ever Temperature Recorded in Pakistan on 28th May 2017 was in which city? **Turbat**
- What was the Real Name of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk? **Syed Mehdi Ali**
- The old name of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa was _____? **NWFP**
- The name of NWFP was changed to Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in _____? **2010**
- Which one of these architect designed the Quaid-e-Azam tomb? **Yahya Merchant**
- Benazir Bhutto served as the Prime Minister of Pakistan _____ times. **Two**
- Benazir Bhutto was born in Which City of Pakistan? **Karachi**
- Benazir Bhutto was the _____ ever female Prime Minister of Pakistan? **First**
- . Benazir Bhutto was born on _____? **21 June 1953**
- Where did Benazir Bhutto die? **Rawalpindi**
- Benazir Bhutto first sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan on _____? **2 December 1988**

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Benazir Bhutto was married to **?Asif Ali Zardari**
- Who dismissed Benazir Bhutto's Government for the second time? **Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari**
- Benazir Bhutto was the chairman of which political party? **PPP**
- . Pakistan People Party was launched on November 30, 1967 in **Lahore**
- . Which Nursery School did Benazir Bhutto attend? **Lady Jennings Nursery School**
- . Which college did Benazir Bhutto attend? **Radcliffe College**
- . Which University did Benazir Bhutto attend? **Oxford University**
- Which Cricket World Cup Pakistan have won? **1992**
- Air Headquarters (AHQ) is the Headquarters of Pakistan Air Force, located at **?Islamabad**
- . Rohtas Fort near Dina (Jehlum) built by **?Sher Shah Suri**
- . The archaeological site Takht-i-bahi is situated in **?Mardan**
- Former President Iskander Mirza was buried in **?Iran**
- What was the Real name of Viqar-ul-Mulk? **Mushtaq Hussain Zuberi**
- . The Tashkent declaration between Pakistan and India was signed on? **10 January 1966**
- The Shimla Agreement between Pakistan and India was signed on: **2 July 1972**
- Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf was founded on **?25 April 1996**
- Which of the following women participated in all three Round table Conferences? **Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz**
- Who is the author of the book "Struggle for Pakistan"? **I.H. Qureshi**
- Altit Fort is situated in **?Hunza**
- When Pakistan leave the Commonwealth for the first time before rejoining it in 1989? **1972**
- Who was the headmaster of M.A.O school? **Henry Siddons**
- . Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations? **Afghanistan**
- Which movement of East Pakistan also supported India in war of 1971? **Mukti Bahini**
- According to Area the Largest District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is **?Chitral**
- . In terms of area, which is the largest district of Punjab? **Bahawalpur**
- . World Highest Polo Ground Shandur (3,734 meters) is in Pakistan, It is in **District? Chitral**
- The capacity of Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Plant is **?969 MW**
- Who is known as the founder of Tahrik-e-Raishmi Romal (The Silk Letter Movement)? **Maulana Mahmood ul Hassan**
- . Who was the first Governor of state bank Pakistan? **Zahid Hussain**
- Pakistan officially joined the United Nations (UN) on **?30 September 1947**
- With which does the power to extend or restrict the jurisdiction of the High Court? **The Parliament**
- . When was the Gas discovered from Sui? **1952**
- The first Urdu newspaper in Indian subcontinent was **? Jam-e-Jahan Numa**
- When Pakistan NH&MP Motorway Police was established? **1997**
- Pakistan NH&MP Motorway Police deal with following law: **NHSO**
- . Indo-Pak war of 1965 lasted for **? 17 days**
- Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, The Agha Khan headed the historic Simla deputation Which successfully presented Muslims demands on 01 Oct 1906 before: **Lord Minto**
- When the Simla conference under the president ship of Lord Wavell was ended **? July 14, 1945**
- The first Emperor of Tughluq Dynasty? **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**
- Punjab University, Lahore was established in **?1882**
- Dr. Abdul Salam was born in which city of Pakistan? **Jhang**
- Pakistan second-worst on Global Gender Gap index **out of 144 countries? 143**
- The Saraiki language is more dominantly spoken in **? South Punjab**

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The Indus Waters Treaty water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan, brokered by the: **World Bank**
- Who founded Muhammadan Literary Society in 1863? **Nawab Abdul Latif**
- . Nawab Abdul Latif found the Muhammadan Literary Society in April 1863 at _____? **Calcutta**
- First Chairman Joint chiefs of Staff Committee was ____? **General Muhammad Shariff**
- First agriculture reforms in Pakistan? **June 24, 1959**
- Agro Museum is in _____? **Faisalabad**
- Which of the following Sufi saints belong to “Chistia order”? **Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar**
- What is Chandragup? **Mud Volcano**
- The extinct Volcanic Peak of Koh-i-Sultan is in _____? **Pakistan**
- ARY News is a Pakistani news channel launched on _____? **2004**
- Narendra Modi is the _____ prime minister of India (excluding Acting PMs). **14th**
- . Zakir Hussain was the _____ president of India. **Third**
- The foundation stone of the Sikhism’s holiest place “Golden Temple” at Amritsar was laid by _____? **Hazrat Mian Mir**
- . The Quit India Movement was launched in in the month of _____? **August 8th 1942**
- . In violation of the Salt Laws, Gandhiji started a movement called _____? **Civil disobedience movement**
- The Bhoodan Movement was launched by _____? **Vinoba Bhave**
- . Who was the leader of the Young Bengal Movement? **Henry Vivian Derozio**
- The Kuka movement started in mid-Nineteenth century in _____? **Western Punjab**
- Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942? **It was a non-violent movement**
- At which place in Bengal was the East India Company given permission to trade and build a factory by the Mughals in 1651 _____?
- The first Indian Hindi Scholar of the Mughal period was _____? **Malik Muhammed Jayasi**
- Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makkah) during the Mughal Period _____? **Cambay**
- . Mughal painting reached its zenith under _____? **Jahangir**
- The first battle of Tarain took place between _____? **Mohammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan**
- Which battle did open the Delhi area to Muhammad Ghori _____? **Second Battle of Tarain**
- In which of the following years, the Battle of Buxar was fought _____? **1764**
- The battle of Dharmat was fought between _____? **Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh**
- Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India _____? **Fort St.George**
- The ruler of which one of the following States was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance? **Awadh**
- The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of _____? **Dalhousie under his Doctrine of Lapse (Jhansi, Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur and Nagpur) and on the basis of misgovernance (Awadh).**
- Which one is the country to use China based system made by BeiDou, GPS can help with urban planning, surveying and mapping environmental supervision, disaster relief efforts, traffic monitoring and other fields? **Pakistan**
- First census in India was made in the period of _____? **Lord Mayo**
- . Who is “Nijat-e-Dahenida? **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
- . Boundary commission was headed by _____? **Cyril Radcliffe**
- . Who was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim _____? **Habib bin Muhallab**
- When the MAO College at Aligarh was started _____? **1875**

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasions against _____ ?Marhattas
- The first session of Mohammadan Educational Conference was held in Bengal _____ ? 1886
- The London branch of Muslim League was started by _____ ?Syed Amir Ali
- Majlis-i-Ahrar was formed in _____ ? 1929
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan retired as a Judge in _____ ?1876
- When Shah Wali Ullah died _____ ?1762
- Who was appointed the first principal of Darul ulum Deoband _____ ? Maulana Muhammad Qasim
- Who floated the idea of establishment of Anjuman-e-Hamiat-e-Islam _____ ?Munshi Charag ud Din
- When Sir Stafford Cripps announced his formula to seek the co-operation between the National Congress and Muslim League _____ ?March 30,1942
- By how many member(s) the Executive Council of the Governor General was enlarged under the Indian Council Act of 1861 _____ ?Four
- Where, during the War of Independence, was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan working/ posted _____ ?Bijnaur
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a Translation Society (later, renamed as 'Scientific society') in 1864. In which town was it founded _____ ? Ghazipur
- In 1867, some prominent Hindus of Banares Launched a movement for the replacement of Urdu written in Nasta'leeq by Hindi written in Deva Nagiri script as the Court language. In which province(s) was this movement started _____ ?Central Provinces
- Which organization is considered the first Muslim political body continued to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole _____ ?Central National Mohammadan Association
- Which Muslim leader left the politics after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal _____ ?Nawab Salimullah Khan
- The All-Indian Muslim League observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the resignation of the All-India Congress Ministers. On what date was it observed _____ ? 22 December 1939
- In 1928 Agha Khan III advocated independence of each province at the meeting of All parties convention in _____ ?Calcutta
- Who was first appointed Nazim of Nadva-ul-ulema in 1883 _____ ? Maulana Shibli
- Clive in one of his Gazettes made it mandatory that no Muslim shall be given an employment higher than that of chaprasy or a junior clerk has recorded by _____ ?Hasan Isphani
- The first issue of Maualana Abul Kalam Azads 'Al Hilal' came out on 13 July _____ ?1912
- At the annual session of Anjuman Hamayat Islam in 1911 Iqbal's poem was recited, poetically called _____ ?Shikwa
- Quaid-i-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement 'provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing given to special correspondent from _____ ? Switzerland
- Which are the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy _____ ?1954-1962
- In 1917 Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in _____ ?Sweden
- Relics of stone tools found in caves and terraces that date back to Pleistocene period have been discovered in _____ ?Punjab
- Recent earthquake of October, 2005 was result of _____ ?Tectonic dislocation
- Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in the year _____ ?1859
- The Simon Commission arrived in India on _____ ?3rd February, 1928
- The British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of _____ ?Second Round Table Conference
- Who rejected the verdicts of jurists that idol worshippers are liable to be murdered _____ ? Shamdu-Din Iltumish

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- Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water _____ ? **Feroz Shah Tughlaq**
- Who is the author of “Hunter par Hunter” _____ ? **Maulana Zafar Ali khan**
- Who drafted “Wardha Scheme” under the guidance of Ghandi _____ ? **Dr. Zakir Hussain**

❖ GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

1. What is the total area of Pakistan? **796,096 sq km**
2. What is the total area of Punjab? **205344 sq km**
3. What is the total area of Sindh? **140,914 sq km**
4. What is the total area of Baluchistan? **347,190 sq km**
5. What is the total area of KPK? **74,521 sq km**
6. What is the total area of Islamabad? **906 sq km**
7. What is the total area of FATA? **27,220 sq km**
8. Pakistan lies between the latitudes **24°E to 37°N**
9. Pakistan lies between the longitudes **61°E to 75.5°E**
10. Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan? **Hindu Kush Range**
11. What is the height of Tirich Mir peak? **7690 meters**
12. What is the height of Nanga Parbat peak? **8126 meters**
13. Which of the following mountain peaks is called Killer Mountain? **Nanga Parbat**
14. What is the total length of Siachen glacier? **72.5 km**
15. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of **Karakoram**
Which Pass connects Chitral with Gilgit and is just 381 meters long? **Shaundur Pass**
17. Which of the following pass connects Abbottabad and Gilgit? **Babusar Pass**
18. Which of the following pass connects Peshawar with Chitral? **Malakand Pass**
19. Manchhar Lake is found in **Dadu District**
20. Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in **Kaghan**
21. The largest Lake of Pakistan is **Manchhar**
22. In which District of Punjab Kallar Kahar Lake is situated? **Chakwal**
23. Sat Para lake is situated in **Baltistan**
24. Which of the following pass connects Dir and Chitral? **Lawari Pass**
25. Which of the following pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta? **Bolan Pass**
26. Which of the following pass connects Chitral with Wahkan? **Baroghil Pass**
27. Name the area which separates Pakistan from Central Asian States **Wakhan**
28. The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called **Durand line**
29. What is the total area of Azad Kashmir? **13,297 sq km**
30. What is the total length of Pak-China boundary line? **595 kilometers**
31. What is the total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line? **2252 kilometers**
32. What is the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line? **805 kilometers**
33. Which is the largest desert of Pakistan? **Thar**
34. Which is located North and North East of Pakistan? **China**
35. Which is located East of Pakistan? **India**
36. Which is located West of Pakistan? **Afghanistan**
37. Which is located in South of Pakistan? **Indian Ocean**
40. Area around the rivers is known as **Bela**
41. Pakistan's plains are divided into **Two**
42. The upper Indus plain starts from **Kalabagh**
43. The upper Indus plain ends at **Mithankot**
44. The lower Indus plain starts from **Mithankot**
45. The highest peak of the Koh-e-Sufaid range is **Skaram**
46. Which is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan? **Nanga Parbat**

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47. The highest peak of Karakoram Range is **K-2**
48. Bahawalpur is mostly consists of **Desert**
49. The climate of Pakistan is mostly referred as **Hot and dry**
50. In which province of the Pakistan there is no desert? **K.P**
51. In which province of Pakistan, the desert of Thal lies? **Punjab**
52. In which province of Pakistan, the desert of Thar lies? **Sindh**
53. K-2 is also Known as: **Godwin Austin**
54. What is the total height of K-2 peak? **8611 meter**
55. Name the Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range? **Hispar, Chogo Lungma, Braldu, Biafo, Baltoro**
56. What is the total generation capacity of Warsak Dam? **240 MW**
57. Tarbela Dam was constructed in **1976**
58. The highest peak of Hindu Kush range is **Tirich Mir**
59. The highest peak of Salt range is **Sakasar**
60. Name the longest glacier of Pakistan? **Siachen**
61. Chiantar glacier is located in the region of **Chitral**
62. How many peaks in Pakistan are higher than 8,000 meters? **5**
63. The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is **Takhat-e-Sulaiman**
64. Siachen glacier is located in the region of **Baltistan**
65. K-2 is present in which mountains range? **Karakoram**
66. Nanga Parbat is located in **Himalayas**
67. Which is the highest peak of Pakistan? **K-2**
68. Which is the second highest peak of the world? **K-2**
69. Which range separates China from Pakistan? **Karakoram Range**
70. Which of the following pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)? **Gomal Pass**
71. Which of the following pass connects Chitral with Wahkan? **Khan Kun Pass**
72. Which of the following pass connects Qila Abdullah with Cheman? **Khojak Pass**
73. The first gas field discovered in Pakistan in 1952 was at **Sui**
74. Which province is the largest producer of natural gas? **Sindh**
75. Which province is the largest producer of oil? **Punjab**
76. Deltas plain of Pakistan starts from **Thatta**
77. When Mangla Dam was completed? **1967**
78. What is the total height of Khunjerab Pass? **4555 meters**
79. Which of the following pass connects Baltistan and Yarkand (China)? **Muztagh Pass**
80. Which Pass is the highest Pass of Pakistan? **Muztagh Pass**
81. Which of the following pass connects Bannu (Pakistan) and Ghazni (Afghanistan)? **Tochi Pass**
82. Which of the following pass connects Mardan with Malakand? **Dargai Pass**
83. Which of the following pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan? **Khyber Pass**
84. Which is the largest fresh water lake of Pakistan? **Manchar Lake**
85. In which Valley Lulusar Lake is located? **Kaghan**
86. Which Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh)? **Keenjher**
87. Rawal Lake is situated in **Islamabad**
88. Khewra is famous for the minerals of **Salt**
89. Toot oil and natural gas field is located in **Punjab**
90. Koh-i-Sultan is located in **Baluchistan**
91. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was constructed on River: **Indus**
92. Warsak Project is located on **Kabul River**
93. What is the installed generation capacity of Mangla Dam? **1000 MW**
94. Wular Lake is a source of **Jhelum**

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| 95. | Hina Lake is situated near Quetta |
| 97. | Hub Lake is situated near Karachi |
| 98. | Haleji Lake is situated in Sindh |
| 99. | Kachura Lake is situated in Skardu |
| 100. | Which of the following lake is called "Paradise of Birds"? Haleji Lake |
| 101. | Which is the man made largest Lake of Pakistan? Keenjhar Lake |
| 102 | Kabul River is located in the Province K.P |
| 103. | Name the nearest city from where Indus begins its deltaic stage and breaks into many distributaries. Thatta |
| 104. | What is the total length of Jehlum River? 725 km |
| 105. | The Potwar plateau is very rich in Oil and gas |
| 106. | Warchha mine is famous for the mineral of Salt |
| 107. | Longest tunnel of Pakistan is Khojak |
| 108. | On which river Mangla Dam is built? Jhelum |
| 109. | What is the total length of Ravi River? 715 km |
| 110. | Panjgora River is located in the Province of K.P |
| 111. | How many rivers flow in Punjab Province? Five |
| 112. | 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River; Chenab |
| 113. | What is the installed hydroelectricity generation capacity of Tarbela? 3478 MW |
| 114. | Sulemanki Headworks is constructed on the river River Sutlej |
| 115. | Trimmu Sidhnai canal takes water from Trimmu Barrage and discharges it into Ravi |
| 116. | The Chashma Nuclear plant was built with the help of China |
| 117. | Bolan River is located in the Province of Baluchistan |
| 118. | How many rivers are present in Pakistan? 24 |
| 119. | Zhab and Mula rivers are located in Baluchistan Plateau |
| 120. | Jhelum and Chenab rivers merge at Trimmu Headworks |
| 121. | The Indus River rises from Tibet |
| 122. | Which is the longest river of Baluchistan Province? Hingol |
| 123. | Soan and Haro are famous rivers of Potwar Plateau |
| 124. | Which river is called "Nile of Pakistan"? Indus River |
| 125. | Where all rivers of Punjab enter into Indus? Mitthankot |
| 126. | Which is the smallest river of Pakistan? Ravi |
| 127. | Name the most polluted river of Pakistan Ravi |
| 128. | Which area has the biggest deposits of copper? Chagi |
| 129. | Chaghi copper deposits are found in the province Baluchistan |
| 130. | Zain, Mari are famous for the Gas fields |
| 131. | Saindak project is producing copper, silver and Gold |
| 132. | Which is the biggest natural gas field of Pakistan? Sui (Baluchistan) |
| 133. | Which of the following specious metal is found in Dera Ghazi Khan? Uranium |
| 134. | Sulphur is found in the areas of Pakistan Koh-i-Sultan |
| 135. | Which is the oldest hydroelectricity project in Pakistan? Malakand Dargai |
| 136. | Under Indus Water Treaty which rivers were given to India? Sutlej, Ravi |
| 137. | Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are Indus Jhelum and Chenab |
| 138. | Balloki Headworks was built on the river Ravi |
| 139. | Upper Chenab Canal takes off from Head Marala |
| 140. | Diamer Bhasha dam will produce electricity after completing 4500 MW |
| 141. | Which is the biggest earth filled dam in the world? Tarbela |
| 142. | What is the installed capacity of Chashma Nuclear Plant? 325 MW |
| 143. | Warsak multi project was started in 1960 |

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| 144. When the Indus Water Treaty was signed? 19th September 1960 |
| 145. What is the installed electric generating capacity of nuclear plants? 787 MW |
| 146. The origin of Upper Bari Doab Canal is Chenab |
| 147. Name the longest river of Pakistan Indus |
| 148. What is the total length of Indus River? 2896 km |
| 149. Dasht River is located in Baluchistan |
| 150. Porali River is located in Baluchistan |
| 151. Saindak project is producing copper, silver and gold with the help of China |
| 152. Which of the following are the biggest deposits of coal in Pakistan? Thar coal deposits |
| 153. Muslim Bagh which is famous for chromite is located in Baluchistan |
| 155. The "Basha Dam" on Indus River is being constructed in: Northern Areas |
| 156. Hangol Dam' is located in:- Baluchistan |
| 157. Producing capacity of electricity of Ghazi Barotha Dam is 1450 MW |
| 158. Peshawar district and major part of Mardan district, are consisted of Plain areas |
| 159. Indus plain is divided into Four |
| 160. What is the total length of Pak-India boundary line? 1610 kilometers |
| 161. What is the total length of coastline of Pakistan? 1046 km |
| 162. Pakistan is connected through Silk Road with China |
| 163. The lowest point (below the sea level) of Pakistan is Indian Ocean |
| 164. The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is K-2 |
| 165. Land situated between two rivers is known: Doab |

❖ One Liner Selected MCQs

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| 1. The Wazir Khan Mosque in? Lahore |
| 2. Bahram Khan was a tutor of? Hamayun and Akbar |
| 3. First between Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in? 1526 A.D |
| 4. First between Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in? 1526 A.D |
| 5. Malik Ghazi is the real name of? Ghayasud din Tagluq (1st Tuglaq sultan) |
| 6. The state promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by? Feroz shah Taghluq |
| 7. The Lodi Dynasty was founded by? Bahlol Lodhi |
| 8. The Syed Dynasty was founded by? Khizar Khan |
| 9. The Buland Darwaza is situated at? Fatehpur Sikri |
| 10. Din-e-Elahi was a new religion invented in? 1582 |
| 11. Noor Jahan was beloved? Queen of Jahangir |
| 12. Amir Khusro is called the? Parrot of India |
| 13. The biggest Mosque built by? Shahjehan |
| 14. Arya Samaaj was founded by? Dayanand Sarasoti |
| 15. Arya Samaaj was founded in? 1875 |
| 16. Wardha scheme written by? Zakir Hussain |
| 17. In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was? Bengal |
| 18. Tomb of Hamayun is in? Delhi |
| 19. Tomb of Jahangir is at? Lahore |
| 20. The real name of Noor Jehan was? Mahr-un-Nisa |
| 21. "Transit Trade Agreement" between Pakistan and Afghanistan in? 1965 |
| 22. "My Leader" a biography of Quaid-e-Azam was written by? A. Sulari |
| 23. British occupied Punjab in? 1849 |
| 24. British occupied Sindh in? 1843 |
| 25. British occupied Baluchistan in? 1839 |

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- 26.** Privatization Programed began in Pakistan in? **1991**
- 27.** From Peshawar to Landi Kotal there are? **34 tunnels**
- 28.** Dera Adam Khel is called gun factory of the? **tribal areas**
- 29.** "Kishan Ganga Dam" of India is building up on river Neelam in? **Kashmir**
- 30.** Pakistan recognized People's Republic China in? **1950**
- 31.** The resting place of Imam Bukhari is in? **Uzbekistan**
- 32.** The 'Silver Fibre' of Pakistan is? **cotton**
- 33.** Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was the chief editor of? **Zamindar**
- 34.** Which Muslim newspaper supported the Nehru Report? **Zamindar**
- 35.** Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulak prepared? **the points Simla Depotation**
- 36.** 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on? **River Chenab**
- 37.** District Swat belongs to? **Malakand Division**
- 38.** The biggest market of Pakistan export and import is? **USA**
- 39.** The system of 'Separate Electorate' first introduced in Pakistan? **1985**
- 40.** When water accord between provinces? **1991**
- 41.** Where Rawal dam constructed on? **river kurrang**
- 42.** Doab between river Ravi and Chenab is called? **Rachna Doab**
- 43.** Bala Hisar fort built by? **Babar**
- 44.** Who administrated the oath of Prime minister to liaqat Ali khan? **Muhamad Ali Jinnah**
- 45.** Where copper deposits in? **Chaghi**
- 46.** Who supported Pakistan resolution from sindh province? **Abdullah Haroon**
- 47.** Where is Chandka Medical College? **in Larkana**
- 48.** Where artificial forest is are being maintained in? **Changa Manga**
- 49.** Which is Pakistan's 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop is? **Rice**
- 50.** Rehmat Ali coined word Pakistan in "Now or Never" pamphlet in? **1933**
- 51.** C R formula prepared by? **Rajagopalachari**
- 52.** When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan? **16th December 1971**
- 53.** When the Simla Accord was signed? **July 3- 1972**
- 54.** What is length of Pakistan-India border? **1610 km**
- 55.** After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution? **9 years**
- 56.** When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced? **23rd March 1956**
- 57.** In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time? **1973**
- 58.** When did Pakistan become member of United Nations? **30th Sep 1947**
- 59.** Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations? **Afghanistan**
- 60.** When zakat ordinance promulgated? **20 June 1980**
- 61.** "Pathway to Pakistan" book was written by? **khalique Zaman**
- 62.** Fatima Jinnah Joined AIML in? **1937**
- 63.** Who prepared Pirpur report? **Raja Syed Mehdi (1938)**
- 64.** When Quid-e-Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in? **1916 Lucknow**
- 65.** Who is secretary of state for India in cabinet mission? **Lord Pathetic Lawrence**
- 66.** Share of Punjab in Pakistan by? **area is 25.8%**
- 67.** Liaqar-Nehru Pact on? **April 8, 1950**
- 68.** Mast Tawakli was poet of? **Balochi language**
- 69.** Kahuta Laboratories established in? **1976**
- 70.** Pakistan joined ILO on? **September 14- 1947**
- 71.** Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in? **1972**
- 72.** Baba Farid is? **1st Punjabi poet**
- 73.** Durand line was demarcated in? **1893**

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- 74.** Pakistan's first missile is? **Haft-I**
- 75.** Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on? **1st January 1961**
- 76.** Arya Samaaj was founded in 1875 by? **Dayananda Sarasvati**
- 77.** The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in? **July 1948**
- 78.** Name of Governor General after Nazim-ud-Din? **Ghulam Muhammad**
- 79.** Real name of Tipu Sultan was? **Fateh Ali**
- 80.** "Khaki Shadows" book was written by? **M. Arif**
- 81.** Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged? **Mauryan Dynasty**
- 82.** State of Kashmir was purchased by? **Ghulab Singh for Rs.7.5 million**
- 83.** Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by? **Hazrat Ali Hajveri**
- 84.** "Fort William College" was established at? **Calcutta (1600)**
- 85.** Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in? **1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan**
- 86.** Fourteen Points was presented by? **Jinah on 28 March 1929 at Delhi**
- 87.** Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica? **On January 15, 1991**
- 88.** First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in? **1951**
- 89.** First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in 1846 by? **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
- 90.** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge in? **1846**
- 91.** A. Bhutto wrote the book? **"Great Tragedy"**
- 92.** Third Afghan War, Afghanistan gained its independence in? **1921**
- 93.** Afghanistan gained its independence in? **1921**
- 94.** Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by? **Oxus River**
- 95.** Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called? **Kotri Barrage**
- 96.** Chief election commissioner office term for? **3 years**
- 97.** Census is made after once in? **a decade**
- 98.** Another name of Haft III missile is? **Gaznavi**
- 99.** General Ayyub Khan is the first elected? **President**
- 100.** A Bhutto is the first elected PM of? **Pakistan**
- 101.** Chaghi is the biggest? **district**
- 102.** Kalaat is the largest Division of? **Pakistan**
- 103.** Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was? **Gujrat**
- 104.** Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from? **Munich University, Germany**
- 105.** "Jinnah of Pakistan" and "Zulfi of Pakistan" was written? **by Stanely Wolpert**
- 106.** Islamabad was made capital in the year? **1959**
- 107.** Radcliffe was a lawyer by? **profession**
- 108.** Day of deliverance was observed on? **22 Dec- 1939**
- 109.** Sir Sikandar Hayat was Chief Minister of Punjab in? **1937**
- 110.** Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented? **'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute**
- 111.** Dalhousie introduced the principle of? **the Doctrine of Lapse**
- 112.** Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics? **Abdus Salam**
- 113.** Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of? **Pakistan**
- 114.** Sher Shah's real name was? **Farid Khan**
- 115.** Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse? **in Cremin war**
- 116.** Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics? **1960**
- 117.** Babusar Pass connects? **Abbottabad and Gilgit**
- 118.** Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly constituted on? **July 20-1947**
- 119.** Saddat Dynasty was founded by? **Khizar Khan in 1414**
- 120.** Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on? **river Chenab**
- 121.** The first airline of Pakistan is? **Orient Airline**

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- 122.** Senate of Pakistan is consisting of? **104 members**
- 123.** Zakir Hussain was the? **first Muslim president of India**
- 124.** The last day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by? **Illahi Bukhsh**
- 125.** Boundary agreement with China was signed in? **1963**
- 126.** LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by? **Yahya Khan.**
- 127.** PNSC established on? **1st March 1979**
- 128.** Simla Agreement signed between Z.A. Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on? **July 3- 1972**
- 129.** Steel Mill founded in 1973 with the aid of USSR in? **Bin Qasim**
- 130.** Pakistan joined OIC in? **1969**
- 131.** Pakistan joined NAM in? **1979**
- 132.** Pakistan joined CTBT in? **1978**
- 133.** Pakistan joined SAARC in? **1985**
- 134.** Hudood ordinance enforced on? **10 -February- 1979**
- 135.** Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize in? **1962**
- 136.** When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution? **1981**
- 137.** What is the old name of Pakpatan? **Ajudhan**
- 138.** Who is the founder of Unionist Party? **Sir Fazal Hussain**
- 139.** The first successful evening paper from Lahore is? **Sahafat**
- 140.** Lord Harding was the author of? **'My India Years'**
- 141.** Treaty of Lausane was signed in? **1923**
- 142.** The book 'verdict on India' was written by? **Beverley Nickolas**
- 143.** Neelum River flows into? **Jehlum**
- 144.** Gilgit Agency was set up in? **1873**
- 145.** Satpara Lake is located near? **Skardu**
- 146.** Mahabat Khan Mosque was destroyed by? **fire**
- 147.** What is the ranking of Thar Desert in the world? **9**
- 148.** Area around the river is known as? **Bela**
- 149.** Cease-fire line came into existence in? **1949**
- 150.** Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on? **January- 1955**
- 151.** Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in? **2003**
- 152.** Shaikh Ismail the saint, who first came in? **Lahore**
- 153.** When was the local govt. system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated?
Aug-14-2001
- 154.** When Pakistan got first loan from USA? **1952**
- 155.** In which year Quaid-e-Azam went into self-exile in London? **1931**
- 156.** Gandhi called? **Pakistan Resolution a Moral wrong**
- 157.** How many Mughal emperors ruled over sub-continent? **17**
- 158.** Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water? **Feroz Shah Tughlaq**
- 159.** Who is the author of "Hunter par Hunter"? **Maulana Zafar Ali Khan**
- 160.** The Indian forces occupied the state of Jammu and Kashmir on? **Oct- 27- 1947**
- 161.** Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan? **April-1954**
- 162.** "A New History of Indo-Pakistan" is written by? **Ali**
- 163.** Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of? **Muslim League 1934**
- 164.** The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on? **16th May 1946**
- 165.** India is constructing Kishanganda Dam in? **Baramula**
- 166.** In 1805, British made? **Sri Lanka a colony**
- 167.** British annexed NWFP in? **1849**
- 168.** Wardha scheme written by? **Zakir Hussain**

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- 169.** Sati was abolished by? **Lord William Bantink**
- 170.** First census in India made during the period of? **Lord Mayo**
- 171.** Moen-jo-Daro & Herapa discovered in? **1922**
- 172.** Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen-jo-Daro in? **1922**
- 173.** East India Company was formed in? **1600 in London**
- 174.** In India French East India Company was established in? **1664**
- 175.** Raishmi Romal campaign started by? **Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence**
- 176.** War of Independence started on? **7th– May-1857 from Delhi**
- 177.** Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during? **Sepoy Mutiny**
- 178.** In India the first gate of enterance of Europeans was? **Bengal**
- 179.** At Meerath firstly the war of? **independence was fought**
- 180.** War of independence started on? **9th– May-1857**
- 181.** The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was? **Lord Canning**
- 182.** Queen's Proclamation was made in? **1858**
- 183.** Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in? **1885**
- 184.** First president of Congress was? **C. Benerjee**
- 185.** 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only? **2 were Muslims**
- 186.** Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of? **Bengal**
- 187.** Hindi-Urdu controversy started in? **1867**
- 188.** Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded? **Urdu Defence Association**
- 189.** Syed Ahmed Khan born on? **17th Oct–1817**
- 190.** Sir Syed is buried in? **Ali Garh Muslim University**
- 191.** Tahzibul Ikhlaque was published in? **(1867 chk)**
- 192.** Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by? **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
- 193.** Sir Syed wrote? **Loyal Mohammandan's of India**
- 194.** Hayate-e-Javed is written by? **Maulana Hali about Sir Syed**
- 195.** In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in? **1835**
- 196.** Shah Waliullah was born in? **Delhi**
- 197.** Madressah Rahimiya was established by? **Shah Abdul Rahim**
- 198.** Scientific society was established in? **1863**
- 199.** Albert Bill was presented in? **1883**
- 200.** Initial membership of ML was? **400**
- 201.** Ali Johor wrote the constitution of ML? **The Green Book**
- 202.** Inagural session of ML was presided by? **Nawab Samiullah**
- 203.** Inagural address was delivered by? **Nawab Vikarul Mulk**
- 204.** First session of ML was held on? **30th Dec: 1907 at Karachi**
- 205.** First session of ML held in? **Karachi 31st Dec: 1907**
- 206.** The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was? **Mehdi Ali Khan**
- 207.** Original name of Waqaul Mulk was? **Molvi Mohd: Shah**
- 208.** 1st President of ML was? **Agha Khan III. (upto 1913)**
- 209.** Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till? **1913**
- 210.** First VC of Aligarh University was? **Agha Khan 3**
- 211.** Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was? **Buried in Egypt**
- 212.** Real name of Agha Khan III was? **Sultan Mohd: Shah**
- 213.** First secretary general of ML was? **Hussain Bilgrami**
- 214.** 2nd President of ML was? **Sir Ali Mohd**
- 215.** Agha Khan III resigned in? **1913**
- 216.** Sir Mohammad Shafik was the? **Second general secretary of Muslim League**

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- 217.** Syed Amir Ali established ML London in? **1908**
- 218.** Quaid attended 1st time Muslim League session in? **1912**
- 219.** Plan of division of Indo-Pak: announced on? **3rd –June-1947**
- 220.** Population of Pak: at its birth was? **32 million**
- 221.** First head of state to visit Pak: in? **1947 was Ameer of Kuwait**
- 222.** First president to visit was of? **Indonesia**
- 223.** Area of Pakistan? **796,096sq- km**
- 224.** National anthem written by? **Hafiz Jalundri in Charge Sahar**
- 225.** Music composed by? **Ahmed Ali Chagla**
- 226.** Flag of Pakistan designed by? **Ameerudin Qadwani**
- 227.** Kahliqzaman became? **president of ML after Quaid**
- 228.** Ayyub Khan laid down foundation stone of? **Quaid's Mosulem**
- 229.** Secretary of State for India in? **1947**
- 230.** Viceroy of India from? **1943 to 1947**
- 231.** Mountbatten arrived in Delhi? **March 22, 1947**
- 232.** Jinnah met Lord Mountbatten first time? **April 5, 1947**
- 233.** When Lord Mountbatten did announce the partition plan? **June 3, 1947**
- 234.** Mountbatten Address the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? **14th August, 1947**
- 235.** Indian Independence Bill moved in the British Parliament? **July 4, 1947**
- 236.** The last Governor of the undivided Punjab? **Sir Evan Jenkins**
- 237.** Who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal? **Sir Frederick Bourne**
- 238.** George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of? **W.F.P.**
- 239.** Sheikh Ghulam Hussain took oath as the? **First Governor of Sindh**
- 240.** Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner? **Baluchistan.**
- 241.** Who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh? **MA Khuro**
- 242.** Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as? **chief Minister of West Punjab**
- 243.** Who was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran? **Qazi Issa**
- 244.** Pakistan's ambassador to USA? **H. Isphahani**
- 245.** Indian Dy. Prime Minister in its very first cabinet after partition? **Sardar Patel**
- 246.** the Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? **P. Menon**
- 247.** Elections to First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? **1946**
- 248.** Pakistan's constituent assembly made on? **July 20th, 1947**
- 249.** Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on? **11th August, 1947**
- 250.** Pakistan's first cabinet was sworn in? **15th August, 1947**
- 251.** Zafarullah Khan had? **Foreign Affairs**
- 252.** I.Chundrigar had? **Trade Industry & Public Works**
- 253.** Malik Ghulam Mohad had? **Finance**
- 254.** Raja Ghazanfar had? **Food, Agriculture and health**
- 255.** Abdul Rab Nishtar had? **Communication**
- 256.** Fazal ur Rehman had? **Internal Affairs, Information & Education**
- 257.** Pakistan became member of World Bank in? **1950**
- 258.** Liaquat visited India in? **April 1950**
- 259.** Referendum in NWFP held? **6-17- July-1947**
- 260.** Azad Kashmir GOVT was setup on? **24 -Oct-1947**
- 261.** Basic democracy system came in? **May-1959**
- 262.** 2nd Constitution made by Ayyub came in? **March 1-1962**
- 263.** First martyr of Pak: Khawaja Mohd? **Sharif of Ludhian**
- 264.** Asics Principles Committee presented its report in? **September, 1950**

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| 265. Planning Board turned into Planning Commission? 1951 |
| 266. Landlordism abolished in East Bengal? 1950 |
| 267. Liqueate Ali Khan visited USA? 1951 |
| 268. Liqueate Ali Khan Spend in USA? Three weeks |
| 269. Baluchistan got status of province on? 1st July, 1970 |
| 270. Pak: bought Gwadar ? 1958 |
| 271. Pak: came into being on? 27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday |
| 272. Pak: standard time was adopted on? Oct-1-1951 |
| 273. Population Census? 1951, 61,72,81,98. |
| 274. The only vice-president of Pak? Noorul Amin |
| 275. Father's name of Quaid? Jinnah Poonja |
| 276. Father's name of Iqbal? Shaikh Noor Mohd |
| 277. Birth place of Quaid Wazir? Mension |
| 278. House of Quaid? Mohata Palace |
| 279. Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in? 1951 |
| 280. Liaquat Nehru Pact? April 1951 |
| 281. 17th Oct: 1951 Liaquat shot dead in? Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar |
| 282. Pakistan issued its first coin on? 3rd Jan: 1948 |
| 283. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on? 1st July'1948 |
| 284. National Bank of Pakistan formed in? 1948 |
| 285. First postal stamp issued in? 1948 |
| 286. Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on? 14th August'1948. |
| 287. Pakistan recognized China in? 1949 |
| 288. Siachen is located in? Baltistan |
| 289. Siachen is world? 2nd highest glacier |
| 290. 22 points of Ulema put on? 24th Jan: 195 |
| 291. BBC started its first Urdu service on? 13th April, 1949 |
| 292. Pakistan became Islamic Republic on? 23rd March, 1956 |
| 293. 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in? Feb 29, 1956 |
| 294. Martial law was imposed in Lahore in? 1953 |
| 295. Rehmat Ali is buried in? Cambridge (London) |
| 296. Pakistan joined SEATO in? Sep: 1954 |
| 297. 1st Martial Law? 7 Oct: 1958 |
| 298. 2nd Martial Law? 26 March 1969 |
| 299. 3rd Martial Law? 7 July 1977 |
| 300. Ayyub became first elected president on? 17 Feb: 1960 |
| 301. Ayyub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on? 1st August 1960 |
| 302. Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in? Sep: 1960 |
| 303. Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on? 21st May 1960 |
| 304. U2 incident happened in? 1960 |
| 305. Ayyub khan appointed Ameer Muhammad Khan as Governor of? West Pakistan |
| 306. Ayyub visited US & Queen Elizabeth visited Pakistan in? 1961 |
| 307. Ayyub Khan visited USSR? 3rd April, 1965, US in 1961 |
| 308. First Television started in Pakistan? 26 Nov: 1964 |

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Science

❖ DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

- **Galileo** was first to discover rotation of earth
- **Kohler and Milstein** discovered monoclonal antibodies.
- Photography was invented by **Mathew Barry**
- **Albert Sabin** invented Polio vaccine (oral)
- **Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev** (Russian) published his first version of periodic table in 1869.
- X-ray machine was invented by **James Clark**
- **Arthur Campton** discovered x-rays and Cosmic rays.
- **Chadwick** discovered Neutron
- Telescope was invented by **Galileo**
- Penicillin was discovered by **Alexander Fleming**
- Noble gases discovered by **Cavendish**
- Gun powder was first invented in **China**
- Velocity of light was measured by **Michelson**
- **Archimedes** gave laws about Floatation of Bodies
- Balloon fly up in air according to **Archimedes's principle**
- **Dr. Christian Bernard** was first to perform heart transplant in 1967 in cape town(SA)
- First man to receive artificial heart was Dr. **Barney B. Clark**
- **Barometer** was invented by Pascal
- **Robert Hook** discovered Cell in 1665
- Aspirin discovered by **Dresser**
- Atomic theory given by **Dalton**
- Atomic number given by **Mosley**
- Bacteria by **Leeunhock**
- Blood circulation by **William Harvey**
- Calculus by **Newton**
- Co₂ by **Fishcer**
- Chlorine by **K. Scheele**
- Oxygen by **Priestley**
- Hydrogen by **Cavandish**
- Super conductor by **Bendnorz and Muller** in 1987 and were awarded Nobel Prize
- Cotton gin was invented by **Eli Whitney**.
- Chloroform by **Guthrie**
- Deuterium by **Harlod**
- Dynamite by **Alfred B. Nobel**
- DNA by **Watson Crick**
- Gene by **Johanson**
- Chromosomes by **Waldyar**
- Electric resistance by **Ohm**
- Electrolysis by **Faraday**
- Electron by **J.J. Thomson** in 1897
- Neutron by **Chadwick**
- Proton by **Rutherford**
- Positron by **Anderson**
- Ozone by **Echonbein**
- Planetary motion by **Kepler**
- Radioactivity by **Bacquerel**
- Radium by **Currie**

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- Insulin by **Banting & Best**
- Human heart transplant by **Bernard**
- Vaccine (measles) by **Peebles**
- Vaccine (polio) by **Salk**
- Vaccine (rabies) by **Louis Pasteur**
- Vaccine (small pox) by **Edward Jenner**
- Cause of Malaria was discovered by **Ronald Ross**
- Adding machine invented by **Pascal**
- Atom Bomb by **Otto Hahn**
- Air Brake by **George Washington**
- Air Conditioning by **H. Carier**
- Airplane (with motor) by **Wright Brothers**
- Airplane (jet engine) by **Ohain**
- Automobile (electric) by **William Morrison**
- Automobile (differential gear) by **Benz**
- Bakelite by **Leo Hendricks Backland**
- Balloon by **Mont Goller**
- Barometer by **Torricelli**
- Bicycle (modern) by **Starley**
- Bifocal lens by **Benjamin Franklin**
- Burner (gas) by **Bunsen**
- Calculating machine (digital) by **Charles Babbage**
- Camera (photographic) by **Josef N. Niepce**
- Carburetor by **Daimler**
- Cement by **Joseph Aspidin**
- Circuit breaker by **Hilliard**
- Computer (electronic) by **J.P.Eckert and J.W.Mauckly**
- Diesel engine by **Rudolf Diesel**
- Digital camera was invented by **Eastman Kodak.**
- Gas engine by **Daimler**
- Electric fan by **wheeler**
- Electric flat iron by **Henry Sealy**
- Electric generator by **Hippolyte Pixie**
- Electric motor by **Michael Faraday**
- Motor A.C by **Tesla**
- Motor D.C by **Devin Port**
- Electric shaver by **W.S. Hadaway**
- Electric vaccum cleaner by **James Spangler**
- Electromagnet by **William Sturgeon**
- Electron Microscope by **Vladimir Zwryin**
- Microscope (compound) by **Janessen and Leeuhock**
- Flying shuttle by **Johan Kay**
- Gun powder by **Roger Bacon**
- Gas engine (four cycle) by **Otto and Daimler**
- Helicopter by **Sikorsky**
- Interneral combustion engine by **Daimler**
- Jet engine by **Frank Whittle**
- Knitting Machine by **William Lee**
- Lamp (incadecent) by **Thomas Edison**
- **Montgoflier** invented balloon.
- **Talbot** invented photographic paper.
- **Dickenson** invented paper machine.

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- **Blanchard** invented parachute.
- **Colt's** invention is pistol.
- **Howe** was the inventor of sewing machine.
- **Lamp** (mercury) by Hewit
- **Laser** (practical) by Gordon Gould
- **Laser** (operable) by T.H.Mainman
- **Machine gun** by **Gatling**
- **Match** (safety) by **Pasch**
- **Microphone** by **Graham Bell**
- **Motion pictures** (camera) by **Edison**
- **Motor cycle** by **Daimler**
- **Motor scooter** by **Bradsha**
- **Parachute** by **Garnerin**
- **Pen** (fountain) by **Waterman**
- **Pen** (ball-point) **John Loud Biro**
- **Photoelectric cell** by **Julius Elster**
- **Piano** by **Christopher**
- **Printing press** (screw type) by **Guten Berg**
- **Radar** by **Watson Watt**
- **Railway** (electric) by **Werner Siemens**
- **Razor safety** by **Gillette**
- **Razor** (electric) by **Jacob Schick**
- **Refrigerator** by **Ferdinand Carre**
- **Revolver** by **Samuel Solt**
- **Rifle** by **August Kotter**
- **Rifle** (automatic) by **John Moses Browning**
- **Rocket Engine** by **Goddard**
- **Safety pin** by **Walter Hunt**
- **Sewing Machine** by **Elias Howe and Thomas Saint**
- **Stainless steel** by **Herry Brearley**
- **Stream boat** by **Abbands**
- **Submarine** by **Holland**
- **Tank military** by **Swinton**
- **Telephone** by **Graham Bell**
- **Radio** by **Marconi**
- **Telescope** (reflecting) by **Galileo**
- **Telescope** (refracting) by **Newton**
- **Television** (mechanical) by **J.L. Baird**
- **Television** (electric) by **Fransworth**
- **Thermometer** by **Galilo**
- **Termomter** (mercury) by **Farhenheit**
- **Tractor** by **Robert Keeley**
- **Transformer** by **William Stanley**
- **Transistor** by **William Shockley**
- **Type writer** by **Henry Mill**
- **Washing machine** (electric) by **Alva Fisher**
- **Washing machine** (manual) by **Hamilton E. Smith**
- **Welding** (electric) by **E. Thomson**
- **Zipper** (meshed tooth) by **Gideon Sundback**
- **Celcius** devised Centigrade scale
- **Bacteria** were discovered by **Louis Pasteur**.
- **Ramsay** discovered inert gas.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |
| <hr/> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proton was discovered by Goldstein • Who is credited with the development of polio vaccine? Jonas Salk • Christopher Cockerel invented what: Hovercraft • The electric chair was invented by a dentist • Bardeen and Brattin discovered Semiconductor • What was invented by James Dewer in 1872: Vacuum or thermos flask • Atom Bomb (Uranium Fission) was invented by Otto Hahn in 1941. • Electron was discovered in 1897. • Oxygen was discovered in 1774. • Tomas A Edison was American. • X-rays and Cosmic rays were discovered by Arthur Compton. • Printing press was invented by Johann Gutenberg. • Gramophone was invented by Emile Berliner. • Blood pressure was discovered by William Harvey. • Magnifying glass was invented by Roger Bacon. • Insulin was discovered by Banting. • Michael Faraday invented Electric Motor in belonged to England. • ECG invented by Einthogen. • Columbus Day is observed on 2nd Monday in October. • In 1774 Oxygen was discovered by Priestly. • In 1589 William Lee invented knitting machine. • More than 2000 years ago a Roman Ruler Julius Caesar invented the calendar that we use today. • Lipstick was first introduced in 1915 in America. • Zippers were introduced in 1890. • China was discovered by Marco Polo. • Sea route from Europe to India was discovered by Vasco-de-Gama. • Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier. • Australia was discovered by William Jon zoon. • Parachute was invented by L.S Lenormand in 1783. • Box Camera was invented by G.Eastman in 1988. • Electric Generator was invented by Hippolyte Pixil in the year 1832. He belonged to France. • In 1907 Electric Washing Machine was invented by an American named A.J 1916. • Motorcycle was invented by Gottlieb Daimler in 1885, he belonged to Germany. • First person to reach North Pole was Robert E.Peray. • Dynamo was invented by Faraday in the year of 1831. • On 14th Dec 1911 South Pole was discovered by Armunden. • America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, he belonged to Italy. • Sea route to India was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498, he belonged to Protugese. • Sandwich Island (now called Hawaiian Island) was discovered by Captain cook in 1770, he belonged to English. • Suez Canal was designed by French Engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1869. • Solar System was discovered by Copernicus in 1540, he belonged to Poland. • Planetary motion was discovered by Kepler in 1600, he belonged to Germany. • Artificial radioactivity was discovered by Madam Joliet and Irene Curie in 1934. • Atomic number were discovered by Mosley in 1913. • Atomic theory was given by Dalton in 1803. • Who invented wax paper- Thomas Edison • Atomic Structure was studied by Bohr and Rutherford in 1913. • Circumference of the earth was calculated by Jean Picard. • Current Electricity was invented by Volta in 1800, he belonged to Italy. • Cause of yellow fever was discovered by Reed in 1900. • Discovery of Oxygen was made by J.Priestly in 1774. • Deuterium (Heavy Hydrogen) was discovered by H.C Urey in 1932. | |

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- Discovery of Electron was made by **J.J Thomson** in 1897.
- Dynamite was made by **Alfred Noble**, he belonged to Sweden.
- Fundamental laws of electrical attraction was made by **Coulomb**.
- Hydrogen was discovered by **Cavendish** in 1766.
- Induction of electric current was discovered by **Michael Faraday** in 1841.
- Incandescent bulb was made by **Edison** in 1860.
- Intelligence tests were made by **Binet** in 1905.
- Laughing gas (Nitrous oxide) was discovered by **Priestly**.
- Chromosomes were discovered by **Hofmeister**.
- Otto Hahn invented **A.Bomb**.
- **Wright Brothers** invented Aeroplane.
- **W. Shockley** discovered transistor.
- **Christian Barnard** was pioneer in heart transplantation.
- **William Harvey** discovered Circulation of blood.
- **Ramsay** discovered inert gas.
- **Aristotle** was the first to classify animals into groups.
- **Theophrastus** is regarded as the father of botany.
- Hydrogen was discovered by **Henry Cavendish**.
- Proton was discovered by **Goldstein**.
- **Thomson** discovered electron.
- **Commercial cork** is obtained from Quercus.
- Bacteria were discovered by **Louis Pasteur**.
- In 1803, the English Scientist **John Dalton** described the atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- In 1897 **J.J Thomson** discovered electron, negative charges.
- In 1911 **Ernest Rutherford**, a New Zealander living in Britain, carried out experiment with atomic particles.
- Scientist use enormous machine called particle accelerator to discover and find out about subatomic particles.
- **Ernest Rutherford** in 1908, with the equipment discovered the atomic nucleus.
- **Hans Geiger** (1882-1945) invented the Geiger Counter used to measure radioactivity.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low grade fuel. **Francois Isaac de Rivaz**
- Nitric acid acid was discovered by **Jabbar bin Hayyan**. (HCl was also discovered by him)
- What calculating aid was invented by **William Oughtred** in 1662: **Slide Rule**
- What was invented by James Dewer in 1872: **Vacuum or thermos flask**
- Fredrick Sanger discovered which medical life saver: **Insulin**
- Who invented Scissors-**Leonardo Da Vinci**
- In 1902 What did Mary Anderson invent-**Windscreen Wipers**
- The technique to produce the first test tube baby was evolved by **Patrick Stepote and Robert Edwards**
- Sumiton invented **Tank**.
- The very first electric light was invented in Scotland in 1835 by **James Lindsay**.
- The molecular theory of matter was experimentally testified by **Robert Brown**.
- The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by **J.B. Lamarck**
- What was invented by Dr Edward Land in 1947: **Polaroid**
- **Dr. James Watson** discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.
- Structure of DNA was given by **Watson and Crick**.
- Air conditioner invented by "willis H. Carrier" U.S. in 1902.
- Camera (photographic) has been invented by "**Joseph N. Niepece**" France in 1822.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low grade fuel. **Etienne Lenoir** Pioneers in Science

❖ SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

- **Hydrometer** measures humidity
- **Barometer** measures atmospheric pressure
- Purity of milk is measured by **lactometer**
- **Fathometer** measures the depth of oceans.

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

- **Sextant** is used for measuring altitude of Sun and other heavenly bodies
- **Chronometer** records accurate time on ships
- **Algesimeter** indicates the degree of sensitiveness of skin
- **Altimeter** measures altitudes
- **Ammeter** measures current
- **Anemometer** records velocity of wind
- **Cyamometer** measures blueness of sky or ocean
- **Dasymeter** measures density of gas
- **Galvanometer** measures small electric current
- **Hydrometer** measures relative density of liquids
- **Hygrometer** measures humidity in atmosphere
- **Hypsometer** measures atmospheric pressure to ascertain elevations by determining boiling point of liquid. Or Hypsometer is an instrument for measuring the height above sea level.
- **Manometer** measures pressure of gases
- **Micrometer** measures minute distances
- **Periscope** is used for viewing objects above eye level
- **Cyclotron** is used for electromagnetic acceleration of charged atoms
- **Geiger counter** is used for detecting and recording radioactivity. It was invented by Hans Geiger (1882-1945)
- **Pyrometer** measures high temperatures
- **Refractometer** measures refractive index of a substance
- **Seismograph** measures intensity of earthquake
- **Telstar** transmits wireless or T.V broadcast
- **Viscometer** measures viscosity of liquids
- **Spiro graph** records the movement of lungs
- **Photometer** measures rate of transpiration
- **Scotograph** is used for enabling blind to write
- **Eratosthenes** measures distance round the earth
- **Kaldio-sopes** have proved helpful in finding the amount of dampness in soil
- **Mohr's scale** measures degree of hardness of minerals
- RBC and WBC in bloods are counted by **Hemocytometer**.
- **Manometer** is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.
- **Spectrometer** instrument for measuring the spectrum of light.
- The variation in the blood flow can be heard with an instrument called stethoscope
- What is measured by an **interferometer**-Wavelength of light
- **Hydrophone** is used for measuring sound under water.
- **Magnometer** is an instrument designed to compare the magnetic movement and field.
- **Potometer** is used to measure the rate of respiration in animal and plants.
- For measuring solar radiation we use **pyrheliometer**.
- **Actinometer** measures direct heating power of the Sun.
- **Ammeter** is used for measuring current strength.
- **Manometer** is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.
- **Spectrometer** instrument for measuring the spectrum of light.
- The measurement of rainfall is made by an instrument known as **rain gauge**
- What is measured with an **ombrometer**-Rainfall
- The instrument used to measure very high temperature: **Infrared pyrometers**
- Mechanical energy into electrical energy: **Generator**
- Heat energy into mechanical energy: Heat engine or **steam engine**.
- Electrical energy into mechanical energy: **Electrical Motor**
- Electrical energy into sound energy: **Loudspeaker**
- Sound energy into electrical energy: **Microphone**
- The device used to measure radioactivity: **Geiger-Muller tube**
- The device which converts the chemical energy into electrical energy: **Battery**

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- The device used to measure radioactivity. **Geiger counter**
- **Hygrometer** is instrument used for measuring humidity of air.
- **Helioscope** is used for viewing the sun.
- What does a potometer measure- **Water intake**
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in **Fahrenheit**.
- **Actinometer** measures direct heating power of the Sun.
- **Ammeter** is use for measuring current strength
- **Voltammeter** is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- What does a drosometer measure: **Dew**
- Relative density of an atmosphere is measured by **hygrometer**.
- **Spirograph** is an apparatus used for recording the movement of the lungs.
- The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is **129 lbs.**
- **Charles K Rhodes** developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
- **Son meter** is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
- The instrument used for measuring the velocity of wind is known as **anemometer**.
- **Altimeter**: an apparatus used in aircraft for measuring altitudes. Ammeter: is used for to measure intensity of sound.
- **Anemometer**: is an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of wind.
- **Audiometer**: an instrument to measure intensity of sound.
- **Audiophone**: is an instrument required for improving imperfect sense of hearing.
- **Barograph**: for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
- **Barometer**: is an apparatus used for measuring the atmospheric pressure.
- **Binoculars**: is an instrument used for seeing distant objects, the rays of light are twice reflected by means of right-angled prisms.
- **Callipers**: a compass with legs for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies.
- **Calorimeter**: an instrument used for measuring quantities of heat.
- **Carburettor**: is an apparatus for charging air with petrol vapours in an internal combustion engine.
- **Cardiogram**: a medical instrument used for tracing the movements of the heart.
- **Cardiograph**: is a medical instrument for tracing heart movements.
- **Chronometer**: is an instrument kept on board the ships for measuring accurate time.
- **Cinematograph**: It consists of a series of lenses arranged to throw on a screen an enlarged image of photographs.
- The lens system which forms the image on the screen is termed the **focusing lens**.
- **Commutator**: split ring which forms the main part of a D.C. Dynamo.
- **Compass needle**: for knowing approximately the North-South direction at a place.
- **Crescograph**: is an instrument for use in recording growth of plants; invented by J.C. Bose.
- **Dip Circle**: It is an instrument used to determine the angle between the direction of the resultant intensity of earth's field and the horizontal component at a place. This particular angle is known as the dip of that place.
- **Drinker's apparatus**: to help breathing in infantile paralysis.
- **Dynamo**: The origin of electricity in a Dynamo is the transformation of mechanical energy into electrical energy. It depends on the principle of electro-magnetic induction whereby a current is produced on traversing a magnetic field.
- **Electroencephalograph (EEG)**: It is the technique of recording and interpreting the electrical activity of the brain. Records of the electrical activity of the brain, commonly known as "brain waves", are called electroencephalograms or electroencephalographs. EEG is the common abbreviation for both the technique and the records.
- **Epidiascope**: for projecting films as well as images of opaque articles on a screen.
- **Eudiometer**: It is a glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.
- **Fathometer**: is an instrument used for measuring depth of the ocean.
- **Galvanometer**: an instrument for measuring currents of small magnitude.
- **G.M. Counter (Geiger Muller Counter)**: This special device is used for detecting the presence of radiation and counting certain atomic particles.
- **Gramophone**: an instrument with which we can reproduce the sound recorded by a suitable recording apparatus. It is fitted with a special type of apparatus known as sound box invented by Berliner.
- **Gravimeter**: is an instrument for recording measurement under water and to determine the presence of oil deposits under water.
- **Gyroscope**: is an instrument used to illustrate dynamics of rotating bodies. It is a type of spinning wheel fixed to the axle.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- **Hydrometer:** is an instrument used for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
- **Hydrophone:** is an instrument used for recording sound under water.
- **Hygrometer:** is an instrument used for measuring humidity in air.
- **Kymograph:** is an instrument used to record graphically various physiological movements i.e., blood pressure, heart beating, study of lungs etc in living beings.
- **Lactometer:** is an apparatus used for measuring the purity of milk.
- **Manometer:** for determining the pressure of a gas.
- **Mariner's Compass:** is an apparatus which is used to guide the sailors.
- The needle always points north-south. **Micrometer:** is an instrument used for converting sound i.e., fraction of the lowest division of a given scale.
- **Microphone:** is an instrument used for converting sound waves into electrical vibrations.
- **Microscope:** is an instrument which is used for magnifying minute objects by a lens system.
- **Microtome:** is used for cutting an object into thin parts for microscopic inspection.
- **Odometer:** is an instrument by virtue of which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is recorded.
- **Periscope:** It is usually used by the crew of a submarine to survey the ships etc, on the surface of the sea while the submarine is under water. It also enables the sailors to observe objects on the other side of an obstacle without exposing themselves.
- **Phonograph:** is an instrument used for reproducing sound.
- **Photometer:** is an apparatus used to compare the illuminating power of two sources of light.
- **Pipette:** It is a glass tube with the aid of which a definite volume of liquid may be transferred.
- **Potentiometer:** is used for comparing the e.m.f.s, of cells, measurements of the thermal e.m.f.s, large potential differences and currents. It is also used for measuring low resistances.
- **Psychrometer:** is an instrument for measurement of the humidity of the atmosphere.
- **Pyrometer:** is an instrument for recording high temperatures from a great distance (i.e., for recording temperature of the sun etc.) By making use of the laws of radiation.
- **Radar:** Radio, Angle, Detection And Range is used to detect the direction and range of an approaching aeroplane by means of radio microwaves.
- **Rain Gauge:** is an apparatus for recording rainfall at a particular place.
- **Radiometer:** is an instrument for measuring the emission of radiant energy.
- **Refractometer:** is an instrument to measure refractive indices.
- **Saccharimeter:** is an instrument for determining the amount of sugar in a solution. It is used in breweries.
- **Seismometer or Seismograph:** is an instrument used for recording earthquake shocks.
- **Sextant:** is an instrument invented by John Hadley used for measuring the altitude of the sun and of other inaccessible heavenly bodies.
- **Spectrometer:** (1) It is a type of spectroscope suitable for the precise measurements of refractive indices. (2) An instrument for measuring the energy distribution of a particular type of radiation.
- **Speedometer:** is an instrument which indicates speed at which a vehicle is moving.
- **Spherometer:** is an instrument for measuring curvature of surfaces.
- **Sphygmomanometer:** an instrument used for measuring arterial blood-pressure.
- **Sphygmophone:** an instrument, with the help of which a pulse beat makes a sound.
- **Sphygmoscope:** an instrument, by virtue of which, arterial pulsations become visible.
- **Stereoscope:** It is a special type of binocular, through which a double photograph snapped from two different angles by a two-lensed camera is viewed in solid relief.
- **Stethoscope:** is an instrument to hear and analyse movements of heart and lungs.
- **Stop watch:** for recording small intervals of time in the laboratory, in races and other events.
- **Stroboscope:** is an instrument for viewing objects moving rapidly with a periodic motion and to see them as if they were at rest.
- **Tachometer:** is an instrument for determining speeds of aeroplanes and motor boats.
- **Telephone:** a device by virtue of which two persons at two different places can communicate. It consists of two main parts (i) a microphone and (ii) a receiver.
- **Teleprinter:** an instrument which prints automatically messages sent from one place to another, on telegraph lines.
- **Telescope:** is an apparatus used for observing distant objects.
- **Theodolite:** is an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles.
- **Thermocouple:** an instrument based on thermo-electricity used for measuring temperatures.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- **Thermometer:** is an apparatus used for measuring temperature.
- **Thermostat:** It is an instrument used to regulate the temperature to a particular degree.
- **Viscometer:** is an instrument to measure viscosity.

❖ UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

- 1 horse power is **745.7 watts**
- 1 horse power = work equal to lifting **550 lbs** of weight to one foot for one second
- 1 calorie is equal to **4.2 Joules**
- 1 barrel is equal to **159 liters**
- 6 feet = **1 fathom**
- **1 kwh** = 3.6×10^6 joules
- **A 100 watt** bulb lights for 1 hour uses 100 watt hour of electricity
- **-273 degree** centigrade is called absolute zero temperature.
- Standard pressure is **760 mm or 14.7 lb/in²**
- Gross is equal to **12 dozens**
- **Mach 2** = 500 miles per hour
- **1 nautical mile** = 1825 meters
- Unit of pressure is **Pascal**
- Force is measured in **Newton (SI)**, **Dyne (CGS)**
- At **-40 deg F** Fahrenheit scale is equal to centigrade scale
- Hertz and Angstrom are units of **frequency**
- Units of work and energy are **Joule and Erg (CGS)**
- **Diopter** is unit of power of lens
- Unit is density is **kg/m³**
- Unit of power is **watt, BTU (Board of Trade Unit)**
- Unit of electric charge is **Coulomb**
- Unit of voltage is **volt**
- Unit of electric resistance is **ohm**
- Unit of capacitance is **Farad**
- Unit of magnetic flux is **Weber, Tesla**
- Unit of radio activity is **Becquerel**
- Unit of luminous intensity is **candle, lux**
- Unit of crude oil is **Barrel**
- Unit of volume of water is **cusec, cubic/sec**
- Unit of admittance is **Mho**
- Unit of intensity or loudness of sound is **bel**
- Unit of viscosity is **Poise**
- Unit of flight speed is **Mach I**
- Unit of atmospheric pressure is **milli bar**
- Unit of wave length of light is **Angstrom**
- Unit of energy is **Electron volt**
- Unit of brightness is **Lambert**
- Unit of luminous flux is **Lumen**
- Intensity of illumination or unit of luminosity is **Lux, Candela and Candle power**
- Unit of magnetic pole strength is **Weber**
- Unit of RAD (Radiation Absorbed Dose) is **Gray**
- Unit of Electric Current is **Ampere**
- Unit of inductance is **Henry**
- Unit of conductance is **siemens**.
- Unit of heat is **Joule, Calorie, BTU (British Thermal Unit)**
- Radio activity is measured in **currie**
- **Rutherford** : strength of radioactivity
- Torr: **pressure**

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- **Fermi** : length [A unit of length equal to one femtometer (10-15 meter)]
- Sved berg unit:**sedimentation rate**
- **Dioptre**: power of lense
- **Mho** : conductivity
- **Henry**: inductance
- **Maxwell**: magnetic flux
- **Becquerel**: radioactivity
- Kilo watt hour: **power**
- **Coulomb**: unit of electrical charge
- **Weber**: unit of magnetic flux
- **Tesla**: unit of magnetic flux density
- **Siemen**: unit of conductance
- **Rutherford**: unit of rate of decay of radioactive material
- **Faraday**: unit of electric charge
- **Angstrom**: unit of length, used especially to specify radiation wavelengths
- **Parsec**: unit of astronomical length
- **Degree**: unit of measurement of an angle
- **Steradian**: Unit of solid angle measurement
- **Dyne** is a unit of Force.
- SI unit of pressure is **Pascal**.
- Curie is a unit of : **radioactivity**
- **Pascal** Sound Pressure
- **Torr** Pressure
- **Curie** Intensity of radioactivity
- Angstrom Unit of **length**
- **Light year** The distance light travels in a year
- Dioptre Lens **refractive power**
- **Horse power** Unit of Power
- **Radian** Unit of angular measure
- Candela Unit of **luminous intensity**
- **Mole** unit of amount of **substance**
- What is measured in units called phon- **Sound 192**
- What is measured in grains - **four grains to a carat- Pearls**
- Unit of electromotive force in **Volt**.
- What is the SI unit of illumination -**Lux**
- Gross is equal to **12 dozen**.
- **Ozone** is measured in percent age.
- What is measured on the Gay-Lussac scale: **Alcohol strength**
- Chronometer is used to measure... **Time**
- Anemometer is used to measure... **Wind Speed**
- The clusec is the unit measuring the power of what **Vacuum pumps**
- One million cycles per second is called **Megahertz**.
- 0.200 grams are equal to **one carat**.
- **Voltammeter** is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- 8 furlongs make **one mile**.
- A billion contain **1000 million**. It **has 9 zeroes**. Similarly a trillion has 12 zeroes,a quadrillion 15 zeroes,a quintillion 18 zeroes and a decillion 33 zeroes.
- One inch is equal to 2.5400 cms and one mile is equal to 1.6093 kms.
- One micron is equal to **One-thousandth of a millimeter**.
- 2.47105 acres is equal to what SI unit-**Hectare**
- What word describes one tenth of a nautical mile-**Cable**
- What is measured on the Torro scale –**Tornados**

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- unit of sound named after- Alexander Graham Bell - **Decibel**
- The density Smoke is measured on the **Rngelmann scale-**
- Unit of electromotive force in **Volt**.
- Power is measured in **Watts (w)**.
- **Resistance** was discovered by **Girge Ohm** in 1826, and is measured in **ohms**.
- **Electricity** does not flow through a **circuit by itself**. It needs a 'push', or energy, to keep it moving. We call this energy the voltage of the circuit. **Voltage** is measured in **volts (v)**.
- The thickness of silk is measured in what- **Denier**
- **Ohm's law** does not apply to semiconductors and conductors when there is change in temperature.
- In our houses we get **220 V a.c.** The value of **220 V** represents the effective voltage.
- Scattering of light the duration of the day (make)
- Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called **Capillary Action**
- When a person can see nearer objects but not the distant ones he is said to be suffering from : **nearsightedness (myopia)**
- **ATP** is a molecule containing high energy bonds.
- An example of inorganic compound is **carbon monoxide**.
- The time period of a pendulum on moon **increases**.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in **Fahrenheit**.
- Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to **Fluorescence**.
- Shortsightedness can be corrected with the use of **Concave**.
- **Rectifier** converts AC into DC
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by **Mass spectroscopy**.
- Atomic pile is a place where **nuclear fission** is made.
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the **amount of Alcohol in the blood**.
- Dewar's flask is called as **thermos**.
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called **regulation**.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be **black**.
- **Oxidation** is the process in which electron is lost.
- Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of **Chloroplast**.
- Sunlight is composed of **seven colours**
- What is a Fata Morgana- **Type of Mirage**

❖ UNIVERSE

- **Cheron** is the moon of Pluto
- Blue color of sky is due to **Tyndal Effect**
- Our solar system contains **50 satelites**
- Total planets in solar system are **8**
- Distance of sun from earth is **150 million km = 1 a.u (angstrom unit)**
- Moon from earth is **385,000 km**
- Outer surface of sun is called **photosphere**
- **Sun** has 90% hydrogen, 8% helium and 2% other elements.
- Temperature at surface of sun is **6000K** and at its center **20 million K**
- **Venus** reflects highest percentage of light
- Morning star is called to **Venus**.
- **Venus** is the only planet that rotates clockwise
- **Rhea** is the fifth natural satellite of Saturn.
- Speed of earth in orbit around sun is **8.5 miles per second**.
- The only planet which rotates on its axis from East to West is **Uranus**
- Uranus is called **lopsided planet**
- Uranus contain atmosphere of **Hydrogen and Helium**
- Period of rotation of earth on axis is **1 day or 23 hrs, 56 minutes & 4.09 seconds**.
- Period of revolution of Earth around Sun is **356 days, 6 hrs, 9 minutes & 9.54 seconds**.
- Volume of Earth is **260 billion cubic miles**.
- Weight of earth is **6586x10 power 18 tons**

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- Rings of Saturn were discovered by **Galileo in 1610**
- **Titan**, the largest moon in solar system is of Saturn
- **Triton** is a satellite of Neptune
- Planet referred as Morning Star and Evening Star is **Venus**
- **Venus'** atmosphere is 90 times thicker than earth's.
- The temperature of Venus' surface is about **430 deg: C**
- Biggest Comet known to man is **kohoutek**
- Only planet whose day is longer than its year is **Venus**
- Brightest visible star is **Sirius**
- Star nearest to earth is **Sun**
- Atmosphere of sun has **3 layers**
- **Sun spots** are the cooler areas of sun
- In **28 days** moon returns to the same position in its orbit
- The light coming from stars give the idea of their **temperature**.
- A light year is equal to **9.46 trillion km**
- Sun radiated energy equal to **10 trillion of TNT explosion**
- **Mercury** is nearest to the sun, smallest and fastest planet, with shortest rotation time. Moon = **0**
- **Venus** is the brightest, hottest, closest to earth and earth's twin in size and mass, has largest quantity of CO₂ Moon = **0**
- **Earth** is most dense, watery, bios planet. It has Moon = **1**
- This is an instrument used for measuring the altitude of a celestial body: sextant
- Mars moon = **2- Phobos and Deimos**
- Mars is named after the Roman **god of war**.
- Mars is called **Red planet**
- Mars is half the size of earth
- **Europa** is a moon of Mars (chk)
- Mars contain atmosphere **of carbondioxide**
- **Jupiter** is largest, with largest number of satellites, smallest day, with a red spot. Moon = **63**
- **Jupiter** is 11(or 10) times larger than earth
- **Europa** is the moon of Jupiter.
- **CHIIRON** is the larges comet in the universe.
- Solar eclipse occurs at **new moon**
- Sun is **400** times larger than moon
- Lunar eclipse occurs at **full moon**.
- **Halos** around the moon are formed because of the phenomenon of ____ (optical phenomena)
- **Jupiter** is the fastest planet of the solar system
- **The Asteroid Belt** is found between which of the following planets? **Mars and Jupiter**
- The visible part of the Sun is called **Photosphere**
- **Corona** is the outer most halo of the Sun.
- **Mercury and Venus** are without Satellites.
- The largest crater on the surface of moon is called to **Bailly**.
- The earth is calculated to **b 4540** million years old.
- A 'shooting star' is a **meteor**.
- **At 7050 km per hour**, Sun rotate on its axis.
- **510 million square kilometers** is the total surface area of the earth.
- The northern polar lights are called **Aurorae Borealis**, and southern polar lights are called **Aurorae Australis**.
- The pulsating universe theory explains **the evolution of universe**.
- **760 miles/hr** is the speed of sound.
- **1480, 00,000 km** is the distance from sun to earth.
- Temperature of Sun is **6000 degree C.**
- Saturn is least dense moon = **56**
- **Saturn** is the second largest planet.
- Planet with maximum number of moons is **Saturn**

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- Planet with ring is **Saturn**
- **Uranus** moon = 12, Uranus gives greenish glow
- **Neptune** is the coldest, slowest, largest year moon = 8
- Rank of earth as per size is **Fifth**
- Revolution period of earth is **365.25 days**
- In a leap year there are **29 days in February**
- Earth is older than **moon**
- Sun light takes **8.3 min** to reach earth **or 510 seconds**
- Time required to moon light to reach earth is **1.3 seconds**
- Sun is **109 times** bigger than earth.
- Light travels fastest in **vacuum**
- Rhea is the **fifth natural satellite** of saturn
- Coldest, smallest and farthest planet **Neptune**
- **Asteroids** are small planets revolving round the sun
- **Sun** is the brightest star in the universe
- A shooting star is called a **meteor**
- Our galaxy is spiral known as **Milky Way**
- Shape of our milky way is **spiral**
- The milky way extends through the distance **of 10 power 5 light years**
- Super Nova is a **dying star**
- Nearest spiral galaxy to Milky Way is **Andromeda galaxy**
- Nearest start to our sun is **Alpha Centauri**
- Biggest star in our galaxy is **Proxima Centauri**
- A collection of galaxies is called **cluster**
- .moon is **81 times lighter** than earth
- Moon has **7%** reflection as compared to earth (i.e poor reflection)
- Moon has **1/6th** gravitation as that of earth
- Moon's **59% surface** is visible from earth
- Mass of moon is **1/8th** to that of the earth
- **Moon** has no atmosphere
- Sun is closer to earth in **January**
- At **perihelion**, earth is nearest to sun
- Earth's axis is inclined at an angle of **66 ½ deg**: to the plane of its orbit around the sun or the axis is inclined at **23 ½ deg**: from the vertical
- **Soros cycle** is the largest interval between two total solar eclipses about 18 years
- Sun has **27 day** rotation period
- **Moon's** rotation period is equal to the Earth's
- Rotation period of earth is **23hrs, 56min, 4sec**
- Earth rotates around on axis pointing towards **the Polar Star**
- Revolution period is **365 ¼ days = 365.25 days, ¼ is added for leap year**
- Duration of day at poles is **6 months.**
- **Equinox** means equal days and nights
- Sun's energy is called **Insulation**
- The visible yellow face of sun is called **Photosphere**
- The gravity of sun is 28 times greater than that of earth
- Moon completes **13 circles** in a year around earth
- Sun is 13×10^5 times larger than earth
- Maximum duration of solar eclipse is **7 min 40 sec**
- Sun reaches its maximum angular distance from Equator **at Solstice**
- Millions of asteroids orbit the sun in the asteroid belt between **Mars and Jupiter**
- **Asteroids** (minor planets) are made of rock, metal or a mixture of both.
- First asteroid discovered was Ceres by Italian astronomer **Guiseppe Piazzi in 1801.**

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- **Ceres** is the largest asteroid
- **Chiron** is one of several distant asteroids which orbit between **Jupiter and Uranus**
- The largest crater on the surface of moon is called to **Bailly**.
- **Corona** is the outer most halo of the Sun.
- **Comet** is made of ice and dust
- **Edmond Halley** was the first to calculate the path of a comet and predict when it would be seen again.
- **Halley's comet** was named in his honor though he did not discover it.
- The patterns in stars are called **constellations**.
- In 1930, astronomers finally agreed how to divide the whole sky into 88 areas, which are called **constellations**.
- Closest star is **Gienah**
- Speed of light is **3,00,000 km/sec**
- Which planet is named after the Roman god of war? **Mars**
- **Galaxies** are the families of stars.
- About **80% of galaxies** are elliptical and other are **spiral**
- **Elliptical galaxies** contain very little gas and dust and hardly any new stars are born in them.
- **Spiral galaxies** are disk shaped and usually have clouds of dust and gas where new stars are born.
- Light travels at **3,00,000 km/s**. The speed at which you can round the world seven times in very second.
- In space **light travels 9461 million** million km in a year. Astronomers call this distance a **light year**.
- Two planet Earth's could fit side by side inside the Great Red Spot of **Jupiter**.
- **Jupiter's** volcanic moon is called **IO** and other moons are Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.
- **Ganymede** is the largest moon in the solar system.
- **Europa** is the moon of Jupiter
- **The moon** has no atmosphere because its gravitational pull is not strong enough to hold an atmosphere
- **Chondrite meteorites** are the oldest rocks in the solar system.
- **Venus** is the only planet that rotates clockwise.
- 'Galileo Satellites', named after their discoverer, are four large moons of the planet
- **Mars** contain atmosphere of Carbon dioxide and Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium.
- **Venus** is about the same size as Earth.
- **Venus's** atmosphere is 90 times thicker than our. It traps so well that the temperature of Venus's surface is about 430 degree centigrade.
- **Closest star** is (Gienah) 680,000 million, million, kilometers.
- **Nicolous Copernicus** (1473-1543) was born in Poland. He was the first to explain the solar system.
- **Chiron** is one of several distant asteroids with orbits between Jupiter and Uranus.
- In the Solar system there are 2 Mount Olympus's Greece and where- **Mars**
- What is the brightest star always in the **Northern sky-Vega**
- The most common element in the universe is **Nitrogen**.
- **Hydra** is the largest of the 88 constellations found in the universe. It covers about 3.16 % of the entire sky.
- **The M-class** supergiant Betelgease with a diametre of 700 million kms is the largest star of the universe. It is about 500 times greater than the sun.
- What is the common name for the star Sirius: **Dog Star**
- Pluto (the Planet) was almost called what name-**Zeus**
- When a satellite is closest to Earth its position is called what **Perigee**
- **30 km/s** is the approximate mean velocity with which earth moves round the Sun in its orbit.
- The earth's reflectivity of solar radiation is termed as **albedo**.
- **Joseph von Fraunhofer** was the first to explain the presence of dark lines in the sun's spectrum.
- Light of sun reaches the earth in.....**499 seconds**
- **Hale-Bopp comet** was the most distant comet ever discovered which became visible in December, 1996.
- What is the name of the largest moon of Jupiter-**Ganymede**
- M31 is the nearest galaxy to us - what is its other name-**Andromeda**
- **The earth** is the densest planet of universe .It has density of 5.515 time that of water.
- **Halos** around the moon are formed because of the phenomenon of _____ (optical phenomena)
- What is unique about the pistol star- **Brightest in sky**

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- Name the first teddy bear in space- **Mishka 1980 Olympic mascot**
- What celestial body gets its name from the Greek long haired **Comet**
- What's unusual about the moons of Uranus-Named **Shakespeare characters**

❖ VARIOUS SCIENCES

- **Taxidermy** means stuffing dead animals
- **Stenography** means short hand writing
- **Psoriasis** is a learning disability
- **Paleontology** is study of fossils.
- **Hematology** is the study of blood.
- Study of earth is **geology**
- **Acoustics** is the science of sound
- **Cytology** is the study of cell
- **Entomology** is the study of insects.
- **Apiculture** is science of bee keeping
- **Ornithology** is the science of birds
- **Philology** is the science of languages
- **Oncology** is the study of cancer
- **Exobiology** is the study of life in outer space
- **Numismatics** is the study of coins
- **Eugenics** is the study of altering humans by changing their genes or it refers to Improvement of human race
- **Ethology** is the study of animal behavior
- **Anthropology** is the study of origin and physical and cultural development of mankind
- **Carpology** is the study of fruits and seeds.
- **Pathology** deals with diseases
- **Histology** deals with organic tissues
- **Pedology** is the study of soil
- **Cryogenics** deals with the production, control and application of low temperatures
- **Seismology** is study of movements inside earth's crust
- **Ambidextrous** is one who can write with both hands.
- **Astrophysics** is a branch of astronomy which deals with the physical and chemical nature of heavenly bodies.
- **Etiology** is the study of causes of disease.
- **Conchology** is the study of shells.
- **Cryptology** is the study of codes.
- **Dendrology** is the study of trees.
- **Ergonomics** is the study of relationships between people and their working environment.
- **Graphology** is the study of handwriting.
- **Ichthyology** is the study of fish.
- Psychological study of life in artificial environment is called **biopsy**.
- Forms and features are studies under the branch of **Morphology**.
- **Paleontology** is the study of fossils.
- **Phycology** is the study of Algae.
- **Mycology** is the study of fungi.
- The art of compiling dictionary is called **Lexicography**.
- **Anthropology** is the study of man.
- **Cartography** is the art of making maps and charts.
- **Philately** is hobby of stamp collecting.
- The branch of zoology, which deals with the study of insects is called **entomology**
- The production of generally identical reproduction is called as **Cloning**
- **A petrologist** studies what- Rocks history formation etc
- An **onomastician** studies what - **Names**
- **Thanatology** is the study of what Death
- The study of human population is called **Demography**.

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English

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- What does an **otologist** study-The ear and its diseases
- **Noologists** study what-The Mind
- **Semiology** is the study of what-Signals
- What is **silviculture- Forestry**
- What is **Xylography**- Wood Engraving
- **Paleontology** is the science of history of life.
- **Meteorology** is the study of study of weather.
- **Cryptography** is the study which deals with the secret writing.
- **Hydroponics** means cultivation of the plants without use of soil.
- **Hyetology** is the study of rainfall.
- **Mycology** is the study of fungus and fungi diseases.
- **Numismatics** is the study of coins.
- **Petrology** is the study of rocks in the earth's crust.
- **Amniocentesis** is a method for determination of foetal sex.
- What is **Steganography**: Invisible ink writing
- **Ichthyologists** study what Fish
- What does a **psephologist** study: Voting – Elections
- What is studied in **Aerology**-Planet Mars
- What does a **philologist** study- Languages
- **Orthoepy** is the study of what-Word pronunciation
- A **philomath** has a love of what- Learning
- What is a **nidologist** interested in-Birds nests
- What is **philography**- Autograph collecting
- **Agronomy** is the science of soil management.
- **Penology** is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
- Chemical preservation of dead organisms in liquid is called **Cryo-Biology**.
- **Orthoepy** is the study of what-Word pronunciation
- What does a **philologist** study- Languages
- **Chlama domonas** is unicellular plant VARIOUS PROCESSES
- Chemical union of two or more molecules of the compound to form larger molecules is called **Polymerization**.
- The process by which plants take food is **photosynthesis**
- **Reduction** is the removal of oxygen atoms
- **Oxidation** is the combination of oxygen or removal of hydrogen
- **Horticulture** is the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetable
- **Pasteurization** is the protection of food by heating
- Method of preparation of varnish was discovered by **Jabir bin Hayaan**
- If temperature rises gradually up to 40 deg: C, **the rate of photosynthesis may stop altogether**

❖ VITAMINS

- Deficiency of **vitamin A** causes dryness of skin and night blindness
- Skin food is **Vitamin C**
- **Vitamin C** is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
- **Vitamin C** is also necessary for utilization of iron
- The food which contains largest amount of **Vitamin C** is tomato
- Cod liver oil contains **Vitamin D**
- **Collagen** is the substance that gives elasticity to skin
- **Vitamin E** promotes oxygenation and acts as anti aging
- **Carbon dioxide** we release comes from food we eat
- **Vitamin B2** has what other name Riboflavin
- **Fats** are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
- Vitamin E is called **anti-aging agent**
- Vitamin E helps in **fertility process**
- **Vitamin B** helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion

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- **Protein** found in milk is Casein, in beans is Legumes, in meat is myosin and in eggs is albumin
- Water soluble vitamin are **B and C** and all other are **fat soluble**
- **Vitamin A** is stored as Ester in liver
- Vitamin A is found in **carotene bearing plants**
- **Vitamin K** helps to form prothrombin (fibro gin) one of the enzymes helpful in **blood clotting**
- **Vitamin E** is necessary for iron utilization; normal reproductive function. Vitamin E is for reproduction.
- **Vitamin A** is found in Dairy products
- Deficiency of Vitamin A causes **Night blindness**.
- Too much presence of the **Potassium salt** in human blood increase the **risk of heart attack**.
- The lack of calcium in the diet causes what condition-**Rickets**
- **Celluloses** are carbohydrates.
- **Milk** contains lactose.
- **Vitamin C** is a preventor of infectious disease
- Vitamin C is also **called Skin food**
- **Vitamin C** can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium **metabolism**.
- **Vitamin C** hastens healing of wounds
- **Vitamin** capable of formation of blood is **B12**
- Riches source of Vitamin D is **code liver oil**
- Riches source of Vitamin A is **eggs**
- Deficiency of Calcium leads to **rickets**
- Vitamin B1 is available is **yeast**.
- Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to **Gastro-intestinal disorder**.
- Sodium is necessary of **nervous system**.
- **Vitamin D** is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Cheese contains **vitamin D**.
- **Vitamin C** can not be stored in human body.
- Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of **vitamin C**, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
- **Ground nut** has maximum protein
- Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by **Emulsification**
- Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all make of **protein**
- Deficiency of **sodium and potassium** causes muscular cramps, headache and diahrae
- Milk contains **80% water**
- **Milk** is a complete food.
- Cheese contains **vitamin D**.
- **Vitamin E** is for reproduction.
- Deficiency of Thiamine causes **Beri Beri**.
- **Glucose** is the source of energy for human brain.
- Major component of honey is **Glucose**
- Three main food nutrients are **carbohydrates, protein and fats**. Other are vitamins and minerals
- **Meat** is rich in iron we need to make blood cells
- **Eating of coconut** increases man's mental faculties
- Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much **toadstools**.
- Vitamin c is also known as **Ascorbic Acid**.
- Celluloses are **carbohydrates**.
- Milk contains **lactose**
- **Ascorbic acid** is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.
- **Citric acid** is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.
- **A guava** contains more vitamin C than an orange
- Vitamin not stored in human body.....C

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❖ PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Theory of mutation was propounded by **Hygo de Vries**.
- A theory of acquired character was given by **Lamark**.
- **Charles Darwin** is famous for his theory of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest.
- **Sigmund Freud** is called as the father of modern psychiatry and psychology.
- Energy stored in stretched spring is **Elastic Potential energy**
- Energy stored in fossil fuels is **chemical energy**
- Radio waves are **Electromagnetic waves**
- **A.C voltage** is analogue quantity
- **Optical fibers** work on polarization of electromagnetic waves
- **Condenser** is used to collect the charge
- In diesel engine ignition takes place **by compression**
- **A radar** uses radio waves to detect enemy aircraft
- Law of floating bodies was given by **Archimedes**
- Bosons are **Photons and Mesons**
- There is no **neutron** in the atom of hydrogen
- **Quark** is an atomic particle. Scientists think that proton and neutrons are themselves made of still smaller particles called quarks
- **Mutons** are particles of atom
- **John Dalton**, an English scientist, gave Atomic Theory in 1803 describing atom as the smallest unit of an element
- Gas in children's balloon is **Helium**
- **Weight of electron** = 9.1×10^{-31} kg
- **Charge on electron** = 1.6×10^{-19} coulomb
- **Weight of proton** = 1.66×10^{-27} kg
- **Charge on proton** = 1.6×10^{-19} coulomb
- **A proton** is 1836 times heavier than an electron
- Ordinarily an atom is a **neutral particle**
- **Ernest Rutherford**, a New Zealander, in 1908 discovered Atomic Nucleus
- **Speed of sound** is faster in hot air than in cold air
- **Ultrasonic** are sound waves of high frequency = 12000 cycles/sec and higher
- **Sound travels** faster in moist air than in dry air
- **Sound travels** more rapidly in solids
- Maximum limit of sound **beyond** which a man can become deaf is **129 decibel**
- Audible sound is **20-20,000 cycles/second**
- Inaudible sound **>20,000 cycles/second**
- Velocity of sound at 0 deg: C is **331.7 m/s**
- **Echo** can only be produced when the distance of the obstacle is at least **17 meters**
- When we hear a sound, its impressions remain in our ear **for 1/10th of a second**
- Image persists for **about 1/10th** of second in our eye
- For creating a persistence of vision, pictures are projected at the rate of **10 or more/sec**
- **Nuclear Energy** is not a source of alternative energy.
- **Videotape** used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employ fine grains of iron oxide.
- Temperature inside a refrigerator is **40 deg: F**
- The laws of reflection were first discovered by a al- Hazen
- **0.200 grams** are equal to **one carat**.
- One million cycles per second is called **Megahertz**.
- **Carbon fiber** is made by heating textile fibers. These are used in tennis rackets and racing yacht
- **Catalytic converter** reduce the harmful fumes the engine emits
- If you double the voltage you double the **current (Ohm's law)**
- What product uses the most silver-**Camera Film**
- The speed of sound depends on the medium through which the waves are passing. The speed of sound in gases depends on what? **Density**

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- Two or more molecules of carbohydrates are linked together through **glycosidic bond**
- **Semaphores** were used between sailors for many years to communicate between ships
- One of the first long distance communication system invented in 1790 was the **semaphores towers**
- **Telegraph** was invented in 1821
- **Telephone** was invented in 1876
- Us inventor Samuel More developed the system of dots and dashes of telegraph that was known as **Morse Code**
- Scientist now think that protons and Neutrons are themselves made of still smaller particles called **quarks**.
- **Portable gadgets** = Mobile phones and portable tvs.
- **Derailleur gears** are used in Bicycles.
- **Motor** – cross race is for motor cycles.
- **Cantilever brake** used in Bicycle.
- Speed of light **300,000** kilometers per second.
- Engineers use **electronic theodolite and range-finder** to measure the distance and angle to calibrated staff.
- **Centigrade and Celsius** temperatures are same below freezing point.
- which instrument is used to measure pressure? **Manometer**
- the velocity of light was first measured by **Olaf Roemer**
- centigrade and fahrenheit scales gives same readings at **32 degrees**
- The first European scientist who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe was **Copernicus**.
- Some of the chemicals from the recycle of old cells are used by liver to make bile which is stored in **gall bladder**.
- Which is lighter, gold or plastic? **Plastic**
- **Lasers** are a special source of light called coherent light this means all the light waves are in step with each other and travel in same direction
- **Laser produce** light of one particular wavelength and it is s single, pure color.
- The first hologram was made in **1962**
- **Laser** = Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- **Quartz-halogen bulbs** are used in overhead projectors and spotlights
- **Helium** is uses to fill airships and balloons
- **Helium** is used to pressurize hydrogen fuel in rockets and the air in diver's air tanks
- Apart from radon, which is radioactive, the **noble gases** are used in lighting.
- The **noble gases** have very low boiling points.
- **Liquid helium** is the coldest substance.
- A gas only becomes liquid at **-268.9 deg: C**
- **Combustion** is a kind of oxidation reaction.
- Density of water is **1**
- Water expands as it freezes to ice. This makes ice less dense than water which causes **ice to float**.
- A concave lens is used for the correction of the **Hyperphobia**
- **Silver** metal has the highest electrical conductivity.
- **Mohr's scale** hardest substance is diamond - what's the softest: **Talc**

❖ ADVENTURES IN SPACE

- First artificial satellite was Sputnik-I sent by Soviet Union on **October 4, 1957**
- **Sputnik-II** on November 3, 1957 took a female dog Laika into space
- **On July 20, 1969** US Apollo 11 touched down the moon
- **Skylab** was launched in 1973 by US.
- What country launched its first space rocket January 1961-**Italy**
- What happened to Laika first dog in space **Suffocated no air burned re-entry**
- A Russian space programs name meant East what was it **Vostok**
- What was the first man made object to leave the solar system **Pioneer 10**
- **Voyager I**, spacecraft introduced ring system of Jupiter.
- Escape velocity is **24800 miles/hour or 7 miles/sec**
- First human in space is **Yuri Gagrin 1961 on USSR**
- **Appolo crew** returned to earth with 382 kg of moon soil

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- First space scientist was **Henry Quendish**
- Man entered in space on **14 October 1957**
- First American shuttle to land on moon named "**Bamini**" in March, 1966
- First woman in space was **Valentine Khurachoo** in 14 June, 1963
- America launched its first space station in **1973**
- In 1979 **Sky Lab** was destroyed in earth's atmosphere
- In 1986, Russia launched its space station **Mir**
- **Hubble telescope** launched in April 243, 1990 through **Discovery Shuttle**
- **Apollo XI** enabled man to step on moon
- Russian cosmonaut **Valery Polyakov** holds the record for the longest stay in space. He spent 437 days in orbit in the Mir Space Station.
- The first American Astronaut to go into space was **Allen Shepherd**.
- First space vehicle to land on moon was **Luna-9**
- **Voyager I**, spacecraft introduced ring system of Jupiter.
- **Pioneer 10 and 11** launched in 1973 and 1974, voyager 1 & 2 in 1979 and Galileo in 1995 were missions sent to Jupiter
- Astronomers know of over **50** moons orbiting Jupiter.
- **Vostok I** carried first man in space.
- **Telstar**, the world's first communication satellite was launched in **1962**.
- Mercury project, first manned space programme of USA, carried the first American into space on **5th May 1961**.
- **Sputnik II**, first artificial satellite was launched on 3 Nov: **1957**.
- Lovell telescope is at **Jodrell Bank** (Site for space observatory).
- **Yuri Gagarin** (Russia) cosmonauts became first traveler in space in 1961.
- The first American Astronaut to go into space was **Allen Shepherd**
- The first person to orbit the earth in space. **John Glenn**
- **Columbia Space** shuttle broke up on re-entry to Earth on Feb 1, 2003.
- **Skylab** was space laboratory launched in 1973 by USA.
- First women in space **Valentine Tereshkova** went into space in Vostoc 6 on 16 June 1963.
- On July 20, 1969, **Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldren** landed on the moon.
- Geostationary Orbit is at a height of **36,000 km**.
- **Pathfinder** is robot craft that landed on Mars in 1997.

❖ SCIENTISTS

- **Ibn baitar** was a Botanist
- Kitab al Manazar on optical works was written by **Ibn al Haitham**
- **Mamoon observatory** was established during the reign of Caliph Mamoon
- Circulation of blood was described by a muslim scientist name **Nafis Abdul al-Hasan**.
- **Al-Khwarizimi** was first person who used zero.
- Muslim scientist **Ali al Tabari** is famous for his work on ____ (medical sciences)
- **Al Beruni** discovered that light travels faster than sound. NOBLE PRIZE
- **Astronomers** cannot be nominated for noble prize
- **Marie curie** twice won Noble Prize.
- First Nobel Prizes were awarded on **10 Dec: 1901**.
- What country awards the Nobel peace prize- **Norway**
- Who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1972-**Nobody**
- Who refused the Nobel Literature prize in 1958-**Boris Pasternak**
- Who was the first American to receive the Nobel Literature prize **Sinclair Lewis**
- Which Nobel Prize is not awarded annually in **Stockholm Peace**
- **Mother Teresa** was awarded Nobel Prize in the field of peace.
- **The New York Times** received five Pulitzer prizes of 2009 for investigative, breaking news and international reporting, feature photography and criticism.
- A noted Indian wildlife biologist, **Dr M.D. Madhusudan**, Director of Nature Conservation Foundation
- **Four persons** have been awarded Nobel Prize twice.
- **Van't Hoff** was the first Nobel Laureate in Chemistry.

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- **Wole Soyinka** is a Nobel Prize winner for literature. He is from Nigeria.
- Which field was not included by Alfred Nobel originally... **Economics**
- Person getting the nobel peace prize in 2008 was of the country. **Finland**
- **Alfred Nobel** was born in Stockholm, Sweden, more than 150 years ago. In what year was he born? **Alfred Nobel** was born in 1833

❖ General Science

The **Cornea** is the only living tissue in the human body that does not contain any blood vessels

Beri Beri is the deficiency disease caused by Vitamin B1

The deficiency of **Thiamine** causes **Beri Beri**

Ear contains smallest bone

Sun has **74% hydrogen, 24% helium and 1% oxygen**

The only planet which rotates on its axis from East to West is **Venus**

Largest of mars two moons is **Phobos**

Jovian planet = Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune & Saturn

Sun is closer to earth in **January** & farthest around **July 4**

Moon's rotation period is equal to the **Earth's**

All Juvian planet have rings

Earth's true shape is **oblate spheroid** and tilt is **23.5**

Man eat both plants and animals = **Omnivore**

Pepsin enzyme produced in stomach digests the **Proteins**

Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called **Insulin**

❖ Rays and Waves

- **Gamma rays** are considered the death rays.
- **Gamma rays** travel with the velocity of light
- Gamma rays have maximum **penetrating power**
- Shortest wavelength among alpha, beta and gamma is of **gamma rays**
- Laser rays are used in **micro surgery**
- **Alpha radiations** produce burns on human body
- Newton proved that sunlight consists of different colors
- **Beta rays** are fast moving electrons.
- Color with shortest wavelength is Blue
- **Violet** have shortest wave length and **Red** has longest wavelength (vibgyor)
- **Red light's** wave length is 11800 waves/cm (< infra red)
- Least deviated color in prism is **red**
- Greatest deviated color in prism is **indigo** (chk violet)
- Violet light's wave length is 23600 waves/cm (> ultra violet)
- **Ultraviolet rays** are less than 3000 deg: A
- Greatest value of wavelength is of **infra red**
- Visible waves are between **400-700 nanometers**.
- **MOTE** = Million Tons of oil equivalent
- **REM** = Roentgen equivalent in man
- **Transverse waves** can only be produced in **solids**
- **Longitudinal waves** can be produced in solids, liquids and gases
- On passing thought food stuff, x-ray can **kill bacteria**
- **Violet color** of light travel thought glass with minimum speed
- There is no wavelength of light for **color brown**.
- **White light** is a mixture of all the colors in the rainbow.
- **Blue** has the shortest wavelength and **red** the longest.
- **Radio waves** also come from sun and outer space. **Astronomers** use radio **telescope** to hear them.

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- Radar uses **microwaves**.
- Anything that is warm produces **infrared waves** including us. The hotter the thing the more IR.
- **Infrared waves** are used in TV remote control.
- **X-rays** have shorter wavelength and more energy than ultraviolet rays.
- **Gamma rays** come from radioactive materials. They are used to kill cancers.
- Without exposure to ultraviolet light our bodies would not be able to make **vitamin D**.
- **UHF, ultra high frequency** are radio waves used for TV broadcast
- **Microwaves** are used in radar, mobile phones, microwave oven, communication network
- Each light color is of different **wavelength**.
- **Red light** has the longest wavelength while **violet light** has the shortest.
- Waves with a longer wavelength than red light are invisible they are called **infrared waves**.
- **Invisible Ultraviolet** wave have wavelength shorter than violet light.
- Red, Blue, Green are **prime colors**.
- Red + Blue + Green = **white**
- The wavelength of visible light is between 1350-2500
- An object that reflects all the light looks **white**.
- **Loud speaker** converts electrical energy into sound energy.
- Light coloured clothes are generally worn in **summer**
- The electrical device which transform voltage : **transformer**
- A nuclear reaction in which two or more than two lighter nuclear are fused together to form a relatively heavier one : **nuclear fusion**
- The three colours combination which produces the sensation of white light : **Red green and blue**
- The clear sky looks blue because of **dispersion of light**
- When light waves travel from air to glass the wavelength and velocity variables are affected.
- Electrical lines of forces are **imaginary**.
- Frequency distinguishes ultrasound from normal audible sound. Its $f > 20,000 \text{ Hz}$.

❖ EVERYDAY SCIENCE

❑ **Spleen** is called the graveyard of Red Blood Cells.

❑ Oxgen Gas was discovered by **Priestly**.

❑ **Dr. James Waston** discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.

❑ Cell for the first time was discovered by **Robert Hook**.

❑ “**Debugging**” is the process of locating and fixing or bypassing bug s (errors) in computer program code or the engineering of a hardware device.

❑ ‘**Claustrophobia**’ is defined as the fear of enclosed spaces.

❑ “**Brass**” is an alloy of copper and zinc; the proportions of zinc and copper can be varied to create a range of brasses with varying properties.

❑ “**Bronze**” is a metal alloy consisting primarily of copper, usually with tin as the main additive.

❑ **Vitamin C** (also callead Ascorbic Acid) is a powerful antioxidant, and aids in the production of collagen, and stimulates the immune system. Vitamin C is essential for appetite.

❑ “**Soda Water**” serves as a primary remedy for upset stomach.

❑ Normal arterial blood pH is **7.40**, with a range of about 7.36-7.44. Blood pH depends on carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration and bicarbonate (HCO₃) concentration.

❑ The main constituent of Sui Gas is **Methane**.

❑ **Agoraphobia** is the fear of open or public places. “**Agraphia**” is the inability to write.

Acrophobia is the fear of heights.

Aerophobia is a fear of flying.

Apiphobia is a fear of what? Bees.

Cyberphobia is the fear of computers or working on a computer.

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❑ **Acrophobia** a fear of Heights.

❑ A **CPU**(cache) is a cache used by the central processing unit of a computer to reduce the average time to access memory. The cache is a smaller, faster memory which stores copies of the data from the most frequently used main memory locations.

❑ “**Dry ice**” is a Solid Carbon Dioxide.

❑ Chemically diamond is a **Pure Carbon**.

❑ Gas is use in Fire Cylinders **CO2**.(**CO2** is use for extinguishing fire)

❑ **Sulphuric Acid** is use in the car batteries.

❑ ‘**Parkinson**’ is a disease of Brain.

❑ The normal pulse beat of a human body is between **72—80**.

❑ An instrument designed for testing the purity of milk is called **Lactometer**.

❑ “**Autopsy**” is the Post-Mortem examination of a body.

❑ “**Lexicography**” is the branch of science which deals with the process of writing dictionaries.

❑ Speed of Sound in Air **331 m/s**.

❑ Red Colour has largest and Blue colour has shortest Wavelength.

❑ “**Pomology**” is the study and cultivation of fruit.

❑ **Logarithm** tables were invented by John Napier

❑ Fish is the Best source of **protein**.

❑ Most commonly used bleaching agent is **chlorine**

❑ The chief constituent of gobar gas is **methane**.

❑ The frequency of which of the following is the highest? **Radio waves**

❑ “**Charles Drew**” was the first pioneered the idea of a blood bank.

❑ **Kidneys** organ of the body purifies the blood.

❑ Skin is highly affected by the nuclear radiation first.

❑ **Radio waves** travel with almost the velocity of Light.

❑ **Diamond** is the hardest mineral.

❑ Life history of human malaria parasite in Anopheles was first described by **Ronald Ross**

❑ The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of **January**.

❑ **Green vegetables** are a good source of Minerals and Vitamins.

❑ One metric ton is equal to 1000 kg, or 2204 pounds.

❑ One square foot is equal to 144 sq inches and 1 meter is equal to 3.28 foot. One nautical mile is equal to 6080.

❑ “**Manometer**” is an instrument for measuring Gaseous Pressure.

❑ Atmospheric pressure at sea level is **760 mm**

❑ The acceleration caused by gravity per second is **32 feet**.

❑ **1 Inch** is equal to 2.54 centimeters.

❑ **Silicon** is called the “Earth maker”.

❑ When a disease occurs over a large area of earth’s surface at one time, it is called **Epidemic disease**.

❑ The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, where the sun is vertically overhead at some point of the year is called The **Torrid zone**.

❑ Deficiency of Vitamin C causes **Scurvy**.

❑ What does Angstrom measure? **Speed of ships**

❑ The scientist who first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun was **Copernicus**.

❑ “**Digital Computer**” was invented by **Howard Alken**.

❑ **Wood** is the least conductor of electricity.

❑ “**Cryptography**” deals with the study of secret writing.

❑ What is laughing gas? **Nitrous Oxide**

❑ The element common to all acids is **Hydrogen**.

❑ **Diamond** is an allotropic form of Carbon.

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|---|
| ❑ Earth revolves around the sun from? West to east |
| ❑ Philately is the science of stamp collection. |
| ❑ Hydrometer is used for specific gravity of liquid. |
| ❑ Which vitamin easily prepared in body? vitamin D |
| ❑ Which gas is commonly used in balloons? Helium |
| ❑ The most abundant element in earth crust is Oxygen (O) 46.6% and silicon is the second abundant element of earth and silicon is called earth maker. |
| ❑ One horse power is equal to 746 watt . |
| ❑ Which colour phosphorus used in matches? Red |
| ❑ Oldest known element? Copper |
| ❑ Which shape of carbon is used in lead pencils? Graphite |
| ❑ Artificial silk is called rayon . |
| ❑ Basic component of paper is wood . |
| ❑ The bar is a unit of pressure equal to 100 kilopascals and roughly equal to the atmospheric pressure on Earth at sea level. |
| ❑ Light year is the unit of distance. It is the distance that light can travel in one year. A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion kilometers . |
| ❑ Largest organ of the body is Skin and largest gland is Liver . |
| ❑ Kidney disease due to overdose of vitamin c . |
| ❑ CPU is an abbreviation of Central Processing Unit. |
| ❑ Cusec is unit of water flow. |
| ❑ ATM stands for Automated Teller Machine. |
| ❑ Mirage is an example of refraction of Light. |
| ❑ Sound travels fastest in Glass . |
| ❑ The gravitational force on the body is called as Weight . |
| ❑ Most astronomers believe that origin of the Universe is Big Bang Theory . |
| ❑ Hepatitis and jaundice are the diseases of Liver . |
| ❑ Neon gas is used in decoration lighting. |
| ❑ Creature having both male and female organs is known as Hermaphrodite . |
| ❑ A low area storm with high winds rotating about a center of low atmospheric pressure is called Cyclone . |
| ❑ The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is Ibn-ul-Haitham . |
| ❑ The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one moves from Equator to poles . |
| ❑ Solar system was discovered by Nicolaus Copernicus . |
| ❑ RAM stands for Random Access Memory. |
| ❑ Richest source of Vitamin D is cod liver oil . |
| ❑ 1sq cm is equal to how many square mm? 100 |
| ❑ 1 milligram gold is equal to how many milligrams? 1000 |
| ❑ We are saved from ultraviolet rays of sun through? Ozone Layer |
| ❑ Vitamin K helps in blood clotting. |
| ❑ Iron metabolism in the human body is helpful for Haemoglobin and blood is red due to hemoglobin. |
| ❑ In how many groups the living organisms that have back bone, are divided? 5 groups |
| ❑ Vitamins C not stored in human body and lack of vitamin c create skin disease. |
| ❑ Art and science of growing flowers, fruit and vegetables is called Horticulture . |
| ❑ What did Sir Isaac Pitman invent? A form of shorthand |
| ❑ "Dactyliography" is the study of finger prints. |
| ❑ "Etymology" is the study of origin and history of words. |
| ❑ "Plague" is a disease, which spreads by rat. |
| ❑ Newton discovered that every applied force has an equal reaction. |

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶ When heavy unstable elements split into relatively smaller elements along with the release of energy is called fission . |
| ¶ Protein is present in the highest amount in a human body. |
| ¶ ‘ Bicycle ’ was invented by Macmillan |
| ¶ “ Amino Acid ” is the smallest unit of Protein. |
| ¶ How many pairs of ribs are there in the human body? 12 . |
| ¶ A cataract is a clouding that develops in the crystalline lens of the eye or in its envelope (lens capsule), varying in degree from slight to complete opacity and obstructing the passage of light. |
| ¶ Ice melting at poles is because of Ozone depletion . Afforestation stands for planting of new Trees. |
| ¶ “ Marie Curie ” was a physicist and chemist famous for her pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first person honored with two Nobel Prizes—in physics and chemistry. |
| ¶ On boiling egg hardens which indicates the presence of Protein . |
| ¶ Abusive drugs damage cells of Brain. |
| ¶ In modern television Cathode Ray Tube is replaced with Transistor .. |
| ¶ “Stainless Steel” contains chromium, Iron and corban . |
| ¶ Red blood cells have no nucleus |
| ¶ Pain in ears when aeroplane goes down because of High Air pressure . |
| ¶ The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 db . |
| ¶ Natural gas effect on our lungs because, it is harmful for human being. When ever we inhale carbon monoxide its poisonous and human body feeling illness. Its very dangerous when ever natural gas leak some where repair or block this leakage its very harmfull for human body and childrens as well. |
| ¶ The tiny air sacs in the lungs tissues are called Aliveoli . |
| ¶ The quantity of charge that is stored in a condenser is measured in Coulombs and SI unit of pressure is Pascal . |
| ¶ The deficiency of Viamin E causes sterility in men and women. |
| ¶ A xerophyte or xerophytic organism is a plant that has adapted to survive in an environment that lacks water, such as a desert. |
| ¶ A halophyte is a plant that grows where it is affected by salinity in the root area or by salt spray, such as in saline semi-deserts, mangrove swamps, marshes and sloughs, and seashores. |
| ¶ An epiphyte is a plant that normally grows on another plant for support. It is not parasitic, but uses the host plant for support only. |
| ¶ Anthophobia is the fear of flower. Xenophobia is the dislike or fear of people from other countries. |
| ¶ Photophobia is the extreme sensitivity to light. |
| ¶ “ Herpes ” is a disease caused by a herpes virus, affecting the skin or the nervous system. |
| ¶ “ Erythrocyte ” is a red blood cell (typically a biconcave disc without a nucleus) that contains the pigment hemoglobin and transports oxygen and carbondioxide to and from the tissues. |
| ¶ “ Leucocyte ” is a colourless cell which circulates in the blood and body fluids and is involved in counter acting foreign substances and disease ; a white blood cell. |
| ¶ “ Isobar ” a line on a map connecting points having the same atmospheric pressure. |
| ¶ “ Pneumonia ” is a lung infection in which the air-sacs fill with pus. |
| ¶ “ Leprosy ” is a contagious bacterial disease that affects the skin, mucous membranes and nerves, causing discoloration and humps on the skin and, in severe cases, disfigurement and deformities. |
| ¶ “ Lithophytes ” are a type of plant that grows in or on rocks. Lithophytes feed off moss, nutrients in rain water, litter, and even their own dead tissue. |
| ¶ Gunpowder is a mixture of sulphur, charcoal and potassium nitrate (nitre). When water is added to the mixture potassium nitrate dissolves. |
| ¶ A black hole is a region of spacetime from which nothing, not even light, can escape. |
| ¶ Rabies (Hydrophobia) is a disease recognized by Insane Dog biting. It effect on the Central Nervous system. |
| ¶ Pneumonia affects the respiratory system. |

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

❑ “**Cooking gas**” is a mixture of Butane and Propane.

❑ Iron articles rust because of the formation of a mixture of **ferrous and ferric hydroxide**.

❑ “**Chlorination**” is the process of adding the element chlorine to water as a method of water purification to make it fit for human consumption as drinking water.

❑ **Sulphur** is mixed with the rubber to make it more flexible.

❑ **Dysentery** is an intestinal inflammation, especially in the colon, that can lead to severe diarrhea with mucus or blood in the feces.

❑ **Vibrio cholerae** is a Gram-negative, comma-shaped bacterium. Some strains of *V. cholerae* cause the disease cholera.

❑ “**Thanatophobia**” is an extreme and irrational fear of death.

❑ “**Psoriasis**” is a common skin condition that causes skin redness and irritation.

❑ “**Hippocratic Oath**” is an oath historically taken by physicians and other healthcare professionals swearing to practise medicine ethically. It is widely believed to have been written by Hippocrates, often regarded as the father of western medicine, or by one of his students.

❑ **Microphone** is used to convert sound waves into electrical energy.

❑ **Penicillin** is widely used as an antibiotic

❑ The air we inhale is mixture of gases. Which of the following gases in the mixture is highest in percentage?

Nitrogen

❑ The average thickness of the earth's **crust** is **32km**.

❑ The substances human body produces to fight against disease germs are called **Antibodies**.

❑ The distance of place south or north of Equator is called **Latitude**.

❑ “**Aboriculture**” is a science of the cultivation, management, and study of individual trees, shrubs, vines, and other perennial woody plants.

❑ “**Vitamin E**” is present in egg.

❑ “**Y2K**” is a computer problem.

❑ Which of the following animals can hear ultrasonic sound? **Bat**

❑ **SIM** stands for Subscriber identity Module.

❑ The energy generation in stars is due to **Fusion of light nuclei**.

❑ **Martin Cooper** is known for his invention of Mobile Phone.

❑ The law of floating bodies was discovered by greek scientist **Archimedes**.

❑ First human heart transplant operation conducted by **Dr. Christian Bernard on Louis Washkansky**, was conducted in 1967

❑ Exposure to sunlight helps a person improve his health because the ultraviolet rays convert skin oil into **Vitamin D**

❑ The ozone layer restricts **Ultraviolet radiation**

❑ **Eugenics** is the study of altering human beings by changing their genetic components

❑ **Ecology** deals with Relation between organisms and their environment.

❑ Filaria is caused by **Mosquito**.

❑ If speed of rotation of the earth **increases**, weight of the body **decreases**

❑ **Fathometer** is used to measure **Ocean depth**

❑ **Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit** was a German Physicist ; developed the mercury thermometer in 1714 ; devised temperature scale

❑ Who discovered penicillin? **Alexander Fleming**.

❑ “**Entymology**” is the study of Insects.

❑ In Algebra and mathematics who is credited with the originating the Binomial Theorem by **Omar-i-Khayyam**.

❑ **Nitrogen gas** is used in electric bulb.

❑ One US barrel is equal to **159 litres**.

❑ **Quicklime** is an alkaline powder obtained by strongly heating which other material? **Chalk**.

❑ What is the name of the milky fluid obtained from trees which is used to produce rubber? **Latex**.

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ❑ Which is the only mammal with the power of active flight? Bat. |
| ❑ Which lower level of clouds are commonly called 'rain clouds'? Nimbus. |
| ❑ Which medical specialty is concerned with the problems and illnesses of children? Pediatrics. |
| ❑ What name is given to the stiffening of the body after death? Rigor mortis. |
| ❑ The name of which Roman god means 'shining father' in Latin? Jupiter. |
| ❑ What is the central colour of a rainbow? Green. |
| ❑ What part of the body consists of the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum? Small intestine. |
| ❑ What, in internet terminology, does SMTP stand for? Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. |
| ❑ What, in internet terminology, does FTP stand for? File Transfer Protocol. |
| ❑ What is the art of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals to make lifelike models called? Taxidermy. |
| ❑ What is the technical name for abnormally high blood pressure? Hypertension. |
| ❑ What part of eye is responsible for its color? The iris. |
| ❑ What is the second planet from the sun? Venus. |
| ❑ Which gas used in advertising signs has the symbol Ne? Neon. |
| ❑ In medicine, which is the most widespread parasitic infection? Malaria. |
| ❑ What causes earthquakes ? Earthquakes occur when energy stored within the Earth, usually in the form of strain in rocks, suddenly releases. This energy is transmitted to the surface of the Earth by earthquake waves. |
| ❑ What is Galaxy ? Galaxy, a massive ensemble of hundreds of millions of stars, all gravitationally interacting, and orbiting about a common center. Astronomers estimate that there are about 125 billion galaxies in the universe. All the stars visible to the unaided eye from Earth belong to Earth's galaxy, the Milky Way. |
| ❑ How far is the sun from earth? the average distance from Earth is 150 million km (93 million miles). |
| ❑ What was the first creature to travel in space? The Soviet Union also launched the first living creature, a dog named Laika , into space on November 3, 1957 . |
| ❑ What is dry ice? Solid carbon dioxide , known as dry ice, is widely used as a refrigerant. Its cooling effect is almost twice that of water ice; its special advantages are that it does not melt as a liquid but turns into gas, and that it produces an inert atmosphere that reduces bacterial growth. |
| ❑ The origin of earth dates back to approximately? 4.6 billion year |
| ❑ The dates on which day and night is equal are? 21st march and 23rd september |
| ❑ Haematite is an ore of iron . |
| ❑ Earth completes one rotation on its axis in? 23 hours 56 mints and 4.9 sec |
| ❑ Which of the following gases is most predominant in the sun? Hydrogen |
| ❑ The coldest planet is Neptune . |
| ❑ The Cornea of the eyes is the only part of body without blood supply. |
| ❑ The Average weight of man's brain is 4.8 ounces . |
| ❑ The Average weight of woman's brain is 4.4 ounces . |
| ❑ The most common element in the atmosphere is Nitrogen (N) , which is present at 78.08 percent by volume and 75.52 percent by mass. |
| ❑ The most common element in the universe is Hydrogen (H) , according for 90 percent of all known matter in the universe, and 68 percent by mass in the Solar System. |
| ❑ Radium was discovered by Mario Curie Pierre Curie . |
| ❑ Railway Engine was invented by Stephenson . |
| ❑ The largest bone of human body is Thigh Bone . |
| ❑ The proportion of water in human body is about 85% . (Blood in Human Body 5-6 Liter 10 % of total volume) |
| ❑ Cockroach is considered as the ancient insect of the world. |
| ❑ "Rickets" is a disease of the bones (due to deficiency of Vitamin D). |
| ❑ Sound will travel fastest in Solids . |
| ❑ Lack of oxygen at high altitude produces bleeding. |
| ❑ Chronometer is used to measure time while on ship. |

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- ❑ **Dental enamel** is the hardest thing present in a human body.
- ❑ The density of a liquid is measured by **Hydrometer**.
- ❑ ‘Fathom’ is the unit of measurement of depth.
- ❑ Iron is the most widely used **metal**.
- ❑ A human body has **236 joints**. (206 bones , new baby contains 300). There are 24 ribs in a human body.
- ❑ A colour blind person cannot distinguish between **Red and Green**.
- ❑ **Hippocrates** is considered as the father of Medicine.
- ❑ **Platinum** is the costliest metal in the world.
- ❑ The main component of a TV is a **cathode ray tube**.
- ❑ A man breathes **17 to18 times** in a minute.
- ❑ The breathing rate is controlled by **the medulla**.
- ❑ The only metal which is liquid at ordinary temperature is **Aluminium**.
- ❑ In the normal composition of human body oxygen is **64 percent**.
- ❑ The use of fingerprints for identification purposes was first proposed by the British scientist **Sir Francis Galton**.
- ❑ Who invented ‘Printing Press’? **Gutenberg**
- ❑ Who invented ‘Television’? **John L. Baird**
- ❑ Who was the inventor of ‘mercury thermometer’? **Fahrenheit**
- ❑ Albert Einstein presented ‘theory of relativity’.
- ❑ Insulin was invented by **F. Banting**.
- ❑ Who discovered ‘X-rays’? **Roentgen**
- ❑ Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel discovered **Dynamite**
- ❑ ‘Law of gravitation’ was introduced by **Sir Isaac Newton**
- ❑ ‘Vaccination for smallpox’ was discovered by **Jenner**
- ❑ Who discovered ‘Oxygen’? **Priestley Joseph**
- ❑ What is the scientific name of man? **Homo sapiens**
- ❑ Polio, AIDS and Measles are caused by **Virus**
- ❑ T.B., leprosy , whooping cough and diphtheria are caused by **Bacteria**
- ❑ Lack of vitamin B can cause **Beri Beri**
- ❑ **Goiter** is caused by Deficiency of Iodine
- ❑ Man eat both plants and animals so called **Omnivore**
- ❑ Pepsin produced in stomach digests the **Proteins**
- ❑ Bile is secreted by **Liver**
- ❑ Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called **Insulin**
- ❑ DNA double helix model was given by **Watson and Crick**
- ❑ Who gave the theory of evolution? **Darwin**
- ❑ Pituitary glands are located on **Brain**
- ❑ Tears are produced by **Lachrymal glands**
- ❑ In human eye image is formed at **Retina**
- ❑ Lemon contains vitamin **C vitamin**
- ❑ What is diploid number of man’s chromosome? **46**
- ❑ A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from **Kidney ailment**
- ❑ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is infected by **Virus**
- ❑ A universal donor has blood group is **O** (reciepter A&B)
- ❑ **Kangaroo** is native animal of **Australia**
- ❑ Helium, neon and argon are called **Noble Gases**
- ❑ Water is made of which two gases? **Hydrogen and Oxygen**
- ❑ **Copper** is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- ❑ Which atom does not have a neutron? **Hydrogen**

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ❑ The charge present on an electron is Negative |
| ❑ The charge present on a proton is Positive |
| ❑ Water was discovered by Cavendish |
| ❑ Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen |
| ❑ Which of the following is the lightest element of the periodic table? Hydrogen |
| ❑ An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer |
| ❑ Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896 |
| ❑ Neutron was discovered by Chadwick |
| ❑ The circumference of the earth was determined by Al-Beruni |
| ❑ Telephone was invented by Graham Bell |
| ❑ SI unit of length is Metre , SI unit of force is Newton , Unit of work in SI units is Joule and Unit of Power in SI unit is Watt . |
| ❑ Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy |
| ❑ Lens which is thinner at the centre and thicker at the edge is called Concave Lens . |
| ❑ A lens which is thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges is called Convex Lens |
| ❑ The diameter of a lens is called Aperture |
| ❑ Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion |
| ❑ Ohm is unit of which quantity? Resistance |
| ❑ Calorie is unit of which quantity? Heat |
| ❑ Dyne is unit of which quantity? Force |
| ❑ Angstrom is unit of which quantity? Length |
| ❑ Becquerel is unit of which quantity? Radioactivity |
| ❑ Who invented printing press? John Guttenberg |
| ❑ A beam of white light passing through a prism scatters in Seven colours |
| ❑ How much time does the sun light take to reach the Earth? 8.5 minutes |
| ❑ The Sun is made of gases mainly Hydrogen and Helium |
| ❑ The outer surface temperature of the Sun is 6000 0C |
| ❑ In the core of the Sun Nuclear Fusion process is occurring all the times. |
| ❑ Which is the hottest planet of our solar system? Venus |
| ❑ Which planet is closest to the Earth? Venus |
| ❑ Which planet is biggest from the Sun? Jupiter |
| ❑ Which is the closest planet to the Sun? Mercury |
| ❑ During Solar eclipse the moon comes between the Earth and the Sun. |
| ❑ During Lunar eclipse the Earth comes between the moon and the Sun. |
| ❑ The greenish planet of solar system is Uranus |
| ❑ Which planet of solar system is red in colour? Mars |
| ❑ Name the blue coloured planet. Neptune |
| ❑ Formation and change of one season to another is due to Earth Revolution |
| ❑ The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to Rotation of Earth |
| ❑ ROM stands for Read Only Memory |
| ❑ A byte is a group of 8 bits |
| ❑ SIMM stands for Single Inline Memory Module |
| ❑ Four nibbles are equal to Two Bytes |
| ❑ Smallest unit of memory is Bit |
| ❑ 1 Megabyte is equal to 1024 Kilobytes |
| ❑ 1 Kilobyte is equal to 1024 Bytes |
| ❑ A condition in which memory lost is called Amnesia . |
| ❑ Which planet is known as "Earth's near twin planet"? Venus |

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

- ❑ Which is the brightest planet in the Solar System? **Venus**
- ❑ The smallest, fastest and smallest diameter planet is **Mercury**.
- ❑ Which one of the following planets has the maximum number of satellites? **Jupiter**
- ❑ To measure electric current: **Ammeter** is used
- ❑ Which instrument is used to measure blood pressure? **Sphygmomanometer**
- ❑ Which instrument is used to measure minute electrical currents? **Galvanometer**
- ❑ Hydrometer is the device that measures: **The specific gravity of a liquid**
- ❑ Hygrometer is used to measure: **humidity**
- ❑ What is used for detecting and measure earthquakes? **Seismograph**
- ❑ What splits light into its spectrum? **Spectroscope**
- ❑ Thermometer is used to measure: **Temperature**.
- ❑ The science of study of old age is called **Gerontology**
- ❑ The function of the **thermostat** in a refrigerator is To maintain the temperature
- ❑ Blotting paper absorbs ink because **The action of capillary**
- ❑ Name the vaccine that protects against tuberculosis? **BCG bacillus Calmette-Guérin**
- ❑ Name the disease of the liver that causes a patient to turn yellow? **Jaundice**
- ❑ **Equinox** is the time when the sun appears vertically overhead at noon at the equator.
- ❑ In the human body, blood-clotting factor is produced by **the liver**
- ❑ **Human blood** is able to carry large amounts of **oxygen** because of the chemical hemoglobin
- ❑ The living part of a plant cell is composed of a **nucleus and cytoplasm**
- ❑ The front of the eye is covered with a tough transparent material called **CORNEA**
- ❑ The smallest branches of an artery lead into tiny blood vessels called **CAPILLARIES**
- ❑ Insulin is produced in the human body by the **Pancreas**
- ❑ In an animal cell protein is synthesized in the **Ribosome**
- ❑ Chemically finger nails are made up of **Protein**
- ❑ Muscle stiffness is a symptom caused by the disease **Tetanus**
- ❑ The fat in our food is digested by the **enzymes lipase**
- ❑ Sound is a form of **energy**
- ❑ A **fraction** of sunlight is refracted as it enters the earth's atmosphere.
- ❑ Electric current is measured by an **Ammeter**.
- ❑ Light with larger wavelength than that of the red colour is called **infrared**
- ❑ **Medulla Oblongata** connects the small brainwith the spinal chord.
- ❑ **Spinach** is a good source of vitamin A, B2 (Riboflavin) and Iron.
- ❑ **Femur** is a bone of the leg.
- ❑ Excessive burning of fossil fuels cause **acid rain**.
- ❑ **Planet Mars** has two moons.
- ❑ **Bauxite** is an ore of aluminium
- ❑ **Mica** is a nonconductor of electricity
- ❑ **Sun** is the biggest star in the universe.
- ❑ The capacity to do work is called **energy**.
- ❑ The energy possessed by a body die to its position is called **potential energy**.
- ❑ **Nucleus** usually lies in the centre of an animal cell
- ❑ The set of instructions given to a computer is called **software**.
- ❑ In a **heat engine**, heat energy is changed into mechanical energy
- ❑ The smallest unit of measurement of wavelength is **angstrom**
- ❑ The chemical generally used in refrigerators is **ethylene**
- ❑ Period of famous Muslim scientists is **7th – 13th century A.D.**
- ❑ **Heat radiation** travels at a speed equal to speed of light

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶ Amoeba is a unicellular animal. |
| ¶ Leprosy is a disorder of the nervous system. |
| ¶ Quartz is chemically a Silicate. |
| ¶ Who described protoplasm as the physical basis of life? T. H. Huxley |
| ¶ The pancreas secretes Insulin |
| ¶ Tibia is a bone found in the Leg |
| ¶ The largest part of the human brain is the Cerebrum |
| ¶ Red blood corpuscles are formed in the Bone marrow |
| ¶ What is the main component of bones and teeth? Calcium sulphate |
| ¶ The main constituent of hemoglobin is Iron |
| ¶ The function of hemoglobin is Prevention of anemia |
| ¶ Malaria is a disease which effects the Spleen |
| ¶ A person of which of the following blood groups is called a universal donor? O |
| ¶ A person with which of the following blood groups can receive blood of any group? AB |
| ¶ Which gland in the human body is called the master gland? Pituitary |
| ¶ How many bones are there in a newly born infant? 300 |
| ¶ Which of the following diseases is caused by virus? Small pox |
| ¶ Medulla oblongata is a part of human Brain |
| ¶ Myopia is a disease connected with Eyes |
| ¶ Leukemia is a disease of the Blood |
| ¶ Short-sightedness can be corrected by using Concave lens |
| ¶ Trachoma is a disease of the Eyes |
| ¶ Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of Water-borne disease |
| ¶ Pyorrhea is a disease of the Gums |
| ¶ Lack of what causes diabetes. Insulin |
| ¶ Appendix is appendix is a part of Large intestine |
| ¶ ECG is used for the diagnosis of aliments of Heart |
| ¶ Biopsy is done on Tissues taken form a living body |
| ¶ Dialysis is used for the treatment of Kidney failure |
| ¶ Insulin is injected into the intestines by Pancreas |
| ¶ Lock Jaw, i.e., difficulty in opening the mouth is a symptom of Tetanus |
| ¶ Lungs are situated in the Thoracic cavity |
| ¶ Enzymes help in Digestion of food. Food is normally digested in the Small intestines . |
| ¶ The planet of the solar system which has maximum numbers of Moon is Jupiter (as of 2011) |
| ¶ A unit of length equal to the average distance between the earth and sun is called Astronomical unit |
| ¶ The ozone layer is present about 30miles (50km) in atmosphere above earth. The stratum (layer) of atmosphere in which ozone layer lies is called as Stratosphere |
| ¶ Which rocks are formed by the alteration of pre-existing rocks by great heat or pressure Metamorphic rocks |
| ¶ The most abundant natural Iron oxides are Hematite and Magnetite |
| ¶ The most abundant elements in sea water Sodium and Chlorine |
| ¶ The unit of home electricity energy consumption is Kilowatt hour |
| ¶ The speed of sound in dry air at 20 C is about (343 m/s) |
| ¶ The time light takes from Sun to reach Earth is 8 minutes |
| ¶ Light from Sun travels a distance before it reaches Earth 150 Million Km |
| ¶ The most suitable thermometer for measuring the boiling point of water is Mercury thermometer |
| ¶ The density of water is greatest at 4°C |
| ¶ A vacuum can not conduct heat |
| ¶ The building blocks of elements are called Molecules |

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ❑ Boiling of an egg is a change which is Chemical |
| ❑ The usual raw material for ceramics, generally found beneath the top soil is? Clay |
| ❑ Polyamides are synthetic polymers commonly known as Nylon |
| ❑ Telephone was invented in 1876 in America by Graham Bell. |
| ❑ To measure the specific gravity of milk, the instrument used is Lactometer |
| ❑ one of the fundamental characteristics of living organisms is Metabolism |
| ❑ Water is heated in a kettle. The inside water is heated by convection. A person sitting near the fire receives heat by Radiation |
| ❑ Three elements needed for the healthy growth of plants are N,P,K |
| ❑ Parsec is a unit of Distance |
| ❑ Twinkling of stars is caused by refraction of light |
| ❑ In humans , most nutrient molecules are absorbed by the small intestine |
| ❑ Laughing gas has chemical composition of the following two elements which are Nitrogen + oxygen |
| ❑ Hepatitis A is transmitted to different individuals by Water |
| ❑ The unit that coordinates different devices of the computer system is Control unit |
| ❑ Cancer can be treated by Chemotherapy and radiotherapy |
| ❑ The name of the common mineral salt present in sea is Sodium Chloride |
| ❑ Founder of modern astronomy was Nicolas Copernicus |
| ❑ The instrument which measures very high temperature is Pyrometer |
| ❑ Chemical used to kill rats and mice are Rodenticides |
| ❑ The position of earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing northern summer is called Aphelion |
| ❑ Which of the following layers make radio transmission possible? Ionosphere |
| ❑ Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun? Size of the earth in relation to that of moon |
| ❑ Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral? Gypsum |
| ❑ Yeast is used in making bread because it produces Carbon dioxide |
| ❑ Oasis is associated with Desert |
| ❑ Name the famous book of Ibn-Sina in which he discussed human physiology and medicine? Al-Qanoon |
| ❑ Animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is called Predator |
| ❑ An alimeter is used for measuring Altitude |
| ❑ Oology is the study of Birds eggs |
| ❑ Radioactivity was discovered by Henry Bacquerel |
| ❑ The metal used in storage batteries is Lead |
| ❑ Barometer was invented by Torricelli |
| ❑ Dynamo was invented by Michael Faraday |
| ❑ Galileo's first scientific discovery was Pendulum |
| ❑ Microscope was invented by Aaton Van Leewen Hock |
| ❑ The scientist who is known as father of modern biology is Aristotle |
| ❑ The first person to see a cell under microscope was Robert Hooke |
| ❑ The smallest flowering plant is Worffia |
| ❑ The four blood groups were discovered by Karl Landsteiner |
| ❑ The atomic number of oxygen is Eight |
| ❑ The basic building blocks of proteins are Amino acids |
| ❑ The unit of loudness is Phon |
| ❑ An ammeter is used to measure Electric current |
| ❑ Plant that eat insects are called Insectivorous plants |
| ❑ Fruits that are formed without fertilization are called Parthenocarpic |

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- ❑ Plants that flower only once in their lifetime are called **Mono carpic**
- ❑ **Penicillin** is obtained from Mould
- ❑ Herpetology is the study of **Reptiles**
- ❑ **Osteology** is the study of Bones
- ❑ The botanical name for onion is **Allium Cepa**
- ❑ The study of heavenly bodies is called **Astronomy**
- ❑ Electric Lamp was invented by **Thomas alva Edison**
- ❑ The fear of crowd is called **Ochlophobia**
- ❑ The fear of books is called **Bibliophobia**
- ❑ The fear of going to bed is called **Clinophobia**
- ❑ Calcium sulphate is commonly called **Plaster of Paris**
- ❑ Sodium carbonate is commonly called **Washing Soda**
- ❑ **Sodium chloride** is commonly known as **Common Salt**
- ❑ The chemical name of Chloroform is **Trichloromethane**
- ❑ The chemical name of baking powder is **Sodium bicarbonate**
- ❑ The chemical name of bleaching powder is **Calcium hypochlorite**
- ❑ A fungus which can only survive on other living organisms is called **Obligate Parasite**
- ❑ A plant which lives in the dark is called **Scotophyte**
- ❑ Laser was invented by **Dr.Charles H.Townes**
- ❑ Thermostat is an instrument used for regulating **Constant temperature**
- ❑ The science of organic forms and structures is known as **Morphology**
- ❑ The fear of women is known as **Gynophobia**
- ❑ The fear of men is known as **Androphobia**
- ❑ The scientist who developed the Quantum theory was **Max Plonck**
- ❑ The acid used in a car battery is **Sulphuric acid**
- ❑ The system for writing by blind people was invented by **Louis Braille**
- ❑ The parachute was used for the first time by **J.P.Blanchard**
- ❑ The German physicit who first demonstrated the existence of Radio waves was **Henrich Hertz**
- ❑ Fountain pen was invented by **L.E.Waterman**
- ❑ The role of heredity was demonstrated by **Mendel**
- ❑ The instrument used to measure the concentration of salt water is the **Salinometer**
- ❑ Safety matches was invented by **J.E.Lundstrom**
- ❑ **Dynamics** is the study of Movements of bodies
- ❑ **Statics** is the study of Forces acting on bodies at rest
- ❑ **Mechanics** is the study of Forces acting onbodies
- ❑ The electro-cardiograph was invented by **William Einthoven**
- ❑ Chronometer was invented by **John Harrison**
- ❑ The study of antiquities is known as **Archaeology**
- ❑ The study of the duration of life is known as Chronobiology Calcium oxide is commonly known as **Quick lime**
- ❑ A deviation of light passing from one medium to another is known as **Refraction**
- ❑ An apparatus for generation of atomic energy is called a **Reactor**
- **Vitamin C** is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
 - **Vitamin C** is also necessary for utilization of iron
 - The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is **tomato**
 - **Cod liver oil** contains Vitamin D
 - **Collagen** is the substance that gives elasticity to skin
 - **Vitamin E** promotes oxygenation and acts as anti aging
 - Carbon dioxide we release comes from food we eat

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

- Vitamin B2 has what other name **Riboflavin**
- **Fats** are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
- **Vitamin E** is called anti-aging agent
- **Vitamin E** helps in fertility process
- **Vitamin B** helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion
- Water soluble vitamin are **B and C** and all other are fat soluble
- **Vitamin A** is stored as Ester in liver
- **Vitamin A** is found in carotene bearing plants
- **Vitamin K** helps to form prothrombin (fibro gin) one of the enzymes helpful in blood clotting
- **Vitamin E** is necessary for iron utilization; normal reproductive function. Vitamin E is for reproduction.
- **Vitamin A** is found in Dairy products
- Deficiency of Vitamin **A** causes **Night blindness**.
- Too much presence of the Potassium salt in human blood increase the risk of **heart attack**.
- The lack of calcium in the diet causes what condition-**Rickets**
- **Celluloses** are carbohydrates.
- **Milk** contains lactose.
- **Vitamin C** is a preventor of infectious disease
- **Vitamin C** is also called Skin food
- **Vitamin C** can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
- **Vitamin D** is essential for calcium metabolism.
- **Vitamin C** hastens healing of wounds
- Vitamin capable of formation of blood is **B12**
- Riches source of Vitamin D is **code liver oil**
- Riches source of **Vitamin A** is eggs
- Deficiency of Calcium leads to **rickets**
- **Vitamin B1** is available is yeast.
- Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of **vitamin C**, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- **Sodium** is necessary of nervous system.
- **Vitamin D** is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Cheese contains **vitamin D**.
- **Vitamin C** can not be stored in human body.
- **Scurvy**, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- **Sodium** is necessary of nervous system.
- **Ground nut** has maximum protein
- Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by **Emulsification**
- Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all make of **protein**
- **Deficiency of sodium** and potassium causes muscular cramps, headache and diahrae
- **Milk** (contains 80% water) is a complete food.
- Cheese contains **vitamin D**.
- **Vitamin E** is for reproduction.
- **Glucose** is the source of energy for human brain.
- Major component of honey is **Glucose**
- Eating of **coconut** increases man's mental faculties
- Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much **toadstools**.
- Vitamin c is also known as **Ascorbic Acid**.
- Celluloses are **carbohydrates**.
- Milk contains **lactose**
- **Ascorbic acid** is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- **Citric acid** is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.
- **A guava** contains more vitamin C than an orange
- First artificial satellite was **Sputnik-I** sent by Soviet Union on **October 4, 1957**
- What country launched its first space rocket January 1961-**Italy**
- First human in space is **Yuri Gagrin** 1961 on USSR
- First space scientist was **Henry Quendish**
- First woman in space was **Valentine Khurachoof** in 14 June, 1963
- **Apollo XI** enabled man to step on moon
- ❑ **Epiphytes** is a plant that grows upon another plant.
- ❑ **Joseph Aspdin** is the inventor of cement.
- ❑ **Neurology** is the science of nervous system.
- ❑ **Biochemistry** is the application of statistics in the study of Biology.
- ❑ A sheet of muscles called **diaphragm** separates the chest from the abdomen.
- ❑ The pattern for building protein molecules is stored in the messenger **RNA**
- ❑ Anvil and stirrup are names of bones present in the **EAR**
- ❑ The young plant inside a grain of wheat is called the **embryo plant**
- ❑ In born behaviour that involve only one part of the body are called **REFLEX ACTION**
- ❑ Animals which obtain their food from dead organisms are called **Scavengers**
- ❑ **Riboflavin** is not affected by cooking.
- ❑ The number of chromosomes in the spermatozoa is **twenty-three**
- ❑ Rainbows are produced by the reflection of light through **raindrops**.
- ❑ Light switches in our homes are connected in **parallel series**.
- ❑ Oil bulbs cleaner and is less damaging to the environment than coal as a **fuel**.
- ❑ **Enzymes** are biological catalysts which have multiple function in the body.
- ❑ The difference between electrical charges at the two ends of a conductor is called **Potential difference**.
- ❑ The branch of zoology which deals with the study of insects is called **Entomology**
- ❑ Fuels formed from animal and plant matter that lived thousands of years ago are known as **fossil fuels**
- ❑ **Cryptograms** is a coded message; a text or message that is in code or cipher
- ❑ Reserve food material is usually stored as starch in plants.Reserve food material is usually stored as glycogen in **liver and muscles of animals**.
- ❑ Purest form of iron is **wrought iron**
- ❑ **Hypo** is a solution of sodium **thiosulphate**
- ❑ **Aorta** is an organ of the **circulatory system**
- ❑ Circular aperture which appears as a dark spot in the eye is called **pupil**
- ❑ **Bacteria** are parasites
- ❑ **Ruby** is an Oxide of Aluminum
- ❑ Visible light energy has the wavelength range of **400 to 700 Nanometer**.
- ❑ The particles with positive charge but having mass equal to that of electron is called **Proton**.
- ❑ **Iron** corrodes due to the formation of Iron Oxide.
- ❑ **Transistors** do not need a warm up period because they have no Filament.
- ❑ The type of radiation hat is unaffected by magnetic field is called **Alpha**.
- ❑ **The Kelven scale** of temperature is called the **absolute scale**.
- ❑ If we know the mass of an object and the force applied on it, it is possible to calculate acceleration of the object.
- ❑ **Arteries** become hard due to deposition of Fats in them.
- ❑ What is the source of energy for the human brain? **Phosphorous**
- ❑ How many Ergs are these in 1 Joule? **107**
- ❑ The unit of current is **Ampere**
- ❑ Who invented typewriter? **Sholes**

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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|---|
| ¶ The first attempt in printing was made in England by William Caxton |
| ¶ Who was the surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in 1865? Joseph Lister |
| ¶ Who proposed the chemical evolution of life? Haechel . |
| ¶ Who among the following evolved the concept of relationship between mass and energy? Einstein |
| ¶ Who discovered Uranus? Herschel |
| ¶ Which of the following helps in clotting of blood? Vitamin K (Blood do not clotting due to heparin) |
| ¶ Total volume of blood in a normal adult human being is 5-6 liters |
| ¶ Which of the following have maximum calorific value? Carbohydrates |
| ¶ Which of the following vitamins promote healthy functioning of eyes in human beings? Vitamin A |
| ¶ Bronchitis is a disease of which of the following organs? Respiratory tract |
| ¶ Barium is used for X-ray of alimentary canal |
| ¶ Which of the following pairs is incorrect? Poliomyelitis-monkey |
| ¶ Which of the following statements is correct Pulmonary artery carries impure blood |
| ¶ When sound is reflected from floor, ceiling or a wall , it mixes with the original sound and change its complexion, it is called as Reverberation |
| ¶ The of light in vacuum is about 300 Million kilometers per second |
| ¶ Ice can be changed to water by Changing the motion of the water molecules |
| ¶ The temperature of liquid nitrogen is -196°C |
| ¶ Information can be sent over long distances in the form of Light signals through optical fibres |
| ¶ Computers can Add and subtract information only. |
| ¶ IBM stands for International Business Machines |
| ¶ Chemicals used to kill weeds are called as Herbicides |
| ¶ The cytoplasm consists of several types of structures, which are called Organelles |
| ¶ The structure of DNA was elaborated by Watson and Crick in 1953 |
| ¶ In a DNA molecules , the rulefor base pairing is Adenine always bound with thymine and cytosine with guanine |
| ¶ As per eating habit, squirrels are Frugivorous |
| ¶ Water loss from leaves through stomata is called as Transpiration |
| ¶ Nervous system in human consists of: Brain, spinal cord and nerves. (central and peripheral) |
| ¶ In human eye, the light sensitive layer made of specializes nerve cells, rods and cones is called as The retina . |
| ¶ Copper can be converted into gold by Artificial Radioactivity |
| ¶ In winter an iron pipe feel colder than a wooden window . This is because wood is non-Conductor |
| ¶ The echo (reflected sound) will be distinctly heard only at ordinary temperatures if the distance of the reflecting surfaces from the source of sound is at least 56ftt |
| ¶ It is possible to recognize a person in the dark by simply hearing his unique voice . It is because of the pitch |
| ¶ When a ray of sunlight enters a dark room , its straight path become visible because of dust particles hanging in the air. It is because light is Visible |
| ¶ A six feet tall lady wants to see her full image in a plane mirror . The minimum length of the mirror will be 3 feet |
| ¶ The principle used in radar is the same as that of Sonar. In radar we use radio waves ; whereas in sonar we use Ultrasonic |
| ¶ In a fission nuclear reaction , a heavy nucleus breaks up into smaller nuclei whereas in another nuclear reaction two or more than two possibly nuclei are fused to form a heavy nucleus This nuclear reaction is called Fusion nuclear reaction |
| ¶ German silver is an alloy of approximately 60% copper, 20% nickle and 20% zinc |
| ¶ The Continent Antarctica lies at the South pole |
| ¶ The temperature of the dead body is temperature of the place where it is kept Cusec is a volumetric unit for measuring the flow of liquids, equal to one cubic foot per second |
| ¶ Magnifying power of a simple microscope can be increased by increasing focal length of the lens |
| ¶ A very important practical application of properties of matter is hoeing or "godi" practiced by the farmers. This |

property of matter is called **Capillarity**

❑ Night vision is possible with the help of **Infrared Rays**

❑ Myopia is a defect of human eye. it can be corrected by using a lens called **Concave lens**

❑ Walnuts can be broken in the hand by squeezing two together but not one. It is because of **Work done**

❑ The planet Mercury completes one rotation around the sun is **88 days**

❑ Fossils found in the lowest geological strata are generally most **Primitive**

❑ Evolution can be described as **A continuing process**

❑ What is the only source of new alleles? **Mutation**

❑ Polygenic characteristic are controlled by **Multiple genes**

❑ Which of the following , lists the four stages of food processing in order?**ingestion , digestion , absorption , elimination**

❑ The energy needed to fuel essential body processes is called **recommended daily allowance**

❑ Inhaled air passes through which of the following in the last? **Bronchiole**

❑ Cobalt is a material which is Strongly attracted by a **magnet**

❑ What is the chance of diabetic baby born to parents both heterozygous normal ? **1/4**

❑ Role of biotechnology in the production of food based on **Fermentation**

❑ Which form of drug abuse involves most risk of infection with the HIV (AIDS) virus? **Injection of heroine**

❑ Chemical name of vinegar is **Dilute acetic acid**

❑ Defeciency of following vitamin decreases hemoglobin production **Thiamine**

❑ The most splendid and the most magnificant constellation on the sky is **Orion**

❑ **Diamond** is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of a single element Carbon

❑ Television signals are converted into light signals by **Photo diode**

❑ Where do most of Asteroids lie? In asteroid belt between the orbits of **Mars and Jupiter**

❑ The number of spark plugs needed in a diesel engine is **0**

❑ The half life of a radioactive element is 8-days. How long it take to reduce it from 10 mg to 5 mg? **8 days**

❑ The term '**Blue Shift**' is used to indicate Doppler Effect in which an object appears bluer when it is moving towards the observer or observer is moving towards the object.

❑ **Kilowatt-hour** is a unit of Electric Current

❑ Fuel used in a Fast Breeder Reactor is **Uranium Plutonium Oxide**

❑ Monsoon is caused by Seasonal reversal of winds

❑ Which of the following atmospheric layers help in radio communication? **Ionosphere**

❑ **A moderator** is used in nuclear reactor in order to Slow down the speed of the neutrons

❑ Sedimentary rocks are **Porous**

❑ Quartz crystal in quartz watches work on the principle called **Piezo-electric effect**

❑ The fruits without seed, like banana, are called **parthenocarpic fruits**

❖ Planets

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1. Mercury | Nearest to the sun, smallest & fastest |
| 2. Venus | Brightest, hottest, closest to Earth, earth near's twin planet, morning & evening star |
| 3. Earth | Most dense, watery & bios planet |
| 4. Mars | Red planet |
| 5. Jupiter | Largest, largest No of satellites, |
| 6. Saturn | Least dense |
| 7. Uranus | |
| 8. Neptune | Coldest, slowest, & farthest from the sun |

General Knowledge

❖ MOUNTAINS

- Mount Olympus is in **Greece**.
- **Margalla Hills** of Islamabad are extension of Himaliya range.
- **Ural mountain** separate Asia from Europe.
- **Ordovician** are oldest rocks.
- Oldest mountain system are **Araveli**.
- Youngest mountain system are **Himaliyas**.
- **Andes Mountains** are in South America.
- **Alps** are Europe's largest mountain system.
- **Atlas** are North Africa's mountain range. Atlas Mountains are in **Morocco**.
- **The Himalaya mountain** range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world.
- **Ayers Rock** is the largest single rock in the world.
- **Mauna kea** volcano is in Hawaii
- What is the worlds longest mountain range-**The Andes**
- **Black forest** is a mountain in Germany.
- **Rocky or Rockies Mountains** is the largest mountain system of North America.
- **Koh-i-Sultan** is in Pakistan.
- Highest mountain system in the world is **Himalayas**.
- **Sefid Koh** is mountain range in Afghanistan.
- **Blue Mountains** are in Australia.
- What is the name of the second highest mountain in Africa-Mount **Kenya**
- In what modern country is **mount Ararat**-Turkey
- **Mount Everest** is in Himalaya range with height 29,028 feet first ascent made on **May 29, 1953**.
- K2 named **Goodwin Austin or Chagori** is in Karakoram Range with 28,250 ft height. First ascent made on **July 31, 1954**.
- **Nanga Parbat** is in Himalaya range is known as **Killer Mountain** with height 26,660 ft. First ascent was made on **July 3, 1953**.
- **Broad Peak I** is in Karakoram range with height 26,470.
- **Tirich Mir** is in Hindu Kush mountain.
- **Prince Charles** is mountain range in Antarctica.
- **Zardak** is the highest peak of **Kirthar range**.
- Where are the **glasshouse** mountains- **Queensland** Australia

❖ IMPORTANT MOUNTAIN PASSES

- **Namni Pass** is in Myanmar.
- **Khunjerab Pass** is highest pas in Pakistan.
- **Alpine Pass** is in USA.
- **Lowari Pass** is in Pakistan.
- **Khojak tunnel** is in Balochistan.
- **Bolan** (Sulaiman range) pass is in Baluchistan.
- **Kolpur pass** is in Baluchistan.
- **Shandur Pass** is in Pakistan.
- **Donner pass** is in California (USA)
- **Hispar & Biafo glacier** is in Pakistan.
- **Siachen glacier** is in Karakoram Range.
- **Baltoro glacier** is in Karakoram Range.
- **Chogo Lugma** is in Karakoram range.
- **Hispar glacier** is in Hunza.
- **Malaspina glacier** is in Alaska (US),
- **Tasman glacier** is in New Zealand.

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- **Alpine** is the highest mountain pass in the world.
- Siachen, batoro and chogo lugma glaciers are in **Karakorum**.
- **April 1984**, India conducted an Operation known as '**Operation Meghdoot**' to capture Siachen.
- Siachen Glacier is the Worlds **Biggest Glacier** outside the two Poles. It is also the world's **Highest Glacier** that is why it is referred to as "**The Third Pole**." It is also the World's **Highest Battle Ground Ever**
- **Africa** is without glaciers.
- Highest point of Asia is **Mount Everest** (Nepal-Tibet).
- **Mount Aconcagua**, highest peak in the western hemisphere, located in the Andes Mountains of western Argentina, near the border with Chile.
- **Bodpo La pass** is highest pass in Tibet (China) with height 19,412.
- **Vesuvius** is a volcano in Italy.
- **Swat valley** is in the mountain range of... Hindukash
- **Saddle peak** is highest peak in Anandaman & Nicobar islands.
- **Karoko tao** is a volcano in Indonesia.
- Approximately the south west monsoon begins in Pakistan in **late July**.

❖ OCEANS

- Largest ocean is **pacific**, then Atlantic, Indian and then Arctic.
- Largest sea is **South China Sea**, then Caribbean Sea
- **Sea of Japan** is famous for fishing area.
- Total seas are **12**.
- **Bermuda Triangle** is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- **Diego Garcia** is in Indian Ocean.
- The **deepest place** in the **Indian Ocean** is **Sunda Trench**.
- **Caspian Sea** is located in Iraq-Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan & Russia.
- **Caspian Sea** is the **largest salt water lake** in the world.
- **Caspian Sea** water is shared by **Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan**.
- Which sea is sometimes called the Euxine Sea- **Black Sea**
- What sea is directly north of Poland- **Baltic sea**
- **Arctic Ocean** is the smallest ocean.
- **Cyprus** is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The waters of **Caspian Sea** are shared by Russia, Iran & Azerbaijan.
- What is the worlds largest sea (in area): **South China**
- **Aral Sea** is in Central Asia (Kazakhstan). Aral is an inland sea.
- What is the world's **warmest sea**- The **Red Sea**
- **Aegean Sea** is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- **Sargasso Sea** is without a coastline.
- Which of the following cause ocean currents? **Permanent winds**
- **Nether land's** land is below sea level.
- **Atlantic Ocean** is called the "**Herring Pond**".

❖ FAMOUS SEA PORTS

- **Abadan** is in Iran.
- **Alexandria** is in Egypt.
- **Antwerp** is in Belgium.
- **Aqaba** is in Jordan.
- **Bandar Bushehr** is in Iran.
- **Bristol** is in UK.
- **Cardiff** is in UK.
- **Plymouth** is in UK
- **Le Harve** is in France.
- **Marseilles** is in France.
- **New Orleans** is in USA.
- **Penang** is in Malaysia.

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- **Chalna** is in Bangladesh.
- **Dammam** is in Saudi Arabia.
- **Glasgow** is in UK.
- **Hambrug** is in Germany.
- **Hochi Minh** is in Vietnam.
- **Honolulu** is in USA.
- **Latakia** is in Syria.
- **Philadelphia** is in USA.
- **Port Said** is in Egypt.
- **Rio-de-Janeiro** is in Brazil.
- **Rotterdam** is in Netherlands.
- **Tartous** is in Syria.
- **Valparaiso** is in Chile.
- **Yokohama** is in Japan.
- **Zadar** is in Croatia.
- **Pondicherry** is in India south of Chennai.
- **Port Hercourt** is the 2nd largest port of Nigeria.
- **Darwin** is the sea port of Australia.
- "Haifa" is the seaport of which country? Israel.
- **Seattle** sea pot.... USA
- **Santos** is known as the "**Coffee Port**" of the world.
- In which US state is its highest mountain- Alaska – Mount **mckinley**
- **Dickson** is the seaport of Malaysia.

❖ FAMOUS STRAITS

- **Palk Strait** separates India from Sri Lanaka.
- **Babul Mandab** strait separates Arabia from Africa.
- Babel-Mandab strait leads into **the Red Sea**.
- **Red sea** is b/w Arabia and Africa.
- **Davis Strait** separates Greenland from Baffin Island.
- **The Davis Strait** lies between Canada and Greenland
- **Messina** strait separates Italy from Sicily.
- **Johor strait** separates Malaysia from Singapore.
- **Bass Strait** separates Australia from Tasmania.
- **Florida Strait** separates Cuba from Florida. It joins Atlantic Ocean with Gulf of Mexico.
- **Dover strait** separates England from France.
- **Gibraltar Strait** separates Spain and Africa and joins Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean.
- **Torres Strait** separates Australia and Papua New Guinea
- **Bering Strait** separates Asia from Africa and joins the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.
- **Bosporus Strait** connects Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora.
- **Dardanelles strait** (Turkey) joins Marmora sea with Aegean Sea.
- **Malacca** (Indonesia) strait separates Sumatra from Malay Peninsula. It is **longest strait** in the world.
- Mozambique strait is the **broadest strait** in the world. It is b/w **Mozambique and Madagascar**.
- **Sunda strait** separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- 40% of world oil passes through... **Strait of Hormuz**
- The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is **Strait of Hormuz** .

❖ WORLD RIVERS

- **Third world** comprises of **70%** of world population.
- **Hamun Mashkel Lake** (Baluchistan) is salt water lake.
- Most important crop of Nile delta is **Cotton**.
- **Pak**: is **4th** among world's largest cotton producers.
- A famous natural bridge is located in **Virginia**.
- **Eskimos** live in North America.

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- **Iberian Peninsula** is a part of Europe.
- The number of CARS is **five**.
- Height of Islamabad is **2000 ft**: above sea level.
- The **Devil Tower** present in US is a volcano.
- **Hudson Bay** is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is **Gulf of Mexico**.
- **Grand Canal** is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- **Shark bay** is in Western Australia.
- **English Channel** separates England from France.
- **Gulf of Sidra** is in Libya.
- **Red river** is in USA.
- **Gulf of lion** is in France.
- **Churchill water fall** is in Canada.
- **Danube River** is in Romania (Europe). It pours into Black sea.
- **The Volga** is Europe longest river what is the second longest Danube
- **Volga** River is in Russia.
- What is the only river that flows both north and south of equator - **The Congo**
- New Zealand is situated in the region of **Oceania**.
- **Oxus River** (also called Amu Darya) is flowing between **Afghanistan and Tajikistan**. It is the largest river of **central Asia**.
- **Bari Doab** is the area lying between River **Ravi** and River **Beas**.
- **SURMA** is the name of a river.
- **Windermere Lake** is the largest lake of UK.
- What is France's longest river: **Loire**
- **Hundroo** (Hundrubagh) Water Falls are in India.
- An iceberg floating in sea will have **one-tenth** of its mass above the surface of water.
- **Jog Falls** are the highest waterfalls in India.
- Which river is in Lebanon? **River Latani**
- Highest salinity is found in the **Great Salt** Lake in USA.
- **Niagara Falls** was discovered by **Louis Hennepin**
- **Madagascar** is popularly known as the **Island of Cloves**
- **Niagara Falls** was discovered by **Louis Hennepin**
- **River Darling** is in Australia.
- Gateway of Pacific is **Panama Canal**.
- Panama Canal links **Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean**.
- Panama Canal was opened in **1914**.
- **Panama Canal** links North America with South America.
- **Amazon River** crosses Equator twice.
- The Amazon river rises in which country-**Peru**
- Amazon River is **largest river in terms of volume**. It is in Brazil. It pours into Atlantic Ocean.
- The longest and largest river in Asia is **Yangtze**.
- The largest river in China is The **Yangtze River**.
- The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of **Potohar Plateau**.
- **Aswan dam** is constructed on river **Nile**.
- World's largest earth filled dam is **Tarbela**.
- **Vuctor falls** are on the border b/w **Zimbabwe & South Africa**.
- **Titicaca** is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- **Lake Baikal** is the **deepest lake** in the world. It is located in Siberia.
- Indus River pours into **Arabian Sea**.
- After Indus, the longest river is **Sutlaj** in Pakistan.
- The longest river in South Asia is the **Brahmaputra**.
- Nile River pours its water into **Mediterranean Sea**.
- **Don River** pours its water into **Sea of Azov**.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Tigris River pours its water into **Caspian Sea**.
- **Lake Mead** is a **man-made largest** lake in the world.
- The largest river in France is **Lore**
- **Most populated** lake is **Lake Eire**.
- Suez Canal is **170 Km** long constructed in **1869**.
- The Suez Canal link the **Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea**. The Canal was constructed by a French Engineer, **Ferdinand De Lesseps**.
- The **Suez Canal** was nationalized by **Col. Nasser on 26th July, 1956**.
- **Mariana trench** is the **deepest part in the ocean** and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the **deepest seafloor depression** in the world.
- River Zambezi flows in **Southeast Africa**.
- **Euphrates** flows in Syria and Iraq.
- Mesopotamia is the region b/w **Tigris & Euphrates**.
- Mississippi river flows in USA. **Mississippi** is longest river of America.
- Missouri river flows in **USA**
- Hudson River flows in USA.
- **Lake Michigan** flows in USA.
- **Golden River** flows in Alaska, Canada.
- In what country are the **Painted Lakes- Indonesia**
- Name the river that flows through Baghdad- **Tigris**
- What city has the most canals- **Birmingham**
- **Suez Canal** was acquired by **Britain in 1875** and nationalized **by Egypt in 1956**. It remains **closed 1967-75** after Arab Israel War.
- Thames River is in **England**.
- **Seine River** is in France.
- **Hang He river** is in China.
- **Victoria Lake** forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
- **Victoria Lake** is in Africa.
- Source River Jhelum is **Verinag**.
- **Lake Superior** is the **largest fresh water lake** in the world. It is located in North America (USA-Canada).
- **Lake Victoria** is located in Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda.
- **Great Bear Lake** is located in Canada.
- **Huron Lake** is in USA-Canada.
- In which country would you find **Lake Disappointment - Australia**
- The Amazon river dolphins are what colour- **Pink**
- Which of the following rivers rises in **lake Lan-Ka Tso** in Tibet? **Sutlej**
- **Volga river** pours its water into Caspian Sea it is longest river of Europe.
- **Don** is a river of Russia.
- **Lake Erie** (N.America) is most **polluted lake** in the world.
- **Lake Mead** on the **Arizona-Nevada** is **largest man-made** lake in USA.
- **Baikal Lake** is in Siberian desert.
- **Palk Bay** lies b/w Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal.
- **Panama Canal** connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
- **3- Gorges Dam** is in .. China
- Indus originates from Tibet near **Mansorowar Lake**.
- **The Victoria Falls** in Africa is located on river Zambezi. It is the highest fall of Africa.
- **Mt Merapi** is located on Java.
- What is the longest river in Australia- **Murray-Darling**
- **Gulf Stream** is an ocean current named after the **Gulf of Mexico**.
- **The panch Pokhri Lake** situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the **highest lake** in the world.
- **Aswan dam** is in Egypt.
- Word **Tsunami** is of Japanese language.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Largest **coral reef** is in Australia.
- Colorado River forms **Grand Canyon**.
- **River Rhine** is in Western Europe.
- The Victoria Falls is located in **Zimbabwe**.
- Highest fall of world **Angel Falls** is on river Carrao Venezuela.
- **Niagara fall** is in North America b/w **America & Canada**.
- **Ribbon fall** is in North America.
- **Silver Strand fall** is in North America.
- **Grand Canal** is located in People's Republic of China.
- After Australia, **Europe** is the smallest continent.
- 'Victoria falls' is located in Rhodesia.
- **Deccan Plateau** is in Asia.
- **Asia** is the largest continent and covers about 1/3 of the world's total land area.
- Both the highest and lowest points on the earth are found in **Asia**.
- The lowest point of Asia is **Dead Sea** which is about 397 meter below sea level.
- **Dead sea** lying b/w **Israel and Jordan**.
- **Asia Minor** is a geographical expression, a part to Turkey.
- The world's longest river, **the Nile** is located in Africa.
- **Africa** is also known as **Dark Continent**.
- Highest point of South America is **Mount Aconcagua** (Argentina) and lowest point is **Valdes Peninsula** (Argentina).
- Highest Point of North America is **Mount McKinley** and the lowest point is **Death Valley** (California, USA).
- Highest point of Africa is Kibo, a peak of **Kilimanjaro** (Tanzania) and lowest point is **Lake Assal** (Djibouti).
- Highest point of Europe is **Mount El'brus** and the lowest point is **Caspian Sea**.
- Highest point in Antarctica is **Vinson Massif**.
- Highest point in Australia is **Mount Kosciusko** (New South Wales) and the lowest point is **Lake Eyre** (South Australia).
- The lowest point of the North America is the **Death Valley** located in California.
- **Danube River** flows in Austria.
- **Victoria River** is the chief source of River Nile.
- **Dardanelles** connects black Sea and Mediterranean.
- **Black sea** is so called because a **dense fog prevails there in winter**.
- The river **Jordan** flows out into the **Dead sea**.
- **River Mekong** flows in Vietnam.
- River **Thames** flows in **Southern England**.
- **River boat Gondola** is used in Italy's city **Venice**.
- **Hydespe River** is now called the **Jhelum River**.
- The length of Panama Canal is **50072 miles**.
- At the equator, the equation of the day is **12 hours**.
- **Meridian** means **mid-day**.
- **Shale** is not a metamorphic rock.

❖ FAMOUS ISLANDS

- **St. Helena** is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Largest island in Indian Ocean is **Madagascar**.
- **Sumatra** is an island in Indonesia.
- The largest island in the world **Greenland** is located in North America. (chk)
- **Greenland** is geographically in America but politically in Europe.
- **Kalaalit Nunaat** (Greenland) Island (Denmark), the largest island is in North Atlantic
- **New Guinea** is world's second largest island.
- **Virgin Island** is a group of **100 Island** in W. Indies.
- **Canary Island** is in Spain.
- The largest Island in the Mediterranean Sea is **Sicily**.
- **Malaqasv** (Madagascar) is in Indian Ocean.
- **Baffin** is in North Atlantic Ocean (Canadian).

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- **Sumatra** is in Northeast Indian Ocean (Indonesia).
- New Zealand is in **South Pacific Ocean**.
- **Borneo** Island is in Pacific Ocean.
- **Honshu** Island is in North West Pacific.
- **Great Britain** Island is in North Atlantic.
- **Victoria** Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- **Baffin Island** is in Atlantic Ocean.
- **Ellesmere** Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- **Galapagos** Islands are in Pacific Ocean.
- Indonesia consists of **1300 islands**.
- World's largest Delta is **Sunderlands** (India).
- **Paracel** Islands are of.... **China vs Vietnam**
- Which country owns the Hen and Chicken islands: **North island New Zealand**
- Indian city Mumbai consists of **seven islands**.
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is **Manhattan**
- **Sugar Island** is located at the confluence of **Ganga and the Bay of Bengal**.
- **Cathy Pacific** is an island.

❖ FAMOUS DESERTS

- **Thar desert** is located in Northwest India and East Pakistan
- **Dsht-i-Lut** desert is in Iran.
- The world's largest desert **Sahara** is located in **Africa**.
- **Rub Alkali** desert is in Saudi Arabia.
- **Kalhari desert** is in South Africa.
- **Gobi desert** is in Mongolia & China.
- The **Atacama Desert** is located in North Chile, South America.
- What is the world's oldest desert - country named after it-**Namib**
- **Namib Desert** is in South-West Africa.
- **Simpson** Desert is in Australia.
- **Great Victoria** Desert is in Australia.
- **Kalhari** desert is in South Africa.
- **Arabian** Desert is in Egypt.
- **Death Valley** desert is in California.
- **Gibson** Desert is in Australia.
- **Great Sandy** Desert is in Australia.
- **Karakum** desert is in Turkmenistan.
- **Kavir Dasht Davir** desert is in Iran.
- **Nafud** desert is in Saudi Arabia.
- **Rub-el-Khali** desert is in South Arabian peninsula.
- **Sonoran** desert is in Arizona to Mexico.
- **Taklimakan** is desert in China.
- Deserts in Asia are: **Gobi, Karakum, Rub-al-Khali, Takla makan**.
- **Takla Makan** desert is in Xinjiang (China).
- Deserts in Africa are: **Kalhari, Namib, and Sahara**.

❖ IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL LINES

- **A Curzon line** is the **polish-Russian frontier** setup in 1945.
- **Dead line** is the line or boundary of a military prison, which prisoners are not allowed to cross.
- **Green Line** is a demarcation line between the **Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities**.
- **Hindenburg line** separates **Germany from Poland**.
- Pak-Iran border line was demarcated on **24th Sep: 1872**.
- **Line of control** is b/w **Azad Kashmir & Occupied Kashmir**.
- **Mc Mohan** line is the boundary line between **India and China**. It was demarcated in 1914.
- **Radcliff line** is the boundary between **Pakistan and India**. It was demarcated in 1947 by **Sir Cyril Radcliff**.

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- **17th parallel line** is the boundary line **between North Vietnam and the South Vietnam**.
- **24th parallel Line** lies in Rann of Kutch. It is frontier between **Pakistan and India**.
- **38th Parallel line** is the boundary between **North and South Korea**.
- **49th Parallel Line** is the boundary line between **Canada and the USA**.
- **Plimsoll Lime** is a horizontal line on a merchant ship to which a ship the upper limit to which a ship may be legally loaded.
- **Dead line** is a boundary line around a military prison which prisoners are forbidden to cross.
- **Durand line** is 1300 mile long frontier b/w **Pakistan & Afghanistan** demarcated in 1893-95. It has over 200 passes.
- **Green line** is a painted line in Nicosia (Cyprus) that serves as a demarcation line b/w Greek & Turkish Cypriot communities.
- **Maginot line** is French line of fortification built in WWII along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium. It divides France from Germany.
- **Maginot line** divides France from Germany.
- **Mannerheim line** was defensive fortification line on the Karelian Isthmus built by Finland against the Soviet Union.
- **Oder-neisse Line** was boundary b/w **Germany & Poland** during WWII.

❖ IMPORTANT STREETS

- **Bond Street** is located in London. It is famous for **tailoring and jewelry**.
- **Dalal Street** is located in **Mumbai (India)**. It is the **stock exchange market of Mumbai**.
- **Drowning Street No. 10** is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the **official residence of the British Prime Minister**. It was named after Sir George Drowning, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II.
- **Elgin Street** is located in Scotland. It is the world's **shortest street**.
- **Young Street** is located in **Toronto (Canada)**. It is the **longest street** in the world.
- **Vicolo della virilita** is the world's **narrowest street**.
- **Canal Street** is the **widest street** in USA.
- **Broadway** (USA) is famous for various **theaters and cinema halls**. It is regarded as **biggest street** in the world.
- **Fleet Street** is in **London** where **newspaper offices and press agencies** are located.
- The busiest shopping centre of London is **Oxford Street**
- **Lombart Street** is located in San Francisco. This street is also called the **Crookedest Street**. It is the financial centre in San Francisco.
- **Wall Street** is located in New York. It was built in 1653. It is famous for **banking, finance and stock exchange market**.
- In which London Street is the US embassy- **Grosvener Square**.

❖ CITIES ON RIVER BANKS

- **Venice** stands on what river-**The Arno**
- **New York** is on **River Hudson's** bank.
- **Budapest** is located on the bank of **Danube river**.
- River passing through Paris... **The Siens**
- **Paris** is located on the bank of **Seine river**.
- Agra is on the bank of Jamuna River.
- On river **Danube** Budapest is located.
- On river **Siene** Paris is located.
- **Montreal** is situated on the bank of river **Ottawa**
- The city of **Bonn** is situated in **Germany**
- **Calcutta** is situated on **Hoogli River**.
- **Belgrade** stands on the river **Danube**.
- **Rome** is located beside the river **Tiber**.
- **Attock** lies on River **Indus**.
- **Baghdad** lies on **Tigris**.
- **Bahawalpur** lies on **Sutlej**.
- Basra lies on **Shatt-al-Arab**.
- Bedford lies on **Danube**.
- Berlin lies on **Spree**.
- Bonn (Germany) lies on **Rhine**.

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- Brussels (Belgium) lies **on** Senno.
- Budapest (Hungary) lies **on** Danube.
- Cairo lies **on** Nile.
- Kolkata lies **on** Hoogli.
- Chittagong lies **on** Karnaphuli.
- Dhaka lies **on** Boori Ganga.
- Damascus lies **on** Barada.
- Delhi lies **on** Jumna.
- Hyderabad (Sindh) lies **on** Indus.
- Jhelum lies **on** River Jhelum.
- Kanpur lies **on** Ganges.
- Khartoom lies **on** Blue and white Nile.
- Lahore lies **on** Ravi.
- London lies **on** Thames.
- Mosul lies **on** Tigris.
- Paris lies **on** Seine.
- Rohri lies **on** Indus.
- Rome lies **on** Tiber.
- Tokyo lie **on** Sumida.
- Sukkur lies **on** Indus.
- Washington lies **on** Vistula.
- Wazirabad lies **on** Chenab.
- Dublin is situated at the mouth of **river Liffey**
- Moscow is situated on the bank of **river Moscow**.
- Khartoum is situated on the bank of **Nile River**.
- Bhawalpur is situated at the bank **of Sutlej**.
- What city is at the mouth of the Menam river- **Bangkok**

❖ NATIONAL EMBLEM

- National Emblem of Britain is **Rose-Lion**.
- National Emblem of Bangladesh is **Water Lily**.
- National Emblem of China is **Narcissus**.
- National Emblem of Egypt is **Lotus**.
- National Emblem of France is **Lily**.
- National Emblem of Iran is **Rose**.
- National Emblem of Kuwait is **Falcon**.
- National Emblem of Pakistan is **Crescent-Jasmine**.
- National Emblem of Syria is **Eagle**.
- National Emblem of Sri Lanka is **Lion**.
- National Emblem of Netherlands is **Lion**.

❖ FAMOUS EPITHETS

- What city is known as The worlds chocolate capital: **Hershey Pennsylvania**
- Which countries name translates as land of the free- **Thailand**
- The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is **Bhutan**
- **Rome** is also known as "City of Seven Hills".
- **Penang** is called the "Pearl of East".
- "Sandwich Island" is called **to Hawaii Island**.
- Detroit is known as the **Motor City**.
- Britain of south is called **New Zealand**.
- Buffer state of Asia is called **Afghanistan**.
- Cockpit of Europe is called **Belgium**.
- Crossroad of Western Europe is called **Belgium**.
- Emerald Island is called **Ireland**.

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|---------|---|
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- Flower garden to Europe is called to **Netherlands**.
- Gift of Nile is called of **Egypt**.
- Great Britain of the Pacific is called to **Japan**.
- Island continent is called to **Australia**.
- Horn of Africa is called to **Somalia**.
- Key to Mediterranean is called to **Gibraltar**.
- Land of contrasts is called to **Colombia**.
- Land of free people is called to **Thailand**.
- Land of fertile fields is called to **Algeria**.
- Land of golden fiber is called to **Bangladesh**.
- Land of midnight sun is called to **Norway**.
- Land of milk and honey is called to **Lebanon**.
- Land of morning calm is called to **Korea**.
- Land of mighty rivers is called to **Nigeria**.
- Land of mountain is called to **Nepal**.
- Land of rising sun is called to **Japan**.
- Land of Thousand Island is called to **Indonesia**.
- Land of pure people is called to **Pakistan**.
- Land of white elephant is called to **Thailand**.
- Pillars of Hercules is called to **Gibraltar**.
- Playground of Europe is called to **Switzerland**.
- Remnant of mighty empire is called to **Austria**.
- Sorrow of china is called to **Hawang Hoo**.
- Switzerland of Africa is called to **Swaziland**.
- Site of Ancient Civilization is called to **Iraq**.
- Whiteman's Grave is called to **Guinea**.
- Brasilia of Pakistan is called to **Islamabad**.
- City of angles is called to **Bangkok**.
- City of bazaars is called to **Cairo**.
- City of colleges is called to **Lahore**.
- City of conference is called to **Geneva**.
- City of cosmonauts is called to **Moscow**.
- City of eternal spring is called to **Quito**.
- City of golden temple is called to **Amritsar**.
- City of Golden Gate is called to **San Francisco**.
- City of mosques is called to **Dhaka**.
- City of parks is called to **Kiev**.
- City of palaces is called to **Calcutta**.
- City of pope is called to **Rome**.
- City of space flights is called to **Cape Kennedy**.
- City of peace is called to **Baghdad**.
- Forbidden City is called to **Lahaska**.
- Gateway to the east is called to **Beirut**.
- Gateway to the gulf is called to **Abu Dhabi**.
- Gateway to India is called to **Bombay**.
- Gateway to Pakistan is called to **Karachi**.
- Little Pakistan is called to **Bradford**.
- Manchester of Pakistan is called to **Faisalabad**.
- Pyramid city is called to **Cairo**.
- Rose pink city is called to **Jaipur**.
- Windy city is called to **Chicago**.
- Lusitanian is the alternative name of **Portugal**.

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- Emerald Island is called to **Ireland**.
- Land of Prophets is called to **Palestine**.
- **Yellow River** is known as China's Sorrow because of devastating floods.
- Gibraltar of the west is said to **Quebec**.
- **Zambia** is known as "country of Copper"
- **Albania** means the "Land of Eagles".
- **Argentian** means "Like Silver".
- **Bahrain** means two seas.
- **Brazil** means "Red wood".
- **Costa Rica** means "Rich coast".
- **Cyprus** means "Land of copper".
- **Guuatnemala** mean "Land of Eagles".
- **Jamaica** means "Good water".
- **Kuwait** means "Fort".
- **Liberia** means "Land of free people".
- **Netherlands** means "low land".
- **Nigeria** means "a great river".
- **Sierra Leone** means "Lion Mountains".
- **Singapore** means "city of lions".
- **Sudan** means "Land of black people".
- **Turkey** means "Land of Turks".
- Which country is popularly called 'The Land of the Maple Leaf'? **Canada**
- Mistress of the Eastern Seas is epithet referred to **Sri Lanka**.
- **Hong Kong** is called as Pearl of the Orient.
- Which worlds city is known as The Golden City **Prague Czech**
- What place was nicknamed "The Pearl of the Orient"-Manilla - **Philippines**
- What countries name translates as lion mountains- **Sierra Leone**
- What place is nicknamed "The City of Lilies" - **Florence**
- **Mesopotamia** means- Between two Rivers

❖ News Agencies of Different Countries

USA:- Associated Press(AP),United pressinternational(UP)

UK:- Reuters

Russia:- Telegraph Agency of the Sovereign States (TASS), Novosti

Malaysia:- Malaysian National News Agency (MNNA)

Italy:- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associate (ANSA)

Israel:- Associated Israel Press (AIP)

France:- Agence France Presse (AFP)

India:- Press Trust of India (PTI), United News of India (UNI)

China:- Hin Hua

Japan:- Kyodo

Indonesia:- Antara

Iran:- Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA)

Germany:- Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA)

Palestine:- WAFA

Australia:- Australian Associated Press

Pakistan:- Pakistan Press International (PPI), Associated Press of Pakistan

Egypt:- Middle East News Agency (MENA)

❖ HEADQUARTERS OF WORLD ORGANISATIONS

- The head quarter of Food and Agriculture Organization is in **Rome (Italy)**.
- The head quarter of International Atomic Energy Agency is in **Vienna (Austria)**.
- The heal quarter of International Civil Aviation Organization is in **Montréal (Canada)**.
- The head quarter of International Fund for Agricultural Development is in **Rome (Italy)**.

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- The head quarter of International Labor Organization is in **Geneva (Switzerland)**.
- The head quarter of International Monetary Fund is in **Washington (USA)**.
- The head quarter of International Maritime Organization is in **London (UK)**.
- The head quarter of International Telecommunication Union is in **Geneva (Switzerland)**.
- The head quarter of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is in **Paris (France)**.
- The head quarter of United Nations Industrial Development Organization is in **Vienna (Austria)**.
- The head quarter of Universal Postal Union is in **Berne (Switzerland)**.
- The head quarter of World Health Organization is in **Geneva (Switzerland)**.
- The head quarter of World Intellectual Property Organization is in **Geneva (Switzerland)**.
- The head quarter of World Meteorological Organization is in **Geneva (Switzerland)**.
- The head quarter of World Bank or IBRD is in **Washington (USA)**.
- The head quarter of World Trade Organization is in **Geneva (Switzerland)**.
- The head quarter of United Nation Development Program is in **New York (USA)**.
- The head quarter of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is in **Geneva (Switzerland)**.
- The head quarter of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is in **New York (USA)**.
- The head quarter of United Nations Relief and Works Agency is in **Vienna (Austria)**.
- Head quarters of WWF are in **Vienna, Austria**.
- SAARC was formed in December, **1985**.
- SAARC Human Resource Development Centre is located at **Islamabad**.
- HQ of Universal Postal Union is in **Berne**.
- New Zealand's **Don mckinnon** is the first secretary general of commonwealth.
- First Islamic Summit was held at **Rabat in 1969**.
- Second Islamic Summit was held at **Lahore in 1974**.
- In **1948** the UN drawn up a charter of civil and political rights.
- First Secretary General of UN was **Tregav Lee of Norway**.
- **Kofi Anan** got noble peace price in 2001.
- UNO world was coined by **F.D Roosevelt**.
- Kofi Anan is the **7th Secretary General** of UNO.
- What was the first country to leave the United Nations-**Indonesia**
- The term of the judges of the international court of justice is **9 years**.
- **ILO** is not an organ of the UN.
- First city to be placed under UN was **Sarajevo**.
- The UN observed 1998 as the human rights year with the theme “ **All Human Rights for All**”.
- ICJ has **15 judges**, any two of whom cannot be of the same nationality.
- **Myanmar** is not a member of SAARC.
- UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945 and came into force on October 24, 1945.
- **Olive Branch** is the emblem of the U.N.
- Five permanent members of U.N Security Council are **China, France, Russia, UK and US**.
- UN Security Council has **five permanent and 10 non-permanent members**.
- **Bangladesh** is not a member of ASEAN.
- As per **SAFTA agreement**, India, Pakistan & Sri Lanka have to decrease their custom duties to 0-5% by 2013.
- **Estonia** is not a member of CIS.
- **Portuguese** is not an official language of UN.
- ICJ has issued the arrest warrant of ... Omar al Basher of Sudan
- The United States of **America** has used its veto power more than any other permanent member
- **G-7** is the group of seven rich industrial nations- Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the US.
- The **UNO** originated during the second world war. Its charter was drawn up from 25th April to 26th June, **1945 at San Francisco** which was signed by **51 countries**.
- In **1971** the people republic of china was given membership of UNO by expelling Taiwan.
- The UN Industrial Development Organization has its headquarters at **Vienna**.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in **1948**.
- Initially, Arab league has **seven countries**.

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- Headquarter of Arab League is located in **Cairo**. **Arab League** was established on 22nd March 1945.
- Amnesty International was established in **London** by the British Lawyer, Peter Benenson in **1961**
- The International court of justice was constituted on **26th June 1945**
- The Charter of United Nations consists of **111 articles**.
- The Common Wealth of Australia came into existence in **1901**.
- **Article 55 of the UN Charter** promotes international **Human Rights**.
- Territorial waters traditionally are recognized to extend how far from a state's coastline? **12 miles**.
- A state's executive economic zone (EEZ) is recognized to extend how far from the coastline? **12 miles**
- **ECOSOC** has been established under chapter 10 of the UN charter
- United Arab Emirates is a federation of **7 Emirates**.
- Switzerland joined the UN during **2002**.
- African Development Bank was established in **1964**.
- The principal organs of United Nations are **Six**.
- United Nations spends a lion's share of its budget on **Refugees rehabilitations**
- What famous battle was fought at Pancenoit-**Waterloo** - (four miles away)
- Transparency International is based in **Berlin**.
- Where is the headquarter of the Amnesty International located: **London**
- Arab Magrib Union consists of **Five States**.
- ESCAP is Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific. Its head office is at **Bangkok**.
- Human Right Watch dog headquarter is in.. **New York**

❖ IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

- Shahnama-i-Islam was written by **Hafeez Jalandri**.
- Man who ruled India was written by **Philip Woodruff**.
- The book confession was written by **Rousseau**.
- Quaid –e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation is written by **G.Allana**.
- Heroes and Hero-Worship was written by **Carlyle**.
- Foundation of Pakistan was written by **Sharif ud din Pirzada**.
- Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was written by **Edward Fitzgeranld**.
- Gitanjali was written by **Rabindranath Tagore**.
- Asrar-e-khudi is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- Bal-e-Jibril is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- Bang-e-dara is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- Bostan is written by **Sheikh Saadi**
- Darbar-i-Akbari is written by Azad, Muhammad Hussain
- Gulistan is written by **Sheikh Saadi**
- Hayat-i-Jawid is written by **Hali**
- Javaid Nama is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- Jawab-e-Shikwah is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- Ktab al Shifa is written by **Ibn Sina**
- Mirat ul Aroos is written by **Nazir Ahmed**
- Muqaddamah is written by **Ibn Khaldun**
- Shaer o Shaeri is written by Altaf Hussain **Hali**
- Mussaddas-i-Hali is written by Altaf Hussain **Hali**
- Naqsh-e-Faryadi is written by **Faiz Ahmed Faiz**
- Payam-e-Mashriq is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- Shahnama is written by **Firdausi**
- Tehzeeb al Ikhlaq is written by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
- Tafhim ul quran is written by **Syed Abdul Ala Maudoodi**.
- Yadgar-i-Galib is written by **Hali**
- Zabur-e-Anjam is written by **Dr. Allama Iqbal**
- Zarb-e-Kaleem is written by **Dr. Allama Iqbal**
- Arabian Nights is written by **Sir Richard Buton**

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|----------------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- An Ideal Husband is written by **Oscar Wilde**
- A woman of No importance is written by **Oscar Wild**
- Animal Farm is written by **George Orwell**
- Anthony Cleopatra is written by **W. Shakespeare**
- As you like it is written by **W. Shakespeare**
- Caesar and Cleopatra is written by **G.B Shaw**
- Comedy of Errors is written by **W. Shakespeare**
- Daughter of the East is written by Benazir Bhutto
- Decline and Fall of Roman Empire is written by **Edward Gibbon**
- Doctor's Dilemma is written by **G.B Shaw**
- East of Aden is written by **John Steinbeck**
- French Revolution is written by **Tomas Carlyle**
- Freedom at Midnight is written by **Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre**
- Gone with the Wind is written by **Margaret Mithchel**
- Great Expectations is written by **Charles Dickens**
- Gulliver's Travels is written by **Jonathan Swift**
- Hamlet is written by **W.Shakespeare**
- Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa is written by **Ibn Battuta**
- Jungle book is written by **Rudyard Kipling**
- Jinnah of Pakistan is written by **Stanley Wolpert**
- Myth of independence is written by **Z. A Bhutto**
- World War is written by **W. Churchill**
- Merchant of Venice is written by **Shakerpeare**
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by **M.H Saiyid**
- Much Ado About Nothing is written by **Shakespeare**
- Nine Days Wonder is written by **John Masefield**
- Nineteen Eighty Four is written by **George Orwell**
- Old man and the Sea is written by **Ernest Hamingway**
- Oliver Twist is written by **Charles Dickens**
- Origin Of species is written by **Charles Darwin**
- Paradise Lost is written by **John Milton**
- Pickwick papers is written by **Charles Dickens**
- Pride and Prejudice is written by **Jane Austen**
- Robinson Crusoe is written by **Daniel Defoe**
- Sense and Sensibility is written by **Jane Austin**
- Sohrab and Rustam **Mathew Arnold**
- Social Contact is written by **Rousseau**
- Treasure Island is written by **R.L Stevenson**
- Tropic of Cancer is written by **Henry Miller**
- Twelfth Night is written by **W. Shakespeare**
- A Tale of Two Cities is written by **Charles Dickens**
- Vanity of Human Wishes is written by **Samuel Johnson**
- Wealth of Nation is written by **Adam Simith**
- Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan is written by **Stanley Wolpert**
- Faust is written by **Goethe**
- Mein Kampf is written by **Hitler**
- Divine Comedy is written by **Dante**
- Odyssey (Greek) is written by **Homer**
- Utopia is written by **Thomas Mooore**
- War and Peace is written by **Leo Tolstoy**
- Crime and Punishment is written by **F.M Dostovsky**
- Communist Manifesto is written by **Karl Marx and Eagles**

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|----------------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Das Capital is written by **Karl Marx**
- The idiot is written by **Dostoevsky**
- Don Quixoto is written by **Miguel De Cervates**
- The Prince is written by **Machiavelli**
- Constitutional Development of Pakistan is written by **G.W Choudhry**
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan is written by **Wheeler R.E.M**
- Foreign Policy of Pakistan is written by **Zulifkar Ali Bhutto**
- Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan is written by **Hecor Bolitho**
- Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written by **Abdul Hamid**
- Pakistan the Formative Phase is written by **Lawrence Ziring**
- Political Syetem in Pakistan is written by **Khalid B. Saeed**
- Politics in Pakistan is written by **Khalid B. Saeed**
- Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by **Ahmad Hasan Dani**
- Struggle for Pakistan is written by **I.H Qureshi**
- The Emergence of Pakistan is written by **Mohammad Ali Choudhry**
- The Making of Pakistan is written by **K.K Aziz**
- Towards Pakistan is written by **Whaeed-uz-Zaman**
- World Politics Since 1945 is written by **P. Calvocrassi**
- Khusboo is written by **Parveen Shakir**
- Laila Majnoo is written by **Amir Khusro**
- Akbar nama is written by **Abu Fazal**
- Al Qanoon fil Tib is written by **Ibne Sina**
- Green Book is written by **President Moamoor Gadafi**
- Republic is written by **Plato**
- Revolution and Independence is written by **Words Worth**
- Road to Freedom is written by **Bertrand Russel**
- Romeo and Juliet is written by **Shakespeare**
- Joan of Arc is written by **G.W Shaw.**
- Foust was written by **Goethe.**
- “Profiles in Courage” is written by **Henry Kissinger.**
- Pickwick Papers were written by **Charles Dickens.**
- “East and Eden” was written by John Steinback.
- A farewell to Arms is written by **Earnest Hemingway.**
- Travel in Arabian Desert was written by **C.M Doughty.**
- The spirit of Islam was written by **Syed Ameer Ali.**
- The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Sikwah was written by Allama Iqbal.
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan was written by **REM Wheeler.**
- Struggle of Pakistan was written by **I.H Qureshi.**
- The poem “Ancient Mariner” is the work of **Coleridge.**
- **White Papers** are policy statements published by the British parliament on the subject of tremendous public importance.
- **Blue Books** are the official reports of the British Government.
- **White Books** are the official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- **Yellow Books** are the official records of France.
- **Grey Books** are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government.
- **Green Books** are the official reports of the Italian government.
- **Orange Books** are the official publication of the Netherlands.
- **Lenin** wrote ‘the state and revolution’.
- **Ibn-e-Khaldu**n retired as a judge.
- **Al Ghazali** is known as Hujatul Islam.
- The name of the book which **Al-Farabi** wrote is ‘Ara Madinatul Fazila’.
- **Plato** wrote ‘the laws’.
- **Aristotle** founded ‘the lyceum’.

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Mao wrote '**On contradictions**'.
- J.S. Mill wrote '**On liberty**'.
- Witness to surrender=**Siddique Saliq**.
- A short history of Pak:=**I.H.Qureshi**.
- Discovery of Pak:= **A.Aziz**.
- Foundation of Pak: = **Sharifuddin Pirzada**.
- Five Thousand Years of Pak::= **R.E.M. Wheeler**.
- History of Freedom Movement=**I.H.Qureshi**.
- Jinnah of Pak: = **Stanley Woolpert**.
- Jinnah as I know him= **Abdul Hassan Isphahani**.
- The Making of Pakistan= **Richard Symonds**.
- The Making of Pakistan=**K.K.Aziz**.
- Jinnah:Creator of Pak:=**Hector Bolithio**.
- Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation=**G.Allana**.
- India wins Freedom= **Abdul Kalam Azad**.
- Emergence of Pak:=**Ch: Rahmat Ali**.
- Towards Pakistan=**Wahiduzaman**
- Transfer of Power in India=**V.P.Memon**.
- Pak: Nagozeer Tha= **Syed Hasan Raza**.
- Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan=Ahmed **Hassan Dani**.

❖ HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS

- Highest military award of Britain is **Victoria Cross**.
- Highest military award of Germany is **Iron Cross**.
- Highest military award of India is **Pardam Vir Chakra**.
- Highest military award of Japan is **Order of the Rising Sun**.
- Highest military award of Pakistan is **Nishan-i-Haider**.
- Highest military award of Russia is **Order of the Patriotic War**.
- Highest military award of USA is **Victory Medal**.
- What countries highest award is The Order of the Elephant-**Denmark**
- Order of Honor and Banner is the award of--- **USSR**

❖ WORLD PARLIAMENTS

- Parliament of Pakistan is **Majlis-e-Shora**.
- Parliament of Afghanistan is **Loya Jirga**.
- Parliament of Australia is **Federal Parliament**.
- Parliament of Bangladesh is **Jatiya Saugsad**.
- Parliament of Canada is **Parliament**.
- Parliament of China is **National people's congress**.
- Parliament of Denmark is **Folketing**.
- Parliament of Egypt is **People's Assembly**.
- Parliament of France is **Parliament**.
- Parliament of Germany is **Baundesrat**.
- Parliament of Greece is **Parliment**.
- Parliament of India is **Parliment**.
- Parliament of Iran is **Majlis-e-Shoura-e-Islam**.
- Parliament of Iraq is **National Assembly**.
- Parliament of Japan is **Diet**.
- Parliament of Morocco is **Majlis al Nuwab**.
- Parliament of Oman is **Consultative Assembly**.
- Parliament of Qatar is **Advisory Council**.
- Parliament of Russia is **Duma**.
- Parliament of Norway is the **Storting**.
- Parliament of Sweden is **Riksdag**.

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English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

- Oldest parliament in the world--- **Althing (Iceland)**

❖ FATHER'S OF DIFFERENT FIELDS

- Father of modern chemistry is **Jabir bin Hayyan**
- Father of botany is **Theophrastus**
- Father of biology is **Aristotle**
- James Hutton is called the father of **modern geology**.
- Theophrastus is called as father of **botany**.
- Father of Homeopathy is **Heinemann**.
- Founder of physical chemistry **Arrhenius**.
- Copernicus is known as the Father of **Astronomy**.
- Greek writer Herodotus is called father of **History**.
- Who is known as The father of English poetry - 1340 - 1400 **Geoffrey Chaucer**
- 'Aristophanes' is called **father of comedy**.
- Charles Babbage is called " **Father of computer** "
- Adam Smith is called " **Father of economics** "

❖ OLD TO NEW NAMES

- Lyallapur is old name of **Faisalabad**.
- Abyssinia is old name of **Ethiopia**.
- Burma is old name of **Myanmar**.
- Ceylon is old name of **Srilanka**.
- Dutch-East-Indies is old name of **Indonesia**.
- French is old name of **Sudan Mali**.
- Helvetia is old name of **Switzerland**.
- Mogyarzaq is old name of **Hungary**.
- Mesopotamia is old name of **Iraq**.
- Najd and Hejaz is old name of **Saudi Arabia**.
- New Granda is old name of **Colombia**.
- Nippon is old name of **Japan**.
- Persia is old name of **Iran**.
- Siam is old name of **Thailand**.
- South Rhodesia is old name of **Zimbabwe**.
- South West Africa is old name of **Namibia**.
- Soviet Union is old name of **Russian Federation**.
- Turkmenia is old name of **Turkmenistan**.
- Urumdi is old name of **Brumdi**.
- Constantinople is old name of **Istanbul**.
- Christiana is old name of **Oslo**.
- Formosa is old name of **Taiwan**.
- Greenland is new name of **Kalaalut Nunaat**.
- Holland is old name of **Netherlands**.
- Comodia is old name of **Kampuchea**.
- Krugn Thep is old name of **Bangkok**.
- Leningard is old name of **St. Petersburg**.
- Montgomery is old name of **Sahiwal**.
- Peiking is old name of **Beijing**.
- Rhodesia is old name of **Zimbabwe**.
- Salisbury is old name of **Harare**.
- Tripoli is old name of **Libya**.
- Madras is old name of **Chennai**.
- Edo is old name of **Tokyo**.
- Temasek is old name of **Singapore**.
- Stalinabad is old name of **Dushanbe**.

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- United Arab Republic is old name of **Egypt**.
- Jabal-i-Tariq is old name of **Gibraltar**
- Sankiang is old name of **Xinjiang**
- Old name of Tamil Nadu is **Madras State**.
- The earlier name of New York city was **New Amsterdam**
- Prior to independence, Ghana was called '**Gold Coast**'.
- Afghanistan was known as **Ariana**.
- The new name of Yalamlam is **As-Sadiya**.
- The name of Mesopotamia was changes to **Iraq** in the year 1935.
- The earlier name of New York city was **New Amsterdam**

❖ INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

- **Aero float** is the airline of Russia.
- **Al-Italia** is the Italian international airlines.
- **Royal Nepal's** Airline is the name of Nepal's airline.
- **Transworld Airway (TWA)** belongs to USA.
- **Scandinavian airlines** operate in the countries Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
- **KLM** is the oldest national airline.
- **JAL** is an airline of Japan.
- **BOAC** airline is of Great Britain.
- **Garada** is the airline of Indonesia.
- **Qantas** is an airline of Australia.
- The famous airport **Dum Dum** is located in Mumbai (India).
- **Chaklala** airport is situated in Rawalpindi.
- **Orly** airport is located in Paris.
- **Santa Cruz** airport is in Mumbai.
- **KLM** is an airline of Nether land.
- **LOT** is the national airline of what country-Poland
- **TABSO** is the national airline of which country-Bulgaria
- **Lufthansa** is an airlines from Germany
- **Cathy Pacific** is an airline of Hong Kong.
- What is Belgium's national Airline- **Sabina**
- **Vnukovo** airport is in Moscow.
- **Biman** is the airline of Bangladesh.
- **Qantas** is an airline of Australia.
- **Garunda** is an Airline of Indonesia.
- **Asiana** is the airline of ... South Korea

❖ FIRST, LARGEST, BIGGEST, LONGEST, OLDEST

- What is Europe's largest port-**Rotterdam**
- Where is the worlds oldest university- **Fez Morocco –founded 859**
- What is the largest Island in The Greater Antilles- **Cuba**
- What is the worlds most polluted major city- **Mexico City**
- What is the worlds fastest moving insect-**Tropical Cockroach**
- Where is the largest church in the world-**Vatican in Rome**
- What was the first country to use postcards- **Austria**
- Where is the worlds largest Chinese settlement outside Asia San Francisco – **Chinatown**
- Which country has no national monetary unit of its own **Andorra**
- Which country has the highest % of women in their legislature **Cuba**
- Which country has the most daily newspapers- **India**
- Which city was built in the design of a union flag **Khartoum**
- What was the first country to use TV as a mass info media **Germany**
- In which country is the worlds longest road tunnel **Switzerland**
- Which country has no public toilets- **Peru**

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- **Bill gates** (USA), founder and chairman of Microsoft Corporation, is currently the richest person in the world and Lillian Bettencourt (France) is the richest woman in the world.
- **Nauru**, an island located in western Pacific Ocean, is the smallest republic of the world.
- **Mount Everest** (2759 N 8656 E) is the highest mountain peak which is located on Nepal Tibet border in the Himalayas.
- **New Cornelia** tailings on ten mile wash Arizona USA with a volume of 209500 million cubic meters is the world's largest volume dam.
- **Taipei-I** built in Taiwan is world's second tallest building..
- **The Atacama Desert** in Chile is the driest place of the world and Masyram in Assam (India) is the wettest place in the world.
- **Canada** has the longest coastline which is 151,489 miles in the length and Monaco's coastline measures only 3.5 miles in length.
- **Dalol Danaki** depression in Ethiopia with an average annual temperature of 35c (95f) is the hottest place on earth and Plateau station, in Antarctica with an average annual temperature of -56.7c (-71.7f), is the coldest place of the globe.
- **Grand central terminal** of New York is the largest railway station. It covers an area of 48 acres.
- **The Seikan railway tunnel** in Japan is the longest railway tunnel in the world, its length is 33.50 miles (53.9 km)
- Longest road tunnel is St. Goatherd Rd. Located in Switzerland 16.3 km long.
- **The yellow stone national park** (USA) is the largest national park. It has an area of 3350 sq miles.
- **The California University** (USA) is the biggest university of the world.
- **King Khalid international airport**, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) is the largest airport in the world.
- The port of **New York and New Jersey** (USA) is the largest seaport in the world.
- **Mandarin** (Chinese) is the most spoken language of the world. It is estimated that a total number of 999 million ppl speak it.
- The noble prize is the largest prize. Each prize carries an amount of **one million dollars**.
- **Shah Faisal mosque** located in Islamabad (pak) is the largest mosque.
- **Ostrich** is the largest bird in the world.
- **Saudi Arabia** is the largest exporter of oil in the world.
- The longest river in Asia is **Yangtze**
- The world's largest internet search engine is **Google**.
- After United states, the largest number of inventions in the last two decades belongs to **Germany**
- **China** has the largest population, **Russia** has largest land area and Vatican city has smallest population and land area in the world
- **Lord Clive** was the first and Lord Mountbatten was the last British ruler of India.
- Largest continent of the world is "**Asia**" and smallest is "**Australia**". Largest ocean of the world is "**pacific ocean**" The Sahara is the largest desert of the world.
- **Kazakhstan** is the largest Muslim country in land area in the world. It has an area of 1,049,000 sq.miles. **Maldives** is the smallest Muslim country in land area of 115 sq. Miles.
- **Indonesia** is the most populous Muslim country and **Maldives** is less populous Muslim country.
- **Antarctica** is the uninhabited continent of the world which is without any regular population.
- **Seoul** (South Korea) is the most populous city of the world.
- The lake **Baikal of Russia** has the maximum depth of 5315 feet.
- **Turkey** is the country having its land in two continents
- The world's longest current reigning monarch is **Queen of England**.
- **Germany** is the highest solar energy user in the world.
- **Inflation** means that money falls in value.
- The **Cambodian** Language is the language with most Alphabets. It has a total number of **74 alphabets**
- The **Ostrich** of North Africa is the biggest bird. Its height is up to 2.7 meters (9 feet) and weight is up to 160 kgs. While the **humming bird** is smallest bird. It is 5.5-20 cm in length and weight about 16 grams.
- **Glaciers** are found on every continent except **Africa**. The **Lambert Glacier** enjoys the distinction of being the largest glacier in the world. It is located in the Australia Antarctic Territory. Its length is 440 miles (700 km) and was discovered in 1956-57.
- The largest museum in the world is the **American Museum of Natural History**
- The lowest mountain range in the world is the **Bhieuna Bhaile**
- The country known as the Land of Cakes is **Scotland**
- The place known as the Garden of England is **Kent**
- The old name of Taiwan was **Formosa**
- The largest bay in the world is **Hudson Bay, Canada**

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The largest church in the world is **Basilica of St.Peter,Vatican City,Rome**
- The tallest statue in the world is the **Motherland,Volgograd Russia**
- The world's loneliest island is the **Tristan da cunda**
- The country whose National Anthem has only music but no words is **Bahrain**
- The largest cinema in the world is the **Fox theatre,Detroit,USA**
- The world's tallest office building is the **Sears Tower,Chicago**
- The country where military service is compulsory for women is **Israel**
- The country which has more than 10,000 golf courses is **USA**
- The country which built the first powerful long range rockets is **Germany**
- The largest temple in the world is Angkorwat in Kampuchea
- The largest dome in the world is **Louisiana Superdome,New Orleans,USA**
- The largest strait in the world is **Tartar Strait**
- The largest city of Africa is **Cairo**
- The founder of KODAK Company was **Eastman**
- The Cape of Good Hope is located in **South Africa**
- The last letter of the Greek alphabet is **Omega**
- The place known as the land of Lincoln is **Illinois**
- The Pentagonian desert is located in **Argentina**
- The person known as the father of aeronautics is **Sir George Cayley**
- The most densely populated Island in the world is **Honshu**
- The two nations Haiti and the Dominion Republic together form the **Island of Hispaniola**
- The largest auto producer in the USA is **General Motors**
- The first actor to win an Oscar was **Emil Jannings**
- The first animated colour cartoon of full feature length was **Snow White and Seven Dwarfs**
- The first demonstration of a motion picture was held at **Paris**
- The first country to issue stamps was **Britain**
- The world's largest car manufacturing company is **General Motors,USA**
- The world's biggest manufacturer of bicycles is **Hero cycles,Ludhiana**
- The world's oldest underground railway is at **London**
- The last French Monarch was **Louis Napoleon III**
- The first man to reach Antarctica was **Fabian Gotileb**
- Oldest surviving building in world is **pyramids of Egypt.**
- **K-2** is also known as Godwin Austin, first climbed by Arditto Desio 1956.
- **Mount Everest** is the highest mountain located in Himalaya (Nepal).
- **Tensing and Hillary** were the first human beings to set foot on the top of Mt. Everest. Tensing belonged to India and Hillary is a native of New Zealand.
- K2 is the second highest peak located in **Korokoram (Pakistan)**.
- Mount Everest was named after **Sir George Everest**.
- Mozambique has the **lowest GNP**.
- The biggest airport in the world is **King Khalid** situated in Saudi Arabia.
- **Nauru** is the smallest republic of the world.
- Capital with highest elevation **La Paz**.
- Largest Dam, **Grand Coulee Dam** is in USA.
- World's biggest museum is **British Museum**.
- **Volta Lake** (Ghana) is the largest artificial lake of the world.
- **Largest zoo** is in South Africa.
- Largest Hydroelectric power station is in **Brazil**.
- Largest palace is in **Brunei**.
- Longest railway tunnel is **Seikan Railway Tunnel, in Japan**.
- Longest underground railway Tunnel is in **Moscow**.
- **Grand Central Terminal** of New York is the largest railway station of the world.
- Biggest Library is **Congress Library in USA**.

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

- Largest Stadium is in **Czech Republic**.
- Country with largest coast line is **Canada**.
- Country with largest budget is **USA**.
- The highest birth rate is of **Malawi**.
- **Peru** with lowest birth rate.
- Country with most billionaires is **USA**.
- **Walt Disney** is the man with highest number of **Oscars**.
- The world's longest platform is known as the Loop, which is located in **USA**.
- **Monaco** has the shortest coast line.
- The biggest Square the Tiananmen Square is in **China**.
- Largest Tomb the **mount li tomb** is in **China**.
- The longest cricket match between **England and South Africa** in 1939 abandoned after **10 days**.
- Largest number of school is in **China**.
- Largest fort, Fort George situated in **UK**.
- The largest church of the world is in **Rome (Italy)**.
- Largest exhibition centre is in **Germany**.
- Lake Victoria is the largest lake of **Africa**.
- **The film Ben Hur** won the most (11) Oscar Awards in 1959.
- Largest capital is **Ottawa**.
- **Tibetan Plateau** has highest elevation.
- Smallest continent is **Australia**.
- Least populated Muslim country is **Maldives**.
- City with largest elevation is **Lhasa**.
- Largest Bay is **Bay of Bengal**.
- Largest delta is in Bengal created by the river **Bharamputra and the Ganges**.
- Largest gulf is the **Gulf of Mexico**.
- Largest water reservoir is **Own falls (Uganda)**.
- Largest dam by volume is **Kiev dam (Ukrain)**.
- Biggest dam is **Pati dam (Argentina)**.
- Hottest place is **Aziziyah, Libya**.
- Coldest place is **Plateau station (Antartica)**.
- Driest place is **Atacama Desert in Chile**.
- Biggest national park is **yellow stone national park**.
- Biggest university is **California university (USA)**.
- Largest battle ship is **USS Missouri**.
- Largest sea port is port of **New York and New Jersey (USA)**.
- Most spoken language is **Mandarin Chinese**.
- Largest church is **Chatholic Basilica (Vetican Rome)**.
- Largest university is **university of New York USA**.
- Oldest civilization is **Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia)**.
- Oldest town is **Jericho (Jordan)**.
- Largest land mammal is **African Elephant**.
- Longest strait is the **Strait of Malacca**.
- Tallest animal is **Giraffe**.
- Largest bird is **ostrich**.
- Smallest bird is **humming bird**.
- Largest bank of the world is **Dutch Bank of Germany**.
- Country with most islands is Indonesia.
- First Muslim dynasty in India is slave dynasty.
- Highest birth rate is of Malawi (Africa).
- A richest woman is **Queen Elizabeth**.
- The largest of oil consumer is **USA**.

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|----------------|---|
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- The largest oil field is **Ghawar Oil field (Saudi Arabia)**.
- Tallest tower is **CN Tower Toronto (Canada)**.
- Busiest airport is **O'Hare International Airport (USA)**.
- Oldest capital city is **Damascus (Syria)**.
- Largest constellation is **Hydra**.
- Fastest bird is **Peregrine Falcon**.
- Largest metropolitan is **Mexico City**.
- Biggest park is the **Wood Buffalo national park**.
- Densest population is of **Bangladesh**.
- Longest canal is **Volga Baltic canal**.
- Longest day **21 June** and shortest day **December 21**.
- Largest diamond is **Cullinan**.
- Longest big ship canal is **Suez Canal**.
- The smallest ocean is **Arctic Ocean**.
- **Reticulated python** is the longest snake in the world.
- **Urengoi (Russia)** is the largest natural gas reserve.
- **The Bamboo** has the fastest growth rate. It grows up to 3 feet in 24 hours.
- **Trans-Siberian railway line** is the longest in the world.
- **Roxy** is the biggest cinema house of the world. It is located in New York (United States).
- The largest telescope of the world **called Keck-I**, is located in Hawaii (USA).
- **Jean Bernard** is the deepest cave in France.
- The fastest flying bird in the world is **Falcon**.
- Largest peninsula is **Arabian Peninsula**.
- **Mariana Trench** is the deepest part of Pacific.
- The longest railway station is located in **Japan**.
- **Polus Nedostupnostir** is the coldest place on earth.
- Tallest Light house "**Steel Marine Tower**" is in Japan.
- The biggest delta in the world is **the Sunderbans**
- The city which is the biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles in the world is **Detroit, USA**
- The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is **the Mississippi**
- **Valentina Treshkova (USSR)** was the first woman astronaut who orbited the earth
- The American astronaut **Neil Armstrong** was the first man to step on the surface of moon on 21 July 1969.
- Largest producer of silver is **Mexico**.
- The largest producer of **carpet** is Iran.
- The largest producer of cheese is **USA**.
- The largest producer of cotton is **USA**.
- The largest producer of Jute is **Bangladesh**.
- The largest producer of Rice is **China**.
- The largest producer of Silk is **China**.
- The largest producer of Steel is **USA**.
- The largest producer of Sugar is **India**.
- The largest producer of Tea is **India**.
- The largest producer of Wheat is **USA**.
- The largest producer of Wool is **Australia**.
- The largest producer of gold is **South Africa**.
- The largest producer of oil is **Saudi Arabia**.
- The largest producer of coffee
- The largest producer of tin is **Malaysia**.
- The world's leading banking center is **Zurich**.
- Most Spoken Language is **Chinese**.
- World's largest fish catching country is **China**.
- **Muhammad Fathullah Khan Kandahari's translation**: Printed in 1861, Bhopal, India, It is the first known translation of the

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

holy Qur'an in Pashto

- The first translation of the Quran into a Western language was made into **Latin**. It was carried out by **Robertus Rotenesis and Hermannus Dalmata** in 1143
- South China Sea is the **largest sea**.
- What country is the world leader in **Cobalt Mining-Zaire**
- What animal has the best hearing-**Bats**
- What country had the first banknotes-**Sweden** China paper not banknotes
- Where was the worlds first supermarket built (country)-**France**
- Which country grows the most sugar-**Brazil**
- Name the largest Mediterranean island-**Sicily**
- Who was the first British monarch to visit America **George VI in 1939**
- What country consumes the most meat per capita 124 lb-**Argentina**
- What is the worlds largest food company- **Nestle**
- Which of the following countries has the largest area of forest? **Russia**
- Where is the world's tallest Pagoda located? **China**
- Which of the following is the largest Gulf in the world? **Gulf of Mexico**
- In 1901 who first transmitted radio signals across Atlantic: **Marconi**
- Which country has the smallest birth rate: **Vatican City**
- Which country was the first to introduce old age pensions: **Germany**
- Who piloted the first flight across the English channel: **Louis Bleriot**
- What was the first James Bond film: **Dr No**
- Which country set up the world's first chemistry lab in 1650: **Netherlands**
- What country is nearest to the North Pole: **Greenland**
- Who were the first people to measure the year-**Babylonians**
- Who was Canada's first prime minister-**Sir John macdonald**
- What is the worlds oldest monotheistic religion: **Judaism**
- What is the worlds largest herb-**Banana**
- What country produces the most tobacco in the world-**China**
- What country has the most elephants-**Tanzania**
- Who was the first woman to receive The Order of Merit 1907-**Florence Nightingale**
- What country has the most Post Offices -**India**
- Where was the first Miss World contest held in 1951-**London**
- What country has the worlds largest merchant navy-**Liberia**
- What country consumes the most tea per capita-**Ireland**
- What city has the worlds biggest taxi fleet-**Mexico** - over 60000
- What animal is mentioned most in the Bible-**Sheep**
- What is officially the poorest US state-**Mississippi**
- **DELAG** was the worlds first what Oct 16 1909- Airline - by Zeppelin
- Where was the first police force established in 1667-**Paris**
- What is the world tallest horse **Shire Horse**
- What bird lays the largest clutch of eggs **The Grey Partridge** – up to 16
- **The King Cobra** is the only snake that does what-Builds a Nest
- Worlds oldest existing treaty of **1373** between England and Portugal
- What is considered to be the worlds fastest team game **Ice Hockey**
- What is the worlds largest airline- **Aeroflot**
- Which city had the world first public bus service- **Paris**
- **Pacific Ocean** is the largest ocean.
- The longest highway in the world is **the Trans-Canada**
- The largest bell in the world is the **Tsar Kolkol** at Kremlin,Moscow
- The biggest stadium in the world is the **Strahov Stadium,Prague**
- The country which has the greatest population density is **Monaco**
- The first President of Egypt was Mohammed **Nequib**

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The first man to reach North Pole was **Rear Peary**
- The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was **Mujibur Rehman**
- The primary producer of newsprint in the world is **Canada**
- The first explorer to reach the South Pole was **Cap.Ronald Amundson**
- The airplane was used in war for the first time by **Italians(14 Oct.1911)**
- **United State** has most TV stations in the world.
- **China** has most land frontiers with neighboring countries.
- **Tokyo** is the largest metropolitan city.
- The first man to circumnavigate the world was **Magellan.**
- The world's poorest country with a lowest per capita income is **Rwanda.**
- **Saudi Arabia** is no.1 oil producing country in the world
- The maximum presentation in the European parliament is held by **Germany.**
- First test tube baby **Louise Brown** (England) was born in **1978.**
- Oldest athlete to win Olympic title in 1920 belongs to **USA.**
- Youngest Olympic champion, **Barbara pearl Jones** belonged to USA.
- **USA** is the largest nuclear electric power producing country in the world. It produces 98,784 MW electricity which is about 30% of the total nuclear electricity generated in the world.
- **Kilauea** situated in Hawaii (US) is the most active volcano of the world
- **Robert E. Perry** (1856-1920) an American explorer reached North Pole on 6th April, 1909 for the first time in human history.
- In what country was the worlds first wildlife sanctuary set up-**Sri Lanka** 3rd cent BC
- Longest land frontier is of **China.**
- Highest % of land under cultivation is in **India.**
- World's oldest **university al-Azhar** is in **Egypt.**
- Smallest continent is **Australia.**
- **Yum** located in Arizona (USA) is the **sunniest place** of the world. It gets sunshine in 91 % possible hours
- The longest continuous war was the **thirty year war** between various European countries from 1618 to 1648. While the shortest continuous war was between UK and Zanzibar, which lasted from 90 am to 9:45 am on 27th august 1896.
- China had the maximum number (861878) of primary schools. India was at the top with 241,129 secondary schools in 1994.
- Which country grows the most fruit: **China**
- **Vicolo della virilita** of Italy is the world's narrowest street.
- **Canal Street** is the widest street in USA.
- Fastest animal is **cheetah.**
- Slowest animal is **Snail** 2 to 3 feet per minute.
- Biggest bell is **Great bell at Moscow.**
- Fastest bird is **Indian swift.**
- Largest bird is **Ostrich.**
- Smallest bird is Helena's **humming bird.**
- Bird that never makes its nest is **Cuckoo.**
- Wingless bird is **Kiwi.**
- Longest canal is the **Volga-Baltic.**
- Highest capital is **La Paz (Bolivia).**
- Deepest cave is **Reseau Jean Bernard (France).**
- Biggest cinema house is **Roxy (New York).**
- Largest Church is **Episcopalian Diocese (New York).**
- Biggest city (by population) is **Tokyo.**
- City largest by area is **Kiruna (Sweden).**
- Largest continent is **Asia.**
- Smallest continent is **Australia.**
- Largest coral formation is **The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).**
- Longest corridor is **Rameshwaram temple corridor.**
- Highest country is **China (Tibet region).**
- Largest country by population is **China.**

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |
| <hr/> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest country by area is Russia. • Smallest country by area is Vatican City State. • Highest dam is Rogunsky. • Largest concrete dam is The Grand Coulee, USA. • Longest Day in Northern Hemisphere is 21st June. • Shortest Day in Northern Hemisphere is 22nd Dec: • Largest Delta is Sundarbans (Bangladesh). • Hottest desert is Libyan Sahara. • Largest desert is Sahara (Africa) 33, 20,000 sq. Miles. • Highest desert is Atacama (Chile). • Largest diamond is Cullinan. • Largest diamond mine is Kimberley (South Africa). • Largest dome is of AstroDome, Houston (USA). • Biggest flower is Rafflesia (Java, Indonesia). • Lightest gas is hydrogen. • Longest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica). • Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico. • Largest gorge is Grand Canyon. • Hottest place is Dalol (Ethiopia). • Largest Island is Greenland. • Largest underground lake is Drachenhauchloch cave (Arizona). • Largest man-made lake is Lake Mead Arizona. • Biggest library is Congress Library (USA). • Longest lifespan of animal is of Giant tortoise. • Largest mammal is Blue whale. • Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410° C. • Tallest Minaret is Qutub Minar (Delhi) 238 feet. • Largest mosque is Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad. • Highest mountain peak is Mt. Everest (Himalaya). • Tallest mountain range is The Himalaya range with 96 of world's 109 tallest peaks. • Longest mountain range is Andes (South America). • Biggest museum is British Museum (London). • Largest Commercial Ocean is Atlantic Ocean. • Youngest ocean is Atlantic Ocean. • Mediterrian sea means 'sea in the middle of land'. • Saltiest ocean is Mediterranean Ocean. • Ocean shrinking and growing is Atlantic Ocean. • Fastest ocean swimmer is Sailfish (68 mph). • Biggest palace is Vatican. • Biggest park is the Wood Buffalo National Park, Alberta, Canada. • Biggest passenger train is Queen Elizabeth (UK). • Largest peninsula is Saudi Arabia. • Coldest place is Verkhoyansk (Russia). • Driest place is Death Valley (California). • Hottest place is Azizia Libya Africa. • Longest railway platform is Khargpur, India • Highest plateau is Pamir, Tibet. • Longest poisonous snake is King Cobra. • Largest port is Rotterdam (Netherlands). • Largest railway station is Grand Central Terminal. • Longest railway line is Trans-Siberian Railway. • Rainiest spot is Cherrapunji. | |

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- Largest man-made reservoir is **Angara River Russia**.
- Largest river basin is **Amazon River**.
- Longest river dam is **Hirakud Dam India**.
- Largest river in volume is **Amazon (Brazil)**.
- Longest river is **Nile (Egypt)**.
- Largest sea bird is **Albatross**.
- Largest space centre is **Cape Kennedy (USA)**.
- Largest stadium is **Strahov Stadium Prague**.
- Tallest statue is **Statue of Liberty (NY)**.
- Largest suspension bridge is **Verazano-Narrows, NY**.
- Longest swimming course is **English Channel, UK**.
- Broadest strait is **Mozambique**.
- Longest strait is **Malacca**.
- Biggest Telescope is **Astro Physical Observatory**.
- Largest temple is **Angkor Vat (Cambodia)**.
- Longest non-stop train is **Flying Scotman**.
- Highest town is **Wenchuan, Tibet (China)**.
- Tallest tower is **CNN Tower, Toronto, USA**.
- Longest road tunnel is **Seikan (Japan)**.
- Highest volcano is **Cotopaxi (Ecuador)**.
- Largest volcano is **Mauna Loa (Hawaii)**
- **Philippines** has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- Longest wall is **Great Wall of China** 1550 miles long.
- Highest waterfall is **Angel (Venezuela)**
- Lowest body of water is **Dead Sea**.
- Biggest zoo is **Etosha National Park, Namibia**.
- In 2650 the first Pyramid was built in **Egypt**.
- In 776 First Olympic Games were played in **Greece**.
- Alexander invaded India in battle of **Hydaspes**.
- **Emperor Theodosius** banned the Olympic Games.
- Sun and Moon pyramids are in **Mexico**.
- **Rock temple** was built at **Jerusalem**.
- The largest tea producing country is **India**.
- USA has the largest production of **aluminium**.
- Rainfall related to mountains is **Orographic rainfall**.
- Lakes give the source of **terrestrial moisture**.
- Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on **Naaf River** with Myanmar.
- A large coral reef containing islands encompassing a sea water lagoon is named **Atoll**.
- The largest basins in the face of the earth are **oceans. Basin** is a low land area.
- **Sri Lanka** is not a landlocked country.
- The thinnest earth layer is **Crust**.
- The name of the second highest African peak is **Mount Kenya**.
- Name of the second largest river of Africa is **The Congo**.
- Sundarbans Forests are world's largest **mangrove forests**.
- **Khunjra** Pass connects Pakistan with China.
- Water source beneath the earth flowing naturally is called **spring**.
- Canada leads in the world in production of **asbestos**.
- **Bachendri Pal** is the first Indian woman to scale Mount Everest.
- **Borge Ousland** is a Norwegian explorer. He became the first person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone and unsupported.
- **Brazil** is the largest producer of coffee in the world.
- **Chile** is the largest copper producing country in the world.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The country where death rate is lowest in the world is **Japan**.
- Largest Ginger producing nation is **Indonesia**.
- **Lithuania** was the first Soviet Republic of the former Soviet Union which declared itself independent.
- **Madagascar** is the largest island in the Indian Ocean.
- **Ferdinand Magellan** commanded the first expedition in 15190 to sail round the world and discovered passage to the Pacific from the Atlantic. He proved that the shape of the earth is round.
- **India** leads in export of Mica in the world.
- **Longest Optical Fibre** is between Singapore and Marseilles.
- **Dr. Ian Wilmut** is credited with first cloned sheep.
- **New Zealand** was the first country to propose Carbon Tax to address global warming.
- **Suez Canal** is the largest ship canal in the world. It joins Red Sea with Mediterranean Sea. The plan of the Suez Canal was conceived by Ferdinand de Lesseps.
- Largest sugar producing country is **India** second is **Brazil**.
- **Cuba** is the highest producer of sugarcane in the world.
- In November 2005, Africa's first woman head of state was elected in Mozambique. Her name is **Luisa Diogo of FELIMO party**.
- **Amazon** is the largest river of the world.
- **The North Atlantic Route** is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.
- Most Subways in the country.. **USA**
- What city has the longest metro system: **London**
- USA has most roads what country has second most: **India**
- **China** started Civil Service Examination first of all in 6 A.D.
- Which of the following is the largest sugar producing country in the world? **Brazil**
- World's oldest religion is **Hinduism**.
- World's largest religion is **Christianity**.
- World's second most populous city is **Mexico city**.
- First to sail around the world was **Ferdinand Magellan**
- Largest number of Palestinian refugees are in **Jordan**.
- Kazakhstan is the largest country in **Central Asia**.
- Largest landlocked country in world is **Mongolia**.
- Biggest oil refinery is at **Abadan (Iran)**.
- **Detroit (USA)** is famous for car manufacturing.
- **Glasgow** is biggest ship building centre.
- **Havana** is famous for cigar manufacturing.
- Europe's only Islamic state is **Albania**.
- **New Zealand** is close to Int: Date Line.
- In which city there is the largest stock exchange of the world? **New York**.
- Oldest Search Engine is ... **Yahoo**
- Bird largest in size... **Ostrich**
- Oldest parliament in the world--- **Althing (Iceland)**
- The last King of Afghanistan... **Zahir Shah**
- First person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone was **Borge Ousland**.
- **Aqualine** is the world's longest under-sea tunnel (15.1 km long) bridge and tunnel express-way for motor vehicles across **Tokyo Bay**.
- Only Hindu kingdom in World is **Nepal**.
- Who was the first man to fly across the channel: **Louis Bleriot**
- What is the largest state in the USA: **Alaska**
- Which of the following countries of South-West Asia leads in the production of oil? **Saudi Arabia**
- Which country grows the most potatoes: **Russia**
- What language has the most words: **English**
- What is the smallest state of Australia-**Tasmania**
- Paris and What other capital had the worlds first telephone link-**Brussels**
- What is the largest country in Africa -**Sudan**

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|---------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- What was the worlds first passenger jet aircraft-**Comet**
- In what city was the worlds first blood bank opened 1940-New York – **Richard Charles Drew**
- What county first used pepper-**China**
- What is the oldest known science- **Astronomy**
- What is the last element – Alphabetically-**Zirconium**
- What is the worlds most popular first name-**Mohammed**
- What is the fastest swimming ocean fish over 60 mph-Sailfish – **Marlin**
- People's republic of **china** has the largest army of the world.
- The largest tides of the world occur in **Bay of fundy** (canada).
- **Sudan** is the largest country in Africa.
- **Mumbai** is the most populous city.
- **Khan Mehtarzai** is the highest railway station in Asia.
- Maximum quantities of diamonds are found in **Africa**.
- The highest rainfall for one month was recorded at Indian town of **Cherapoonje**. 366,14 inches rain fell there during the month of july 1861.
- **Light** is the fastest thing in the universe.It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- The largest tides of the world occur in **Bay of Fundy** (canada).
- **Takla Makan** is in China is the driest desert in Asia.
- Largest earthquake fatalities occurred in **Izmir, Turkey** in 1999.
- **Breitling orbiter 3** was the first balloon to fly non-stop around the world.
- **King of Malaysia** is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.
- Largest oil company belong to USA is **The Exxon Corporation**.
- The busiest shopping centre of London is **Oxford Street**
- **The panch Pokhri** Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
- **Sierra Leone** has the lowest GDP per capita of 510 US dollars and Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita of 36,400 US dollars.
- **The Royal Majesty ship Queen Elizabeth** (UK) is the largest passenger ship in the world. It is 314 metres long and 36 metres wide.
- **Jericho**, situated in the Jorden valley is the oldest town of the world.
- The maximum ever temperature of 136.4 F was recorded on september 13,1922 in the city **Azizia** (Libya) and The minimum temperature of -129.6 F was recorded in the town of **Vostok** near Antarctica on 24th august , 1960.
- Worldwide most capitol cities begin with which letter- **B**
- Who built the worlds first film studio- **Thomas Alva Edison**
- Where is the worlds largest mine-**Carletonville South Africa**
- What is the biggest tourist attraction in Zambia-**Victoria falls**
- What country consumes the most coffee per capita 25 Lb-**Finland**
- **Oil** is the most traded product in the world what is the second-**Coffee**
- Which country makes the most films per year- **India**
- What's the worlds longest rail journey made no train change **Moscow Peking**
- What was the first sport to be filmed -**Boxing by Thomas Edison 1894**
- Name the first film to have its sequel released in the same year-**King Kong - Son of Kong**
- What cities underground has the most stations-**New York**
- first man to set foot on all five continents- **Captain Cook**
- Who was the pilot in the first fatal air crash-**Orville Wright**
- Where was the worlds first oil well drilled-**Pennsylvania**
- What country drink the most milk per capita-**Iceland**
- What country consumes the most fish per capita-**Japan**
- What was the first country to recognise the US as independent-**Morocco**
- On what are the worlds smallest paintings painted- **Pin Heads**
- Who was the first person to wear a wristwatch- **Queen Elizabeth 1st**

❖ GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Water vapors are formed due to **evaporation**

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

- GMT was established in **1884**
- Radio broad casting started in **1920**
- **Water** is 830 times heavier than air
- Driving mirror is usually **convex**
- **Dossier** means relevant papers
- In deserts clouds do not precipitate due to **low humidity**
- **Rain drop** is shaped like a **peer**
- Money is made of **cotton**
- 1 liter = **0.9 kg**
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of **Alcohol in the blood**.
- **Atomic pile** is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- Dewar's flask is called as **thermos**.
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by **Mass spectroscopy**.
- **Tube light** emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to **Fluorescence**
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called **regulation**.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be **black**.
- Emerge of **VIBGYOR** from one side of the prism is due to **refraction and dispersion of light**.
- **510 million square kilometers** is the total surface area of the ear t military award of Germany is Iron Cross.
- Linseed oil is used **while oil painting**.
- During the winter months 90% of fallen leaves are taken underground by **earth worm**
- Cox orange pippen is a biological name of **an apple**
- **Breitling orbiter 3** was the first balloon to fly non-stop around the world
- Aircraft designers test their model of aircraft in **wind tonnel**
- Aircrafts are made of **alluminium alloys**
- **Darwin** visited Galapagos Island before giving his theory of Natural Selection.
- **Staple food** is the basic food
- The crops like legumes and beans and clover form their own **fertilizer**. Farmers grow these crops and plough into soil as **fertilizers**. This process is called **green manuring**.
- Scientists have recently discovered a new taste called **Umami**.
- Braille system is named after its inventor the **Frenchman Louis Brille**.
- **Isochrones** are the lines joining the places of equal labour and transportation costs
- **Ambati Balamyrali** is the youngest (17-years old) doctor of Indian origin in the world who received his medical degree from Mount Sinai, New York.
- **Ambedkar**, B.R is known as the architect of the Indian Constitution.
- **Apsra** is the first nuclear reactor of India.
- **Aquaculture** refers to fish-farming or fish culture.
- **Baku** is famous for the production of petroleum.
- **Blue revolution** relates to fish farming.
- **Borlaug, Norman Ernest** was American agricultural scientist t and winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1970. He was one of those who laid the groundwork of the Green Revolution.
- **Buoy** stands for a man serving in any hotel for luggage transportation or as a guide.
- **Chakmas** are refugees from Bangladesh settled in India.
- **Charar-e-Sharief** is the Dargah of Sufi saint Sheikh Nooruddin Wali in Kashmir.
- **Charminar** is located in Hyderabad (India).
- **Chernobayl** is a Russian city having a nuclear power plant where a tank of radioactive waste exploded in April, 1993. This explosion is known as "Chernobyl Disaster".
- **Chris Patten** was the last British Governor of Hong Kong.
- It is summer season in Australia during **Christmas**.
- **Churchill** was PM of U.K during WWII. He is known to have said " I have nothing to offer except blood, sweat and tears."
- Conditioned Reflex is the term mainly discussed in **Psychology**.
- **Cross-breeding** is to be done for achieving quick increase in milk production.
- **Crystal oscillator** is in electric watch, the component corresponding to pendulum of a pendulum clock.

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of Japan.
- **Debenture** is a certificate issued by a company promising the payment of a specified amount at a fixed rate of interest after a specified period.
- A deflector is a technique of adjusting for changes in price level.
- **Desdemona** is a character in the Shakespeare's play Othello.
- **Dicky Dolma** is the youngest woman climber of Mt. Everest.
- **Dr. Watson** is a fictional character created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
- **Dunkel Draft** relates to international trade.
- **Dzongkha** is the official language of Bhutan.
- **E.T.A** is a terrorist organization in Spain.
- **Elephant's tusks** are called enlarged cartilaginous bones.
- **Erasmus** was a Dutch writer. His Praise of Folly is still read.
- **Esperanto** is an artificial international language created to act as world language.
- **Euro** is the name of New Single European Currency launched on January 1, 1999.
- Every Street is paved with Gold was authored by **Kim Woo-Chung**, founder of Daewoo.
- **Exfoliation** is a type of weathering common both in the cold and in the hot climate regions.
- **Exit Poll** is a term used to denote a post-election survey of voters regarding the candidate in whose favour they had exercised their franchise.
- The readings of a Fahrenheit and a Centigrade temperature is the same at **-40°**.
- **Gregory Mendel** is called the Father of Genetics.
- **Fenugreek seeds** can benefit a patient of diabetes mellitus by normalizing his blood sugar level.
- Powder-type fire extinguisher is used for **petroleum fire**.
- India occupies first position in the world in the **production of tea**.
- It is the President and not the PM who presides over the **cabinet meetings in France**.
- **Sigmund Freud** founded the technique of psychoanalysis.
- **Guemica** is a painting by Pablo Picasso.
- **Ikebana** is the Japanese art of flower arrangement.
- **Inflation** means an increase in the amount of paper money which tends to raise general price level of commodities. It is a comparative figure showing cost of living, production prices, etc as compared with a base year. Debtors are likely to benefit by Inflation.
- **Zero Rate Inflation** obtains necessarily in a year where the annual rate of inflation is constant in every week of the year.
- **ISBN:** International Standard Book Numbering is an international system by which a distinct identifying number is assigned to each book.
- **Jain Commission** was associated with probing the conspiracy angle of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination.
- **James Bond** is a character in the novels written by Ian Fleming.
- **Jana-gana-mana** is India's National Anthem.
- **Jantar Mantar** is an observatory in Delhi constructed in 1724 during the days of Maharaja Jai Singh II of Amber.
- Thomas Jefferson authored American Declaration of Independence.
- **Jurassic Park** was directed by Steven Spielberg.
- **Kabalega** is a National Park of Uganda.
- **Kalidas** was the greatest of the Sanskrit dramatist. He authored Shakuntala, etc.
- **Kalinga Prize** is awarded for popularization of science each year by UNESCO.
- **Gary Kasparov** is associated with Chess.
- **Dr. V. Kurein** is associated with Dairy Farming.
- **Bhutan** is called the "Land of Thunder Dragon".
- **Laos** is the only land-locked country in South-East Asia.
- **Last Supper** is a famous Renaissance painting by Leonardo da Vinci.
- **Leningrad** is a famous town in Russia situated on the bank of river Neva.
- **LIBOR** is the basic interest rate on interbank loans in London.
- Lifeline Express is the world's first hospital on rails operated in **India**.
- **G.J. Mendel** is known as founder of genetics.
- **Meri Ekyaven Kavitayen** is collection of poems of Atal Behari Vajpayee.
- **Milk** is an example of emulsion.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Missionaries of Charity is the religious order established by **Mother Teresa**.
- **Montesquieu** gave the theory of separation of power.
- **Mother Teresa** was born in Albania in 1910.
- **New Moore Island** is situated in the Bay of Bengal.
- Parliament of Switzerland is known as **Federal Assembly**.
- **Pasumpatinath** temple is in Nepal.
- **Photolysis** is dissociation of water molecule in the chemical reaction of photosynthesis.
- **Pierry Cardin** is famous fashion designer.
- **Pondicherry** is the Union Territory of India which has a legislature.
- India has **16%** of world's population.
- **Postal Zone** is indicated by the first two digits from left of the Pincode.
- Eyes of potato are used for **vegetative propagation**.
- **Prunning** is associated with the cultivation of tea.
- The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in **UK**.
- **Pulitzer Prizes** are awarded to Americans for excellence in journalism.
- **Quill** feathers are on the wing and tail of birds and are helpful during their flight.
- **Red Cross** Movement was launched by J.H. Dunant.
- **Saw-scaled viper** is the only snake that builds a nest.
- Scenes from a writer's life is the autobiography of **Ruskin Bond**.
- The average salinity of sea water is **3.5%**.
- **Gram, Pea and Soyabean** group of seeds are richer in protein than Rice and Maize.
- A team of men in opposition to take over the different portfolios in case the party is able to wrest power is known as **Shadow Cabinet**.
- **Shahtoosh** is the finest, warmest and lightest wool in the world produced in Uzbekistan.
- If a ship desires to travel the shortest route, it must follow longitude connecting the two joints b/w which travel is to be undertaken.
- **Vatican** is the smallest country in the world in terms of area.
- **Snake** is a limbless reptile.
- **USA** is the world's principal producer of Soyabean.
- **Stromboli** is a volcano in Sicily.
- **Tape worm** has no digestive system because it is a saprophyte.
- The Road Ahead is written by **Bill Gates**.
- **Torah** is the sacred book of the Parsis.
- **United Kingdom** consists of England, Northern Island, Scotland & Wales.
- **Wheatstone Bridge** is used to measure resistances.
- In Lawrence of Arabia Nobel Laureate **Pearl S.Buck collaborated**.
- Length of a terrestrial mile is lesser than that of a **nautical mile**.
- **Bhakta Tukaram** was a contemporary of Aurangzeb.
- **Universal Product Code (UPC)** is adopted against adulteration in eatables.
- **Dolby B or Dolby C** is printed on tape recorders and other sound systems refers to Noise reduction circuit.
- The new administrative capital proposed for Myanmar is **Pyinmana**.
- Bulgaria and Greece are disputing over the historical **Macedonian territory**.
- Historical materialism is a tenet of **Marxims**- approach to study mankind with respect to society, economy and history.
- **Lightning** is formed when strong opposite charges in different clouds break down the resistance offered by intervening air.
- **John Locke** published a famous pamphlet known as 'Right of Mass' and urged the people in England, America and France to fight for their liberty.
- **Eli Whitney of America** invented the cotton gin that separates seeds from cotton three hundred times faster than by hand in 1793.
- In terms of the evolution of organism **bat** is the most advanced among pigeon, shark & vultures.
- **Large aperture telescopes** are used for greater resolution.
- **Anton van Leeuwenhoek** first time saw bacteria through a microscope made by him in 1683.
- A seed is a **ripened ovule**.

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Mr. Barack Hussein Obama is **America's 44th President**.
- **Pea** can fix nitrogen from air.
- **Exbiology** is the study of life or its possibility on other planets.
- Sandy soil is dry in comparison to clay due to **Capillary action**.
- The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of judicial review from the **Constitution of USA**.
- **Savana grasslands** are found in Africa.
- The production of cultured pearls is an important **cottage industry of Belgium**.
- When two organisms exit in such a way that only one is benefited by the other, the relationship is called **Parasitism**.
- **Qutub Minar** made by Iltutmish, **Gol Gumbaz** made by Mohammad Adil Shah, **Buland Darwaza** made by Akbar and **Moti Masjid** made by Aurangzeb.
- **El Nino** is associated with world weather.
- **The Red Fort** was built by Shahjehan.
- 200th anniversary of the scientist in 2009.... **Charles Darwin**
- **BIN** is the intelligence agency of.... Indonesia
- **Silicon valley** in California is famous because of Software Industry
- In 2008 monarchy ended in a country after 240 years... **Nepal**
- Pearl Harbor is in the state of USA.... **Hawaii**
- The term Intifada means... **Uprising**
- **Hamas** was founded by.. Sheikh Ahmad Yasin in 1987.
- Likud and Kaldima parties belong to... **Israel**
- Which city of Afghanistan produces most opium... **Helmand**
- Transit trade agreement b/w pak and afghan in.... **1965**
- Oldest organization among OIC, ECO, SAARC and D8 **OIC**
- **Tamils** are fighting in which are of Srilanka... **Jaffana**
- **Naxalite** movement is in ... India
- **Teges** is the currency of.... Kazikhstan
- **Hemmant Thakare** was the... Chief of Indian Squad during Mumbai drama
- World Bank president is **Zollick**
- Petticoat government is the government by... **Woman**
- Brain Drain is.. **Migration of skilled labour**
- Russia gives oil to Europe through the route of... **Ukraine**
- Khar is in ... **Bajur**
- The word Philately means.. **Stamps collection**
- Study of Human races.... **Ethnology**
- Marco Polo was.. **Traveler**
- East India Company was established during the period of ... **Jehangir**
- Operation cast lead was the name which killed **1400**
- Winner of 8-oscar awards movie in 2008.... **Slum dog Millionaire**
- Madam Tausand museum is in .. **London**
- 1-metric ton is equal to... **1000kgs**
- Oldest anthem in the world is.... **Netherlands**
- **Hung** Parliament is....No single party has the majority
- Country with the largest Kurd population... **Iraq**
- Country recently elected to IAEA.... **Afghanistan**
- Karachi Nuclear Power plant is with the help of ... **Canada**
- A country closed her station for USA... **Kyrgyzstan**
- World economic crisis was due to... **Housing and mortgage problem in USA**
- African Union President.... **Moammar Gadhafi**
- Oil company Aramaco is of.. **Saudi Arabia**
- The country with foreign reserves of above \$2 trillion... **Japan**
- Khmer Rouge was attacked by.... **Combdodia's communist party**
- Statement to combat terrorism by task forces.... **Zardari**

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Russian News agency.....**Itar-Tass**
- Israel peace process with palestine was stalled....**size of palestinian state**
- Obama's convoy to Middle East.... **John Mitchel**
- National Income of the country is...**all income earn in year**
- Petra is a new archaeological place in the country..... **Jordan**
- Madhya Pradesh is the largest state in India (by area); **Uttar Pardesh (by population)**
- **Sigmund Freud**, physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and father of psychoanalysis, is generally recognized as one of the most influential and authoritative thinkers of the twentieth century and the father of modern psychology.
- Which gas company of Russia supplies gas to European states? **Gazprom**
- Which famous character is produced by J.K Rowling? **Harry Potter**.
- Which Railway line connects Pakistan and Iran? The **Quetta-Zahedan** line connects Pakistan and Iran by railway
- In which state of USA Hollywood is located? **California**.
- What is **Ivy league**? Ivy League is the name generally applied to eight universities (Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale) that over the years have had common interests in scholarship as well as in athletics.
- Which female PM served for the longest period of time in the world? **Margret Thature**.
- Which of the Mughal emperor is burried outside the present Pak and India territory? **Babur at Bagh-e-Babur** (Kabul) (Afghanistan) & Bahadur Shah Zafar (Yangoon).
- What is the freezing point of heavy water? **Freezing point (°C) 3.82, Boiling point (°C) 101.4**
- A **pariah state** is one whose conduct is considered to be out of line with international norms of behavior.
- What name is given to the place of 9/11? Ground Zero
- **Gestapo**" was the secret police of which country? Germany.
- **Khalil Jibran** belonged to which country? Lebanon 79.What it is called when Stock Exchange is going down? Bearish
- When did Greenwich Meridian Watch start to work? **1884**
- Which was the native town of Babar? **Farghana**
- Who is considered as the Leader of modern Chinese economy? **Deng Xiaoping**
- When did Crusade begin? **1099**
- When for the first time 'Doctrine of Necessity" was used in Pakistan? **Mulvi Tameez-ud-din case**
- How many zero'z are in 1 trillion? **12 zero**
- The conquest of China, begun under Genghis, was completed 65 years later under **KUBLAI KHAN**.
- How many members were in the UN when it was established? **51**
- South Pole is in **Antactica**.
- Tallest tree is **Redwood**.
- East Timore got independence from **Indonesia**.
- Kosovo got independence from **Yogoslavia**.
- Asia's population is **58.6%** of world population.
- Asia size is **29.5%** of the world.
- Average temp: on siachen is **-40 degree Celcius**.
- **Siachen** means place of wild roses.
- India and Pak: are fighting on Siachen since **1984**.
- India launched operation Vidhara on Siachen in **1984**.
- Length of line of control is **720 km**.
- All parties Huriyat Conference is a party of **23 parties**.
- % of Muslims in Jammu & Kashmir is **95%**.
- Afghan ruler at the time of USSR invasion was **barbark Kermal**.
- Taliban regime came into power in **1996**.
- Second largest ethinc group in Afghanistan is **Tajik**.
- **Intifada** means uprising.
- PLO established in **1964** its HQ is in **Rammalah**.
- Al-Fateh was established in **1958**.
- **PLO** was expelled by **Jordon**.
- Hazbullah means **Party of God**.

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- Yasir Arafat passed away in Paris **on 11 Nov: 2004**.
- Hamas was formed in **1987**.
- Only African country that remained independent during colonial rule was **Ethiopia**.
- UAE comprises of **7 states**.
- Zimbabwe gained independence in **1980**.
- Protectorate state of world is **Bhutan**.
- Temple of Tooth(Budha's tooth) is at **Kandy**.
- **Napoleon** was exiled to St: Helena in Mediterranean in 1814-15.
- **Leif Eriesson** reaced North America.
- **Columbus** discovered South America in 1494.
- **Sir Hugh Willoighby & Richard Chancellor** discovered white sea and ocean route to Russia.
- **William Janszoon** discovered Australia.
- **Abel Taman** discovered Newzealand, Tongo & Fiji in 1642.
- **Confucianism** is found in China & Taiwan.
- **Jesus Christ** was born at Bethalhem, Jerusalem.
- **Gautam Siddharta Buddha** was born in Nepal.
- **Shintoism** is in Japan.
- **Roman Empire** was established in 27 B.C by **Octavian**.
- **Mughals** ruled India for 331 years.
- **Opium war** waged from 1839-42 b/w **China & Britain**.
- **Boston Tea Party** event is related to American Independence.
- First WW lasted for **4 years**.
- **Germany** was defeated by England in a naval fight in **1916** in **battle of Jutland**.
- Shortes ever war fought that lasted for **6 days** **Arab-Israel war**.
- First civil war among Muslims was **battle of Jamal**.
- In 1845 British defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore in the **battle of Sabraon**.
- Where can you find London bridge today: **USA (Arizona)**
- Which animal lays eggs: **Duck billed platypus**
- Christopher Columbus sailed in the Nina - **Pinta and Santa Maria**
- Which leader died in St Helena: **Napoleon Bonaparte**
- What does ring a ring a roses refer to: **The Black Death**
- What would you do with a maris piper :**Eat it - it's a potato**
- What is the currency of Austria: **Schilling**
- What is the Islamic equal to the red cross: **Red Crescent**
- What are Munroes: **Mountains in Scotland**
- What does an alopecia sufferer... **lack Hair**
- Which country had The Dauphin as a ruler.. **France**
- Who or what lives in a formicarium.. **Ants**
- It's a flock of sheep what's a group of owls called **Parliament**
- What animal would you find in a form- **Hare**
- **John browne minnoch** (1941-83) of USA was the heaviest man. He weighted 635 kgs.
- The first product to have a bar code was **Wrigley's gum**.
- **The Mona Lisa** has no eyebrows. It was the fashion in Renaissance Florence to shave them off.
- **The cigarette lighter** was invented before the match
- Every drop of seawater contains approximately **1 billion gold atoms**
- **The US** national anthem actually has **three verses**, but everyone just knows the first one.
- **Buckingham Palace** in England has over six hundred rooms
- **Butterflies** taste with their feet
- One of the countries through which equator passes is: **Malaysia**
- Humming bird belongs to a category called: **Endotherm**
- PERT is a technique used for which one of the following? **Project Management**
- **Han myung** has become the first woman prime minister of **south korea**.

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- At which international film festival is the '**Golden Lion**' awarded to the best film? **Venice Film Festival**
- Which of the following planets takes nearly the same time for a rotation on its own axis as does the Earth? **Mars**
- Who was the founder of the Asiatic Society? **William Jones**
- Fortis Hospitals chain is an enterprise of **Ranbaxy**

❖ Longest

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Longest drought | Atacama Desert |
| Longest Snake | Python |
| Longest Dictionary | Oxford Eng Dic: |
| Longest Mountain range | The Andes |
| Longest River | Nile |
| Longest Under sea tunnel | Gothard Tunnel Japan |
| Longest Glacier | Lambart, Antarctica |
| Longest Highway | Pan-America |
| Longest Street | Yonge Street, Tornoto, Canada |
| Longest Land boundary | USA and Canada |
| Longest Strait | Strait of Malaca |
| Longest Land Frontier | China (14) |
| Longest zip line | UAE |
| Longest Poisonous snake | King Cobra |
| Longest Dam | Hirakud Dam, India |

❖ Hottest/Coldest

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Hottest place | Death valley, California |
| Coldest place | Dome Fuji, Antarctica |

❖ Lowest/Deepest

| | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Lowest points | Challenger deep |
| Deepest point | Mariana trench |
| Deepest lake | Baikal lake, Russia |

❖ MOST IMPORTANT GK QUESTIONS

- ❑ The International Criminal Police Organization's known as **Interpol** was established in **1923** and Current Interpol's headquarter is situated in **Lyon (France)**.
- ❑ Scotland Yard is the investigation police of England and it was formed on **Sept. 29, 1829**.
- ❑ **Gestapo** was the secret police organization and BND is the secret agency of Germany.
- ❑ **Mossad and Aman** is the secret agencies of Israel.
- ❑ **Khad and NDS** are the secret agencies of Afganistan.
- ❑ **RAW and CBI** are the secret agencies of India.
- ❑ **KGB** is the secret agency of Russia.
- ❑ **BIN** is the secret agency of Indonesia.
- ❑ **VEVAK and SAVAK** are the secret agencies of Iran.
- ❑ **ISI,IB,MI and FIA** are the secret agencies of Pakistan.
- ❑ **CIA and FBI** are the secret agencies of USA.
- ❑ **MI6 , MI5** are the secret agencies of UK.
- ❑ **GSD -- Iraq, KDS -- Bulgaria, DRM -- France,**
- ❑ **DND -- Canada, G2 -- Ireland** are the secret agencies
- ❑ "History of God" was written by Karen Armstrong.
- ❑ The Peking news was the first newspaper of the world (china).
- ❑ "Queen's House" is the official residency of Sirilankan President and "Temple tree" is the official residency of Srilankan Prime Minister.

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| ¶ "Sharm-ul-Sheikh" is the Egyptian seaport on Red Sea. |
| ¶ "Asiana" is an airline of South Korea. |
| ¶ "Tuges" is the currency and Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan. |
| ¶ 'NIKKEI' is a stock exchange index of Tokyo. |
| ¶ "Wheel" is a symbol of progress. |
| ¶ The "Stonehenge" is among the Seven Wonders of the World, situated in England. |
| ¶ The majority of 'Kurd Population' is living in Iraq and Turkey. |
| ¶ "Ramallah" is the headquarters of Palestinian Authority situated at West Bank. |
| ¶ 'Senior Citizen Day' is observed every year throughout the world on The first October. |
| ¶ "Shekle" is the currency of Israel. |
| ¶ "Sub Judice" means under consideration. |
| ¶ Euclid (300 BC), also known as Euclid of Alexandria, was a Greek mathematician, often referred to as the "Father of Geometry". His Elements is one of the most influential works in the history of mathematics, serving as the main textbook for teaching mathematics (especially geometry) from the time of its publication until the late 19th or early 20th century. |
| ¶ Robert Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts as an organization in 1908, a few months after the first scout encampment at Brownsea Island Scout camp in 1907. |
| ¶ Brief History of Time (subtitled "From the Big Bang to Black Holes") is a popular-science book written by British physicist Stephen Hawking. |
| ¶ 'Seattle' is the seaport and 'Delta' is the air line of USA. |
| ¶ 'Aral Sea' is bounded by Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. |
| ¶ "Hague" is the headquarters of International Court of Justice. |
| ¶ The world's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in San Francisco(USA). |
| ¶ "WAFA" is a news agency of Palestine. |
| ¶ "Cathay Pacific" is an airline of Hong Kong. |
| ¶ The General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions which begin on third Tuesday in September every year |
| ¶ "Reuters" is the famous news agency of Britain. |
| ¶ When the stock market is rising, it is called Bullish and when down, it is called Bearish . |
| ¶ "Bristol" is a famous seaport of UK. |
| ¶ "Ariana" is an airline of Afghanistan. |
| ¶ "From Plassey to Pakistan" is a biography of Feroz Khan Noon . |
| ¶ "Five Thousand Years of Pakistan" a noted book on Pakistan's cultural heritage is written by R.E.M. Wheeler . |
| ¶ KLM is the oldest national airline of Netherland. |
| ¶ Who is said to be the father of Modern Olympics? Pierre de Coubertin |
| ¶ Who was the founder of Republican Party of USA? Alexander Hamilton |
| ¶ "Davis Cup" is associated with Lawn Tenis . |
| ¶ "Skhalin Island" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia and Japan. |
| ¶ "OXUS River" is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. |
| ¶ "Sine die" means without fixing date. |
| ¶ "Dead Sea" is lying between Israel and Jordan. |
| ¶ "Thomas Cup" is given in the game of Badminton. |
| ¶ Rotterdam is the seaport of Netherland. |

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| ¶¶ "Victoria Fall" is in Rhodesia. |
| ¶¶ "Das-Man-Palace" is the official residence of Amir-e-Kuwait. |
| ¶¶ "No dynasty lasts more than three generations" is the theory of Ibn Khaldun . |
| ¶¶ Greece is a World's oldest democratic country. |
| ¶¶ After Sui, Mari is the second largest gas field in Pakistan. |
| ¶¶ Holy Prophet (PBUH) appointed governer of yeman for collection zakat? Hazrat Muaz Bin Jabal |
| ¶¶ Australia is the largest wool produceing country. |
| ¶¶ "Baku" is the seaport on Black Sea. |
| ¶¶ Karakum desert located in Turkmenistan. |
| ¶¶ Minsk is the capital of? Belarus |
| ¶¶ Baht is the currency of? Thailand |
| ¶¶ Fleet Street is famous for newspapers. |
| ¶¶ Sikandry Azam belongs to which country? Macedonia |
| ¶¶ Smallest country of the world is Vatican City . |
| ¶¶ The lowest rainfall area in Pakistan is? Nokhundi |
| ¶¶ Interfax is the news agency of? Russia |
| ¶¶ Heathrow is the seaport of? London |
| ¶¶ Largest producer of uranium is? Canada |
| ¶¶ Which country is situated below the sea level? Netherlands |
| ¶¶ Who was the painter of Mona Lisa? Leonardo Davinci |
| ¶¶ Neza e Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulfur. |
| ¶¶ Yellow sea is situated between? China and Korea |
| ¶¶ Longest land boundary between two countries? USA and Canada |
| ¶¶ When the Simla Accord was signed? July 3, 1972 |
| ¶¶ When did Pakistan become member of United Nations? 30th Sep 1947 |
| ¶¶ Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations? Afghanistan |
| ¶¶ Author of "Paradise Lost & Paradise Regained" was John Milton . |
| ¶¶ Asgheri aur Akbari kis novel k do mash'hoor kirdar hain? Mira-Tul-Aroos |
| ¶¶ "Shikwa aur Jawab-e-Shikwa" Iqbal k konsay kalam main hain? Bang-e-Dara |
| ¶¶ Waqa-e-Karbala kis hijri main howa? 61 hijri |
| ¶¶ What is length of Pakistan-India border? 1610 km |
| ¶¶ "Pathway to Pakistan" book was written by Ch khaliq Zaman |
| ¶¶ When Qaid e Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916 Lucknow . |
| ¶¶ Who is secertry of state for India in cabinet mission? Lord Pathetic Lawerance |
| ¶¶ "Green peace" headquarter is located in Amsterdam . |
| ¶¶ Doab between river Ravi and Chenab is called Rachna Doab . |
| ¶¶ Who supported Pakistan resolution from sindh province by Abdullah Haroon . |
| ¶¶ Ch. Rehmat Ali coined word Pakistan in "Now or Never" pamphlet in 1933 . |
| ¶¶ Largest Muslim country in Africa by population is Nigeria and Algeria is largest Muslim country by area.. |
| ¶¶ "Bakhtar" is a news agency of Afghanistan. |
| ¶¶ "ITAR-TASS" is a news agency of Russia. |
| ¶¶ Arya Samaaj was founded in 1875 by Dayananda Sarasvati . |
| ¶¶ "Old man and the Sea" was written by Heming way . |
| ¶¶ "Burma" is the old name of Myanmar. |

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¶¶Muhammadan Educational Conference was established in **1886 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**.

¶¶Pakistan lies of the **tropic zone of North**.

¶¶Vience is called "**city of canals**".

¶¶Real name of Tipu Sultan was **Fateh Ali**.

¶¶'Lufthansa' is the name of airline of **Germany**.

¶¶**Monaco** has the shortest and Canada has the largest coastline country in the world.

¶¶'Land of Maple Leaf' is the nickname of **Canada**.

¶¶'Sick Man of Europe' is called **Turkey**.

¶¶"Yangtze Kiang" is the largest river of **Asia (china)**.

¶¶Share of Punjab in Pakistan by area is **25.8%**.

¶¶bne Batuta came in India from **Morroco**.

¶¶Liaqar-Nehru Pact on **April 8, 1950**.

¶¶**Pedagogy** is the study of teaching.

¶¶Kahuta Labortries established in **1976**.

¶¶Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in **1972 with help of Canada**.

¶¶**Durand line** was demacrated in 1893 which lies between **Pakistan and Afghanistan**.

¶¶Pakistan's first missile is **Hatf-I**.

¶¶Oldest monarchy is **in Japan**.

¶¶The Great Bear lake is situated **in Canada**.

¶¶"Edmund Hillary" is the first man who successfully climbed **Mt. Everest in 1953**.

¶¶"**Ferdinand Magellan**" was the first man to sail round the world.

¶¶"Origin of Species" was written by **Charles Darwin**.

¶¶**Sir Francis Moody** was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.

¶¶**Thomas Jefferson** was the founder of Democratic Party of USA.

¶¶**Alexander the Great** was the king of Macedonia.

¶¶**Britain parliament** is called mother of parliaments.

¶¶**Seweden** was the first country who had issued currency notes in the world.

¶¶**Kremlin** is a fortress where there are government offices, palaces and churches is in Russia.

¶¶"**Hawang Ho River**" is also called yellow river (china).

¶¶During the Mughal period, **Portuguese traders** first came to India.

¶¶"**Maputo**" is the capital and largest city of Mozambique.

¶¶**State of Kashmir** was purchased by **Ghulab Singh for Rs.7.5 million**.

¶¶**Canada** is called "**Land of Lilies**".

¶¶**Niagara Falls** is situated in **USA&Canada**.

¶¶**SAARC** was formed in Dhaka on **December 8, 1985**.

¶¶**Afghanistan** is separated from Central Asia by **Oxus River**.

¶¶**Ghulam Muhammad Barrage** is also called **Kotri Barrage**; which is situated on river Indus.

¶¶Cheif election commissioner office term for **3years**.

¶¶Another name of Hatf III missile is **Gaznavi**.

¶¶ILO headquarter is situated at **Geneva (Switzerland)**.

¶¶Most Hafiz- e- quran were martyrd in **ghazwa Yamamah**

¶¶The oldest Airport of the world is located in **Netherlands**.

¶¶1st constitution in the world is **Misaq e Madina**.

¶¶Ghzwa furqan is another name of **Ghzwa Badar**.

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|---------|---|
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| ¶¶The writer of awaz dost is Mukhtar Masood . |
| ¶¶Elysee palace is the residence of French President. |
| ¶¶Naypyitaw is the current capital city of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. |
| ¶¶The headquarters of International Olympic Committee is located at Lausanne (Switzerland) . |
| ¶¶Trygve Lie is the first and the only Secretary General of UNO who resigned from his post. |
| ¶¶Kuwait is a tax free country. |
| ¶¶Who is the founder of Wikileaks? Julian Assange (Australian) |
| ¶¶Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany . |
| ¶¶“Jinnah of Pakistan” and “Zulfi of Pakistan” was written by Stanely Wolpert . |
| ¶¶Islamabad was made capital in the year 1960 . |
| ¶¶Radcliffe was a lawyer by profession . |
| ¶¶Day of deliverance was observed on 22 Dec. 1939 . |
| ¶¶Baku is the seaport on Caspian Sea (Caspian sea makes his boundries with Iran, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan). |
| ¶¶Urinium resources found in Pakistan? D G khan |
| ¶¶“Taklamakan desert” found in xinjaning (China) |
| ¶¶Napoleon is known as “Man of Destiny” and “Little Corporal” . Prince Bismarck is called the Man of “Iron and Blood” . |
| ¶¶After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi . |
| ¶¶Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics . What is his contribution to Physics? Interaction of Elementary Particles and weak forces |
| ¶¶Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse. (in creamin war) |
| ¶¶Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of Seine . |
| ¶¶Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit. |
| ¶¶Ural Mountains separate Asia from Europe. |
| ¶¶Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on river Chenab. |
| ¶¶The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline . |
| ¶¶Don is river of Russia and Darlinng is river of Australia. |
| ¶¶Grand Central Terminal, Park Avenue, New York is the world's largest railway station |
| ¶¶Transparency International is based in: Berlin |
| ¶¶May 3, each year is internationally observed as Press Freedom Day . |
| ¶¶The last day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by:Col. Illahi Bukhsh |
| ¶¶One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970 |
| ¶¶The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is: South Waziristan |
| ¶¶Biman is the Airline of: Bangladesh |
| ¶¶In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan: Chairman of the Senate . |
| ¶¶The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History . |
| ¶¶Biggest Library is Congress Library in USA . |
| ¶¶Country with largest coast line is Canada . |
| ¶¶Feroz Shah Tughlaq constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water. |
| ¶¶“Decline of the West” book was written by German Philosopher Spengler |
| ¶¶“Tripoli” is the capital of Libya. |
| ¶¶Brazil is the world's largest producer of coffee . |
| ¶¶The Palk Strait separates which two countries? India and Sri Lanka . |

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- ¶¶**Althing (oldest parliament of world)** is the parliament of Iceland.
- ¶¶After 'Pushtuns', the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan is **Tajiks**.
- ¶¶The capital of Argentina is **Buenos Aires**.
- ¶¶"Rupiyah" is the currency of Sri Lanka.
- ¶¶"ANTARA" is the news agency of Indonesia.
- ¶¶"Helmand" is the largest opium producer province in Afghanistan.
- ¶¶"SANA" is the name of Syria's news Agency.
- ¶¶Qantas is an airlines of Australia
- ¶¶The first Muslim Nobel Laureate was **Anwar Sadaat of Egypt**.
- ¶¶Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in 1966 and its headquarter is located at **Manila in Philippines**.
- ¶¶The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at **Kathmandu in Nepal (1987)**.
- ¶¶The term of office of a judge of the International Court of Justice is **nine years**.
- ¶¶The **Strait of Malacca** is the main shipping channel between the India Ocean and The North Pacific Ocean.
- ¶¶"Congo river" crosses the equator twice.
- ¶¶Strait of Bosphorus connects Black sea and sea of marmara. It separates Italy from Sicily? Messina
- ¶¶Strait of Malacca is the largest strait of the world and it separates --- Malaysia and Indonesia
- ¶¶Straits separate Malaysia from Singapore? **Johor Strait**
- ¶¶The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1,40,000 miles is in? **South Africa**
- ¶¶The panama canal links? North America with south America
- ¶¶The word "Tsunami" belongs to which of the following languages? **Japanese**
- ¶¶The highest mountain in the world is the Mount Everest in Nepal (Tibet)
- ¶¶The biggest desert in the world is the **Sahara desert**.
- ¶¶The name given to the border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is **Durand line**
- ¶¶The river Jordan flows out into the **Dead sea**
- ¶¶The biggest delta in the world is the **Ganges Delta**
- ¶¶The world's oldest known capital is **Damascus**
- ¶¶The city which is also known as the City of Canals is **Venice**
- ¶¶Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of river **Seine**
- ¶¶English channel separates England from France
- ¶¶Great victoria desert is present in Australia
- ¶¶Largest sea in the world? **South china sea**
- ¶¶One of the Asian country through which equator passes is? **Malaysia**
- ¶¶The deepest point in the ocean is? **Mariana trench (deepest ocean---pacific ocean) near philipine**
- ¶¶Longest mountain range in the world? **Andes (in south America)**
- ¶¶Which of the following towns is situated at the highest altitude? **Lhasa**
- ¶¶What are the two seas linked by suez canal? **The mediterranean and red sea**
- ¶¶The biggest island of the world is **Greenland**
- ¶¶The city which was once called the 'Forbidden City' was **Lahsa**
- ¶¶The "Roof of the world" is? **The pamir plateau .**
- ¶¶The country called the Land of Rising Sun is **Japan**
- ¶¶The country known as the Sugar Bowl of the world is **Cuba**
- ¶¶The lowest point on earth is The coastal area of **Dead sea**

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶The country which has the greatest population density is Monaco . |
| ¶¶The Red Cross was founded by Jean Henri Durant in 1964 |
| ¶¶“Paradise Regained and Paradise Lost” written by John Milton |
| ¶¶The primary producer of newsprint in the world is Canada |
| ¶¶The first explorer to reach the South Pole was Cap. Ronald Amundson |
| ¶¶World literacy day is celebrated on 8th September |
| ¶¶The founder of modern Germany is Bismarck |
| ¶¶The country known as the land of the midnight sun is Norway |
| ¶¶The founder of the Chinese Republic was San Yat Sen |
| ¶¶The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam in 1979 (physics) |
| ¶¶The first Secretary General of the UNO was Trygve Lie |
| ¶¶The highest waterfalls in the world is the Salto Angel Falls, Venezuela |
| ¶¶The largest library in the world is the United States Library of Congress, Washington DC |
| ¶¶Nickname of New York city is Big Apple. (New York's old name Amsterdam --- oldest stock exchange market) |
| ¶¶ FORMOSA is the old name of Taiwan. |
| ¶¶Italy is also called the Boot of Europe . |
| ¶¶The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is the Amazon River (also called father of water) |
| ¶¶The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of Nepal |
| ¶¶The largest bell in the world is the Tsar Kolkol at Kremlin, Moscow . |
| ¶¶The biggest stadium in the world is the Strahov Stadium, Prague |
| ¶¶The world's largest diamond producing country is South Africa |
| ¶¶Australia was discovered by William Janszoon |
| ¶¶ Miner - e - Pakistan was designed by Haji Murad Khan (a Russian engineer) and its height is 196 feet) |
| ¶¶The cloth required for covering The Holy Kabba is 1,000 meters . |
| ¶¶The longest rivers in the world are first Nile - Egypt , second Amazon - Brazil (but it is a largest river) and third Mississippi - USA . |
| ¶¶Geneva is also known as City of Conventions . |
| ¶¶The language with most letters is Khmer (Cambodian) with 74 Alphabets . |
| ¶¶Scandinavian Countries are Sweden, Denmark, Norway . |
| ¶¶The Blue Whales are not only the largest animal but also the loudest animal . They have been recorded making noises at 188 decibels. |
| ¶¶The largest silver producer country is Mexico . |
| ¶¶American President is elected for 4 years and Senator elected for 6 Years |
| ¶¶The longest frontier is the frontier between Canada and the United States of America (USA) . |
| ¶¶The first woman prime minister is Mrs. Srimao Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka. |
| ¶¶The most abundant mineral in the human body is calcium and most abundant element is Oxygen |
| ¶¶Largest earth filled dam in the world is Terbella Dam constructed on Indus river in 1976 . |
| ¶¶There are 64 boxes (houses) both in chess and draft. |
| ¶¶The distance covered in marathan race is 26 miles (43 km) . |
| ¶¶The oldest national anthem is Kimigayo of Japan . |
| ¶¶ Sunderbans (West Bengal) is the largest delta in the world. |
| ¶¶The Headquarters of the ‘International Monetary Fund’ and World Bank is at Washington . |

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges (for the term of office 9 year) . |
| ¶¶ Hungary is a Land-locked country in Europe. |
| ¶¶In the United Nations, Pitras Bukhari was the first permanent representative of Pakistan. |
| ¶¶Multan is called, the city of " Great Saints ". |
| ¶¶ Qarn-ul-manazil is Meeqat for the citizens of Najd and the whole East pilgrims: the citizens of the Gulf, Iraq, Iran and other who pass by it. |
| ¶¶Europe only muslim country is Albania |
| ¶¶Myanmar is new name of burma |
| ¶¶Indonesia is new name of Guyana |
| ¶¶Siam is old name of Thailand |
| ¶¶Beijing is new name of peking |
| ¶¶ Hinduism is world's oldest religion |
| ¶¶ Golden temple is the sacred place of Sikhism (Amritsar) |
| ¶¶The first " Barani University " to study and reasearch in rain-fed agriculture land was established at Rawalpindi . |
| ¶¶Under the constitution of Pakistan, Federal Shariat Court shall consist of not more than Eight Judges . |
| ¶¶Under 1973 constitution, ' Bicameralism ' was introduced in Pakistan. |
| ¶¶Behman and Bismillah Airlines belong to Bangladesh . |
| ¶¶ Awaz-e-dost is written by Mukhtar masood |
| ¶¶ Fasana-e-azad is written by rattan nath sarshar |
| ¶¶The longest canal in the world is beloye-more Baltic |
| ¶¶world longest road is pan-am highway |
| ¶¶In the muslim world Kuwait has the highest per capita income |
| ¶¶Highest military award of UK is Victoria Cross and USA is Medal of Honor . |
| ¶¶ Columbus discovered America in 1492 |
| ¶¶ NPT was signed in 1st July 1968 by 62 nations |
| ¶¶UN General assembly approved CTBT in 10 sep 1960 |
| ¶¶ Haya Rashid Al Khalifa the first muslim women as president UN General Assembly belongs to Bahrain |
| ¶¶Brazil has the largest area of forest land |
| ¶¶ OIC (organization of Islamic conference) was established May 1969 has 57 members and it's headquarter is situated in Jedah . |
| ¶¶ Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 with headquarters in cairo |
| ¶¶ WTO established January 01, 1995 |
| ¶¶ North Atlantic treaty organization (NATO) was established in 1949 (head office in Brussels) (30 memer countries) |
| ¶¶ Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signed by UK,USA,RUSSIA July 01, 1968 |
| ¶¶ ILO was established 1919 and has head office in Geneva |
| ¶¶ IAEA was established 1957 and has head office in Vienna |
| ¶¶ UNESCO was established in1946 and has head office in Paris |
| ¶¶ WHO was established 1948 and has head office in Geneva |
| ¶¶ IMF was established 1945 and has head office in Washington (World Bank was established in 1944) |
| ¶¶Headquarter of UNICEF is in New York |
| ¶¶ 2001-2010 is the SAARC decade of the rights of the child . |
| ¶¶ ASEAN was established August 09, 1967 and has head office in Jakarta |

G-K

General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi

English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

¶¶OPEC (organization of petroleum exporting countries) has head office in **Viana (Austria)**.

¶¶Which famous actor became the president of the United States? - **Ronald Reagan**

¶¶Have you any idea when the Berlin wall came down? - **1989**

¶¶What was the first James Bond book ---- **Casino Royal**

¶¶What is the currency of Austria ---- **Schilling**

¶¶Which sea on Earth has no beaches ---- **Sargasso sea**

¶¶On which national flag is there an eagle and a snake ---- **Mexico**

¶¶“**Ikebana**” is the art of beautifully arranging cut stems, leaves, and flowers in vases and other containers that evolved in Japan over seven centuries.

¶¶What Wall Street in USA is known for? **Stock Exchange (New York)**

¶¶Which water body is the saltiest water body (lake) in the world (mostly people considered Dead Sea as the saltiest lake but it is incorrect)? **Assal lake**

¶¶A place where government records are kept is called **Archives**

¶¶The largest democracy of the world is **India**

¶¶The World largest Islamic country by area is **Kazakhstan**

¶¶The highest waterfall of the world is **Angel Falls (height 3212 feet)**

¶¶The highest dam of the world is **Nurak Dam**

¶¶Abyssinia is the old name of **Ethiopia**

¶¶Ceylon is the old name of **Sri Lanka**

¶¶Nippon is the old name of **Japan**

¶¶Jesus Christ was born in **Bethlehem (Juruslam)**

¶¶Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of England during 2nd World War

¶¶Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini (566 B.C , died 486 B.C)

¶¶KLM is international airline of Netherland

¶¶Lufthansa is international airline of Germany

¶¶Sabena is international airline of Belgium

¶¶SIA is international airline of Singapore

¶¶Transworld Airline (TWA) is international airline is in USA

¶¶Palm and Dum Dum are airports of India

¶¶Senta Cruz is airport of India (Mumbai)

¶¶Kennedy is airport of New York

¶¶Gatwick is airport of UK

¶¶Halim Pardana Kushmah is airport of Indonesia

¶¶Subang is airport of Malaysia

¶¶The number of players in Baseball from each team is **9**

¶¶The number of players in Basketball from each side is **5**

¶¶The brightest planet and nearest to Earth in the solar system is **Venus**

¶¶The nearest planet to the sun is **Mercury**

¶¶There are no volcanoes in **Australia**

¶¶The intensity of the energy released by an Earthquake is measured by the **Richter scale**

¶¶Dasht-e-Lut Desert is located in Eastern Iran

¶¶Which river is mentioned most often in Bible? **Jordan**

¶¶Which river is called Yellow River due to large amount of Yellow silt deposits? **Haung He in china**

¶¶Largest in Asia and China's longest and world's third longest river is? **Yangtze**

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶Only strait between Atlantic and Pacific ocean is Magellan |
| ¶¶Tugela waterfall is in South Africa |
| ¶¶Sutherland waterfall is in New Zealand |
| ¶¶'Broadway Street' is famous for Cinema Halls. |
| ¶¶'Fleet Street' is famous for Newspapers and press agencies offices, it is situated in London. |
| ¶¶ Eagle is the national emblem of Spain |
| ¶¶Which is the first newspaper of Urdu language? Jam-e-Jahan Numma (1st Pakistani ___ Amroz) |
| ¶¶When Radcliffe Award was announced? 17th August 1947 |
| ¶¶ Abu Musa " Area is disputed between Iran and UAE |
| ¶¶ Rah-e-Rasat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in Swat |
| ¶¶ Rah-e-Nijat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in South Waziristan |
| ¶¶17 Member bench of SC has declared NRO null & void and unconstitutional all cases withdrawn under NRO reopen with immediate effect on 16th December 2009 |
| ¶¶What is the full name of Kerry-Lugar Bill? Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 |
| ¶¶Under 'Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009' what will USA provide Pakistan? \$ 1.5 billion annually |
| ¶¶For how long Pakistan would get the US aid under Kerry-Lugar bill? 5 years |
| ¶¶How much total US aid will flow to Pakistan under Kerry-Lugar bill over the five years? US\$ 7.5 billion |
| ¶¶ Gilgit-Baltistan (empowerment and Self-Governance) Order , 2009 was approved on August 29, 2009 |
| ¶¶Novel H1N1 (often referred to as "swine flu") is a new influenza : Virus (H1N1 virus sometimes called Swine flu). |
| ¶¶Influenza A virus subtype H5N1 , also known as Bird flu |
| ¶¶ A spratty island is disputed between China and Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei. |
| ¶¶ Gibraltar colony is disputed between UK and Spain |
| ¶¶ Mont Blank is disputed between France and Italy. |
| ¶¶The Muslims of Chinese province Xinjiang are called Uighurs |
| ¶¶Clash of Civilization book is written by Sumeil Huntington |
| ¶¶"Origin of Species" was written by Charles Darwin |
| ¶¶War and Peace book is written by Leo Tolstoy |
| ¶¶The Sun Also Rises book is written by Ernest Hemingway |
| ¶¶Name the tallest building in the world? Khalifa Burj |
| ¶¶Which of the following female mosquito is the cause of Dengue Fever? Aedes Aegyptis |
| ¶¶Which of the following country has broken the 100 year record of South Africa as a largest Gold producer country in the world? China |
| ¶¶Which River is known as "father of waters"? Amazon |
| ¶¶Which river is known as "father of rivers"? Indus |
| ¶¶Who is called Father of International law? Hugo Grotius |
| ¶¶Who among the following is regarded as the "Founder of Soviet Union"? Lenin |
| ¶¶Who is known as the Father of Chemistry? Jabir bin hayan |
| ¶¶Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto |
| ¶¶The last Governor General and first viceroy of united India was Lord Cunningham . |
| ¶¶The last viceroy of united India was Lord Mount Batten |
| ¶¶The State Bank was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July 1948 . |
| ¶¶Partition of Bengal took place on 16th Oct, 1905 (Lord Curzon) and cancelled in 1911(Hoarding) . |

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|---------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶All India Congress was founded by Allan O. Hume in 1885 . |
| ¶¶Badshahi Mosque was built by Aurangzeb Alamgir at Lahore in 1674 . |
| ¶¶Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty in 1526 and the last Mughal Emperor of India was Bahadur Shah Zafar . |
| ¶¶Pakistan's largest steel mill is at pipri (Karachi) formed by the cooperation of Russia. |
| ¶¶The first Conferences of NAM was held at Belgrade in 1961 and Pakistan joined the NAM in in the year 1979 at Havana . |
| ¶¶The Secretariat of O.I.C is at Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) and ECO at Tehran (Iran). |
| ¶¶According to 3rd June 1947 plan plebiscite was held in N.W.F.P and Silhyte . |
| ¶¶The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on 24th Oct, 1954 and Mir Maulvi Tamizuddin was its speaker. |
| ¶¶Pakistan became the member of U.N on 30th September 1947 and Afghanistan Opposed it. |
| ¶¶"Humdard" and "Comarade" was started by Moulana Muhammad Ali |
| ¶¶"Zamindar" was brought about by Zafar Ali Khan |
| ¶¶Day of Deliverance was celebrated on 22nd December 1939 |
| ¶¶"Now or Never" pamphlet was written in 1933 by Ch. Rehmat Ali |
| ¶¶Where was Albert Einstein born? Germany |
| ¶¶Who known as 'Nightingale of India'? Sarojinin Naidu |
| ¶¶Which of the following states of USA is called "mother of states"? Virginia (It also called mother of President) |
| ¶¶Who is known as the 'Father of Geometry'? Euclid |
| ¶¶Who among the following is known as 'Fuehrer'? Hitler |
| ¶¶Driest place is Atacama Desert in Chile . |
| ¶¶Busiest airport is O'Hare International Airport at Chichago (USA). |
| ¶¶Oldest capital city is Damascus (Syria) . |
| ¶¶Largest metropolitan is Mexico City . |
| ¶¶"Dallal Street" is the stock exchange of Bombay, India. |
| ¶¶"Bond Street" is situated in London and it is famous for tailoring and jewellery. |
| ¶¶"Eros" in Greek mythology, was the Greek god of love . |
| ¶¶"Salisbury University" is a Maryland university of national distinction. |
| ¶¶Seweden is the first neutral state in 1814 and Switzerland is the second neutral state in 1815 . |
| ¶¶The Paris Pacts are four international agreements signed in Paris on 23 October, 1954. |
| ¶¶"Freedom Air" was air Newzealand group's low-cost aireline. |
| ¶¶"Ngultrum" has been the currency of Bhutan.In 1974, the Ngultrum was introduced, and replacing the rupee at par.The Ngultrum is equal in value to the Indian rupee. |
| ¶¶"Lusaka" is the capital and largest city of Zambia. |
| ¶¶"AFP" is the world oldest news agency of France. |
| ¶¶Switzerland is a neutral state (1815) and neutrality is one of the most important principles of Swiss foreign policy. |
| ¶¶Harward is the oldest university of USA. |
| ¶¶"Nairta" is the International Airport of Japan. |
| ¶¶"Shirin Ebadi" is an Iranian lawyer, a former judge and human rights activist and founder of Defenders of Human Rights Center in Iran. On 10 October 2003, Ebadi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her significant and pioneering efforts for democracy and human rights, especially women's, children's, and |

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

refugee rights. She is the first Muslim woman who won the noble prize.

¶¶ "From the Shadows" book written by the former defence Minister of USA **Robert Gates**.

¶¶ **The Ivy League** (An association of eight universities and colleges) is an athletic conference comprising eight private institutions of higher education in the Northeastern United States.

¶¶ "Deng Xiaoping" is considered as the Leader of modern Chinese economy.

¶¶ "Kirkuk" is the largest oil field of Iraq.

¶¶ **Track 2 diplomacy** occurs between private citizens rather than government officials.

¶¶ "Kremlin" is the Russian word for "fortress", "citadel", or "castle" and refers to any major fortified central complex found in historical Russian cities. This word is often used to refer to the best known one, the Moscow Kremlin, or the government that is based there.

¶¶ **Vishnu** (Saviour of mankind) is regarded as a major god in Hinduism and Indian mythology.

¶¶ **The Khmer Rouge** literally translated as **Red Khmers** was the name given to the followers of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, who were the ruling party in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

¶¶ **The Strait of Hormuz** is a narrow, strategically important strait between the Gulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf. On the north coast is Iran and on the south coast is the United Arab Emirates and Musandam, an exclave of Oman. The **40% of world oil** pass through this strait.

¶¶ "Madame Tussauds" is a wax museum in London with branches in a number of major cities. It was founded by wax sculptor Marie Tussaud and was formerly known as "**Madame Tussaud's**".

¶¶ "Aramco" officially the Saudi Arabian Oil Company, is the state-owned national oil company of Saudi Arabia.

¶¶ "Road to Mecca" book written by **Muhammad Asad**.

¶¶ **Human Rights Watch** is an international non-governmental organization that conducts research and advocacy on human rights. Its headquarters are in **New York City**.

¶¶ "Madras" is the old name of Chennai.

¶¶ **Zahir Shah** is the last king of Afghanistan.

¶¶ "Order of Honor and Banner" is the military award of **USSR**.

¶¶ "A Handbook of Public Relations" was issued by **UN's**.

¶¶ The Glorious Revolution started in **1688 (England)**.

¶¶ "Kam Chatka" is a peninsula situated in Russia.

¶¶ Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on **Dec 10, 1948**.

¶¶ "Alma Mater" The school, college, or university that one has attended.

¶¶ "Pearl Harbour" is situated in the Hawaii State of USA.

¶¶ "Port Hercourt" is the second largest port of Nigeria.

¶¶ "Dongda Mosque" is a famous mosque in Beijing (China).

¶¶ "Nairobi" is the largest city in East Africa.

¶¶ "Alaska" is a state of the United States of America, located in the extreme northwest portion of the North American continent. It is the largest U.S. state in terms of area (by a substantial margin), along with being one of the wealthiest and most racially diverse.

¶¶ "Capital goods" are goods used for further production and to generate economic activity.

¶¶ "Panda" is the national animal of China.

¶¶ Alphabet "S" from which most words are formed.

¶¶ "Assal Lake" is the saltiest water body in the world, which is located in central-eastern Djibouti.

¶¶ First Africa-Asian Conference held on **April, 1955**.

¶¶ "Zenda Avesta" is a holy book of Parsis.

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶ "Augustus Caesar" is the First Emperor of Rome. |
| ¶¶ "Boris Yeltsin" is the first President of Russian Federation. |
| ¶¶ The Muslim tribes of Malabar living in Kerala are called Moplas . |
| ¶¶ Agricultural Revolutionary War was fought in China during 1927-37. |
| ¶¶ Longest serving President of the world Mr. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Ghana . (since August 1979) |
| ¶¶ Tsar or Czar is the title used by the rulers of Russia. |
| ¶¶ "First Camp David Accord" was signed in 1967 between Israel and Egypt. |
| ¶¶ General Secretariat of European Parliament is located in Luxembourg . |
| ¶¶ The Organization of the Islamic Cooperation is the new name of the OIC. |
| ¶¶ "Balev Line" connects Israel with Egypt. |
| ¶¶ "Dalai Lama" is a spiritual leader of Buddhism in Tibet. |
| ¶¶ The first war fought between Arab and Israel in 1948 . |
| ¶¶ "Taliban—Islam, Oil and the new Great Game in Central Asia" is the world's best selling book in 2001, was written by Ahmad Rashid. |
| ¶¶ "Likud and Kadima" parties belong to Israel. |
| ¶¶ "Ad-Dammam" is an important seaport of Saudi Arabia and is the largest seaport on the Persian Gulf. |
| ¶¶ "Salang Pass" is in Parwan Afghanistan on the road between Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif. |
| ¶¶ "Magnum opus" meaning a great work, especially a literary or artistic masterpiece. |
| ¶¶ "Yellow Journalism" involved sensationalism, distorted stories, and misleading images for the sole purpose of boosting newspaper sales and exciting public opinion. |
| ¶¶ "Archive" is a collection of historical documents or records. |
| ¶¶ "Evangelical" means the teaching of the gospel or the Christian religion. |
| ¶¶ "Amicus" is an impartial adviser to a court of law in a particular case. |
| ¶¶ "Subway" is an underground passage or tunnel enabling pedestrians to cross a road, railway, etc. |
| ¶¶ "Ombudsman" was first of all created in Sweden. |
| ¶¶ "Brinkmanship" the technique or practice in foreign policy of manipulating a dangerous situation to the limits of tolerance or safety in order to secure advantage, especially by creating diplomatic crises. |
| ¶¶ The Lombok Strait is a strait connecting the Java Sea to the Indian Ocean, located between the islands of Bali and Lombok in Indonesia. The Gili Islands are on the Lombok side. |
| ¶¶ Samuel Johnson compiled the first comprehensive English dictionary. |
| ¶¶ The famous poem "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" is written by Jane Taylor . |
| ¶¶ "Head Over Heels" means completely. |
| ¶¶ "Surah Baqra" of Quran has the most orders. |
| ¶¶ Hazrat Abi Bin Kab (RA) was the last writer of Wahi. |
| ¶¶ First Nimaz-e-Juma was offered in Banu Salim . |
| ¶¶ "Israel" is the title of Hazrat Yaqoob. |
| ¶¶ "Queer" meaning strange. |
| ¶¶ Amsterdam is called "Venice of the North". |
| ¶¶ Lake Kineret , also known as the "Sea of Galilee", is Israel's largest fresh water reservoir and a tourist site offering an exciting vacation or a holy experience. |
| ¶¶ "Hawaiian Islands" are an archipelago of eight major islands, several atolls, numerous smaller islets, and undersea seamounts in the North Pacific Ocean. |
| ¶¶ "Franklin Roosevelt" remained 12 years president of USA. |

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶ Mir Hassan (poet) was famous for Masnavi. |
| ¶¶ Umpire Aleem Dar of Pakistan awarded 3 times ICC award. |
| ¶¶“ Surah Al-Nasar ” was the last surah to be revealed. |
| ¶¶Headquarter of World Young President Organization is in Irving (USA) . |
| ¶¶United Nation University is located at Tokyo in Japan . |
| ¶¶` Siachen ` ironically means ‘the place of wild roses’. |
| ¶¶“ Roh Moo-hyun ” was the president of North Korea at the time of nuclear explosion on 9 Oct 2006. |
| ¶¶“ Statute ” means Laws by Parliament. |
| ¶¶The world largest undersea railway tunnel is proposed to be constructed between France and England. |
| ¶¶‘ ZIANA ’ is the news agency of Zimbabwe. |
| ¶¶‘ Mauritius ’ is island state in the Indian Ocean. |
| ¶¶The world freest economy, with lowest taxes and lack of trade barriers is that of Singapore . |
| ¶¶The headquarters of United Nations Environment Programme (established in 1972) is situated at Nairobi (Kenya) . |
| ¶¶“ Yeti ” or Abominable Snowman is an ape-like cryptid said to inhabit the Himalayan region of Nepal, and Tibet. |
| ¶¶The Headquarter of “Universal Postal Union” is in Berne. |
| ¶¶Sea of Marmara lies between two part of Turkey . |
| ¶¶The Headquarters of Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) is located in Rome (Italy) . |
| ¶¶“ Corbillon Cup ” is given in the game of Table Tennis. |
| ¶¶The Russian Nuclear Submarine “ Kursk ” was submerged under water in Barent Sea . |
| ¶¶“ Diego Garcia is a United States military base in the Indian Ocean . |
| ¶¶ California is the most populous state in the USA. |
| ¶¶ Alaska is the largest area wise state in the USA. |
| ¶¶Archaeologists in Israel have discovered 20000 years old village under the mud of Dead Sea . |
| ¶¶ Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination. |
| ¶¶The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in 1962 . |
| ¶¶Journalism and literature is the Pulitzer Prize awarded . |
| ¶¶ Aung San Suukye is the author of the book ‘Freedom Fear’. |
| ¶¶Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath . |
| ¶¶ Grammy Awards are given in the field of Music. |
| ¶¶ USA, Russia and China have succeeded in manned space mission so far. |
| ¶¶In which Country can you find more sheep than human? Australia |
| ¶¶Toby Maguire acted in the title role of the film, ' Spider Man '. |
| ¶¶ Discovery is the most re-used space shuttle in the world. |
| ¶¶How long is a marathon? 42.2 kilometres |
| ¶¶ Chile is the Southernmost Country from the equator . |
| ¶¶ Dodi Fayed died with Princess Diana in the car accident. |
| ¶¶What was Red Rum? Race Horse |
| ¶¶Which is the saltiest Ocean? Pacific Ocean |
| ¶¶ Genesis is a last book of Bible. |
| ¶¶Rubber Tree is known as Crying Tree . |
| ¶¶Amazon River Originates in Peru . |

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶India House is situated in London . |
| ¶¶Pufferfish poisonous fish is a favourite food in Japan. |
| ¶¶ Dennis Tito is the first tourist in space. |
| ¶¶Of the various agencies related to the United Nations, the one that has the longest period is Universal Postal Union |
| ¶¶The chief administrative office of the UNO, which co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the UNO, is the secretariat |
| ¶¶French line of fortification built in 1934, along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium was called Maginot Line |
| ¶¶What is ORBIS? Mobile Eye Hospital |
| ¶¶Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad . |
| ¶¶ Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper Volta |
| ¶¶The iron and steel industries of which of the following countries are almost fully dependent on imported raw materials? Japan |
| ¶¶Mount Blanc Mountain is present in: France |
| ¶¶Tasmania separated from Australia by: Bass Strait |
| ¶¶The wonder of the world ‘Taj Mahal’ is situated in the Indian state of:- Uttar Pradesh |
| ¶¶International Anti Corruption day is observed on 9th December |
| ¶¶International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is observed every year on 29th November |
| ¶¶ Burj Khalifa is the Tallest Building in the World has 162 stories, 828 meters or 2,717 feet in height and was constructed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, inaugurated on 4th Jan: 2010. |
| ¶¶NRO was promulgated on oct 5 2007 and has 7 sections . |
| ¶¶ Tapaimukh Dam issue is between India & Bangladesh. |
| ¶¶Mao movement is connected with Naxalites (India) . |
| ¶¶ Black Widow is a rebellious gang in Assam. |
| ¶¶ Dal Lake is in occupied Kashmir. |
| ¶¶Mother Tressa belonged to Albania and came to India in 1951. She died on Sep:5, 19997 and is burried at Kolkata. |
| ¶¶ Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island. |
| ¶¶ Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London. |
| ¶¶The foundation stone of the sikhism’s holiest place “ Golden Temple ” at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir |
| ¶¶Great Wall of China was built in the reign of Shih Huang-ti . |
| ¶¶ Istana Merdeke is the official residence of President of Indonesia. |
| ¶¶Cuba’s leader does not have an official residence. |
| ¶¶ Drowning Street No. 10 is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the official residence of the British Prime Minister. It was named after Sir George Drowning, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II. |
| ¶¶ Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world’s shortest street. |
| ¶¶ Young Street is located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world. |
| ¶¶ Broadway (USA) is famous for various theaters and cinema halls. It is regarded as biggest street in the world. |
| ¶¶The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street . |
| ¶¶ Orange is the name of river of South Africa |

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶Churchill water fall is present in: Canada |
| ¶¶Sigmund Freud is a psychiatrist, who belonged to Austria |
| ¶¶George Washington was succeeded by John Adams |
| ¶¶Le Harve is the seaport of France |
| ¶¶Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of Belgium |
| ¶¶Kafir Fort is located in the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa |
| ¶¶The largest gold producing country in the world is China |
| ¶¶The foreign phrase Coup d'dessai means A first attempt |
| ¶¶In which Indian state is the Sun Temple of Konark located? Orissa |
| ¶¶Which is the longest Shipping canal of the world? Belye-More |
| ¶¶What day is observed internationally on 5 October? Teachers day |
| ¶¶The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was: Hideki Tojo |
| ¶¶Which Sea has no coastline? Sargasso Sea |
| ¶¶What is a Stripka? Mountain Pass of Bulgaria |
| ¶¶Which city is called "City of Parks"? Kiev |
| ¶¶'Island of Cloves' is the nickname of: Madagascar |
| ¶¶Synagogue is place of worship of which religion? Judaism |
| ¶¶The Himalayan mountain system belongs to which of the following? Fold mountains |
| ¶¶Pakistan mainly import edible oil from Malaysia |
| ¶¶The first Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix (France) |
| ¶¶Bangladesh is the first Asian country who has ratified Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). |
| ¶¶"Chechnya" is located in South Caucasus. |
| ¶¶"Contraband" means all smuggled material. |
| ¶¶During the period of one unit, Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani was the first Governor of West Pakistan and Amiruddin Ahmad was the first Governor of East Pakistan. |
| ¶¶At the time of partition of India, the biggest princely state by area was Hyderabad (Daccan). |
| ¶¶"Feminism" is a belief that women's subordination to men should end. |
| ¶¶The Eastern Mediterranean Island "Cyprus" is divided between Turkey and Greece. |
| ¶¶"Apartheid" means racial segregation. |
| ¶¶"Bullet Vote" is a ballot in which electors confine their interest to a single issue or candidate. |
| ¶¶The range of Hatf-1 missile is 100 kilometers. |
| ¶¶"Asia Watch" is a Human rights organization. |
| ¶¶Abul Qasim Al Zahrawi was the greatest Muslim surgeon. |
| ¶¶"NASDA" is a space agency of USA. |
| ¶¶"Taiwan" was separate from China in 1949. |
| ¶¶"Pristina" is the capital of Kosovo. |
| ¶¶"Akmola" is the capital of Kazakhstan. |
| ¶¶"Nagorno karabakh" is a disputed territory between Armenia and Azerbaijan. |
| ¶¶"Grand Prix" means a great work. |
| ¶¶"Hung Parliament" is a parliament in which no one party has overall majority. |
| ¶¶"Guided Democracy" convey the meaning of a democracy at the grassroots level. |
| ¶¶"San Tiago" is the capital of Chile. |
| ¶¶The total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 Sq km. |
| ¶¶"Black Gold" is also name for Oil. |

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¶¶ "Free Town" is the capital of Sierra Leone.

¶¶ Ghauri-1 is a medium range missile.

¶¶ "Gota canal" is the ship canal situated in Sweden.

¶¶ "Tugela water fall" is present in South Africa.

¶¶ What name is given to inflammation of one or more joints, causing pain, swelling and restriction of movement? **Arthritis**

¶¶ In which country is the volcano Mount Aso? **Japan**

¶¶ Which international environmental pressure group was founded in 1971? **Greenpeace**

¶¶ Official religion of Japan is **Shintoism**.

¶¶ When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan? **16th December 1971**

¶¶ After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution? **9 years**

¶¶ When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced? **23rd March 1956**

¶¶ In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time? **1973**

¶¶ Drama kis zaban ka lafaz hai? **Lateeni**

¶¶ Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S) ki hum asar Malkah Sa'ba ka asal naam kia tha? **Balqees**

¶¶ Agro based industry is? **poultry, fishery, livestock**

¶¶ In which sea Cyprus present? **Mediterranean Sea**

¶¶ Where Darwin port is located **Australia**.

¶¶ "Ping pong" is the name of which game? **Table Tennis**

¶¶ In which sura the orders of zakat described? **Sura Tuba**

¶¶ Who is the writer of kitabul khiraj? **Imam Abu Yusuf**

¶¶ When zakat ordinance promulgated? **20 June 1980**

¶¶ What meant of D-Day? Day upon which some significant event will occur or has occurred

¶¶ Fatima Jinnah Joined **AIML** in 1937.

¶¶ Who prepared Pirpur report? Raja Syed Mehdi (1938)

¶¶ When water accord between provinces? 1991

¶¶ Where **Rawal dam** constructed on river kurrang.

"Bala Hisar fort built by **Babar**.

¶¶ Who administrated the oath of Prime minister to liaqat ali khan **Muhamad ali Jinnah**.

¶¶ Where copper deposits in **Chagi**.

¶¶ Where is Chandka Medical College in **Larkana**.

¶¶ Where are artificial forest are bieng maintained in **Changa Manga**,

¶¶ Which is Pakistan's 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop is **Rice**.

¶¶ C R formula prepared by **Rajagopalachari**.

¶¶ IPP stang for **Independent Power producer**.

¶¶ Mast Tawakli was poet of **Balochi language**

¶¶ Pakistan joined **ILO** on **September 14, 1947**.

¶¶ "Mogadishu" is the capital of Somalia.

¶¶ Baba Farid is a 1st Punjabi poet.

¶¶ "Ringitt" is the currency of Malaysia.

¶¶ Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on **1st January 1961**.

¶¶ Turkmanistan is the largest natural gas producer among Muslim countries.

¶¶ Pentagon is a defence head office of USA.

¶¶ Gorbachev was the president of USSR.

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| ¶¶ "Tahirah" khatab was given to Khadija (RA). |
| ¶¶ "Lionel Messi" is a famous football player of Argentina. |
| ¶¶ Who was called Sword of Allah? Khalid bin Walid |
| ¶¶ Obama was awarded with Noble Prize for peace in 2009 . |
| ¶¶ Fourteen Points was presented by Jinah on 28 March 1929 . |
| ¶¶ Hiyat-e-Javeed was written by Altaf Hussain Hali . |
| ¶¶ Hazrat Adam (AS) built the Khana kaaba for the first time. |
| ¶¶ Name of Governor General after Nazim-ud-Din? Ghulam Muhammad . |
| ¶¶ Istanmbol city lies in two continents. |
| ¶¶ Vatican City and Lesotho are the countries that are located inside a country. |
| ¶¶ Boxing Day in Australia 26 December . |
| ¶¶ In which surah mention that "Islam is the Complete Religion"? Al-Maeda |
| ¶¶ After Nile, Amazon is the second longest river of the world. |
| ¶¶ "Pyrenees" is a range of mountains in southwest Europe that forms a natural border between France and Spain. It separates the Iberian Peninsula from the rest of continental Europe. |
| ¶¶ "Three Gorges Dam" is name of world's largest dam constructed in China? |
| ¶¶ "Khaki Shadows" book was written by K.M. Arif. |
| ¶¶ "Fort William College" was established at Calcutta (1600). |
| ¶¶ Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan . |
| ¶¶ "Junko Taibei" was the first woman to climb Everest. |
| ¶¶ Sardar Atta ullah Mengal was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973. |
| ¶¶ The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215. |
| ¶¶ The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948 . |
| ¶¶ The European Union was established with its headquarters at Brussels in 1957 . |
| ¶¶ "Ormara" is a port city (fishing harbor) located in the Makran or coastal region of Balochistan Province in Pakistan. |
| ¶¶ "Truancy" means One who is absent without permission, especially from school. |
| ¶¶ Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged to Mauryan Dynasty . |
| ¶¶ "Crimean peninsula" lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. |
| ¶¶ Liverpool is situated on bank of river Mersey. |
| ¶¶ Hamburg is situated on bank of river Elbe. |
| ¶¶ Helvetia is the old name of Switzerland. |
| ¶¶ Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat Ali Hajveri. |
| ¶¶ Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C. by Octavian . |
| ¶¶ The temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are known as Steppes . |
| ¶¶ "Ex-officio" means In virtue of one's office. |
| ¶¶ In 1954 USA launched her first Atomic Submarine Nautilus . |
| ¶¶ Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica? On January 15, 1991 . |
| ¶¶ First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in 1951 . |
| ¶¶ First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in 1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan . |
| ¶¶ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge in 1846 . |
| ¶¶ Headquarters of World Economic Forum is situated in Davos . |
| ¶¶ The largest number of women representatives is in the parliament of Denmark . |
| ¶¶ Z.A.Bhutto wrote the book " Great Tragedy ". |

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| ¶¶Third Afghan War, Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921 . |
| ¶¶Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921 under the leadership of Aman ul Allah . |
| ¶¶The foreign phrase Coup d'etat means Illegal . |
| ¶¶Central Asia became the part of Muslim Empire during the reign of Waleed I . |
| ¶¶Census is made after once in a decade. |
| ¶¶IAEA and OPEC hearquarter is situated at Viena . |
| ¶¶Al-Azhar University is situated in Egypt . |
| ¶¶Third world countries are called backward countires . |
| ¶¶“ Alumni ” means a male graduate or former student of a school, college, or university. |
| ¶¶Who was called the brain of Arab Hazrat Amr bin-al-Ass(RA) . |
| ¶¶Last Khutba was dilivered by Prophet (PBUH) on mountain of Safa . |
| ¶¶Blue and White Nile met at Khartum (Sudan) . |
| ¶¶Lisbon is the capital of Portugal . |
| ¶¶Approximatly 7000 languages are spoken in the world. |
| ¶¶Six billion species of living things are discovered up to date. |
| ¶¶ILO came into existence under the treaty of Versailles after World War 1 in 1919 . |
| ¶¶1st May is observed all over the world as labour day in honor of working people of Chicago. |
| ¶¶Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was Gujrati and the professional qualification of Quaid-e-Azam was Bar at Law . |
| ¶¶Sir Sikindar Hayat was Chief Minister of Punjab in 1937 |
| ¶¶Jean-Jacques Rousseau is the father of the French Revolution. The French Revolution (1789–1799), was a period of radical social and political upheaval in France that had a major impact on France and indeed all of Europe. The absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries collapsed in three years. |
| ¶¶“ Rabita al-Alam al-Islami ” Muslim organization was founded in 1962 . |
| ¶¶The University of Al-Karaouine is the oldest university of the world located in Morocco . |
| ¶¶General Ayub khan is the first elected President and Z.A Bhutto is the first elected PM of Pakistan. |
| ¶¶Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi was the first Pakistani Prime Minister, who visited in china. |
| ¶¶‘Ottawa convention 1997’ is related to Environment protection. |
| ¶¶The Leaning Tower (Pisa Tower) is located in Rome (Italy) . |
| ¶¶Richard Nixon was only President of USA who resigned from his post because of “ Watergate ” scandal on 9 August, 1974. |
| ¶¶Noble Prize was first awarded? 1901 |
| ¶¶‘Tsunami’ means ‘ Harbour Waves ’; the word is derived from Japanese. |
| ¶¶Which country’s flag is known as Union Jack ? UK |
| ¶¶The term ‘ 16 yards hit ’ is associated with Hockey. |
| ¶¶Who is the founder of Wikipedia? Jimmy Wales |
| ¶¶Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented ‘Chenab Formula’ to resolve the Kashmir dispute. |
| ¶¶Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse. |
| ¶¶Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem . |
| ¶¶The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia . |
| ¶¶“ Garuda ” airline is the name of airline of Indonesia. |
| ¶¶Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan . |
| ¶¶Sher Shah’s real name was Farid Khan . |
| ¶¶Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics 1960 . |

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| ¶¶'Latakia' is the seaport of Syria. |
| ¶¶The Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies was adopted by the Constitutional Congress on July 4, 1776 at Philadelphia . |
| ¶¶Mahan Airline belongs to Iran . |
| ¶¶Which American industrialist was praised by Adlof Hitler in his autobiography, Mein Kampf ? In fact, he was the only American to be praised by Hitler? Henry Ford |
| ¶¶Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly constituted on July 20, 1947 . |
| ¶¶Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414 . |
| ¶¶Who advocated the theory of laissez faire ? Adam Smith |
| ¶¶'TRIPITIKA' is a sacred book of Buddhists . |
| ¶¶Which is the longest river of America? Mississippi |
| ¶¶Hitler party which came into power in 1933 is known as Nazi Party . |
| ¶¶Epsom (England) is the place associated with Horse racing |
| ¶¶Guarantee to an exporter that the importer of his goods will pay immediately for the goods ordered by him, is known as Letter of Credit (L/C) |
| ¶¶First Afghan War took place in 1839 . |
| ¶¶Gulf cooperation council was originally formed by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates |
| ¶¶Each year World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day is celebrated on May 8 |
| ¶¶Fire temple is the place of worship of Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion) . |
| ¶¶Durand Cup is associated moon is a velocity to get rid of the Earth's gravitational pull For safety with the game of Football |
| ¶¶First International Peace Congress was held in London in 1843 AD |
| ¶¶Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim president of India |
| ¶¶Hockey was introduced in the Asian Games in 1958 in Tokyo |
| ¶¶ESCAP stands for Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific |
| ¶¶During the first crusade, crusaders reached Jerusalem and captured it in 1099 AD |
| ¶¶Dr. Linus Carl Pauling is the only person to have won two Nobel prizes individually for Chemistry in 1954, Peace Prize in 1962 |
| ¶¶Free market is market where the price of a commodity is determined by free play of the forces of supply and demand |
| ¶¶ICAO stands for International Civil Aviation Organization |
| ¶¶Which country makes the Entac Missiles: France |
| ¶¶The 'Great Leap Forward' was: Chinese Economic Programme |
| ¶¶What is the actual name of F-16: Fighting Falcon |
| ¶¶The constitution of European Union has not been ratified by: France |
| ¶¶In which month does the U.N. General Assembly usually meet every year of? Third Tuesday of September . |
| ¶¶Which of the following Internet Search Engines will introduce the World's biggest digital Library? Google (head office in Newyork) |
| ¶¶Under "Vision 2025" WAPDA will construct SATPARA Dam on Indus river in:Northern Areas |
| ¶¶The Headquarters of the UN Security Council is located at: New York |
| ¶¶Petronas towers are located in Kuala Lumpur . |
| ¶¶The number of players in each team of basketball game is:5 |

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| ¶¶Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at: Islamabad |
| ¶¶Maple leaf is the National emblem of: Canada |
| ¶¶India has constructed 'Baglihar Dam' in occupied Kashmir's district of: Doda |
| ¶¶'Hamas' was founded in 1987 by: it was founded by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, Abdel Aziz al-Rantissi and Mohammad Taha |
| ¶¶Which of the following regions of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi Canal Nasirabad |
| ¶¶India is constructing Kishanganda Dam in Baramula. |
| ¶¶Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh |
| ¶¶How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946? 5 |
| ¶¶Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1828 |
| ¶¶When was the first agreement signed on Siachen glacier? 1949 |
| ¶¶What were the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference? Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent |
| ¶¶Which religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion? Haji Shariat Ullah |
| ¶¶When did the British Government Issue White Paper on Constitutional Proposals? In March, 1933 |
| ¶¶When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution? 1981 |
| ¶¶What is the old name of Pakpatan? Ajudhan |
| ¶¶Who is the founder of Unionist Party? Sir Fazal Hussain |
| ¶¶On which river Merani Dam is built? Dasht River |
| ¶¶When was the Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan? October 13, 1990 |
| ¶¶Who said that Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank? Mahatma Gandhi |
| ¶¶Rakaposhi mountain peak is located near? Swat Valley |
| ¶¶Mahabat khan Mosque was destroyed by? fire |
| ¶¶What is the ranking of Thar Desert in the world? 9 |
| ¶¶What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan? The distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial Governments |
| ¶¶Identify the importance of the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League passed in 1940? It had the support of the entire Muslim Country |
| ¶¶Liaquat - Nehru pact was announced at Delhi in April 1950. |
| ¶¶Muhammad Ali Bogra formula was put forward in October 1953. |
| ¶¶Area around the river is known as Bela. |
| ¶¶Cease-fire line came into existence in 1949. |
| ¶¶Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on January, 1955. |
| ¶¶Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in 2003. |
| ¶¶Shaikh ismail the saint, who first came in Lahore. |
| ¶¶When was the local govt. system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated? aug 14, 2001 |
| ¶¶When Pakistan got first loan from USA? 1952 |

❖ Distinctive Names

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Blue river | The Yangtse Kiang |
| Britain of South | New Zealand |
| City of Bazars | Cairo, Egypt |
| City of ghosts & Temples | Banaras, India |
| City of Colleges | Lahore, Pakistan |
| City of magnificent distances | Washington, USA |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| City of Popes | Rome, Italy |
| City of seven hills | Rome |
| City of Silent Thoroughfares | Venice, Italy |
| City of Sky Scrapers | New York |
| Dark Continent | Africa |
| Forbidden City | Lhassa, China |
| Emerald Island | Ireland |
| Empire city | New York |
| Eternal City | Rome |
| Forbidden Land | Tibet |
| Garden of the South India | Tanjore |
| Gate of Tears | The strait of Babul Mandab |
| Gateway to Pakistan | Karachi |
| Gibralter of the Indian Ocean | Aden, Yemen |
| Gibralter of the west | Quebec |
| Gift of the Nile | Egypt |
| Great Britain of the Pacific | Japan |
| Human Equator of the Earth | The Himaliyas |
| Island Continent | Australia |
| Island of Cloves | Zanzibar |
| Isle of Pearls | Bahrain |
| Key to the Mediterranean | Gibralter |
| King of the Indian Forests | Teak |
| Land of Cakes | Scotlands |
| Land of Deserts | Africa |
| Land of five rivers | Punjab |
| Land of golden fibers | Bangladesh |
| Land of golden fleece | Australia |
| Land of Maple | Canada |
| Land of Midnight sun | Hammerdest, Norway |
| Land of the morning calm | Korea |
| Land of rising Sun | Japan |
| Land of thousand Islands | Finland |
| Land of white elephants | Thailand |
| Pearl of Antilles | Cuba |
| Pillars of Hecules | Strait of Gibralter |
| Playground of Europe | Switzerland |
| River in the sea | The Gulf Stream |
| Rome of the World | The Pamirs |
| Silicon Valley | California |
| Silver city | Algiers |
| Sorrow of China | The Hwang Ho, river |
| Modern Babylon | London |
| Valley of flowers | Peshawar |
| Whiteman's grace | Guinea Coast of Africa |
| Wilderness of Bamboo & Paper | Tokyo |
| Windy city | Chikago |

❖ Old & New Names

| Old Name | New Name |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Abyssinia | Ethiopia |
| Acre | Akko |
| Angora | Ankara |
| Antioch | Antakia |
| Athinai | Athenss |
| Bathurst | Banjul |
| Bombay | Mumbai |
| Ceylon | Sri Lanka |
| Christiania | Oslo |
| Constantipole | Istanbul |
| Culkata | Kolkuta |
| Dutch East | United States Indies of Indonesia |
| Dutch Guinea | Surinam |
| East Pakistan | Bangladesh |
| Farmosa | Taiwan |
| Fort Lamy | N Djamena |
| Frunze | Bishkek |
| GreenLand | Kalaalit Nunaat |
| Holand | Netherlands |
| Kampuchea | Cambodia |
| Koin | Cologne |
| Krughn Thep | Bangkok |
| Leningrad | St Petersburg |
| Lyallpur | Faisalabad |
| Malagasy | Madagascar |
| Mesopotamia | Iraq |
| Montgomery | Sahiwal |
| Burma | Myanmar |
| Mysore | Karnataka |
| Peking | Beijing |
| Persia | Iran |
| Pipri | Bin Qasim |
| Rhodesia | Zimbabwe |
| Salisbury | Harare |
| Siam | Thialand |
| Tananarive | Antanagnarivo |
| Tripoli | Libya |
| Upper Volta | Burkina Faso |
| Wien | Vienna |
| Batawia | Jakarta |
| Gold cost | Ghana |
| Salwankot | Sialkot |
| Nerronkot | Hyderabad |
| Mehmood pur | Lahore |
| New Amsterdam | New yark |
| | |

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

❖ Airlines

| Airlines | Countries | Airlines | Countries |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Aeroflot | Russia | Aero Asia | Pakistan |
| Air France | France | Air Lanka | Sri Lanka |
| Alitalia | Italian | Asiana | South Korea |
| Bheman | Bangladesh | Cathy Pacific | Hong Kong |
| Emirates | UAE | Freedom Air | New Zealand |
| Gulf Air | Gulf Countries | JAL | Japan |
| KLM | Holland | Lufthansa | Germany |
| Olympic Airways | Greece | PIA | Pakistan |
| Shaheen Air Lines | Pakistan | Thai Airways | Thailand |
| United Air Lines | USA | Sabeena | Balgium |

❖ News Agencies

| News Agencies | Countries | News Agencies | Countries |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| AFP | France | Agerpress | Romania |
| AGI | Italy | AIP | Afghanistan |
| Anatolia | Turkey | Angop | Angola |
| ANOP | Portugal | ANSA | Italy |
| APA | Pakistan | API | India |
| APP | Pakistan | Bakhtar | Afghanistan |
| Belga | Belgium | Bernama | Malaysia |
| BTA | Bulgaria | Ceteka | Czech Republic |
| DPA | Germany | Interfax | Russia |
| IRNA | Iran | Itar-Tass | Russia |
| JANA | Libya | Jiji | Japan |
| Kyodo | Japan | MAP | Morocco |
| MENA | Egypt | Montasame | Mongolia |
| MTI | Hungary | NAN | Nigeria |
| NCNA | China | PAP | Poland |
| Petra | Jordan | PPI | Pakistan |
| PTI | India | Reuter | Britain |
| Ritzua | Denmark | SANA | Syria |
| SPA | Saudi Arabia | SUNA | Sudan |
| Tanjug | Yugoslavia | TAP | Tunisia |
| UPI | USA | VNA | Vietnam |
| WAFA | Palestine | WAM | UAE |
| Xinhua | China | Yonhap | South Korea |
| Ziana | Zimbabwe | | |

❖ Country
❖ Capital
❖ Currency

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|
| Albania | Tirana | Lek |
| Austria | Vienna | Euro |
| Belarus | Minsk | Ruble |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Sarajevo | Marks |
| Belgium | Brussels | Euro |
| Bulgaria | Sofia | Lev |
| Croatia | Zagreb | Kuna |
| Cyprus | Nicosia | Euro |

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|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Czech Republic | Prague | Koruna |
| Denmark | Copenhagen | d.Krone |
| Estonia | Tallin | Euro |
| Gibraltar | Gibraltar | Pound |
| Iceland | Reykjavik | Krona |
| Ireland | Dublin | Euro |
| Finland | Helsinki | Euro |
| France | Paris | Euro |
| Germany | Berlin | Euro |
| Greece | Athens | Euro |
| Greenland | Godhab | Krone |
| Hungary | Budapest | Forint |
| Italy | Rome | Euro |
| Kosovo | Pristina | Kosovar |
| Latvia | Riga | Euro |
| Liechtenstien | Vaduz | Swiss France |
| Lithuania | Valnius | Euro |
| Luxembourg | Luxemberg | Euro |
| Malta | Valita | Euro |
| Montenegro | Podgorica | Euro |
| Netherlands | Amsterdam | Euro |
| Norway | Oslo | Krone |
| Poland | Warsaw | Zloty |
| Portugal | Lisbon | Euro |
| Romania | Bucharest | Leu |
| Russia | Moscow | Rubble |
| Serbia | Belgrade | Serbian |
| Spain | Madrid | Euro |
| Sweden | Stockholm | Krona |
| Switzerland | Berne | Pound Sterling |
| Swaziland | Mbabane | Lilangeni |
| Tanzania | Dodoma | Shilling |
| Tunisia | Tunis | Dinar |
| Uganda | Kampala | Shilling |
| Zaire | Kinshasa | Zaire |
| Zambia | Lusaka | Kwacha |
| Zimbabwe | Harare | Dollar |
| Taiwan | Taipi | Dollor |
| Tajikistan | Dushanbe | Ruble |
| Thailand | Bangkok | Bhat |
| Turkmenistan | Ashkhabad | Manat |
| Turkey | Ankara | Lira |
| UAE | Abu Dhabi | Dirham |
| Uzbekistan | Tashkent | Som |
| Vietnam | Hanoi | Dong |
| Yemen | Sanna | Rial, Dinar |
| Afghanistan | Kabul | Afghani |
| Armenia | Yereven | Dram |

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|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Azerbaijan | Baku | Manat |
| Bahrain | Manama | Dinar |
| Bangladesh | Dhaka | Taka |
| Bhutan | Thimphu | Ngultrum |
| Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Riel |
| Brunei | Bander Seri Begawan | Dollar |
| China | Beijing | Yuan, Renminbi |
| East | Dili | US dollar |
| Georgia | Tablisi | Lari |
| Hong Kong | Victoria | Dollar |
| India | New Delhi | Rupee |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | Rupiah |
| Iran | Tehran | Rial |
| Iraq | Bhagdad | Dinar |
| Israel | Jarusalem | Shekel |
| Japan | Tokio | Yen |
| Jordan | Amman | Dinar |
| Kazakhstan | Astana | Tange |
| North Korea | Pyongyang | Won |
| South Korea | Seoul | Won |
| Kuwait | Kuwait City | Dinar |
| Kyrgyzstan | Bishkek | Som |
| Laos | Vientiane | Kip |
| Lebanon | Beirut | Pound |
| Malaysia | Kuala Lumper | Ringit |
| Maldives | Male | Rupee |
| Mangolia | Ulan Bator | Tugrik |
| Myanmar | Nay Pyi Daw | Kyat |
| Nepal | Khatmandu | Rupee |
| Oman | Mascat | Rial |
| Pakistan | Islamabad | Rupee |
| Palestine | Ramallah | Dinar |
| Philippines | Manila | Peso |
| Qatar | Doha | Rial |
| Saudi Arabia | Riyadh | Riyal |
| Singapore | Singapore | Dollar |
| Sri Lanka | Colombo | Rupee |
| Syria | Damascus | Pound |
| Algeria | Algiers | Dinar |
| Angola | Luanda | Kwanza |
| Botswana | Gaborone | Pula |
| Burundi | Bujumbura | Franc |
| Cameroon | Yeaounde | CFA Franc |
| Comoros | Moroni | Franc |
| Chad | N Djamena | Franc |
| Egypt | Cairo | Pound |
| Ethiopia | Addis Ababa | Franc |
| Ghana | Accra | Cedi |

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|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Kenya | Nairobi | Shilling |
| Liberia | Monrovia | Dollor |
| Libya | Tripoli | Dinar |
| Morocco | Rabat | Dirham |
| Mozambique | Maputo | Metical |
| Nigeria | Abuja | Nyere |
| Rwanda | Kigali | Franc |
| Senegal | Dakar | CFA Franc |
| Sierra Leone | Freetown | Leone |
| Somalia | Mogadishu | Shilling |
| South Africa | Pretoria & Cape town | Rand |
| St Helena | Jamestown | Pound |
| South Sudan | Ramciel | Pound |
| Sudan | Khartoum | Dinar |
| Seycheles | Victoria | Rupee |
| Namibia | Wind hock | Rand |
| Ukraine | Kiev | Hryvna |
| Vatican city | Vatican city | Lira |
| Antigua & Barbudas | St John's | Dollor |
| Bahamas | Nassau | Dollor |
| Belize | Belmopan | Dollor |
| Bermuda | Hamilton | Dollor |
| Canada | Ottawa | Dollor |
| Costa Rica | San Jose | Colon |
| Cuba | Havana | Peso |
| El Salvador | San Salvador | Colon |
| Jamaica | Kingston | Dollor |
| Mexico | Mexico | Peso |
| Panama | Panama city | Balboa |
| Puerto Rico | San Juan | US Dollor |
| USA | Washington | Dollor |
| Argentina | Buenos Aires | Dollor |
| Bolivia | La paz | Dollor |
| Brazil | Brasillia | Cruzado |
| Chile | Santiago | Peso |
| Colombia | Bogota | Peso |
| Peru | Lime | Sol |
| Trinidad & Tobago | Port of Spain | T & T Dollor |
| Uruguay | Montevideo | Peso |
| Venezuela | Caracas | Bolivar |
| Austrailia | Canberra | Dollor |
| New Zealand | Wellington | Dollor |
| Nauro | Yeren | dollar |
| Karibati | Tarawa | Dollor |

Computer

❖ COMPUTER

- Half byte = 1 nibble = **4 bits**
- Bit means **Binary Digit**
- 1 byte = **8 bits**
- 1 mega byte = **1048576 bytes**
- 1 kilo byte = **1024 bytes**
- A combination of 16 bits are called **word**.
- A terabyte = **1 trillion bytes**
- Our PC belongs to **4th generation**
- **Fred Cohen** coined the word computer virus
- First computer virus was created in 1970 at **Bell laboratories**
- **WORM** means Write Once Read Many
- Power of a super computer is measured in **FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)**
- WWW/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by **Tim Burner Lee in 1992**
- **Intel** means Integrated Electronics
- 1 worksheet contains **256 columns**
- G.W.Basic G.W stands for **Gate Way**
- Super Computer was created by **J.H.Van Tassel**
- **CORBA** is Common Object Request Broker Architecture
- **URL** is Uniform or Universal Resource Locator
- **Intel** invented RAM chip
- Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
- **dvds** hold more information than cds. They use smaller bumps and have two reflective layers
- Recordable cds do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light
- In 1951 **Univac – 1**, the world's first commercial computer was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. They built ENIAC, the first electronic computer in 1946
- In **1968** mainframe was built.
- In **1976** first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed
- In **1981** IBM produce the IBM PC.
- In **1998** IBM made quantum computer
- **Super computers** uses parallel processing
- In **1974**, computer games were introduced.
- **PROM** is the abbreviation of programmable read only memory
- What was the world's first high level programming language 1957: **IBM FORTRAN**
- A **JPEG** is a picture file format - what does JPEG stand for: Joint Photographic Experts Group
- During World War II, **IBM** built the computers the Nazis used to manage their death/concentration camps
- Registers are temporary storage areas within the **CPU**.
- First apple computer was built in **garage**.
- The language of small talk is **object oriented**.
- **Shell** is an operating environment.
- Virtual memory is also known as **virtual page**.
- **NOS** refer to operating systems for a network.
- In **EBCDIC** each character is denoted by 8 bits.
- **Diodes** are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.

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- Wetware stands for any **organic intelligence**.
- **GIGO** stands for garbage in garbage out.
- Application of **flip-flap** are counters, shift register and transfer register.
- **Bootstrap** is associated with computer.
- **FORTRAN** stands for formula translator.
- A group of character that is termed as a single entity is **called word**.
- **Clip art** is a computer prepared art.
- Mark sensing is another term for **OMR**.
- Authorization to make multiple software copies is called **site licensing**.
- Antivirus is also known as **vaccines**.
- Free software is also known as **public domain software**.
- In computer **DFD** stands for Data Flow Diagram.
- **Cyber Space** is called to Virtual world of the computer.
- What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for **Stanford University Network**
- What does Intel stand for- **Integrated Electronics**
- All pcs have a BIOS what does bios stand for-**Basic Input Output System**
- What is the common name for an integrated circuit A **Chip**
- In WWW terms what does i.e. Mean on a domain name-**Ireland**
- What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer **65 DEC**
- Name the first web browser publicly available **NCSA Mosaic**
- The world's most powerful super computer is called **ASCI white**.
- World Wide Web was invented in 1993 by **Tim Barenness Lee**.
- The B-programming language was developed by **Ken Thompson**.
- The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was **UNIVAC**.
- The transformation from heavy computers to pcs was made possible using **microprocessors**.
- The first microprocessor was developed in **1971 by Intel**.
- A pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly **40 million transistors**.
- **Mark-1, Apple-1, and collossus** were initial desktop computers.
- Binary digits are briefed as **bit**.
- A collection of bits is called **byte**.
- The first home computer (1977), which was sold in millions of units was **Apple II**.
- **'PARAM'** is a supercomputer.
- Father of the Computer.. **Charles Babbage**
- What does **CMOS** stand for in a computer- Complimentary metal Oxide semi-conductor

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Sindhi

❖ GOVERNMENTS/RULE ON SINDH (Historical Background)

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| ❑ Indus Valley Civilization (3000-1500 BC). Sindh was more fertile land, there was prosperity, peace and rich in natural resources. People are civilized that's why many rulers of the world attracted towards Sindh and a lot of attacks were observed upon Sindh. |
| ❑ Arya ruler over Sindh, Sindh was called Sapt-Sindhu means land of seven rivers. Arya came from Central Asia and Serbia. |
| ❑ Dara Azam of Iran tried to capture Sindh via his commander Skylax in 325 BC. |
| ❑ Alexander, the Great annexed Sindh in 326 BC by defeating Raja Porus near Jhelum. |
| ❑ After two years of Alexander rule, Mourya came to Sindh and build their empire over Sindh. They spread Buddhism religion. Famous ruler was Ashoka . |
| ❑ Rai khandan 500 A.D (Rai Saghasi Ruler) |
| ❑ Chach (Burhaman) was commander of Rai Saghasi. After the death of Rai Saghasi, Chach married with his wife and became ruler of Sindh. At that time capital of Sindh was Aloor (Aror) near Rohri. |
| ❑ After death of Chach, Chander (Brother of Chach) became Ruler. |
| ❑ After Chander, Raja Dahir appeared as a Ruler of Sindh. |
| ❑ Buddel tried to annex Sindh but defeated by Jai Singh (Son of Raja Dahir) at Neron kot (Hyderabad) |
| ❑ 712 A.D, Raja Dahir defeated on 28 October 712AD by Muhammad-bin-Qasim (Arab commander, Ummayad Dynasty Emperor was Waleed-bin Abdul malik-bin-Marvan,). Pirates looted Arab's ship near Daibal, Ship was flouting from Cyloon (Sri lanka) to Damascus. Lady (from ship) named Naheed wrote letter to Hajjaj-bin-Yousif, the Governor of Iraq for help. Hajjaj-bin-Yousif sent his nephew and Son-In-Law Muhammad-bin-Qasim to attack on Sindh with the approval of Muslim Caliph Malik Waleed-bin Abdul Malik. In this way, Islam came in Sub-Continent. Sindh was from Balochistan's area Makran Lasbela, Indian Ocean, current Sindh upto Multan. |
| ❑ After Arab rule, Ismail's rule over Sindh. |
| ❑ Mansoora was the capital of Sindh during arab rule and Ismail's period. |
| ❑ After Ismail's rule, Soomra became ruler of Sindh (Soomra Dynasty/Rule). |

❖ RULE/DYNASTIES IN BRIEF

| |
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| Soomra Rule 1050 to 1351 AD |
| Sama Rule 1351 to 1521 AD |
| Argoon, Turkhan & Mughal Rule 1521 to 1718 AD |
| Kalhora Rule 1718 to 1782 AD |
| Talpur Rule 1782 to 1843 AD |
| British Rule 1843 to 1947 AD |
| ❑ Soomra Rule: First ruler was Soomar Khan Soomro and last was humair Soomro , total 21 rulers . |
| ❑ Capital of Sindh was initially Umerkot than shifted to Aloor (Aror) |
| ❑ In 1026 AD Mahmood Gaznvi attack. In 1032 & 1040 Muhammad Ghouri's attacks. |
| ❑ In 1226, Allauddin Khilji attack, Dodo & chanesar Soomro were killed. |
| ❑ In 1227, Sultan of delhi Altutimish attack on Sindh. |
| ❑ Sama Rule: Founder was Jam Unar-bin-Babeeno |
| ❑ Sama Rule: initially capital of Sindh was Thatto than shifted to Nasarpur. |
| ❑ Allauddin attack on Sindh and arrested Jam Tamachi led him to Delhi. |
| ❑ In 1361, Muhammad Shah Tughluk attack on Sindh and Feroz Shah Tughluk in 1362. |
| ❑ Abne-batoota came in Sindh during Sama rule in 1434 . |
| ❑ Mirza Shah Baig Argoon of Kandhar attacked on Sindh in 1521. |
| ❑ Argoon's rule, Capital of Sindh was Thatto and official language was Persian . |

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| ¶ In 1541-1545, Humayun , Son of Babar, came to Sindh in Umardot after attack of Sher Shah Suri's in Delhi. |
| ¶ In 1542, Akbar , the Great born in Umerkot Sindh. |
| ¶ In 1554, Mirza Essa Turkhan started turkhan Rule . |
| ¶ In 1589, Mirza Abdul Rahim Khan-Khanan (Commander of Akbar) raided on Sindh and Mughal rule came into being. |
| ¶ Abu Fazal and Mula Faizi were Sindhi from Sehwan Sharif, scholars at Akbar's court in Delhi. |
| ¶ 1649, Shah Jahan gifted Sindh to Aurangzeb. |
| ¶ In 1659, Dara-Shakhu (Son of shah Jahan) came to Sindh for safety from his brother Aurangzeb. |
| ¶ In 1617, Daood Potra attacked on Sindh and made their empire. Capital of Sindh was Shikarpur. |
| ¶ In 1719, Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhoro defeated daood Potras and started kalhora rule over Sindh. Capital of Sindh was KhudaAbad near dadu. |
| ¶ In 1739, Nadir Shah attacked on Sindh. |
| ¶ In 1747, Ahmed Shah Abdali attacked on Sindh. |
| ¶ Mian Gullam Shah Kalhoro made Hyderabad the capital of Sindh in 1766. |
| ¶ In 1781, Madad Khan Pathan attacked on Sindh. People spreaded slogan in sindhi "Ghall Re Ghall, Ghorra Re Ghorra". |
| ¶ Kalhora's General Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur defeated Madad Khan Pathan. |
| ¶ Talpur rule started. They spilt Sindh into Seven parts . |
| ¶ Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur (Capital; Hyderabad) got four parts out of seven. |
| ¶ Mir Suhrab Khan Talpur (Capital; Khairpur) got two parts. |
| ¶ Mir Thari khan talpur (Capital; Mirpur Khas) got one part. |
| ¶ These seven parts and rule of three mentioned above Mir's rule combinely called chaoyari . |
| ¶ In 1803, Shah Shujaul Mulk of Kandhar attacked on Sindh during Talpur's period. |
| ¶ In 1809, Mir Gullam Ali Khan made agreement with britisher's and give them permission to trade in Sindh. |
| ¶ In 1817, Ranjeet Singh sikh attached on Sindh. |
| ¶ 1843, British annexed Sindh. At that time the rulers of Sindh were; Mir Ali Murad Khan (Khairpur mirs, not fight with British forces rather support them), Mir rustam Khan talpur at Hyderabad and mir Sher Muhammad Khan at Mirpur Khas. |
| ¶ Miani War b/w Talpurs & British forces on february 17, 1843. |
| ¶ Dubi War (Dube wari Jang) b/w Talpurs (General Hosh Muhammad Sheedi) & British forces. |
| ¶ Hosh Muhammad Sheedi started slogan in sindhi "Marsu Marsu Par Sindh na desu" |
| ¶ Sir Charles Napier made victory over Talpurs and arrested Talpur Mirs to Calcutta from 1843 to 1863. |
| ¶ Sir Charles Napier remain Governor of Sindh from 1843 to 1847. |
| ¶ In 1847, Sindh merged to Mumbai. New commissionor to Sindh was Mr. Parngal upto 1850. |
| ¶ Second commissionor of Sindh was Sir Bartal farier and third was John Jacob . |
| ¶ Har chand Rai wishindas raised voice to separate Sindh from Mumbai in 'All India Muslim League' conference in Karachi December 1913. |
| ¶ Quaid-e-Azam called meeting for separation of Sindh from Mumbai on 25 March 1927. |
| ¶ Sindh separated from Mumbai on 1st April 1936 under 'Indian council Act 1935'. |
| ¶ After separation from Mumbai, the new governor to Sindh was Sir senslant Graham . |
| ¶ In starting period of british, British called Sindh " New Egypt ". |
| ¶ 14 August 1947 , Sindh joined Pakistan as province. |
| FAMOUS PORTS OF SINDH |
| ¶ Alahyo Port was at Taluka Jatti, District thatta. |
| ¶ Aor Marr Port was Aor Marr taluka of Balochistan, Greeks called it bajera. |
| ¶ Aoranga Port was at Supper Paka canal district Thatta. |
| ¶ Bin-Qasim Port , associated with Muhammad bin-Qasim, established by Z.A Bhutto on 27 june 1973 in the area of Pipri , Karachi. There is railway track b/w port and Steel Mill. |

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❑ Bambhor port 54 km away from Karachi. Greek called it Barbery, Writers of Periplus called it Barberikan.
Marco Polo said Horses were traded to the world from here.

❖ **FAMOUS KOTS/FORTS OF SINDH**

- ❑ Rani kot is in Jamshoro near Sun. The Largest fort of Pakistan.
- ❑ Daleel Kot is in Nawabshah (Shaheed BenazirAbad) sakrand road.
- ❑ Umer Kot is in Tharparkar.
- ❑ Rano kot is in Mirpur sakro.
- ❑ Nan kot is in Mirpur Khas
- ❑ Kotdiji Fort (Qila AhmedAbad) is in Khairpur. Built by Mir Suhrab Khan Talpur.
- ❑ Kallan Kot is in Thatta.

FAMOUS MOUNDS (Daro) OF SINDH

- ❑ Amri-Jo-Daro is in Sehwan Sharif.
- ❑ Kahu-Jo-Daro is in Mirpur Khas.
- ❑ Chahu-Jo-Daro is in Sakrand.
- ❑ Jokhar-Jo-Daro is in Larkana.
- ❑ Lakhan-Jo-Daro is in Sukkur.
- ❑ Moen-Jo-Daro is in Larkana. Also called Mound of Dead. Indus Valley civilization flourished here. Located on right bank of Indus river taluka dokri District Larkana.

❖ **FAMOUS LAKES OF SINDH**

- ❑ Dalyar lake & Mukhi lake are located in Khipro, sanghar.
- ❑ Hamal lake & Drigh lake are located in Qambar-Shahdadkot
- ❑ Haleji lake (Paradise of Birds) & Soneri lake are located in Thatta.
- ❑ Saran lake is located in Tharparker. The salty lake of Sindh
- ❑ Karar lake is located in Bhitt Shah District Matiari.
- ❑ Karoonjhar lake, Bholroo (Monkey) lake and Hadero lake are in Thatta.
- ❑ Ganja & Horse lake is in dadu.

❖ **SITES/TOMBS IN SINDH**

- ❑ Watayo Faqeer tomb is in Tando Allahyar.
- ❑ Makhdoom Talib-ul-Moula tom is in Hala, Matiari.
- ❑ Shah Abdul Latif bhittai Shrine is located in bhitt shah district Matiari.
- ❑ Shrine of Hazrat Abdul Latif bhittai was built by Mian Ghullam Shah kalhoro in 1772.
- ❑ Shaikh Ayaz tomb is in Bhitt Shah on karar lake
- ❑ Mirza Qaleech Baig tomb is in Tando Thoro.
- ❑ Saad Belo is located in Sukkur.
- ❑ Hazrat Abdullah Shah Ghazi is descendant of Hazrat Ali. His shrine is located in Karachi.
- ❑ Moomal Ji Marri is in Mirpur Mathelo District Ghotki
- ❑ Adam Shah Kalhoro tomb (Shah Ji Takri) is in Sukkur. It was built by Mian Gullam Shah Kalhoro.
- ❑ Mian Gulam Shah Kalhoro tomb is in Hyderabad.
- ❑ Yar Muhammad Kalhoro tomb is in Khudabad, District Dadu.
- ❑ Khairpur Mirs city was founded in 1783 by Mir Suhrab Khan Talpur. He came from Iran.
- ❑ Shah Karim Bulri Waro tomb is in Tando Muhammad Khan.
- ❑ Shah Inayat Shaheed tomb is in Jhok Sharif (MiranPur)
- ❑ Misri Shah (Poet of kaifi) is buried at Nasrpor.
- ❑ Wazeer mension Biographical museum is in Karachi.
- ❑ Nanik Yousif was the khalifa of Hazrat Sachal sarmast is buried at Khuhra near Gambat.
- ❑ Makli hill is the largest necropolises in the world and graveyard of around 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others.
- ❑ Shrine of Saadi Moosani is located in Dadu.

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- ❑ Shrine of Gaji Shah is in **dadu**.
- ❑ Shrine of **shah Abdul Karim** (Great grandfather of Shah Latif) is located in **Tando Muhammad Khan**. He is known as '**Bulri waro**' and '**Chaucor of Sindh**' or '**Sindh Adab Jo Wiha Taro**'
- ❑ **Chittori** graveyard is located in Mirpur Khas. Here, Mir Sharif Muhammad Talpur is buried. Who was famous for his bravery in fighting in Battle of dubba.
- ❑ Shrine of Hazrat Ghous-ul-Haq Makhdoom Nooh is in **Hala, district Matiari**.
- ❑ Grave of **Allama Umar Daudpoto** is in Bhitt Shah, Matiari district.
- ❑ **Halani Mosque** is located in Naushero Feroz.
- ❑ **Dargah of sajjan sain** is located Allahabad, Naushero feroz.
- ❑ Real name of Sajjan Sain is **Muhammad Tahir Bakhshi Naqashbandi**.
- ❑ The Shrine of **Khwaja Khizar or Zinda Pir** is in Sukkur.
- ❑ War (Hair) Mubarak shrine is in **rohri**, Sukkur. Hair of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAWS). The shrine was built in 1545 by **Mir Muhammad Kalhoro**.
- ❑ Qadirpur Gas field & Foji fertilizer is located in **Ghotki**.
- ❑ Dargah Amrot Sharif is located in **Shikarpur**.
- ❑ Tomb of Mashori Sharif (Pir Muhammad Qasim Mashori) is in **Larkana**.
- ❑ Miran Jo tower (Dhamrahu Square Tower) is in **Larkana**.
- ❑ **Madrasa-Ber-Sharif** is in Qambar-Shahdadkot.
- ❑ **Rohri** city was founded by Syed Rukin-ud-din in 1928.
- ❑ **Badshahi Mosque** Thatta has 101 tombs.
- ❑ **Dargah Lauri Sharif** is in Badin. Shrine of Hazrat Khwaja Muhammad Zaman Kauri waro.
- ❑ The shrine of Saman Sarkar (Syed Saman Ali) is in **Badin**.

GUDDU BARRAGE

- ❑ It is inaugurated on first march **1963** by President of Pakistan Gen **Ayub Khan**.
- ❑ It is on Indus river near Kashmore at **Sindh-Punjab border**.
- ❑ It has **64 gates**, each gate is of 50ft. it's length is 4445ft.
- ❑ It has **four canals**; on left/eastern side of indus; **Rairry canal and Ghotki** canal. On right/western side of indus; **Pat-Feeder canal and Baghari canal**.

SUKKUR BARRAGE

- ❑ It is also called **Lloyd Barriage**.
- ❑ It's construction was started in 1923 in the period of Lord Lloyd and inaugurated on **13 january 1932** by **lord wellington**.
- ❑ The map of Sukkur Barrage along with it's seven canals was prepared by **Sir Arnold Misto**.
- ❑ It is **largest & oldest barriage** of Pakistan having 4725ft length.
- ❑ It has **66 gates**. Each gate is of 60ft.
- ❑ It has **seven canals**; on left/eastern side: Nara Canal, Kairpur East feeder commonly known as Mirwah canal, Khairpur West feeder commonly known as Abul Wah, and Rohri Canal. On right/western side: North-western canal commonly known as Khirthar Canal, Rice canal and dadu canal.

❖ KOTRI BARRAGE

- ❑ It is also called **Gullam Muhammad Barrage**.
- ❑ It is inaugurated by **Gullam Muhammad** on **13 April 1955**. Its length is 2984ft.
- ❑ It has **44 gates and four canals**: On left/eastern side of Indus; Line channel commonly known as Akram Wah, Fuleli canal and Pinyari canal. On right/western side of indus is only one canal named kalri canal.

City of Leaders Larkana**City of Academies Jamshoro****City of Lights Karachi****City of Mangoes Mirpur Khas****City of Date Palms Khairpur Mirs**

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City of Hot Weather **Jacobabad**

City of Airs **Hyderabad**

Great Wall of Sindh (Like China) **Rani Kot**

❖ MCQS/ONE LINER

❑ Sindh is mentioned **30** times in **Rigvedas**.

❑ Indus river is known as **Abaseen** means father of rivers.

❑ Indus Civilization was discovered in 1922.

❑ 1st Govrnor of Sindh was **gullam Hussain Hidayatullah** and CM was **ayub Khuhro**.

❑ Other names of **Indus river** is Abaseen, attok river, Skardu River, Mehran river etc

❑ Indus river is **6.5 million** years old.

❑ **Sir Agha Khan** Bridge over Indus at Jhirk which connect Thatta and Tando Muhammad Khan. It is longest bridge over Indus. It is 1.7km long bridge, inaugurated by Bilawal Zardari.

❑ **Thatta-Sujawal Bridge** locally known as Doolha Darya Khan Bridge on Indus river in Thatta. It is constructed in 1967. Now it is renewed and inaugurated by CM Sindh Murad Ali Shah.

❑ **Hosh Muhammad Sheedi Park** is located at Clifton, Karachi.

❑ **Lensedown Bridge Rohri** made in 1889. It was designed by Cantilever Truss.

❑ **Zulfiqarabad City** (Project); 150 km south-east from Karachi in District Thatta. It will comprise on four talukas of Thatta named; Jatti, Shah Bunder, Beti Bander and Kharo Chhan.

❑ **Thar** is driest place of Pakistan, it is sub-tropical desert and also called friendly desert.

❑ **Desert** near Khairpur mirs is known as **Nara Desert**.

❑ **Sindh** is called babul-Islam and valley of Mehran.

❑ **Ibn-Hawqal Baghdadi** prepared first map of Sindh.

❑ Area of Sindh is **140,914 sq km**.

❑ **Ibn-Batuta** came in Sindh during Samma Dynasty/Rule.

❑ First Sindhi women poet of Sindh was **Markan Shaikh**.

❑ **Sindhi** was declared official language of Sindh in **1853**.

❑ **Debal Sea-Port** was located near Thatta.

❑ First Sindhi fighting pilot was **Marium Mukhtiar** from Pano-Aqil.

❑ **Chachnama** is the first book on history of Sindh translated by **Ali Kufi** in Persian.

❑ Rani Kot is “**Great wall of Pakistan**”.

❑ There are **four rivers in Sindh** named; Indus river, Hub river, Malir nadi and Liyari river.

❑ Sukkur means **Superior**.

❑ Heart of Sindh is **Hyderabad**.

❑ Paris of Sindh is **Shikarpur or Hyderabad** ?

❑ Pakistan Resolution was first supported by **Sindh via Sir Abdullah Haroon**.

❑ **Monarah** is an Iceland of Sindh ?

❑ Coastline of Sindh is **250 km**.

❑ Sindh is **2nd most populous** and **3rd largest province of Pakistan**.

❑ The most urbanized provine of Pakistan is **Sindh** where 52.02% population lives in urban areas.

❑ **Sindh** population is around 47.89 millions.

❑ Highest peak of Sindh is **Gorakh Hill Station**, 2nd is Dogs grave (Kutte ji qabar) and 3rd is Pabb Jabal.

❑ Total districts in Sindh is 29, Divions 6 but according to SPSC AD Population test answer key the divions are 7. Bambhor Divion is until not implemented.

❑ **Mian Muhammad Shah** laid the foundation of Sindhi Adabi Board.

❑ **Mirza Qaleech Baig** is also known as Shamsul-ulema and Shakespeare of Sindh.

❑ **Jhangle/forest cat (Jhangli Bili)** is found in Sindh and Sand cat (Rajistani Bili) is not found in Sindh.

❑ **Khirther National Park** is in Sindh founded in 1974.

❑ **Bhalwa** was resident village of marvi.

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|--|
| ¶ Doso forest is in Larkana and Hala forest is in Hyderabad. |
| ¶ The founder of sindhi alphabet is Makhdoom abu Al Hassan Thattvi . |
| ¶ Ernest trump translated Shah Jo Risalo in german language in 1866. |
| ¶ Fateh Garh is another name of NauKot. |
| ¶ Besides the name of mango, sindhri is also town near Mirpur Khas . |
| ¶ Mirpur khas means land of Royals . |
| ¶ Indus river is called the Nile of Pakistan . |
| ¶ French beach is located in Karachi. |
| ¶ Sindh provincial museum is located in Hyderabad. |
| ¶ Iran's king gifted foot-prints of Hazrat Ali to Mir Karam Ali Talpur |
| ¶ The founder of talpur Dynasty was Mir fateh Ali Khan talpur . |
| ¶ Father of Sindhi poetry was Qazi Qadan of samma Dynasty . |
| ¶ Shaikh Ayaz translated Shah Jo Risalo in Urdu language. |
| ¶ Asia's largest Chilli factory is located in Kunri, Umerkot |
| ¶ Sir Creek line connects Sindh with indian state of gujrat. |
| ¶ Indus valley people had trade relations with Mesopotamia (Iraq) |
| ¶ Hyderabad is largest and Karachi is smallest divion of Sindh. |
| ¶ Sujawal became District of Sindh on 12 december 2013. |
| ¶ There are two small forts inside ranikot fort named shergarh and meroonkot . |
| ¶ Indus valley people known to Gold, Silver, copper, bronze, lead but not iron . |
| ¶ Shaikh Ayaz is called Latif sani . |
| ¶ Sheikh ayaz belonged to Shikarpur and remain VC of Sindh University. |
| ¶ Sachal sarmast is called haft-Ziban poet. |
| ¶ Real name of Shaikh Ayaz was Mubarak Ali Shaikh . |
| ¶ Real name of Ustad bukhari was Ahmed Shah Bukhari . |
| ¶ Real name of Alama I.I Qazi was Imdad Ali . |
| ¶ Allama I.I Qazi tomb was in Sindh University. He is considered as founder of Sindh University and 1st VC of Sindh University. |
| ¶ Real name of Mirza Qaleech baig was Zulfiqar Ali mirza . |
| ¶ Mirza Qaleech baig was known as Shamsul-Ulema . |
| ¶ Real name of Sachal Sarmast was Abdul wahab farooqi . |
| ¶ Real name of H Qalandar Shehbaz was Usman Marvandi . |
| ¶ Real name of Tanveer abbasi is Noor Nabi . |
| ¶ Real name of Amar Jaleel is Qazi Abdul Jalil . |
| ¶ Altaf Shaikh is known as Ibn-e-Batuta of Sindh/Sindhi literature. |
| ¶ Real name of Mulan Lutur was Abdul Rehman . |
| ¶ Hyder Bux Jatoi was sindhi writer & poet. He was known as Baba-e-Sindh. He was first to wrote Shikwa in sindhi. |
| ¶ Real name of sami was 'Bhai Chain Rae Lund'. He belonged to Shikarpur. |
| ¶ John keats of Sindh is Bekas . |
| ¶ Real name of Bekas Faqeer was Muhammad Mohsin Bekas |
| ¶ Real name of Bedal Faqeer was Qadir Bux Bedal . |
| ¶ Dr Hotchand Molchand Gurbuxani was 1st Phd from Sindh. |
| ¶ Muqadam-i-Latif is the famous book of Gurbuxani. |
| ¶ Dargah of Pir Hussain Shah commonly known as 'Qambar waro sain' is located in qambar. |
| ¶ Jamia Masjid Khudabad is located in dadu . |
| ¶ Shrine of Saadi Moosani is located in Dadu . |
| ¶ Shrine of Gaji Shah is in dadu . |
| ¶ Sachal founded Jholno & Gharoli. |

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

- ❑ Sachal is commonly known as '**Haft-Zibanshayer**' poet of seven languages.
- ❑ Shrine of shah Abdul Karim (Great grandfather of Shah Latif) is located in **Tando Muhammad Khan**. He is known as 'Bulri waro' and '**Chaucor of Sindh**' or '**Sindh Adab Jo Wihaao Taro**'
- ❑ **Chittori graveyard** is located in Mirpur Khas. Here, Mir Sharif Muhammad Talpur is buried. Who was famous for his bravery in fighting in Battle of dubba.
- ❑ First Samma Ruler was **Jam feroz-ud-din**.
- ❑ **Qalandar Lal Shehzad** came to Sindh for preaching during Soomra Rule.
- ❑ Holy Quran was translated in Sindhi first time in sub-continent by **Akhund Azizullah Memon**.
- ❑ First book in Sindhi was Muqadamat-ul-Salat. It was written by **Makhdoom Abul Hussan Thatvi**.
- ❑ The oldest mosque was at **Bhanbhor**.
- ❑ **Hakro Darya** was another river flowing in Sindh besides Indus. Now it not exists.
- ❑ Tomb of Razi shah is in **Umarkot**.
- ❑ **Pari Nagar Temple** is in Vivrvah, Nagarparker.
- ❑ **Rooplo Kolhi** was buried at Nagarparker.
- ❑ Shrine of Hazrat Abdulla Shah Ashabi is in **Thatta**.
- ❑ Tomb of Jam Nandho (Jam Nizamuddin) is in **Thatta**.
- ❑ **Hub river** is border b/w Sindh and Balochistan.
- ❑ There are two main tributaries of Malir river named **The Thadho & the sukhan**.
- ❑ **Manghopir** shrine is in Karachi. It is oldest shrine of Sindh. It is named after Pir Haji Syed sakhi Sultan.
- ❑ **Gora Qabristan** is in Karachi.
- ❑ **Masjid-e-Tooba** is also known as gol Masjid located in Karachi.
- ❑ 'Tower of Silence' the graveyard of parsis/Zoroastrian is located in Karachi.
- ❑ **Gorkhy of Sindh** is the title of Jamal Abro.
- ❑ Sindhi Alphabet was created in **1853** but it was short.
- ❑ **Sir Henry Bartle frère** was commissioner of Sindh who ordered for working & completing Sindhi Alphabet.
- ❑ **Mr. Elis** was the Head of committee to create Sindhi alphabet.
- ❑ **Sindhi language** was official language in British rule over Sindh.
- ❑ 'Shah, sachal & Sami' is called as 'Tri Moorti of Sindhi literature'.
- ❑ 'Hussan Ali afandi' is known as 'Sir Syed of Sindh'.
- ❑ 'Dog grave' (Kutte Ji Qabar) lies in Kirthar range located in district Dadu.

❖ FAMOUS BOOKS OF SINDH

- ❑ 'Shah Ji Shayri Aen Orat Jo roop' is famous book of **Dr Hameeda Hussain**.
- ❑ 'Rahji Wayal Manzar' is the famous book of **Tariq Alam Abro**.
- ❑ 'Uhe Deenh Uhe Sheenh' is famous book of **Pir Ali Muhammad Rashdi**.
- ❑ 'Karbala & Jala Watan' is famous stories of **Noor-ul-Huda Shah**.
- ❑ 'Ham & Oost & Ondhahi Dharti Roshan Hath', 'Arpooro Insan' and 'Roshni Ji Talaash' are famous Novels of **Agha Saleem**.
- ❑ 'Parado So Ee Sad & Maran Mu si Aa' are famous Novels of **Siraj-ul-Haq Memon**.
- ❑ 'Shah Jo Phar, Pisho Pasha & Badmash' are famous stories of **Jamal Abro**.
- ❑ 'Bilo Dada' is famous story book of **Ayaz Qadri**.
- ❑ 'Zeenat' a famous novel written by **Mirza Qaleech Baig**.
- ❑ 'Noor-Jahan' a famous novel is written by **Dr Hotchand Molchand Gurbakhshiani**.
- ❑ Poetry of sami is known as '**Salook**'.
- ❑ 'Sindh Jam on Sapnan main Sochi' was written by **Muhammad Ibraheem joyo**.
- ❑ 'Save Sindh Save the Continent-from feudal Lords, Capitalist and their communities' is famous book written by **Muhammad Ibraheem Joyo**.
- ❑ 1st drama of Sindhi (Lela Majnon) was by **Mirza Qaleech baig**.
- ❑ 'Sao Pan Ya Karo Pano' is the autobiography of **Mirza Qaleech Baig**.

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¶ 'Kithe Na Bhanajbo Thak Musafir' is autobiography of **Shaikh Ayaz**.

¶ 'Sindh Muhnj Saah main' is written by **amar jalil**.

¶ 'The making of Modern Sindh' is written by **Dr Hameeda Khuhro**.

¶ 'Charbat & Nurse', 'Pull-Siraat' and 'Ishaq & Interview' are written by **Amar Jalil**.

¶ 'Pehrin Murad', 'Qafir' and 'Shabnam Shabnam Kanwal Kanwal' are written by **Naseem Kharra**.

¶ 'Bulandion', 'Talaash' and 'Pyar Kahani' was famous novels of **Dr Najam Abassi**.

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English

❖ SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

Two or more Singular Subjects connected by and usually take a Verb in the Plural.

Incorrect- Hari and Ram is here.

Correct- Hari and Ram are here.

If two Singular Nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be Singular.

Incorrect- The Secretary and Principal are coming.

Correct- The Secretary and Principal is coming.

(Here the same person is .Secretary as well as Principal)

If the Singular Subjects are preceded by each or every, the Verb is usually Singular.

Incorrect- Every boy and girl were ready.

Correct- Every boy and girl was ready.

Two or more Singular Subjects connected by or, nor, either..... or, neither.... nor take a Verb in the Singular.

Incorrect- Neither he nor I were there.

Correct- Neither he nor I was there.

When the Subjects joined by 'or/nor are of different numbers, the Verb must be Plural, and the Plural Subject must be placed next to the Verb.

Incorrect- Neither the Assistant Masters nor the Headmaster was present.

Correct- Neither the Headmaster nor the Assistant Masters were present. '

When the Subjects joined by or, nor are of different persons, the Verb agrees in person with the one nearest to it.

Incorrect- Either he or I is mistaken.

Correct- Either he or I, am mistaken.

A Collective Noun takes a Singular Verb when the collection is thought of as a whole, a Plural Verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of.

Correct- The Council has chosen the President.

Correct- The military were called out.

Some Nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning, take a Plural Verb.

Incorrect- Mathematics are a branch of study in every school.

Correct- Mathematics is a branch of study in every school.

Words joined to a Singular Subject by with, together with, in addition to, or, as well as, etc. are parenthetical, and therefore do not affect the number of the Verb.

Incorrect- The Chief, with all his men, were massacred.

Correct-The chief, with all his men, was massacred.

When the Subject of the Verb is a Relative Pronoun care should be taken to see that the Verb agrees in Number and Person with the Antecedent of the relative.

Incorrect- I, who is your friend, will guard your interests.

Correct- I, who am your friend will guard your interests.

❖ USES OF PARTICIPLES AND INFINITIVES

Ask, advise, allow, command, force, forbid, invite, encourage, compel, beg, order•, imagine, instruct, permit, persuade, tell, require, remind, teach, etc. are followed by Object + To +V2

Incorrect- He advised to do it by me.

Correct- He advised me to do it.

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But if these are used in Passive Voice, then they are followed by To +V.

Correct- She was permitted to go with him.

Know is followed by how/ where/when/why and Infinitive.

Incorrect- I know to write a letter.

Correct- I know how to write a letter.

After let, bid, behold, watch, see, feel, make etc. we use Bare-Infinitive and not To-infinitive.

Incorrect- I heard him to speak on several subjects.

Correct- I heard him speak on several subjects.

Bare Infinitive is used after Modal Auxiliaries (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, dare not, need not).

Incorrect- You need not to work hard.

Correct- You need not work hard.

Had better, had rather,had as soon ... as ... , had sooner etc. are fol- lowed by Bare Infinitive.

Incorrect- He had better to go now.

Correct- He had better go now.

Conjunction than is also fol-lowed by Bare Infinitive.

Incorrect- He had better read than to write.

Correct- He had better read than write.

When but is used as a Preposition and preceded by any form of the Verb do, then but is followed with Bare Infinitive.

Incorrect- He did nothing but to wander.

Correct- He did nothing but wander.

Every Participle must have a Subject of Reference.

Incorrect- Being a rainy day Vijay decided to stay at home.

Correct- It being a rainy day Vijay decided to stay at home.

For completed action Having + Va is used in Active Voice, whereas Having + been + Va or Being + Va is used in Passive Voice.

After should not be used in such a sentence.

Incorrect- After the leader having been killed, the followers ran away.

Correct- The leader having been killed, the followers ran away.

Participles like considering, judging, referring, concerning, regarding, viewing, broadly speaking etc. do not take any Subject of Reference.

Correct - Considering the case, I took the decision.

Here I is not a Subject of Reference of considering. So, there is no Subject of Reference for 'considering, still the sentence is correct'

❖ USES OF VERBS

When there are two Subjects in a sentence and they are not in the same Number, then we must have to use separate Auxiliaries (is, are, am, was, were, have, has) for both of them.

Incorrect- Three- killed and one were injured.

Correct- Three were killed and one was injured.

A single Verb should be made to serve two Subjects, only when the form of Verb is same for both the subjects.

Incorrect- I am seventeen years old and my sister fourteen.

Correct- I am seventeen years old and my sister is fourteen.

Two auxiliaries can be used with one principal Verb, only when the form of the principal Verb is appropriate to both the auxiliaries. '

Incorrect- He never has, and never will take such strong measures.

Correct- He never has taken, and never will take such strong measures.

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When there is only one auxiliary to two principal Verbs it should be correctly associated with the both.

Incorrect- Ten candidates have passed one failed.

Correct- Ten candidates have passed, one has failed.

A Past Tense in the main clause should be followed by a Past Tense in the subordinate clause.

Incorrect- He succeeded because he works hard.

Correct- He succeeded because he worked hard.

A Past Tense in main clause may be followed by a Present Tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth.

Incorrect- Our teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.

Correct- Our teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.

When the subordinate clause comes after 'lest', the auxiliary Verb 'should' must be used, whatever be the Tense of the Verb in the main clause.

Incorrect- We start early lest we shall miss the train.

Correct- We start early lest we should miss the train.

An Adverb or Adverbial phrase should not be placed between 'to' and verbal part of, the infinitive. (This is called the split infinitive).

Incorrect- I hoped to immediately reply to your letter:

Correct- I hoped to reply immediately to your letter.

An infinitive should be in the present tense unless it represents' an action prior to that of the governing Verb.

Incorrect- I should have liked to have gone-there.

Correct- I should have liked to go there.

Gerund if preceded by a Pr-o-noun, that Pronoun must be in Possessive case.

Incorrect - He emphasized me going there.

Correct- He emphasized my go-ing there.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action that began in the past time and still. going at the time of speaking~ It is used with, Adverbials of time introduced by 'since', 'for' and 'how long~'.

Incorrect- How long are you working i~ this office?

Correct- How long have you been working in this office?

A Verb when preceded by a Preposition must be the Gerund.

Incorrect- They were punished for come late.

Correct- They were punished for, coming late.

The Future Indefinite Tense is not used in the clauses of time, place and condition. Here the Present In-definite Tense is used.

Incorrect- I shall wait for you till you will finish your work.

Correct- I shall wait for you, till you finish your work.

The Present Perfect Tense is not used with the Adverbs of past time like yesterday, in 1990 etc. Here Past Indefinite Tense is used.

Incorrect~ I have bought a cycle yesterday.

Correct-I bought a cycle yesterday.

The Past Perfect Tense is used to represent the earlier of the two past actions.

Incorrect- When I reached the station, the train already left.

Correct- When I reached the station, the train had already left.

Modal Auxiliaries are not used together. But two Auxiliaries can be connected by a Conjunction.

Incorrect-He should must do it.

Correct- He should and must do it.

When need or dare is fol-lowed by not, it turns into modal auxiliary. In that situation it takes Bare Infinitive 'and we cannot use needs not or dares not.

Incorrect- He needs not do it.

| | |
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Correct- He need not do it.

❖ USES OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives of quantity show how much of a thing is meant. Adjectives of quantity (some; much, little, enough, all, no, any, great, half, sufficient, whole) are used for Uncountable Nouns only.

Incorrect- I ate a few rice.

Correct- I ate some rice.

Numerical Adjectives are used for Countable Noun only and they show how many persons or things are meant or in what order a person or thing stands,

Incorrect- I have taught you little things.

Correct- I have taught you a few things.

When cardinal and ordinal are used together ordinal precedes the cardinal.

Incorrect- The four first boys will be given the chance.

Correct- The first four boys will be given the chance.

Later, latest refer to time, latter and last refer to position.

Incorrect- I reached at 10 am. But he was latter than I expected.

Correct- I reached at 10 am. But he was later than I expected,

Farther means more distant or advanced; further means additional.

Incorrect- He insisted on farther improvement.

Correct- He insisted on further improvement.

Each is used in speaking of two or more things, every is used only in speaking of more than two.

Incorrect- Every of the two boys will get a prize.

Correct- Each of the two boys will get a prize.

To express quantity or degree some is used in affirmative sentences, any in negative or interrogative sentences.

Incorrect- Have you bought some mangoes?

Correct- Have you bought any mangoes?

In comparing two things, the Comparative should be used, The Superlative should not be used.

Incorrect- Which is the best of the two?

Correct- Which is the better of the two?

When two qualities of the same person or thing are compared, the Comparative in-er is not used. 'More' is used for this purpose.

Incorrect- He is wiser than brave.

Correct- He is more wise than brave.

When comparison is made by means of a comparative, the thing compared should be excluded from the class of things with which it is compared by using 'other' or some such word.

Incorrect- He is cleverer than any boy in the class.

Correct- He is cleverer than any other boy in the class.

When comparison is made by means of a superlative, the thing compared should include the class of things with which it is compared.

Incorrect- He is the strongest of all other men.

Correct- He is the strongest of all men ..

When two persons or things are compared, it is important that the same parts of things should be compared.

Incorrect- The population of Bombay is greater than Delhi.

Correct- The population of Bombay is greater than that of Delhi.

Double comparatives and superlatives should not be used.

Incorrect- He is the most cleverest boy in the class.

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Correct- He is the cleverest boy in the class.

Incorrect- He is more wiser than his brother.

Correct- He 'is' wiser than his brother.

The comparative Adjectives superior inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior prefer, etc., should be followed by 'to' instead of 'than'.

Incorrect- He is senior than me.

Correct- He is senior to me.

Adjectives like 'unique', ideal, perfect, complete, universal, entire, extreme, chief, full square and round, which do not admit different degrees of comparison should not be compared.

Incorrect- It is the most unique thing.

Correct- It is a unique thing.

All the Adjectives which refer to the same Noun should be in the same degree of comparison.

Incorrect- He is the wisest and honest worker in the office.

Correct- He is the wisest and most honest worker in the office.

'Elder' and 'eldest' should be used for persons only, strictly speaking, they are used for the members of the same family only. 'Older' and 'oldest' are used for both persons and things.

Incorrect- He is my older brother.

Correct- He is my elder brother.

❖ USES OF ADVERBS

To modify a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb, we use an Adverb.

Incorrect- She writes very careful.

Correct- She writes very carefully.

Carefully is an Adjective which cannot modify the Adverb very, therefore carefully (Adverb) must be used in place of Adjective careful.

Too means more than required and it is used with Unpleasant Adjective. So, we cannot use too glad, too happy, too pleasant, too healthy.

Incorrect- I am too glad to meet you.

Correct- I am very glad to meet you.

A sentence which is based on "Too To" format, we cannot replace to with so that. If we replace to with so that, too also must be replaced with cannot.

Incorrect- He is too weak so that he cannot walk.

Correct- He is too weak to walk. Correct- He is so weak that he cannot walk.

Much too is followed by Unpleasant Adjective, whereas too much is followed by Noun.

Much too + Unpleasant Adjective.

Too much +Noun.

Incorrect- His failure is too much painful for me.

Correct- His failure is much too painful for me.

Incorrect- His wife's rude behavior gives him much too pain.

Correct- His wife's rude behavior gives him too much pain.

Quite and all are not used together.

Incorrect- He is quite all right.

Correct- He is quite right. or He is all right-

A/An + Fairly + Adjective + Noun or Rather + A + Adjective

(i) a fairly good book

(ii) rather a difficult problem.

But we cannot use Pleasant Adjective with rather and Unpleasant Adjective with fairly.

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English

Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition

Incorrect- It was a rather good book.

Correct- It was a fairly good book.

Enough, when used as an Adverb, is preceded by a positive degree Adjective or Adverb.

Incorrect- He is greater enough to pardon you.

Correct- He is great enough to pardon you. '

Two negatives cancel each other. Hence two negatives should not be used in the same sentence unless we make an affirmation.

Incorrect-I have not got none.

Correct- I have not got any.

'At present' means 'at the present time', 'presently' means 'shortly'. These should not be confused.

1. Incorrect- Nothing more can be done presently.

Correct- Nothing more can be done at present.

2. Incorrect- He will come back at present.

Correct- He will come back presently.

'Hard' means 'diligently', 'strenuously', 'Hardly' means 'scarcely at all'. These two Adverbial forms of 'hard' must not be confused.

1. Incorrect- He tried hardly to win the race.

Correct- He tried hard to win the race.

2. Incorrect- She has eaten hard anything today.

Correct- She has eaten hardly anything today.

'Much' is used before past participles and Adjectives or Adverbs of comparative degree. 'Very' is used before the present participles and Adjectives and Adverbs of positive degree.

1. Incorrect- The news is much surprising.

Correct- The news is very surprising.

2. Incorrect- I was very surprised at hearing the news.

Correct- I was much surprised at hearing the news.

Hardly is an Adverb which means rarely. Whereas hard is an Adjective which means tough, rigid.

Incorrect- It is a hardly job.

Correct- It is a hard job.

Ago is always used with Past Indefinite Tense. So, if ago is used in a sentence, that sentence must be in the Past Indefinite Tense.

Incorrect- He has come a month ago.

Correct- He came a month ago.

At present means at this moment and it is used with Present Tense, whereas presently and shortly are used for future' action and generally' used with Future Indefinite Tense.

Incorrect- Presently he is in the room.

Correct- At present he is in the room.

Early means "just after the beginning of anything" and soon means just after a point of time.

Roses blossomed early this spring.

The sentence which starts with seldom, never, hardly, rarely or scarcely takes an inverse structure, Le., Verb + Subject - Structure.

Incorrect- Seldom I had seen such a beautiful sight.

Correct- Seldom had I seen such a beautiful sight.

Inversion is also used in a sentence which starts with here/there/ away/out/up/indoor or outdoor and Main Verb, or Aux + Main Verb is used before the Subject.

Incorrect- Away Sita went

Correct- Away went Sita.

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❖ USES OF CONJUNCTIONS

Two Conjunctions should not be used in the same sentence.

Incorrect- Although she was tired, but she still went on working.

Correct- Although she was tired, she still went on working.

'Both' should be followed by 'and'. It should be used in the positive sense. In the negative sense, 'neither' 'nor' should be used in place of 'both'.

Incorrect- Both Ravi as well as Raja were present there.

Correct- Both Ravi and Raja were present there.

'Either ... or', 'neither nor: 'both and', 'not only but also' should be followed by the same parts of speech.

Incorrect- He not only lost his ticket, but also his luggage.

Correct- He lost not only his ticket but also his luggage.

'Neither' should be followed , by 'nor', 'either' should be followed by 'or'. Both these should not be confused.

Incorrect- He washed neither his hands or his face.

Correct- He washed neither his hands nor his face.

'No sooner' should be followed by 'than', not by 'but' or 'then'.

Incorrect- No sooner do I finish this book then I shall begin another.

Correct- No sooner do I finish the book, than I shall begin another.

'Hardly' and 'scarcely' should be followed by 'when' or 'before', but not by 'than' or 'that'.

Incorrect- Hardly did I reach the station, than the train left it.

Correct- Hardly did I reach the station when the train left it.

'That' should not be used before a sentence in Direct Speech and before Interrogative Adverbs and Pronouns in the Indirect Speech.

1. Incorrect- He said that, "I shall go there."

Correct- He said, "I shall go there".

2. Incorrect- He asked me that who I was.

Correct- He asked me who was.

❖ USES OF PREPOSITION

Objective case (of Noun or Pronoun) is used after Preposition.

Incorrect- I do not depend on he.

Correct- I do not depend on him.

The Prepositions used after two words must be made clear if these two words are connected by and or or.

Incorrect- She is conscious and engaged in her work.

Correct- She is conscious of and engaged in her work.

If a Principal Verb is used after about, after, at, before. for, from, in, on. to, that Verb must be in ing (V4) form.

Incorrect- You prevented me from do it.

Correct- You prevented me from doing it .

On, in, at, are not used before today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day etc.

Incorrect- He will go there on to-morrow.

Correct- He will go there tomorrow

No Preposition is used before the word home. At home is a phrase which bears a different meaning.

Incorrect- Bring a T.V. set at home.

Correct- Bring a T.V. se\$ home.

After Transitive Verbs, like dis-cuss, describe, reach, order, tell, demand, attack, resemble, ridicule, etc. we

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directly use the object and no Preposition is used after the Verb.

Incorrect- The poet describes about the beauty of nature in this poem.

Correct- The poet describes the beauty of nature in this poem.

Say/suggest/propose/speak/reply/explain/talk/listen/write is followed by to- Preposition if there is a person in the form of object.

1. Incorrect- He did not reply me.

Correct- He did not reply to me.

2. Incorrect- He did not write to a letter.

Correct- He did not write a letter.

❖ USES OF PRONOUNS

When a Pronoun is used as the complement of the Verb 'to be', it should be in the nominative case.

Incorrect- If I were him, I would not do it.

Correct- If I were he, I would not do it.

When the Pronoun is used as the object of a Verb or of a Preposition, it should be in the objective case.

1. Incorrect- Let you and I do it.

Correct- Let you and me do it.

2. Incorrect- These presents are for you and I.

Correct- These presents are for you and me.

Emphatic Pronouns can not stand alone as Subjects~

Incorrect- Himself did it.

Correct- He himself did it.

The Indefinite Pronoun 'one' should be used throughout if used at all.

Incorrect- One must not boast of his own success.

Correct- One must not boast of one's own success.

'Either' or 'neither' is used only in speaking of two persons or things; 'any', 'no one' and 'none' is used in speaking of more than two.

1. Incorrect- Anyone of these two roads leads to the railway station.

Correct- Either of these two roads leads to the railway station.

2. Incorrect- Neither of these three boys did his homework.

Correct- No one of these three boys did his homework.

'Each other' is used in speaking of two persons or things; 'one another' is used in speaking of more than two.

Incorrect- The two brothers loved one another.

Correct- The two brothers loved each other.

A Noun or Pronoun governing a Gerund should be put in the possessive case.

Incorrect- Please excuse me being late.

Correct- Please excuse my being late.

A Pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number and gender.

Incorrect- Each of these boys has done their homework.

Correct- Each of these boys has done his homework.

When two or more Singular Nouns are joined by 'and', the Pronoun used for them must be in Plural.

Incorrect- Both Raju and Ravi have done his homework.

Correct- Both Raju and Ravi have done their homework.

When two or more Singular Nouns joined by 'and' refer to the same person or thing, a Pronoun used for them must be in the singular.

Incorrect- The collector and District Magistrate is not negligent in their duty.

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Correct- The collector and District Magistrate is not negligent in his duty.

When two or more singular nouns joined by 'or' or 'nor', 'either ... or', 'neither ..nor', the Pronoun used for them should be in the singular.

Incorrect- Neither Ravi nor Raju has done their homework.

Correct- Neither Ravi nor Raju has done his homework.

When two or more singular Pronouns of different persons come together, the Pronoun of second per-son singular (you) comes first, the pronoun of the first person singular (I) comes last and the pronoun of the third person singular (he) comes in between.

Incorrect- I, You and he must work together.

Correct- You, he and I must work together.

When two or more plural Pro-nouns of different persons come together first person plural (we) comes first, then second person plural (you) and last of all third person plural (they).

Incorrect- You, they and we must work together.

Correct- We, you and they must work together.

The Relative Pronoun who is in subjective case, whereas whom is in objective case. Therefore, for who there must be a Finite Verb in the sentence. Or otherwise, when whom (Object) is used in the sentence and there is more Finite Verb's than the number of Subjects in the sentence, then whom should be changed into who (Subject).

Incorrect- The doctor whom came here was Ram's brother.

Correct- The doctor who came here was Ram's brother.

With Superlative Degree Adjective, only, none, all etc., as Relative Pronoun we use that and not which or who.

Incorrect- All which glitters is not gold.

Correct- All that glitters is not gold.

After let, if a Pronoun is used, that Pronoun must be in the Objective Case.

Incorrect- Let he go there.

Correct- Let him go there.

❖ Preposition

❖ Use of-In

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Month | <i>In July</i> |
| Year | <i>In 1994</i> |
| Time of the day | <i>In the evening</i> |
| Entering a car/taxi | <i>Get in the car.</i> |
| Season | <i>In summer</i> |
| Centuries | <i>In 19th century</i> |
| In print medium | <i>In a book, in magazine</i> |

❖ Use of – At

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Exact time | <i>At 9:00 AM</i> |
| Parts of days | <i>At noon, at dawn(at night, at midnight)</i> |
| Located at a specific location | <i>At the library, at the desk, at the shop</i> |
| General vicinity | <i>At the corner</i> |
| Meal times | <i>At breakfast, at dinner</i> |
| Age | <i>At age 11</i> |
| Events | <i>At the party</i> |

❖ Use of –On

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Days | <i>On Monday</i> |
| For certain sides | <i>On the left</i> |

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| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Floor building | <i>On the floor</i> |
| TV/Radio | <i>On TV, on radio</i> |
| Dates | <i>On December 4th</i> |
| Being on surface | <i>On the table</i> |
| Public transport | <i>On a bus</i> |
| River/Lake | <i>On Indus river</i> |

❖ Use of –By

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A limit in time | <i>By sundown</i> |
| Alongside of | <i>By the window</i> |
| Who made it | <i>Made by China</i> |
| Travelling by car/bus (public) | <i>By bus(Ride on, On foot)</i> |
| Close to | <i>By the school</i> |
| Describe a direct cause or agent | <i>...killed by him, by a knife</i> |
| Rise/Fall of s/th | <i>Prices have risen by 10%</i> |

❖ Use of -For

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Telling reason/Purpose | <i>They go to academy for learning</i> |
| Over a certain period in past | <i>For 2 years</i> |

❖ Use of –Since

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| From a certain period of time | <i>Since morning</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|

❖ Use of –From-to

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Beginning and end of a period of time | <i>From Monday to Sunday</i> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|

❖ Use of –Until

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Upto to a certain point in time | <i>Until the end</i> |
| How long s/th is going to last | <i>Until sunset</i> |

❖ Use of –Till

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Upto a time or event mentioned | <i>I'll be there till 12.pm</i> |
| | <i>Let's wait until he comes</i> |

❖ Use of –Upto

| | |
|--|--|
| From an earlier point to a later point | <i>I have written 20 novels upto now</i> |
|--|--|

❖ Use of –Ago

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A certain time in the past | <i>2 years ago</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|

❖ Use of –After

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A point in time that follows another point in time | <i>After game, after winning</i> |
|--|----------------------------------|

❖ Use of –Before

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A point in time that preceeds another point in time | <i>Before travelling, before 2004</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| In front of, in terms of space | <i>Before God, Before the king</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|

❖ Use of Behind

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| On backside of a point in space | <i>Behind the car, behind the scene</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|

❖ Use of –During

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Something that happened/will happen in a specific period of time | <i>During the night, during war</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|

❖ Use of –Throughout

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Something that happened/will happen continuously in a specific period of time | <i>Throughout the year</i> |
|---|----------------------------|

❖ Use of –To

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Moving toward a specific place | <i>Go to school</i> |
| Ratio | <i>A is to B, and B is to C</i> |

❖ Use of -From

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| | |
|---|--|
| From origin or starting point | <i>I pluck flower from a garden</i> |
| In sense of fromwhere | <i>A gift from Sana</i> |
| From whom | |
| Native place | <i>From Sukkur</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –Towards |
| Movements in direction of something (but not directly to it) | <i>Go 5 steps towards the house</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –Across |
| Movement from one side to another | <i>I swam across the river</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –Through |
| Movement from one side to another (but in something)(s/th with limits on top, bottom, and sides) | <i>Drive through the tunnel</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –Of |
| Relation | <i>Brother of Maria</i> |
| Possession (non-living) | <i>The legs of table are broken</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –With |
| To say that people/things are together | <i>With Ali, with eachother</i> |
| For the specific thing used to perform an action | <i>Kill a snake with a stick</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –About |
| Related to/what about | <i>About him, About history</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –Above |
| Object higher than a point | <i>Above the sea level</i> |
| | |
| Suspended higher than s/th else | <i>Above the door</i> |
| Higher in Rank, Position, Dignity, Superior to | <i>He is above me in the rank</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –Below |
| Lower in Rank, Position, Dignity, Superior to | <i>He is below your dignity to make friendship</i> |
| Object lower than a point | <i>Below the sea level</i> |
| | |
| | ❖ Use of –Over |
| Covered by something else | <i>Put jacket over your shirt</i> <i>The sky is over us</i> |
| | |
| Object higher than a point | <i>The fan is over us</i> |
| | |
| More than | <i>He is over 16 years of age</i> |
| Getting to another side | <i>Walk over the bridge</i> |
| | ❖ Use of –Under, Underneath, Beneath, Below |
| Under | <i>Lower than a point</i> |
| | |
| | <i>The rabbit burrowed under the ground</i> |
| Underneath | <i>Lower than a point</i> |
| | |
| | <i>The child hid underneath the blanket</i> |
| Beneath | <i>Lower than a point</i> |
| | |
| | <i>We relaxed beneath the shadow of a neem tree</i> |

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The valley is below the sea level

❖ Use of –Into

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Change of condition, Shape, place from one to another etc(Movement) | <i>A teacher came into the class</i> |
|--|--------------------------------------|

❖ Use of –After

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Pursuit | <i>Chasing after the robbers</i> |
| A point further from an earlier point | <i>The corner after the big house</i> |

❖ Use of –Between and Among

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Between-for two | <i>The fight was between Ali and Ahmed</i> |
| Among-more than two | <i>Prizes were distributed among the students</i> |

❖ Use of –Around

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Explaining a period of time | <i>Around 3 O' Clock</i> |
| | |

❖ Use of –Onto

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Movement to the top of something | <i>Jump onto the table</i> |
| | |

❖ Use of –On and Off

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| On-entering a public transport | <i>Get on the bus</i> |
| Off-leaving a public transport | <i>Get off the train</i> |

❖ Use of –Out of

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Leaving a car/taxi | <i>Get out of the taxi</i> |
| | |

❖ Use of –On

| | |
|---------|----------------------|
| Walking | <i>On foot</i> |
| Riding | <i>On horse back</i> |

❖ Use of –Near, By, Next to

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| When object is close to a point | <i>She lives near the school</i> <i>There is a café by our shop</i> <i>A neem tree grows next to our house</i> |
| Inside, Outside | <i>No need to put of with them</i> |

Use of –On and Upon

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| On-without movement | <i>On the table</i> |
| Upon-with movement | <i>Dance upon the stage</i> |

❖ Use of –From and Of

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| From-Change in shape | <i>Tea from milk.</i> |
| Of-No change in shape | <i>Bat made of wood</i> |

❖ Use of-By

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| Weight | <i>By a kilo</i> |
| Measure | <i>By metre</i> |
| Route | <i>By road</i> |
| Grip | <i>By collar</i> |
| Time | <i>By Monday</i> |
| Transport | <i>By bus</i> |

❖ Use of –Off

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Concession | <i>20% off</i> |
| Bad | <i>Mood is off</i> |
| Out of order | <i>Fan is off</i> |
| Unavailable | <i>Sugar is off here</i> |
| Away | <i>Sukkur is off from Panoakil</i> |

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❖ Use of –Along with

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Along with movement | <i>She goes to the zoo along with her parents</i> |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| Owing to | Beginning of a sentence |
|----------|--------------------------------|

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| Due to | Middle of a sentence |
|--------|-----------------------------|

Despite-No preposition

Inspite of (with preposition)

❖ In-larger time (year, season etc) ❖ At-fixed time (at 9.00 pm)

❖ Use of –Till and By

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Till-fixed time | <i>Come till Monday</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------------|

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| By-Not fixed time | <i>Come by 3 days</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|

❖ Use of –During, For, While

| | | |
|--------|------|--|
| During | When | <i>I will finish the novel during the summer vacations</i> |
|--------|------|--|

| | | |
|-----|----------|---|
| For | How long | <i>We have known each other for a long time</i> |
|-----|----------|---|

| | | |
|-------|------------------|--|
| While | At the same time | <i>I always listen to radio while I work</i> |
|-------|------------------|--|

❖ Use of –Save, But, Except, Without

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Without of something/someone | <i>He goes to the zoo save/but/except/without you</i> |
|------------------------------|---|

❖ Use of –In , Within

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| In-on given time | <i>He will come in two todays</i> |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Within-before given time | <i>He will come within two days</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Sentence Structure

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Subject | <i>Doer of an action.</i> | Subject | Predicate |
| Predicate | <i>Information about subject.</i> | <i>She</i> | <i>plays a game</i> |

Phrase

- A group of words which makes some sense but not complete.
- It does not contain a subject and a verb.

In the box, on the tree

Clause

A part of a sentence which contains a subject and a predicate/verb.

We played a game which was won by them.

Independent Clause

- Is a complete thought
- Can stand by itself

Dependent Clause

- Is an incomplete thought
- Cannot stand itself

Independent Clause

When I go to the shop, I often buy some toys for my son

Dependent Clause

I don't like the ocean because sharks scare me

01. Simple Sentences

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Definition | A simple sentence contains one independent clause. |
| Examples | She cooks food. |

02. Compound Sentences

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Definition | A compound sentence contains two independent clauses. A coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) often links the two independent clauses and is preceded by a comma. |
| Examples | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ I like apples, but my sister loves bananas. ▶ She loves to read, and she also loves to sing. |

03. Complex Sentences

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Definition | A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence will include at least one subordinating conjunction . |
| Examples | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● She went to class eventhough she was sick. ● As he was arriving to work, he realized he for go this lunch. ● While I enjoy classical music,I prefer rock and roll because Iplay the drums. |

04. Compound-Complex Sentences

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Definition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A compound-complex sentence combines complex sentence and compound sentence forms. ● A compound-complex sentence contains one or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. |
| Examples | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Although she felt guilty for missing her friend's birthday, shet ook her out to dinner the next day, and they had a great time. ● If he got the job, he would have to commute 50 miles to work, so he decided the job was not worth it. |

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Tenses

01-Present Simple Tense

Definition

A tense which is used to show habit or fact in present time.

They take exercise daily. *The sun rises in the east.*

Helping Verb

Do

I, we, you, they, P.N

Does

He, she, it, S.N

Use of

s-es

-with verb

-when He,She,It,S.N comes as a
Subject

-only in positive
sentence.

Form of verb

First

Usage

-Such activities that happen again and again. (*everyday, sometimes, ever, never.*).

| | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|
| Exp | <i>I sometimes go to school by bike.</i> | <i>They get up early.</i> |
| | <i>He often travels by his car</i> | <i>She ever helps them.</i> |

-to express exclamation

| | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|
| Exp | <i>There goes the thief!</i> | <i>Here comes the bus!</i> |
| | <i>Don't say: there is going the thief ×</i> | |

-Habitual action.

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Exp | |
| | <i>They go to the park daily.</i> |

-Facts

| | |
|-----|---|
| Exp | |
| | <i>The earth revolves around the sun.</i> |

-Planned future activities, mostly with future time expression. (tomorrow, next week etc).

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Exp | |
| | <i>The train arrives at 9:00 PM.</i> |

-used to describe a future action in adverbial clauses beginning with *When, as soon as, once, before, if, till, until, etc,* when the verb in the main clause is in the future tense.

| | |
|-----|--|
| Exp | |
| | <i>I shall meet you when you come to Sukkur.</i> |

They will start as soon as he comes.

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02-Present Continuous Tense

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Definition | A tense which is used to show continue action in present time. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>They are singing a song</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helping Verb | Is | He, She, It, S.N | Am | I | Are | We, You, They, P.N | | | | | | |
| Form of verb | -ing form | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -action is going on at the time of speaking. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exp | They are going to Hyderabad. He is playing with his friends. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -planned activities for future. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exp | I am going to the library tomorrow. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note | For showing habit or fact, present simple tense is used. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exp | <i>The earth is revolving around the sun.</i> | | | Wrong | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>The earth revolves around the sun.</i> | | | Right | | | | | | | | |

03-Present Perfect Tense

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Definition | | | | | | | | |
| | A tense which is used to show complete action in present time. <i>They have eaten meal.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Helping Verb | Have | I, we, you, they, P.N | Has | He, she, it, S.N | | | | |
| Form of verb | Third | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Use | -to show just completed action. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Exp | I have just completed my homework. | | | | |
| | | -action begun in past and continuing into the present. | | | | |
| | Exp | We have lived in this house for five years. (-still we live there). | | | | |

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04-Present Perfect Continuous Tense

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|---|------------------|
| Definition | A tense which is used to show continue action from a fixed time or period in present time. -action started in past and still continuing. <i>They have been committing crimes since 2010.</i> | | | |
| | | | | |
| Helping Verb | Have been | I, we, you, they, P.N | Has been | He, she, it, S.N |
| Form of verb | -ing | | | |
| Use of | Since | -with definite time. | She has been singing since 3:30 pm | |
| | For | -with indefinite time. | They have been singing for three hours. | |

05-Past Simple Tense

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Definition | A tense which is used to show such activities that happened in past time. <i>They played hockey.</i> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Helping Verb | Did | I, we, you, He, she, it, They, S.N, P.N | | | | | | |
| Form of verb | -Second in positive sentences and remaining take first form. | | | | | | | |
| USE | | | | | | | | |
| -past habit. | | | | | | | | |
| Exp | They went to the zoo every Sunday. | | | | | | | |
| -mostly adverb of time is used. | | | | | | | | |
| Exp | She ate mangoes yesterday. | | | | | | | |
| Use of Used to & Would | | | | | | | | |
| Exp | -to show habitual action in past. | | | | | | | |
| | He used to go to the zoo in his childhood. | | | | | | | |
| Note Use adverb of time with Past Simple Tense. | | | | | | | | |
| Exp | They went school yesterday. | | Right | | | | | |
| | They had gone to school yesterday. | | Wrong | | | | | |

06-Past Continuous Tense

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Definition | A tense which is used to show continue action in past time. <i>-it can be used to say what was happening when something else happened.</i> | | |
| | <i>We were counting money.</i> | | <i>He was doing homework when she came.</i> |
| Helping Verb | Was | I, He, She, It, S.N | Were |
| Form of Verb | | -ing | |

07-Past Perfect Tense

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| Past Perfect Tense | A tense which is used to show complete action in past time. | | |
| | <i>They had sung a song.</i> | | |
| Helping Verb | Had | I, we, you, He, She, It, they, S.N, P.N | |
| Form of verb | | Third | |

Use -to express the action that happened earlier when two action occurred in the past.

| | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| Use | Exp | When they reached the airport the plane had taken off. |
| | | I had gone to Lahore before he came. |

08-Past Perfect Continuous Tense

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|------------|------------------------|
| Definition | A tense which is used to show continue action from a fixed time or period in past time. <i>-action started in past and was in progress before the next action started.</i> | | | |
| | <i>She had been singing since her childhood.</i> | | | |
| Helping Verb | Had been | I, we, you, He, She, It, they, S.N, P.N | | |
| Form of verb | -ing | | | |
| Use of | Since | -with definite time. | For | -with indefinite time. |

09-Future Simple Tense

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Definition | A tense which is used to show future activities. | | | | | |
| | <i>I shall play cricket.</i> | | | | | |
| Helping Verb | Shall | I, We | Will | | | |
| | | | You, He, She, It, They, SN, PN | | | |
| Form of verb | first | | | | | |
| Use | | | | | | |
| -to talk about things which we cannot control. | | | | | | |
| Exp | We shall/will know our exam results in May. I shall be twenty next Saturday. | | | | | |
| -to talk about what we think/believe will happen in the future. | | | | | | |
| Exp | I think <i>Pakistan will win the match.</i> I am sure <i>Sana will get first position.</i> | | | | | |
| As in the above sentences, we often use this tense with I think, and I'm sure. We also say - I expect ---, I believe ---, Probably ---, etc. | | | | | | |

10-Future Continuous Tense

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|--------------------------------|
| Definition | A tense which is used to show continue action in future time. | | |
| | <i>We shall be going to school.</i> | | |
| Helping Verb | Shall be | I, We | Will be |
| | | | You, He, She, It, They, SN, PN |
| Form of verb | -ing | | |

| | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|
| Use | -to talk about actions in the future which are already planned or which are expected to happen. | | |
| | Exp I will be staying here till Sunday. The postman will be coming soon. | | |

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| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Going to | <i>We use the going to form (be going to + base of the verb) when we have decided to do something before talking about it.</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Remember that if the action is already decided upon and preparations have been made, we should use **the going to** form.

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| Exp | <i>I am going to resign the job.</i> | <i>I am going to deliver a lecture.</i> |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|

| | |
|------|--|
| Note | Never use going to form with verb come and go . |
|------|--|

Be to

We use be to + base form to talk about official plans and arrangements.

| | |
|-----|---|
| Exp | <i>The Prime Minister is to visit America next month.</i> |
|-----|---|

11-Future Perfect Tense**Future Perfect Tense**

A tense which is used to show an action that will complete in future.

*They will have committed a mistake.
I shall have written exercise by then.*

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Helping Verb | Shall have | I,We | Will have | You, He, She, It, They, SN, PN |
|--------------|------------|------|-----------|--------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Form of verb | Third |
|--------------|-------|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| By | -for Showing time | <i>We shall have carried out this project by 6 months.</i> |
|----|-------------------|--|

12-Future Perfect Continuous Tense**Definition**

A tense which is used to show continue action from a fixed time or period in future time.

-action will start in future and will be in progress.

She had been singing since her childhood.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Helping Verb | Shall have been | I,We | Will have been | You, He, She, It, They, SN, PN |
|--------------|-----------------|------|----------------|--------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------|------|
| Form of verb | -ing |
|--------------|------|

| | | |
|--------|-------|----------------------|
| Use of | Since | -with definite time. |
|--------|-------|----------------------|

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❖ Sequence of Tenses

- Past tense in the principal clause is followed by a past tense in the subordinate clause

She replied that she felt better.

He hinted that he wanted money.

- A past tense in the principal clause may be followed by a present tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth

Galileo maintained that the earth moves round the sun

- When the subordinate clause is introduced by *than*, even if there is a past tense in the principal clause, it may be followed by any tense required by the sense in the subordinate clause

He liked you better than he likes me

- A present or future tense in the principal clause may be followed by any tense required by the sense

He thinks that she was true

He will think that she is true

- But in sentences where the subordinate clause denotes purpose, if the verbs in the principal clause is present or future the verb in the subordinate clause must be present

I eat so that I may live

I shall nurse him so that he may live

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Vocabulary

| Word | Synonyms |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A dark horse | Un expected winner |
| 2. Holocaust | A terrible sudden accident |
| 3. Abandon | Vacate |
| 4. Abdicate | Abandon |
| 5. Abhorrence | Hatred |
| 6. Abhorrent | detestable |
| 7. Abortive | Unsuccessful |
| 8. Abridge | Shorten |
| 9. Abscond | Escape |
| 10. Abstruse | Concealed |
| 11. Absurd | Illogical, Ridiculous |
| 12. Abundance | Large quantity |
| 13. Accumulate | Collect |
| 14. Acquit | Exonerate |
| 15. Acrimonious | Bitter |
| 16. Acrimony | Bitterness |
| 17. Acumen | Sharpness |
| 18. Adhere | Stick |
| 19. Adjacent | Contagious |
| 20. Adversity | Hardship, Misfortune |
| 21. Advice | Guidance |
| 22. Affable | Friendly |
| 23. Affinity | Liking |
| 24. Affluence | Wealth |
| 25. Akin | Similar |
| 26. Ally | Partner |
| 27. Alter | Change, Modify |
| 28. Amateur | Non-professional |
| 29. Ambiguous | Unclear |
| 30. Amiable | Friendly |
| 31. Amnesty | Pardon |
| 32. Anger | Choler |
| 33. Anguish | Agony |
| 34. Anomaly | Aberration |
| 35. Anonymous | Nameless |
| 36. Antipathy | Enmity |
| 37. Antithesis | Reverse |
| 38. Anxious | Worried |
| 39. Apathy | Unconcern |
| 40. Apparel | Clothes |
| 41. Arid | Barren |
| 42. Arrogance | Haughtiness |
| 43. Assent | Agreement |
| 44. Assiduous | Diligent |
| 45. Assimilate | Adapt |
| 46. Asylum | Refuge |
| 47. At sixes and seven | Bewildered |
| 48. Audacious | Courageous |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 49. Audacity | Courage |
| 50. Banish | Exile |
| 51. Barbaric | Cruel |
| 52. Benediction | Blessing |
| 53. Benevolent | Generous |
| 54. Benton | Good manners |
| 55. Beverage | Drinking |
| 56. Bewilder | Confuse |
| 57. Bizarre | Odd |
| 58. Blasphemy | Irreverence |
| 59. Bliss | Happy |
| 60. Brazen | Shameless |
| 61. Buoyant | Cheerful |
| 62. Cacophony | Applause |
| 63. Calligraphy | Handwriting |
| 64. Candid | Bluff |
| 65. Canny | Sharp |
| 66. Capricious | Unstable |
| 67. Caricature | Parody |
| 68. Carnivore | Meat eater |
| 69. Cataclysm | Upheaval |
| 70. Catastrophic | Tragic |
| 71. Celebrity | Superstar |
| 72. Censure | Disapprove |
| 73. Chaos | Disorder |
| 74. Cheeky | Impudent |
| 75. Chivalrous | Gallant |
| 76. Clear | Explicit |
| 77. Climb | Ascend |
| 78. Coagulate | Solidify |
| 79. Cogent | Persuasive |
| 80. Collision | Clash, Connivance |
| 81. Commence | Begin |
| 82. Commodious | Roomy |
| 83. Conceited | Proud |
| 84. Concord | Agreement |
| 85. Conjecture | To guess |
| 86. Conscientious | Honorable |
| 87. Conspicuous | Clear |
| 88. Contraband | Illicit |
| 89. Cordial | Friendly |
| 90. Corpus | Body |
| 91. Cortege | A Funeral procession |
| 92. Cowardice | Lack of bravery |
| 93. Craving | Desire |
| 94. Craze | Trend |
| 95. Credible | Surmountable |
| 96. Credulous | Over trusted |
| 97. Cumbersome | Awkward |
| 98. Dainty | Delicate |
| 99. Defeat | Rout |
| 100. Defiant | Disobedient |

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| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 101. Deficit | Short fall |
| 102. Degrade | Abase |
| 103. Delible | A writing that can be effaced |
| 104. Delicacy | Fineness |
| 105. Demise | Death |
| 106. Denigrate | To diminish |
| 107. Deplete | exhaust |
| 108. Desiccated | Dried |
| 109. Despair | Misery |
| 110. Despicable | Hateful |
| 111. Deteriorate | Worse |
| 112. Detrimental | Harmful |
| 113. Deviation | Inconsistency |
| 114. Devilish | Satanic |
| 115. Deviate | Lacking |
| 116. Dictate | Impose |
| 117. Diffidence | Timidity |
| 118. Diligent | Hardworking |
| 119. Disparate | Different |
| 120. Disparity | Difference |
| 121. Ditto | Same |
| 122. Docile | Pliable |
| 123. Dogmatic | Arbitrary |
| 124. Dormant | Inactive, Inert |
| 125. Dubious | Doubtful |
| 126. Dwarf | Troll |
| 127. Ebb | Receding |
| 128. Ecstasy | Bliss |
| 129. Elation | Joy |
| 130. Elusive | Evasive |
| 131. Emancipate | Free from restriction |
| 132. Embellish | Adorn |
| 133. Emblematic | Gorgeous |
| 134. Eminent | Famous |
| 135. Endemic | Prevalent |
| 136. Enervate | Weaken |
| 137. Engrossed | Absorbed |
| 138. Enigma | Puzzle |
| 139. Entice | Attract |
| 140. Envisage | Visualize |
| 141. Eschew | Avoid |
| 142. Euphemism | To avoid unpleasant word |
| 143. Exemplify | Illustrate |
| 144. Exonerate | Acquit |
| 145. Exorbitant | extort |
| 146. Exorbitant | Extortionate |
| 147. Expedite | Hasten |
| 148. Explicate | Explain |
| 149. Exquisite | Extreme beauty |
| 150. Extempore | Impromptu |
| 151. Extrovert | Confident |
| 152. Exude | Ooze |

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| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 153. Eye wash | mislead |
| 154. Fanatical | Obsessive |
| 155. Feasible | Practicable |
| 156. Feeble | Weak |
| 157. Feel blue | Sad |
| 158. Felicity | Happiness |
| 159. Ferment | Stir up |
| 160. Fiasco | Failure |
| 161. Fictitious | False |
| 162. Filthy | Dirty |
| 163. Fine | Clear |
| 164. Flamboyant | Ostentatious |
| 165. Flimsy | Fragile |
| 166. Fluid | Liquid |
| 167. Foible | Weakness |
| 168. Foil | Frustrate |
| 169. Frail | Weak |
| 170. Frightened | Afraid |
| 171. Frugal | Economical |
| 172. Fugitive | Escape |
| 173. Fulsome | Exuberant |
| 174. Fuss | Unnecessary, Excitement |
| 175. Garb | Clothes |
| 176. Garrulous | Magnificent |
| 177. Gradual | Sudden |
| 178. Gorgeous | Magnificent |
| 179. Gregarious | Social |
| 180. Grisly | Horrible |
| 181. Grotesque | Bizarre |
| 182. Hamper | Impede |
| 183. Hastened | Quicken |
| 184. Haughty | Disdainful |
| 185. Heat up | Agitated |
| 186. Heterogeneous | Diverse |
| 187. Homogenous | Uniform |
| 188. Hoodwink | Delude |
| 189. Humiliate | Disgrace |
| 190. Humorous | Facetious |
| 191. Hypocrisy | Dishonesty |
| 192. Icon | Symbol |
| 193. Ignoble | Lowly |
| 194. Imbecile | Idiotic |
| 195. Immaculate | Flawless |
| 196. Immense | Vast |
| 197. Imminent | Upcoming |
| 198. Impede | Obstruct |
| 199. Impediment | Obstacle |
| 200. Imperious | Proud |
| 201. Implicate | Involve |
| 202. Impose | Enforce |
| 203. Impound | Hold |
| 204. Inane | Absurd, Idiot |

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| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 205. Incendiary | Causing fire |
| 206. Incessant | Continuous |
| 207. Indite | Put into writing |
| 208. Indolent | Lazy |
| 209. Industrious | Diligent |
| 210. Inexplicable | That which cannot be explained |
| 211. Infallible | Perfect |
| 212. Infinitesimal | Minuscule |
| 213. Infringe | Breach, violate |
| 214. Inquisitive | Curious |
| 215. Ins and outs | All the details |
| 216. Insipid | Stupid |
| 217. Integrate | Unite |
| 218. Inveigh | Remonstrate |
| 219. Invincible | Indomitable |
| 220. Jeopardize | Put at risk |
| 221. Jocular | Funny |
| 222. Lackluster | Colorless |
| 223. Lassitude | Tiredness |
| 224. Latent | Inert |
| 225. Laudable | Commendable |
| 226. Lenient | Easy way |
| 227. Less than | Infra |
| 228. Limpid | Clear |
| 229. Luminous | Bright |
| 230. Lurid | Bright, glory |
| 231. Luxuriant | Beautiful |
| 232. Magisterial | Authoritative |
| 233. Magniloquent | Bombastic |
| 234. Magnitude | Enormity |
| 235. Majestic | Regal |
| 236. Malady | Disease |
| 237. Malevolent | Unkind |
| 238. Malice | Hatred |
| 239. Malign | Harmful |
| 240. Manage | Administer |
| 241. Manifest | Obvious |
| 242. Marvelous | Astounding |
| 243. Melancholy | Sadness |
| 244. Memorable | Worth remembering |
| 245. Mesh | To combine |
| 246. Mettle | Valor |
| 247. Miscellaneous | Different |
| 248. Modicum | Small quantity |
| 249. Naïve | Simple |
| 250. Nascent | Emerging |
| 251. Nebulous | Not clear, vague |
| 252. Nefarious | Evil |
| 253. Nostalgic | Home sick |
| 254. Notion | Belief, idea |
| 255. Obliterate | Destroy |
| 256. Oblivion | Unconsciousness |

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| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 257. Obnoxious | Unpleasant |
| 258. Obscure | Unclear |
| 259. Obsequious | Servile |
| 260. Obsession | Delusion |
| 261. Obsolete | No longer produced |
| 262. Odour | Smell |
| 263. Ominous | Threaten |
| 264. Onerous | Heavy |
| 265. Opportune | Appropriate |
| 266. Optimistic | Hopeful |
| 267. Outcast | Vagabond |
| 268. Pacify | Calm |
| 269. Palliate | Alleviate |
| 270. Parable | Allegory |
| 271. Pardon | Absolution |
| 272. Parity | Equivalence |
| 273. Partisan | Disciple, supporter |
| 274. Paucity | Scarcity |
| 275. Per se | By itself |
| 276. Perish | Die |
| 277. Perpetual | Eternal |
| 278. Pertinent | Relevant |
| 279. Perverse | Awkward |
| 280. Placid | Calm |
| 281. Pledge | Promise |
| 282. Plethora | Excess |
| 283. Ponder | Think over |
| 284. Pragmatic | Practical |
| 285. Prerogative | Privilege |
| 286. Preserve | Protect |
| 287. Presumptive | Haughty |
| 288. Prior | Previous |
| 289. Pristine | Pure |
| 290. Profane | Unholy |
| 291. Prohibit | Forbid |
| 292. Proliferate | Multiply |
| 293. Promptly | Acting quickly |
| 294. Prophylactic | Prevent disease |
| 295. Prosaic | Dull |
| 296. Proscribe | Prohibited |
| 297. Queer | Strange, unusual |
| 298. Radiant | Glittering, glowing |
| 299. Ragged | Teased |
| 300. Rancor | Resentment |
| 301. Rapid | Quick |
| 302. Realm | Empire |
| 303. Rebate | Discount |
| 304. Reckless | Rash |
| 305. Reconcile | Adjust |
| 306. Rectify | Correct |
| 307. Relinquish | Give up |
| 308. Reluctant | Hesitant |

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|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 309. Renaissance | Revival |
| 310. Rescind | Cancel, revoke |
| 311. Respite | Edgy |
| 312. Ripple | Wobble |
| 313. Robust | Strong |
| 314. Rookie | A new recruit |
| 315. Rudimentary | Developed |
| 316. Ruin | Disintegration |
| 317. Sacrosanct | Sacred |
| 318. Satire | Mockery |
| 319. Scanty | Meagre |
| 320. Sepulchral | Mourning |
| 321. Serene | Calm and peaceful |
| 322. Servile | Humble |
| 323. Shove | Strong push |
| 324. Sluggish | Slow |
| 325. Sobriety | Seriousness |
| 326. Sonorous | Resonant |
| 327. Standing | Reputation |
| 328. Stimulus | Spur |
| 329. Strenuous | Tiring |
| 330. Sublime | Great excellence |
| 331. Subsequent | Following |
| 332. Sumptuous | Magnificent |
| 333. Surmise | Guess |
| 334. Sycophant | One who flatters |
| 335. Tacit | Silent |
| 336. Tenacious | Holding fast |
| 337. Tender | Kind |
| 338. Tentative | Experimental |
| 339. To disfigure | Deface |
| 340. To drive home | To emphasize a point |
| 341. To hesitate | Demur |
| 342. Instill | To introduce ideas |
| 343. Over look | To pass by |
| 344. Eradicate | To wipe out |
| 345. Criterion | Touch stone |
| 346. Tranquil | Peaceful |
| 347. Transient | Fleeting |
| 348. Intrude | Tress pass |
| 349. Turpitude | Repulsiveness |
| 350. Untenable | Tremulous |
| 351. Uprightness | Honesty |
| 352. Utopia | Imagined |
| 353. Valiant | Brave |
| 354. Venerate | Respect |
| 355. Viable | Reasonable |
| 356. Vibrant | Spirited |
| 357. Vigilant | Careful |
| 358. Vigorous | Energetic |
| 359. Vilify | Criticize, disparage |
| 360. Virtue | Dignity, goodness, righteousness |

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|------|------------|----------------------|
| 361. | Vitality | Affluent |
| 362. | Vulgar | Gross |
| 363. | Waylay | Ambush |
| 364. | Whip | Beat |
| 365. | Wisdom | Sagacity |
| 366. | Zealot | Fanatic |
| 367. | Zest | Enthusiasm, pleasure |
| 368. | Abandon | Forsake |
| 369. | Abbreviate | Condense |
| 370. | Ability | Aptitude |
| 371. | Able | Capable |
| 372. | Above | Overhead |
| 373. | Abundant | Ample |
| 374. | Accurate | Correct |
| 375. | Achieve | Attain |
| 376. | Active | Energetic |
| 377. | Adamant | Firm |
| 378. | Add | Increase |
| 379. | Adequate | Sufficient |
| 380. | Adjourn | Postpone |
| 381. | Adult | Grown-Up |
| 382. | Advocate | Support |
| 383. | After | Following, Next |
| 384. | Afraid | Frightened |
| 385. | Aggressive | Assertive |
| 386. | Aid | Assist |
| 387. | Always | Forever |
| 388. | Amateur | Novice |
| 389. | Ambitious | Aspiring |
| 390. | Antagonize | Provoke |
| 391. | Apparent | Obvious |
| 392. | Approve | Endorse |
| 393. | Arrive | Reach |
| 394. | Arrogant | Stuck-Up |
| 395. | Artificial | Synthetic |
| 396. | Ask | Inquire |
| 397. | Atrocious | Dreadful |
| 398. | Authentic | Genuine |
| 399. | Average | Ordinary |
| 400. | Awful | Atrocious |
| 401. | Awkward | Clumsy |
| 402. | Ban | Prohibit |
| 403. | Barren | Unproductive |
| 404. | Bashful | Shy, Timid |
| 405. | Beautiful | Pretty |
| 406. | Before | Prior |
| 407. | Beginning | Initiate |
| 408. | Believe | Trust |
| 409. | Below | Under, Lower |
| 410. | Beneficial | Helpful |
| 411. | Best | Finest |

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| | | |
|------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 412. | Birth | Beginning |
| 413. | Blend | Mix |
| 414. | Bottom | Base |
| 415. | Brave | Courageous |
| 416. | Break | Fracture |
| 417. | Brief | Concise |
| 418. | Broad | Expansive |
| 419. | Busy | Occupied |
| 420. | Buy | Purchase |
| 421. | Calm | Quiet, Tranquil |
| 422. | Capture | Apprehend, Seize |
| 423. | Care | Concern, Protection |
| 424. | Careful | Cautious |
| 425. | Cease | Stop |
| 426. | Certain | Definite |
| 427. | Charming | Appealing, Enchanting |
| 428. | Chilly | Cool |
| 429. | Chubby | Plump, Pudgy |
| 430. | Clarify | Explain, Simplify |
| 431. | Close | Shut, Fasten |
| 432. | Close | Near, Imminent |
| 433. | Coarse | Bumpy, Rough |
| 434. | Colossal | Enormous, Mammoth |
| 435. | Combine | Blend, Unite |
| 436. | Comical | Amusing, Humorous |
| 437. | Complex | Complicated, Intricate |
| 438. | Competent | Capable, Qualified |
| 439. | Comprehend | Understand, Grasp |
| 440. | Complete | Conclude |
| 441. | Compress | Crush, |
| 442. | Concrete | Real, Tangible |
| 443. | Concur | Agree, Cooperate |
| 444. | Condemn | Censure, Denounce |
| 445. | Condense | Compress |
| 446. | Confess | Admit |
| 447. | Confine | Enclose, Restrain |
| 448. | Conflict | Differ, Clash |
| 449. | Conflict | Fight, Battle |
| 450. | Conform | Comply, Submit |
| 451. | Confuse | Muddle, Jumble |
| 452. | Congested | Overcrowded |
| 453. | Connect | Link, Attach |
| 454. | Conscientious | Scrupulous |
| 455. | Conscious | Aware, Cognizant |
| 456. | Consecutive | Successive, Continuous |
| 457. | Conservative | Cautious, Restrained |
| 458. | Considerate | Thoughtful, Sympathetic |

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|----------------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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|------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 459. | Constantly | Always, Continually |
| 460. | Contaminate | Pollute, Defile |
| 461. | Contented | Satisfied |
| 462. | Continue | Persist, Persevere |
| 463. | Convalesce | Recuperate, Heal |
| 464. | Convenient | Handy, Accessible |
| 465. | Conventional | Customary, Traditional |
| 466. | Correct | Accurate |
| 467. | Courage | Bravery, Valor |
| 468. | Courteous | Polite, Civil |
| 469. | Cover | Conceal, Hide |
| 470. | Cozy | Comfortable, Homey |
| 471. | Cranky | Cross, Irritable |
| 472. | Crazy | Insane, Daft |
| 473. | Cruel | Mean, Heartless, Ruthless |
| 474. | Cry | Sob, Weep |
| 475. | Dally | Loiter, Linger |
| 476. | Damage | Hurt, Impair |
| 477. | Dangerous | Hazardous, Perilous |
| 478. | Daring | Bold, Audacious |
| 479. | Dark | Dismal, Black |
| 480. | Dawn | Daybreak, Sunrise |
| 481. | Dead | Lifeless, Deceased |
| 482. | Decay | Rot, Spoil |
| 483. | Deduct | Subtract, Remove |
| 484. | Defend | Protect, Shield |
| 485. | Defy | Resist, Challenge |
| 486. | Delicate | Fragile, Dainty |
| 487. | Demolish | Destroy, Wreck |
| 488. | Denounce | Blame, Censure, Indict |
| 489. | Dense | Thick, Heavy, Compressed |
| 490. | Depart | Leave, Exit |
| 491. | Deposit | Store, Place |
| 492. | Desolate | Barren, Forsaken |
| 493. | Despise | Hate, Detest, Loathe |
| 494. | Destitute | Poor, Penniless |
| 495. | Destroy | Ruin, Wreck, Devastate |
| 496. | Detach | Separate, Unfasten, Remove |
| 497. | Deter | Hinder, Prevent |
| 498. | Determined | Sure, Convinced, Resolute |
| 499. | Die | Expire, Perish |
| 500. | Different | Distinct, Unlike |
| 501. | Difficult | Hard, Challenging |
| 502. | Dilute | Weaken, Thin |
| 503. | Diminish | Curtail, Lessen, Decrease |
| 504. | Dirty | Soiled, Messy |
| 505. | Disagree | Differ, Dispute |

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|----------------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| 506. | Dispute | Debate, Oppose |
| 507. | Diverse | Different, Distinct |
| 508. | Divide | Separate, Split |
| 509. | Docile | Tame, Gentle |
| 510. | Dormant | Sleeping, Inactive |
| 511. | Doubt | Mistrust, Dispute |
| 512. | Drab | Dull, Lifeless |
| 513. | Drastic | Severe, Extreme, Tough |
| 514. | Dreadful | Terrible, Unpleasant |
| 515. | Dry | Arid, Parched |
| 516. | Dubious | Doubtful, Questionable |
| 517. | Dull | Blunt, Dreary |
| 518. | Dumb | Stupid, Dense |
| 519. | Early | Premature, Beforetime |
| 520. | Easy | Simple |
| 521. | Eccentric | Peculiar, Unusual |
| 522. | Ecstasy | Joy, Rapture, Elation |
| 523. | Empty | Drain, Unload |
| 524. | Encourage | Promote, Support, Urge |
| 525. | Enemy | Opponent, Foe |
| 526. | Enjoy | Like, Appreciate |
| 527. | Enlarge | Expand, Magnify |
| 528. | Enormous | Vast, Immense, Colossal |
| 529. | Enough | Sufficient, Ample, Plenty |
| 530. | Entirely | Wholly, Completely, Solely |
| 531. | Eternal | Always, Perpetual, Everlasting |
| 532. | Evident | Apparent, Obvious, Clear |
| 533. | Evil | Bad, Wrong, Wicked |
| 534. | Exceptional | Remarkable, Outstanding |
| 535. | Excite | Arouse, Provoke, Incite |
| 536. | Exhilarated | Overjoyed, Ecstatic, Elated |
| 537. | Explicit | Exact, Distinct, Unmistakable |
| 538. | Exquisite | Delightful, Charming, Lovely |
| 539. | Exterior | Outside, Outer |
| 540. | Extravagant | Extreme, Excessive, Luxurious |
| 541. | Fabulous | Marvelous, Amazing |
| 542. | Face | Confront, Meet |
| 543. | Fair | Honest, Just, Impartial |
| 544. | Fake | Imitation, Phony, Artificial |
| 545. | False | Incorrect, Untrue |
| 546. | Fancy | Elaborate, Ornate, Fussy |
| 547. | Fantastic | Incredible, Outrageous |
| 548. | Fast | Rapid, Quick, Swift |
| 549. | Fat | Chubby, Plump, Stout |
| 550. | Fatal | Deadly, Mortal, Killing |
| 551. | Fatigue | Tire, Exhaust |
| 552. | Feasible | Possible, Attainable, Practical |

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|----------------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| 553. | Feeble | Weak, Frail |
| 554. | Ferocious | Fierce, Savage, Brutal, Savage |
| 555. | Fertile | Fruitful, Productive |
| 556. | Fiction | Fantasy, Untruth, Myth |
| 557. | Fill | Load, Pack |
| 558. | Fix | Mend, Repair |
| 559. | Flaw | Defect, Fault, Blemish |
| 560. | Flimsy | Frail, Fragile, Delicate |
| 561. | Flippant | Impudent, Sassy |
| 562. | Fluid | Liquid |
| 563. | Foe | Enemy, Adversary, Opponent |
| 564. | Follow | Succeed, Trail |
| 565. | Forbid | Prohibit, Ban, Bar |
| 566. | Forgive | Pardon, Excuse, Absolve |
| 567. | Former | Previous, Earlier |
| 568. | Fraction | Part, Portion, Segment |
| 569. | Frank | Candid, Straightforward, Blunt |
| 570. | Frenzy | Fury, Rage |
| 571. | Fresh | Unused, New |
| 572. | Friend | Comrade, Buddy |
| 573. | Frigid | Freezing, Frosty |
| 574. | Frivolous | Trivial, Unimportant, Silly |
| 575. | Front | Fore |
| 576. | Full | Packed, Stuffed |
| 577. | Furious | Angry, Enraged, Infuriated |
| 578. | Future | Coming, Tomorrow |
| 579. | Gain | Acquire, Obtain, Receive |
| 580. | Gallant | Chivalrous, Stately |
| 581. | Gather | Collect, Accumulate, Compile |
| 582. | Gaudy | Showy, Garish, Vulgar |
| 583. | Gaunt | Scrawny, Skinny, Thin |
| 584. | Generous | Giving, Selfless, Big-Hearted |
| 585. | Gentle | Tender, Mild |
| 586. | Genuine | Real, Authentic, Sincere |
| 587. | Gigantic | Immense, Colossal, Enormous |
| 588. | Give | Donate, Present, Offer |
| 589. | Glad | Happy, Pleased, Delighted |
| 590. | Gloomy | Dark, Dismal, Depressing |
| 591. | Glorious | Splendid, Magnificent, Superb |
| 592. | Good | Nice, Fine, Well-Behaved |
| 593. | Gorgeous | Ravishing, Dazzling, Stunning |
| 594. | Gratitude | Thankfulness, Appreciation |
| 595. | Great | Outstanding, Remarkable |
| 596. | Handy | Useful, Convenient, Skillful |
| 597. | Hard | Firm, Solid, Difficult |
| 598. | Hate | Loathe, Detest |
| 599. | Help | Aid, Assist |

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| 600. | High | Elevated, Lofty |
| 601. | Hold | Grasp, Grip, Retain |
| 602. | Honest | Truthful, Sincere, Frank |
| 603. | Hospitable | Welcoming, Cordial, Gracious |
| 604. | Hostile | Antagonistic, Aggressive, Militant |
| 605. | Huge | Vast, Immense, Great |
| 606. | Humble | Modest, Unpretentious |
| 607. | Humiliate | Embarrass, Disgrace, Dishonor |
| 608. | Identical | Alike, Duplicate |
| 609. | Idle | Inactive, Lazy |
| 610. | Ignorant | Uninformed, Unaware |
| 611. | Immaculate | Spotless, Pure |
| 612. | Immature | Childish, Inexperienced |
| 613. | Immune | Resistant, Exempt |
| 614. | Impartial | Neutral, Unbiased, Fair |
| 615. | Impatient | Eager, Anxious, Intolerant |
| 616. | Imperative | Compulsory, Crucial, Mandatory |
| 617. | Imperfect | Marred, Defective, Faulty |
| 618. | Impetuous | Impulsive, Rash, Reckless |
| 619. | Important | Significant, Meaningful |
| 620. | Independent | Self-Reliant, Autonomous |
| 621. | Inferior | Lesser, Substandard |
| 622. | Infuriate | Enrage, Agitate, Provoke |
| 623. | Ingenious | Clever, Creative, Original |
| 624. | Innocent | Guiltless, Blameless |
| 625. | Insane | Crazy, Deranged, Mad |
| 626. | Insufficient | Inadequate, Deficient |
| 627. | Intelligent | Bright, Sensible, Rational |
| 628. | Interesting | Provocative, Engrossing |
| 629. | Intermittent | Sporadic, Periodic |
| 630. | Internal | Inner, Inside |
| 631. | Intolerant | Bigoted, Prejudiced |
| 632. | Intriguing | Fascinating, Enthralling |
| 633. | Irrelevant | Inappropriate, Unrelated |
| 634. | Irritate | Annoy, Agitate, Provoke |
| 635. | Join | Connect, Unite, Link |
| 636. | Jolly | Merry, Jovial, Joyful |
| 637. | Jubilant | Overjoyed, Delighted, Elated |
| 638. | Keep | Save, Protect, Guard |
| 639. | Kind | Considerate, Tender, Thoughtful |
| 640. | Lament | Mourn, Grieve |
| 641. | Large | Big, Massive, Huge |
| 642. | Last | Final, End |
| 643. | Least | Fewest, Minimum, Smallest |
| 644. | Legible | Readable, Clear |
| 645. | Lenient | Lax, Unrestrained, Easy |
| 646. | Listless | Lethargic, Tired |

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|----------------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| 647. | Logical | Sensible, Sane, Rational |
| 648. | Long | Lengthy |
| 649. | Loose | Slack, Limp |
| 650. | Lure | Attract, Seduce, Entice |
| 651. | Luxurious | Extravagant, Elegant |
| 652. | Magnify | Expand, Enlarge, Exaggerate |
| 653. | Mandatory | Required, Compulsory |
| 654. | Maneuver | Manipulate, Handle, Scheme |
| 655. | Maximum | Greatest, Uppermost, Highest |
| 656. | Meager | Scanty, Sparse, Poor |
| 657. | Mean | Unkind, Malicious, Nasty |
| 658. | Mediocre | Fair, Moderate, So-So |
| 659. | Mend | Repair, Fix |
| 660. | Migrant | Drifting, Traveling, Transient |
| 661. | Militant | Combative, Aggressive, Warlike |
| 662. | Minor | Lesser, Inferior, Secondary |
| 663. | Mirth | Merriment, Fun, Laughter |
| 664. | Mischievous | Naughty, Impish |
| 665. | Misfortune | Hardship, Catastrophe, Mishap |
| 666. | Mobile | Moveable, Changeable |
| 667. | Moderate | Temperate, Lenient, Medium |
| 668. | Momentous | Important, Powerful, Outstanding |
| 669. | Monotonous | Boring, Tedious, Dreary, Humdrum |
| 670. | Moral | Ethical, Virtuous, Righteous |
| 671. | Morbid | Appalling, Awful, Ghastly |
| 672. | Morose | Gloomy, Sullen, Moody, Glum |
| 673. | Mourn | Grieve, Lament, Bemoan |
| 674. | Mysterious | Elusive, Occult, Secret |
| 675. | Naughty | Bad, Disobedient, Wrong |
| 676. | Neat | Clean, Orderly, Tidy |
| 677. | Negligent | Careless, Derelict, Inattentive |
| 678. | Nervous | Ruffled, Flustered, Perturbed |
| 679. | Neutral | Impartial, Unprejudiced |
| 680. | New | Unused, Fresh, Modern |
| 681. | Nice | Pleasing, Desirable, Fine |
| 682. | Nonchalant | Indifferent, Lackadaisical, |
| 683. | Normal | Ordinary, Typical, Usual |
| 684. | Numerous | Several, Abundant, Considerable |
| 685. | Obey | Mind, Heed, Comply |
| 686. | Oblivious | Unconscious, Preoccupied, Dazed |
| 687. | Obnoxious | Offensive, Abominable, Repulsive |
| 688. | Observe | Examine, Study, Scrutinize |
| 689. | Obsolete | Extinct, Dated, Antiquated |
| 690. | Obstinate | Stubborn, Bullheaded, Adamant |
| 691. | Odd | Peculiar, Weird, Strange |
| 692. | Offend | Displease, Affront, Disgust |
| 693. | Ominous | Threatening, Menacing |

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| 694. | Opaque | Obscure, Murky, Unclear |
| 695. | Open | Begin, Unfold, Originate |
| 696. | Opponent | Enemy, Rival, Foe |
| 697. | Optimistic | Hopeful, Confident |
| 698. | Optional | Voluntary, Elective |
| 699. | Ordinary | Usual, Average |
| 700. | Outrageous | Preposterous, Shocking |
| 701. | Outstanding | Extraordinary, Distinguished |
| 702. | Painstaking | Meticulous, Precise, Fastidious |
| 703. | Passive | Compliant, Submissive, Yielding |
| 704. | Past | Former, Previous, Preceding |
| 705. | Patience | Tolerance, Perseverance |
| 706. | Peculiar | Weird, Bizarre |
| 707. | Perfect | Flawless, Accurate |
| 708. | Permanent | Enduring, Lasting |
| 709. | Perpetual | Eternal, Endless, Incessant |
| 710. | Persuade | Convince, Influence |
| 711. | Plausible | Believable, Reasonable, Logical |
| 712. | Plentiful | Ample, Enough, Abundant |
| 713. | Pliable | Supple, Flexible, Compliant |
| 714. | Polite | Gracious, Refined, Courteous |
| 715. | Poor | Destitute, Needy, Impoverished |
| 716. | Portion | Part, Segment, Piece |
| 717. | Possible | Conceivable, Feasible, Plausible |
| 718. | Precarious | Dangerous, Uncertain, Shaky |
| 719. | Precious | Cherished, Valuable, Prized |
| 720. | Prejudiced | Biased, Opinionated, Influenced |
| 721. | Premature | Early, Hasty |
| 722. | Premeditated | Planned, Intended, Calculated |
| 723. | Preserve | Uphold, Guard, Save |
| 724. | Pretty | Lovely, Beautiful, Attractive |
| 725. | Prevalent | Customary, Widespread |
| 726. | Prevent | Thwart, Prohibit, Hinder |
| 727. | Probable | Likely, Apt, Liable |
| 728. | Proficient | Skilled, Adept, Competent |
| 729. | Profit | Gain, Earnings, Benefit |
| 730. | Prohibit | Forbid, Bar, Restrict |
| 731. | Prominent | Distinguished, Eminent |
| 732. | Prompt | Punctual, Timely |
| 733. | Prosperous | Thriving, Successful, Flourishing |
| 734. | Proud | Arrogant, Elated |
| 735. | Push | Shove, Propel |
| 736. | Qualified | Competent, Suited, Capable |
| 737. | Question | Interrogate, Inquire, Ask |
| 738. | Quiet | Silent, Hushed, Tranquil |
| 739. | Quit | Cease, Stop, Withdraw |
| 740. | Racket | Noise, Commotion, Disturbance |

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|----------------|---|
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| 741. | Radiant | Luminous, Shining, Lustrous |
| 742. | Raise | Hoist, Elevate |
| 743. | Ratefy | Approve, Confirm, Endorse |
| 744. | Rational | Logical, Level-Headed, Sensible |
| 745. | Ravage | Devastate, Ruin, Damage |
| 746. | Raze | Destroy, Demolish |
| 747. | Recreation | Amusement, Pleasure, Pastime |
| 748. | Reduce | Lessen, Decrease, Diminish |
| 749. | Refute | Contradict, Dispute |
| 750. | Regular | Routine, Customary, Steady |
| 751. | Regulate | Control, Oversee, Handle |
| 752. | Relentless | Persistent, Merciless, Unyielding |
| 753. | Relevant | Pertinent, Suitable, Apropos |
| 754. | Reliable | Trustworthy, Steadfast, Stable |
| 755. | Reluctant | Unwilling, Hesitant |
| 756. | Remote | Secluded, Isolated, Distant |
| 757. | Repulsive | Hideous, Offensive, Gruesome |
| 758. | Reputable | Honorable, Upstanding, Honest |
| 759. | Resist | Oppose, Withstand, Defy |
| 760. | Retaliate | Avenge, Revenge, Reciprocate |
| 761. | Reveal | Show, Disclose, Divulge |
| 762. | Ridiculous | Nonsensical, Foolish, Preposterous |
| 763. | Risky | Hazardous, Perilous, Chancy |
| 764. | Rowdy | Boisterous, Rambunctious |
| 765. | Rude | Impolite, Discourteous |
| 766. | Sad | Unhappy, Dejected, Gloomy |
| 767. | Same | Identical, Alike, Equivalent |
| 768. | Savage | Uncivilized, Barbarous |
| 769. | Save | Preserve, Conserve, Keep |
| 770. | Scarce | Scanty, Rare, Sparse |
| 771. | Scrawny | Skinny, Gaunt, Spindly |
| 772. | Scrupulous | Meticulous, Ethical, Fastidious |
| 773. | Seize | Apprehend, Grab, Snatch |
| 774. | Separate | Divide, Segregate, Partition |
| 775. | Serene | Peaceful, Tranquil, Calm |
| 776. | Serious | Grave, Solemn, Pensive |
| 777. | Shrewd | Clever, Cunning, Crafty |
| 778. | Shy | Bashful, Timid |
| 779. | Sick | Ill, Ailing |
| 780. | Slim | Slender, Thin, Svelte |
| 781. | Sluggish | Listless, Lethargic, Inactive |
| 782. | Small | Little, Insignificant, Trivial |
| 783. | Smooth | Slick, Glossy, Level |
| 784. | Sociable | Friendly, Cordial, Gregarious |
| 785. | Sorrow | Woe, Anguish, Grief |
| 786. | Special | Exceptional, Notable, Particular |
| 787. | Spontaneous | Instinctive, Automatic, Natural |

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| 788. | Stable | Steady, Unchanging, Settled |
| 789. | Stationary | Fixed, Immobile, Firm |
| 790. | Stimulate | Rouse, Stir, Motivate |
| 791. | Stop | Quit, Cease, Terminate |
| 792. | Strenuous | Vigorous, Laborious |
| 793. | Strict | Stringent, Severe, Stern |
| 794. | Strong | Powerful, Mighty, Potent |
| 795. | Stupid | Unintelligent, Dense, Foolish |
| 796. | Subsequent | Following, Succeeding, Latter |
| 797. | Successful | Thriving, Prosperous, Triumphant |
| 798. | Sufficient | Ample, Enough, Adequate |
| 799. | Superb | Magnificent, Exquisite |
| 800. | Suppress | Restrain, Inhibit, Squelch |
| 801. | Surplus | Excess, Additional, Extra |
| 802. | Swift | Fast, Speedy, Hasty |
| 803. | Synthetic | Man-Made, Artificial |
| 804. | Tall | High, Lofty |
| 805. | Tangible | Concrete, Definite |
| 806. | Taut | Tense, Tight, Stiff |
| 807. | Tender | Delicate, Gentle, Affectionate |
| 808. | Terrible | Dreadful, Horrible, Vile |
| 809. | Thaw | Melt, Defrost |
| 810. | Thrifty | Economical, Frugal, Prudent |
| 811. | Thrive | Prosper, Flourish, Develop |
| 812. | Total | Whole, Entire, Complete |
| 813. | Trivial | Insignificant, Worthless |
| 814. | Turbulent | Tumultuous, Blustering, Violent |
| 815. | Turmoil | Commotion, Disturbance, Fracas |
| 816. | Unbiased | Impartial, Unprejudiced, Fair |
| 817. | Upset | Perturb, Ruffle, Agitate |
| 818. | Urgent | Crucial, Important, Imperative |
| 819. | Vacant | Unoccupied, Empty |
| 820. | Vague | Unclear, Obscure, Indistinct |
| 821. | Valiant | Courageous, Brave, Heroic |
| 822. | Vibrate | Shake, Quiver, Tremble |
| 823. | Vicious | Malicious, Spiteful, Ferocious |
| 824. | Victory | Triumph, Win, Success |
| 825. | Virtuous | Moral, Righteous, Angelic |
| 826. | Vulgar | Offensive, Uncouth, Coarse |
| 827. | Wealth | Riches, Prosperity, Assets |
| 828. | Weary | Tired, Fatigued, Lethargic |
| 829. | Wholehearted | Earnest, Sincere |
| 830. | Wild | Uncivilized, Savage, Reckless |
| 831. | Win | Triumph, Succeed, Prevail |
| 832. | Wise | Knowing, Scholarly, Smart |
| 833. | Wonderful | Marvelous, Incredible, Splendid |
| 834. | Worn | Used, Impaired, Old |

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|----------------|---|
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| | | |
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| 835. | Wrong | Incorrect, Untrue, Mistaken |
| 836. | Yield | Produce, Bear, Provide |
| 837. | Zenith | Peak, Pinnacle, Apex |

| Word | Antonym |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Absence | Presence |
| 2. Accept | Refuse |
| 3. Accurate | Inaccurate |
| 4. Alive | Dead |
| 5. Always | Never |
| 6. Ancient | Modern |
| 7. Answer | Question, Query |
| 8. Approval | Disapproval |
| 9. Approached | Receded, Departed |
| 10. Abundant | Scarce |
| 11. Admit | Deny |
| 12. Advance | Retreat |
| 13. Artificial | Natural |
| 14. Arrival | Departure |
| 15. Ascend | Descend |
| 16. Attack | Defense |
| 17. Attractive | Repulsive |
| 18. Asleep | Awake |
| 19. Ally | Enemy |
| 20. Backward | Forward, Onward |
| 21. Bend | Straighten |
| 22. Beautiful | Ugly |
| 23. Below | Above |
| 24. Bent | Straight |
| 25. Blunt | Sharp |
| 26. Better | Worse |
| 27. Best | Worst |
| 28. Blame | Praise |
| 29. Bless | Curse |
| 30. Bitter | Sweet |
| 31. Borrow | Lend |
| 32. Bravery | Cowardice |
| 33. Build | Destroy, demolish |
| 34. Bold | Timid, meek |
| 35. Bright | Dull |
| 36. Broad | Narrow |
| 37. Clear | Vague, cloudy |
| 38. Careful | Ruse, careless |
| 39. Calm | Troubled |
| 40. Capable | Incapable |
| 41. Captivity | Freedom, liberty |
| 42. Cellar | Attic |
| 43. Cheap | Dear, expensive |
| 44. Close | Distant |
| 45. Clever | Stupid |
| 46. Combine | Separate |

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| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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|----------------|--------------------------|
| 47. Conceal | Reveal |
| 48. Common | Rare |
| 49. Comfort | Discomfort |
| 50. Courage | Cowardice |
| 51. Cruel | Kind |
| 52. Courteous | Discourteous, rude |
| 53. Cunning | Simple |
| 54. Dainty | Clumsy |
| 55. Danger | Safety |
| 56. Dark | Light |
| 57. Deep | Shallow |
| 58. Decrease | Increase |
| 59. Demand | Supply |
| 60. Despair | Hope |
| 61. Disappear | Appear |
| 62. Disease | Health |
| 63. Discourage | Encourage |
| 64. Dismal | Cheerful |
| 65. Dry | Wet |
| 66. Dull | Clear, Bright |
| 67. Dusk | Dawn |
| 68. Early | Late |
| 69. Ebb | Flow |
| 70. Economise | Waste |
| 71. Entrance | Exit |
| 72. Employer | Employee |
| 73. Excited | Calm |
| 74. Expand | Contract |
| 75. Expensive | Inexpensive |
| 76. Export | Import |
| 77. Exterior | Interior |
| 78. External | Internal |
| 79. False | True |
| 80. Feeble | Sturdy, Strong, Powerful |
| 81. Foolish | Wise |
| 82. Few | Many |
| 83. Famous | Unknown |
| 84. Forelegs | Hind legs |
| 85. Fat | Thin |
| 86. Find | Lose |
| 87. First | Last |
| 88. Freedom | Captivity |
| 89. Fold | Unfold |
| 90. Frequent | Seldom |
| 91. Forget | Remember |
| 92. Found | Lost |
| 93. Fresh | Stale |
| 94. Fortunate | Unfortunate |
| 95. Frank | Secretive |
| 96. Generous | Mean |
| 97. Gentle | Rough |
| 98. Gather | Distribute |

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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|------------------|---------------------|
| 99. Glad | Sorry |
| 100. Gloomy | Cheerful |
| 101. Giant | Dwarf, pygmy |
| 102. Granted | Refused |
| 103. Great | Minute, small |
| 104. Guardian | Ward |
| 105. Guilty | Innocent |
| 106. Happy | Sad, miserable |
| 107. Hard | Soft |
| 108. Harmful | Harmless |
| 109. Hasten | Dawdle |
| 110. Heavy | Light |
| 111. Height | Depth |
| 112. Hero | Coward |
| 113. Hill | Valley |
| 114. Horizontal | Vertical |
| 115. Hinder | Aid, help |
| 116. Humble | Proud |
| 117. Hunger | Thirst |
| 118. Imitation | Genuine |
| 119. Immense | Tiny, minute |
| 120. Imprison | Free |
| 121. Include | Exclude |
| 122. Inhabited | Uninhabited, stupid |
| 123. Inhale | Exhale |
| 124. Interior | Exterior, outside |
| 125. Interesting | Uninteresting, dull |
| 126. Intentional | Accidental |
| 127. Join | Separate |
| 128. Junior | Senior |
| 129. King | Subject |
| 130. Knowledge | Ignorance |
| 131. Laugh | Cry |
| 132. Lawful | Unlawful |
| 133. Land | Sea |
| 134. Landlord | Tenant |
| 135. Lawyer | Client |
| 136. Lengthen | Shorten |
| 137. Less | More |
| 138. Light | Dark, heavy |
| 139. Lofty | Lowly |
| 140. Loud | Soft |
| 141. Loss | Find, win |
| 142. Low | High |
| 143. Loyal | Disloyal |
| 144. Mad | Sane |
| 145. Magnetize | Demagnetize |
| 146. Master | Servant |
| 147. Me | You |
| 148. Merry | Mirthless, sad |
| 149. Minority | Majority |
| 150. Miser | Spendthrift |

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 151. Narrow | Wide |
| 152. Near | Far, distant |
| 153. Neat | Untidy |
| 154. Noisy | Quiet |
| 155. Offer | Refuse |
| 156. Open | Shut |
| 157. Optimist | Pessimist |
| 158. Patient | Impatient |
| 159. Permanent | Temporary |
| 160. Plentiful | Scarce |
| 161. Poetry | Prose |
| 162. Poverty | Wealth |
| 163. Powerful | Feeble, weak |
| 164. Polite | Impolite, rude |
| 165. Prudent | Imprudent |
| 166. Pretty | Unsightly, ugly |
| 167. Pure | Impure |
| 168. Rapid | slow |
| 169. Rapid | Slow |
| 170. Regularly | Irregularly |
| 171. Rigid | Pliable, soft |
| 172. Rough | Smooth |
| 173. Scatter | Collect |
| 174. Serious | Trivial |
| 175. Sense | Non-sense |
| 176. Simple | Complicated |
| 177. Slim | Thick, stout |
| 178. Solid | Liquid |
| 179. Sober | Drunk |
| 180. Sour | Sweet |
| 181. Sorrow | Joy |
| 182. Sow | Reap |
| 183. Stand | Lie |
| 184. Straight | Crooked |
| 185. Strong | Weak |
| 186. Sunny | Cloudy |
| 187. Tall | Short |
| 188. Tame | Wild |
| 189. Teacher | Pupil |
| 190. Thick | Thin |
| 191. Tight | Slack, loose |
| 192. Top | Bottom |
| 193. Transparent | Opaque |
| 194. Vacant | Occupied |
| 195. Valuable | Valueless |
| 196. Victory | Defeat |
| 197. Virtue | Vice |
| 198. Visible | Invisible |
| 199. Voluntary | Compulsory |
| 200. Wax | Wane |
| 201. Wisdom | Folly |
| 202. Within | Without |

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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|--------------------|--------------|
| 203. Abbreviate | Expand |
| 204. Abhorrence | Love |
| 205. Absurd | Rational |
| 206. Accumulate | Disperse |
| 207. Affable | Rude |
| 208. Affluence | Dearth |
| 209. Armature | Professional |
| 210. Amicable | Hostile |
| 211. Anonymous | Signed |
| 212. Antithesis | Similarity |
| 213. Apathy | Care |
| 214. Approachable | Inaccessible |
| 215. Arrival | Departure |
| 216. Assent | Disagree |
| 217. Assert | Abandon |
| 218. Benign | Malevolent |
| 219. Bizarre | Normal |
| 220. Blooming | Fading |
| 221. Buoyant | Placid |
| 222. Callous | Kind |
| 223. Candid | Devious |
| 224. Celibate | Married |
| 225. Clarity | Confusion |
| 226. Clear | Indistinct |
| 227. Clear | Murky |
| 228. Coincidence | Deliberate |
| 229. Combat | Support |
| 230. Commence | End |
| 231. Commodious | Limited |
| 232. Concord | Variance |
| 233. Confess | Deny |
| 234. Conscientious | Carefree |
| 235. Consensus | Disagreement |
| 236. Conspicuous | Obscure |
| 237. Continuous | Capture |
| 238. Contract | Expand |
| 239. Covert | Overt |
| 240. Cowardice | Valor |
| 241. Credulous | Suspicious |
| 242. Cryptic | Candid |
| 243. Dearth | Abundance |
| 244. Delicacy | Carelessness |
| 245. Denounce | Defend |
| 246. Deplete | Replenish |
| 247. Despair | Hope |
| 248. Despicable | Incapable |
| 249. Deteriorate | Improve |
| 250. Determinism | Free will |
| 251. Deviation | Conformity |
| 252. Dormant | Active |
| 253. Dwarf | Giant |
| 254. Economize | Waste |

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|----------------|---|
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|-------------------|----------------|
| 255. Economy | Extravagance |
| 256. Ecstasy | Agony |
| 257. Enigma | Mystery |
| 258. Enormous | Tiny |
| 259. Entice | Repel |
| 260. Ephemeral | Permanent |
| 261. Exactness | Imprecision |
| 262. Exodus | Home coming |
| 263. Exonerate | Accuse, charge |
| 264. Extrovert | Introvert |
| 265. Factual | Fictitious |
| 266. Felicity | Sadness |
| 267. Fiasco | Success |
| 268. Filthy | Clean |
| 269. Fine | Coarse |
| 270. Flamboyant | Old fashioned |
| 271. Fluid | Frozen |
| 272. Foremost | Last |
| 273. Frantic | Calm |
| 274. Frugal | Lavish |
| 275. Frugal | Spendthrift |
| 276. Fugitive | Captive |
| 277. Gloomy | Lively |
| 278. Gregarious | Reserved |
| 279. Guilty | Innocent |
| 280. Gullible | Astute |
| 281. Haughty | Humble, modest |
| 282. Hostile | Friendly |
| 283. Hypocrisy | Uprightness |
| 284. Impede | Facilitate |
| 285. Impound | Release |
| 286. Impromptu | Prepared |
| 287. Incline | Refuse, unlike |
| 288. Incongruous | Harmonious |
| 289. Indolent | Energetic |
| 290. Inert | Active |
| 291. Infallible | Imperfect |
| 292. Intentional | Accidental |
| 293. Invincible | Vulnerable |
| 294. Jocular | Solemn |
| 295. Kith | Strange |
| 296. Latent | Obvious |
| 297. Lurid | Dull |
| 298. Magniloquent | Terse |
| 299. Magnitude | Smallness |
| 300. Malevolent | Benevolent |
| 301. Malign | Eulogize |
| 302. Manifest | Obscure |
| 303. Marvelous | Awful |
| 304. Meandering | Straight |
| 305. Melancholy | Cheerfulness |
| 306. Mettle | Cowardly |

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|----------------|---|
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|--------------------|--------------------|
| 307. Micro | Macro |
| 308. Miscellaneous | Similar |
| 309. Modicum | Great amount |
| 310. Nutritious | Unwholesome |
| 311. Oblivion | Awareness |
| 312. Obnoxious | Pleasant |
| 313. Obscure | Explicit |
| 314. Obsolete | Contemporary |
| 315. Ominous | Promising |
| 316. Onerous | Light |
| 317. Pacific | Aggressive, Incite |
| 318. Pardon | Punish |
| 319. Paucity | Abundance |
| 320. Perish | Survive |
| 321. Pertinent | Irrelevant |
| 322. Posthumous | After death |
| 323. Pristine | Impure |
| 324. Profane | Pious |
| 325. Prophylactic | Causing disease |
| 326. Prosperity | Adversity |
| 327. Prosperous | Impecunious |
| 328. Reckless | Cautious |
| 329. Relinquish | Assume |
| 330. Remarkable | Inconsequential |
| 331. Restive | Placid |
| 332. Robust | Frail |
| 333. Ruthless | Compassionate |
| 334. Sacrosanct | Profane |
| 335. Scant | Slender |
| 336. Selfish | Altruistic |
| 337. Servile | Haughty |
| 338. Spendthrift | Miser |
| 339. Static | Mobile |
| 340. Stimulus | Deterrent |
| 341. Stringent | Lenient |
| 342. Sublime | Low |
| 343. Subsequent | Prior |
| 344. Sumptuous | Restrained |
| 345. Tranquil | Turbulent, noisy |
| 346. Transmit | Withheld |
| 347. Transparent | Opaque |
| 348. Undermine | Unearth |
| 349. Untenable | Defensible |
| 350. Utopia | Reality |
| 351. Validate | Disprove |
| 352. Valor | Cowardice |
| 353. Viable | Unworkable |
| 354. Vilify | Commend, praise |
| 355. Virtue | vice |

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Idioms

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| Acid test | Proves the effectiveness of something. |
| Actions speak louder than words | People's intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say. |
| Add insult to injury | To further a loss with mockery or indignity; to worsen an unfavourable situation. |
| After the watershed | A time when after which programs for older audiences may be aired on TV. |
| Against the clock | Being rushed and having little time to complete something. |
| Ahead of time | Something that happens early or before it is supposed to. |
| All ears | Awaiting an explanation. |
| An arm and a leg | Very expensive or costly. A large amount of money. |
| Around the clock | At any time of the day or night |
| Around the corner | Will happen soon. |
| As time goes by | The passing of one moment to the next. |
| At the drop of a hat | Without any hesitation; instantly. |
| Back to basics | An approach that uses traditional ideas that have previously worked. |
| Back to the drawing board | When an attempt fails and it's time to start all over. |
| Bad apple | Troublemaker or undesirable person in a group. |
| Ball is in your court | It is up to you to make the next decision or take the next step. |
| Barking up the wrong tree | Looking in the wrong place. Accusing the wrong person. |
| Be glad to see the back of | Be happy when a person leaves. |
| Beat around the bush | Avoiding the main topic. Not speaking directly about the issue. |
| Beat the clock | Do something quickly before it's too late. |
| Bee in one's bonnet | Carrying an idea that's constantly in your thoughts. |
| Behind the times | Being old-fashioned. |
| Bells and whistles | Lots of desirable features. |
| Best of both worlds | Enjoying the advantage of two things simultaneously. |
| Best thing since sliced bread | A good invention or innovation. A good idea or plan. |
| Better late than never | It is better to do something late than not at all. |
| Bide one's time | Waiting for further developments before taking action or making decisions. |
| Big cheese | Influential person |
| Bird in the hand is worth two in the bush | Better to be satisfied with what you have than risk losing it by trying to get something better. |
| Bite off more than you can chew | To take on a task that is way too big. |
| Black and blue | Badly bruised. |
| Black and white | Take everything into consideration and over simplify. Judge everything good or bad. |
| Black as night | Very dark and hard to see. |
| Black eye | Bruise around the eye. |
| Black market | Where goods are illegally bought and sold for profit. |
| Black out | Darken by turning off or dimming the lights. Lose consciousness. |
| Black sheep | Undesirable member of a group. |
| Blackball | Exclude or ostracize someone socially. Reject someone. |
| Blacklist | Exclude someone. |
| Blackmail | Extort or take money from someone by threatening to use their secrets against them. |
| Blessing in disguise | Something good that isn't recognized as such at first. |

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|----------------|---|
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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| Blind date | Pre-arranged social interaction between people who have never met. |
| Blood red | Description of something with a deep red color. |
| Blood, sweat & tears | Something that requires a lot of effort and hard work. |
| Blow a fuse | Suddenly get very angry, perhaps over something unexpected. |
| Blow up in the face | A plan or project that suddenly fails. |
| Blue blood | From noble, aristocratic or wealthy family. |
| Blue collar | Working in a manual labor job. |
| Blue in the face | Try hard to win an agreement but usually unsuccessful. |
| Blue ribbon | Superior quality or distinction. The best of a group. |
| Bolt from the blue | Unexpected bad news. |
| Bookworm | Someone who reads a lot. |
| Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth | Born into a rich and affluent family. |
| Bottom falls out | A plan or project that fails. |
| Brainstorm | Develop or think of new ideas. |
| Bread-winner | Person that is the primary source of income for a family. |
| Bring home the bacon | Earn a living. |
| Broken watch is right twice a day | When something is lucky or successful but undeserving. |
| Buckle down | Working hard with determination and full attention. |
| Bun in the oven | Pregnant. |
| Burn the midnight oil | To work late into the night, alluding to the time before electric lighting. |
| Butter up | Flatter someone, usually because you want something from them. |
| By degrees | Something happens or develops gradually or little by little. |
| By the skin of your teeth | Only just succeed. |
| Call it a day (or night) | Stop doing something for a while or until the next day (or night). |
| Calling time | Deciding to end something. |
| Carry the torch for | Having strong feelings for someone who cannot be yours. |
| Cash cow | Dependable source of income. |
| Cat burglar | Thief who climbs into buildings. |
| Catch someone at a bad time | When it is inconvenient. |
| Catch someone red-handed | Catch someone in the act of committing a crime or doing something they shouldn't. |
| Chance one's arm | Deciding to do something even though the chances of success are slim or unknown. |
| Chase rainbows | Try to achieve something that is very difficult, impossible or very desirable. |
| Chase your tail | Spend a lot of time and energy but achieve nothing. |
| Cheesy | Tacky, silly, inauthentic or cheap. |
| Clock-in/clock-out | Record the time of arrival and the time of departure. |
| Close to home | A comment that is true and makes you uncomfortable. |
| Cold shoulder | Pay no attention to. |
| Coming of age | When something develops completely and reaches maturity. When a child becomes an adult. |
| Cook someone's goose | Spoil the person's chance of success. |
| Copycat | Someone who copies the work of another. |
| Costs an arm and a leg | When something is very expensive. |
| Couch potato | Lazy person who watches too much TV. |
| Cover a lot of ground | Complete a lot of work or a wide range of things. |
| Crack of dawn | Very early in the morning. The first moments of sunrise. |

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| Cross that bridge when you come to it | Deal with a problem if and when it becomes necessary, not before. |
| Crunch time | When an important decision needs to be made by. |
| Cry over spilt milk | Complain about a loss from the past. |
| Curiosity killed the cat | Being Inquisitive can lead you into an unpleasant or dangerous situation. |
| Cut corners | When something is done quickly, and typically badly, to save money. |
| Cut one's own throat | Doing something that will cause your own failure or downfall. |
| Cut the mustard | To succeed; to come up to expectations; adequate enough to compete or participate. |
| Cut to the chase | Getting to the point. |
| Day to day | Part of a usual routine. |
| Days are numbered | Expected to be in a role or to die soon. |
| Dead duck | Plan or event that has failed or is certain to fail and therefore not worth discussing. |
| Dead in the water | Plan or project that has ceased to function and is not expected to re-activate. |
| Dead wood | People or things that are no longer useful or necessary. |
| Deep down | Describing what a person really feels deep inside them |
| Deliver the goods | Do what is expected or required. |
| Devil's Advocate | To present a counter argument. |
| Do time (serve time) | Spend time in prison. |
| Donkey's years | A very long period of time. |
| Don't count your chickens before they've hatched | Don't make plans for something that might not happen. |
| Don't give up the day job | You are not very good at something. You could definitely not do it professionally. |
| Don't put all your eggs in one basket | Don't make everything dependent on only one thing. |
| Double date | Social interaction that involves two couples. |
| Drastic times call for drastic measures | When you are extremely desperate you need to take drastic actions. |
| Drawing a blank | Get no response from someone when you ask them a question or to have no answer yourself. |
| Dropout | Stop attending school before it is time. |
| Dwell on the past | Thinking too much about something that happened in the past. |
| Eager beaver | Enthusiastic and hard worker. |
| Easy as ABC | Very simple or easy. |
| Eat, sleep & breathe something | Being so enthusiastic and passionate about something that you think about it all the time. |
| Egg head | Studious and academic person. |
| Elbow room | Enough space to move or work in. |
| Eleventh hour | At the very last minute or just in time. |
| Elvis has left the building | The show has come to an end. It's all over. |
| Every cloud has a silver lining | Be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days. Good can come from a bad situation. |
| Explore all avenues | Investigating or examining every option. |
| Eye-catching | Tending to attract attention. |
| Fallen in love | Start feeling love towards someone. |

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| Far cry from | Very different from. |
| Feeling blue | Feeling depressed or disconnected. |
| Feeling under the weather | Feeling unwell. |
| Fever pitch | When a feeling is very intense and exciting. |
| Fill in the blanks | Supply missing words or information. |
| First in, best dressed | The opportunity is afforded to the first to arrive or present themselves. |
| First out of the gate | Being the first one to make a start at something |
| Fish out of water | Feeling uncomfortable in unfamiliar surroundings |
| Foot in the door | Small but good start with the possibility of a bright future. |
| For the time being | An action or state will continue into the future but is temporary. |
| From now on | From this time forward. |
| From time to time | Occasionally or not very often. |
| Full of beans | Excited or very energetic and lively. |
| Full of the joys of spring | Very happy and full of energy. |
| Getting sacked (or axed, or fired) | To lose your job. |
| Getting the show on the road | Putting a plan or idea into action. |
| Give the benefit of the doubt | Believe someone's statement, without proof. |
| Give the green light | Provide permission to proceed. |
| Go belly up | Fail completely. |
| Going places | Demonstrating talent and ability that will lead to success. |
| Golden boy | Young man idolized for a great skill, typically in sport. |
| Golden handshake | Large sum of money given to someone when they retire from a company. |
| Golden opportunity | A very good opportunity that may never present itself again. |
| Grass is always greener on the other side | The alternative solution may seem better even if that isn't always the case. |
| Grease someone's palm | Give someone money in order to persuade them to do something dishonest. |
| Green thumb | Ability to make plants grow or be good at gardening. |
| Green with envy | Extremely jealous or full of envy. |
| Grey area | Unclear or undefined. |
| Hanging on by fingernails | Continuing to do something in a very difficult situation. |
| Hard as nails | Without sentiment or sympathy for anyone. |
| Hard time | Something that is difficult or to suffer hardship. |
| Having one's heart set on something | Possessing a determination to achieve something. |
| Head in the clouds | Having unrealistic or impractical ideas. |
| Head over heels in love | Very much in love with someone. |
| Hear it on the grapevine | Hear something through informal or unofficial means, like gossip. |
| Heart is in the right place | Having good intentions, even if the results may not be impressive. |
| Here today, gone tomorrow | When desirable things, such as money or happiness, are temporary. |
| High time | When something should have been done already and is overdue. |
| Hit the big time | To become successful. |
| Hit the books | Begin studying hard. |
| Hit the nail on the head | Do or say something exactly right. |
| Hit the panic button | Act quickly and without thinking in reaction to an unexpected event. |

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|----------------|---|
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| Hit the road | Begin travelling or leave. |
| Hit the sack (or sheets, or hay) | Go to bed. |
| Hold the fort | Have responsibility for something or care about someone while others are away or out. |
| Honest as the day is long | Someone that is trustworthy and honest. |
| Hot potato | Speak of a current issue which many people are talking about and which is usually disputed. |
| Hour of need | When someone really needs something – their last chance. |
| In due course | Everything will happen when it is supposed to or at the appropriate time. |
| In one's own time | Taking as long as you want to complete something or completing something at your own pace. |
| In someone's black book | Be in disgrace or disfavor with someone. |
| In the bag | Something that is assured or a guaranteed success. |
| In the black | In profit. |
| In the blink of an eye (or an instant) | Something that happens very quickly. |
| In the heat of the moment | Overwhelmed by what is happening in the moment. |
| In the interim | Between two events or something that is temporary. |
| In the long run | Over a period of time. |
| In the nick of time. | Just before it is too late. |
| In the red | In debt with your bank. To have a negative bank balance or to owe money to the bank. |
| In the right place at the right time | When something happens fortuitously or when given an unexpected opportunity. |
| In the wrong place at the wrong time | When something unlucky happens that would not normally have happened. |
| In tune with someone (on the same wavelength) | Have the same ideas and be in agreement with someone else. |
| It takes two to tango | Actions or communications need more than one person. |
| Itchy feet | Strong impulse to travel or go somewhere. |
| Judge a book by its cover | Judge something primarily on appearance. |
| Jump on the bandwagon | Join a popular trend or activity. |
| Keep something at bay | Keep something away or prevent something from happening. |
| Keeping up appearances | Maintaining an outward show of prosperity or well-being while hiding your difficulties. |
| Keeping your finger on the pulse | Being constantly aware of current developments. |
| Kept in the dark | Not knowing the secrets or truth. |
| Kill time | Do something whilst waiting. |
| Kill two birds with one stone | Accomplish two different things at the same time. |
| Landslide victory | Overwhelming victory. |
| Last straw | The final problem in a series of problems that leads to a bad thing happening. |
| Laugh a minute | Someone or something that is very funny. |
| Learn by rote | Learn something by memorizing it without thought to what is being learnt. |
| Learn something off by heart | Memorise so well, that it can be written or recited without thinking. |
| Learn the ropes | Learn how to do a job or task properly. |
| Lemon | New vehicle that has many faults. |
| Let me see the color of your money | Prove that you can afford something. |

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| Let sleeping dogs lie | Leave a situation undisturbed, since it would otherwise result in trouble or complications. |
| Let slip through fingers | Failing to obtain or retain a good opportunity. |
| Let the cat out of the bag | Share information that was previously concealed. |
| Lick one's wounds | Trying to regain confidence after a defeat. |
| Lightning fast | Very fast. |
| Lights are on but nobody is home | Someone is stupid or lacking intelligence. |
| Like clockwork | Happens at very regular times or intervals without fail. |
| Like there's no tomorrow | Do something fast or energetic, as if it were the last opportunity to do so. |
| Lining up all the ducks in a row | Being well organised in preparation for something. |
| Living beyond your means | Spending more than you can afford. |
| Living in an ivory tower | Living a lifestyle that saves or obscures you from real world issues. |
| Living on the breadline | Having very little income. |
| Long arm of the law | Far-reaching power of the authorities. |
| Long time no see | Not seen since long ago. |
| Look on the bright side | View an unpleasant situation in a positive light. |
| Love at first sight | Start feeling love towards someone the first time you see them. |
| Lovey-dovey | Making an excessive display of affection. |
| Lump in your throat | Tight feeling in the throat because of an emotion like sadness, pride or gratitude. |
| Make a long story short | Come to the point without superfluous or unnecessary details. |
| Make my day | Something that makes me very happy or satisfies me. |
| Make or break | Circumstances causing total success or total failure. |
| Make the grade | Be satisfactory or at an accepted level. |
| Make time | Find time to do something as a priority. |
| Makes your flesh crawl | Something that makes you feel disgusted or nervous. |
| Making a go of it | Attempting to succeed at something. |
| Making good time | Completing something faster than expected. |
| Making headway | Making progress in what you are trying to do. |
| Match made in heaven | Relationship that is likely to be happy and successful. |
| Method to my madness | Despite one's approach seeming random, there actually is structure to it. |
| Mile a minute | Happens very quickly. |
| Miss the boat | Miss a chance or opportunity. |
| Monkey business | Mischievous or deceitful behaviour. |
| Month of Sundays | A very long period of time. |
| Murphy's law | Anything that can go wrong will go wrong. |
| Never in a million years | Will never happen. |
| No time like the present | The belief it is better to do something right away instead of waiting. |
| No time to lose | Start something right away, otherwise it won't be finished on time. |
| Not letting grass grow under your feet | Not delaying in getting something done. |
| Not letting moss grow over | Doing something now or without delay. |
| Not playing with a full deck | Lacking intelligence. |
| Now and then (or again) | Occasionally. |
| Now or never | Something that should be done now or it will never be done. |

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|----------------|---|
| G-K | General Knowledge, Science, Pakistan Studies, Islamic Studies, Computer, Sindhi |
| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| Off color | Unwell. |
| Off one's rocker | Crazy; demented; out of one's mind; in a confused or befuddled state of mind; senile. |
| Off to a flying start | Something that is immediately successful or has begun well. |
| Old hand | Person with a lot of experience in something. |
| Old school | Holding ideas that were popular and important in the past but which are no longer so. |
| On the ball | When someone understands the situation well or is doing well. |
| On the brain | Thinking or talking about something constantly. |
| On the rocks | Relationship experiencing problems. |
| On time | Not being late or something happening at the expected time. |
| Once in a blue moon | Happens very rarely or once in a lifetime. |
| Once upon a time | Something that happened a long time ago. |
| Only time will tell | The truth, answer or result, will be revealed at some future point. |
| Out of the blue | Appear suddenly from nowhere and without warning. |
| Out of the red | No longer in debt. |
| Out of time | No time left to do something or a set time has been reached. |
| Paint the town red | Go out and have a really good time at a party. |
| Pass with flying colours | Pass with a high score. |
| Penny for your thoughts | A way of asking what someone is thinking. |
| Picture paints a thousand words | Visual presentations are far more descriptive than words. |
| Piece of cake | A job, task or other activity that is easy or simple. |
| Pitch black | Very dark with zero or almost zero visibility. |
| Place in the sun | A position that provides you all the success and happiness you want. |
| Pop the question | Propose marriage to someone. |
| Pot calling the kettle black | Hypocritically criticise or accuse someone else is as guilty as the person criticising. |
| Pressed for time | Being rushed or not having enough time to complete something. |
| Proud as a peacock | Very proud |
| Pull the plug | Terminate or discontinue something. |
| Pull wool over other people's eyes | Deceive someone into thinking well of them. |
| Pulling out all the stops | Doing everything you can to make something happen. |
| Punch above one's weight | Performing beyond your ability. |
| Puppy love | Temporary infatuation between young people. |
| Put it in black and white | Write down for confirmation or evidence. |
| Put your thinking cap on | Engage your mind and think in a serious manner. |
| Rags to riches | Becoming very rich whilst starting very poor. |
| Raining cats and dogs | Raining very heavily. |
| Raise the white flag | Accept defeat and surrender to the other party. |
| Raring to go | Being very eager or enthusiastic about the idea. |
| Rat race | Exhausting and repetitive routine. |
| Red flag | Signal or indication that something is not working properly or correctly. |
| Red herring | Unimportant matter that misleads and draws attention away. |
| Red hot | New and exciting, creating much demand. |
| Red in the face | Embarrassed. |
| Red tape | Set of rules and/or regulations that slow or stop progress. |
| Red-eye | Journey that leaves late in the night and arrives early in the morning. |

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| English | Grammar Rules, Tenses, Sentence Structure, Preposition |

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| Road hog | Dangerous driver. |
| Roll out the red carpet | Greet a person with great respect and give them a big, warm welcome. |
| Sail through something | Being successful as something without difficulty. |
| Save time | Do something quickly or in a way that allow time for other things. |
| School of hard knocks | Learning through difficult experiences, as opposed to formal, classroom education. |
| School of thought | Particular philosophy or way of thinking about something. |
| Schoolboy error | Very basic or foolish mistake. |
| Seeing eye to eye | Two or more people agree on something. |
| Seeing red | React with uncontrollable rage. |
| Sell ice to Eskimos | Persuade people to go against their best interests or to accept something unnecessary. |
| Shelf life | The expected duration of lifespan of something (typically food, drink or medicine). |
| Show of hands | Raising hands to vote about something. |
| Shown the red card | Dismissed or told to leave. |
| Silver screen | Film industry |
| Single file | Line of people with one person standing behind another. |
| Sink or swim | Fail or succeed. |
| Sinking teeth into something | Doing something with a lot of energy and enthusiasm. |
| Sit on the fence | Unable or unwilling choose or make a decision. |
| Skip class | Not go to school when you should. |
| Sleeping (or silent) partner | Person who has put money into a business or venture but who is not involved in running it. |
| Slice of the pie | Share of something, such as money, profits, etc. |
| Smash hit | A big success. |
| Snowed under | Having too much to do. |
| Sooner or later | Something is certain to happen but it isn't known when exactly. |
| Sour grapes | Pretending to dislike something you cannot have. |
| Spanner in the works | Suddenly disrupt something by introducing something unexpected or unwanted. |
| Speak of the devil | When the person you have just been talking about arrives. |
| Speaks volumes | Express a reaction without words. |
| Spill the beans | Reveal a secret. |
| Standing ground | Maintaining your position |
| Standing the test of time | Something that lasts or continues to work well for a long time. |
| Steal someone's thunder | Take the credit for something someone else did. |
| Stiff upper lip | Not showing emotions. |
| Storm in a teacup | Exaggerate a problem. |
| Straight from the horse's mouth | From the authoritative source. |
| Stuck in a time warp | Not changed for a very long time, when everything else around has. |
| Swallow one's pride | Accepting something humiliating or embarrassing. |
| Sweet tooth | Liking for sweet-tasting foods. |
| Take each day as it comes | Deal with things as and when they happen. |
| Take with a grain (or pinch) of salt | Not to take what someone says too seriously. Be sceptical about something. |
| Taste of your own medicine | Something happens to you, or is done to you, that you have done to someone else. |

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| Teacher's pet | Teacher's favourite student. |
| The big time | The top level of a profession |
| The moment of truth | When an important decision is made or the truth about something is revealed. |
| The ship has sailed | A particular opportunity has passed and is no longer available. |
| The time is ripe | The right or most opportune moment to do something. |
| Thinking on your feet | Adjusting quickly to change and making fast decisions. |
| This day and age | These or modern times. |
| Tickled pink | Very pleased, thrilled or delighted about something. |
| Tie the knot | Get married. |
| Time after time (time and time again) | Do something repeatedly |
| Time flies | When time passes quickly. |
| Time for a change | Stop what you are doing and start doing something else. |
| Time heals all wounds (or time is a great healer) | Feelings of hurt (usually emotional) will go away after some time has passed. |
| Time is money | Time is a valuable commodity. Payment is needed before doing something. |
| Time is of the essence | When meeting a deadline is very important or critical. |
| Time of one's life | A time when someone is enjoying themselves. |
| Time on one's hands (or side) | When you can afford to wait before doing or achieving something. |
| Tongue-tied | Difficulty in expressing yourself because of nervousness or embarrassment. |
| Too many chiefs and not enough Indians | Too many people telling others what to do. |
| Too much (free) time on one's hand | When someone doesn't have enough to do. |
| Top banana | Most important person in a group. |
| Top dog | Most important person. |
| Tough cookie | Very determined person. |
| Tricks of the trade | Clever or expert way of doing something. |
| True colours | Someone's actual character. |
| Turn back the hands of time | Reverse something or go back to a time in the past. |
| University of life | Daily life and work where you learn more than you would through formal education. |
| Until hell freezes over | Something will never happen, no matter how hard or long you try for it to. |
| Up in smoke | Something that ends before getting a result. |
| Waiting in the wings | Waiting for an opportunity to take action. |
| Walk out on someone | Leave a partner and end the relationship. |
| Wasting time | Doing something with no purpose. |
| Well-oiled machine | Unit of people or a group of things working well together. |
| Whale of a time | Enjoying something thoroughly. |
| White as a sheet (or ghost) | In a state of great fear or anxiety. |
| White collar | Officer worker. |
| White elephant | Expensive item that's costly to maintain and not particularly useful. |
| White lie | Little or harmless lie told to be polite and avoid hurting someone's feelings. |

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| Whitewash | Cover up or gloss over faults. |
| Whole nine yards | Everything. All of it. |
| With bells on | When you are delighted and eager to go somewhere. |
| Wooden spoon | Imaginary prize for the last person in a race. |
| Works like a charm | Works very well or as expected. |
| Wouldn't be caught dead | Would never like to do something. |
| Year in, year out | Happens every year for many years in a row. |
| Yellow-bellied | Coward |
| You can't teach an old dog new tricks | People used to doing things a certain way are often unable to change their ways. |
| Your guess is as good as mine | Not knowing the answer. |

Thanks