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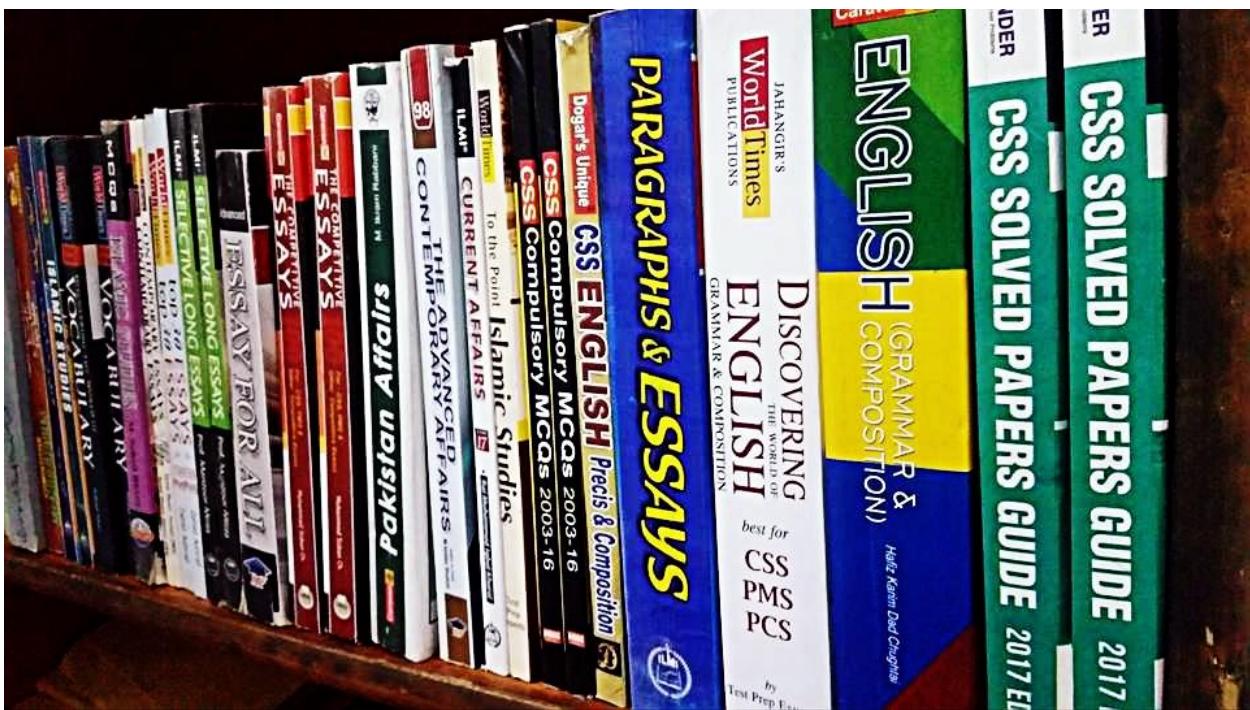
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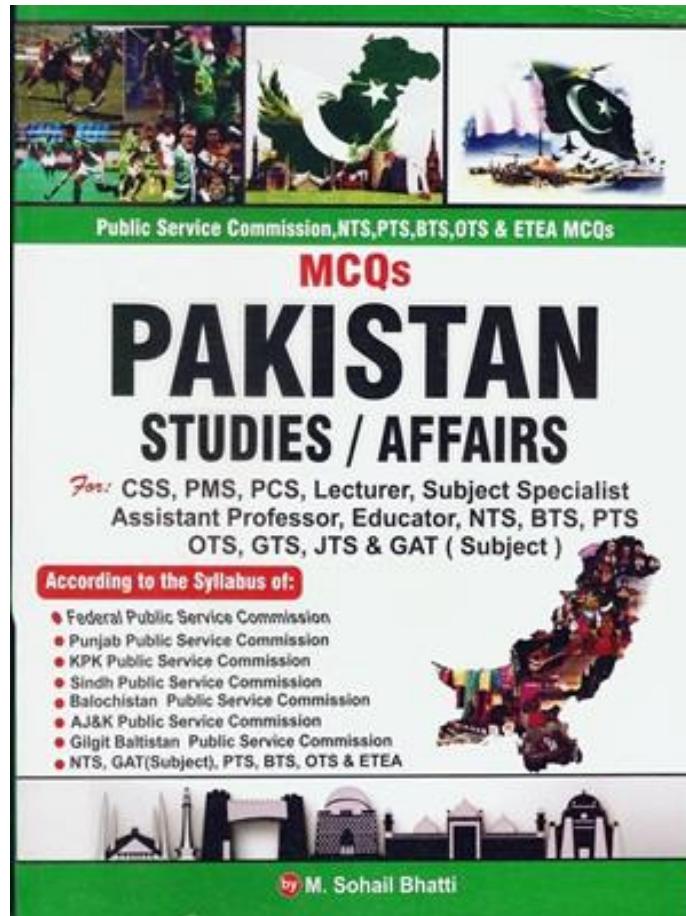
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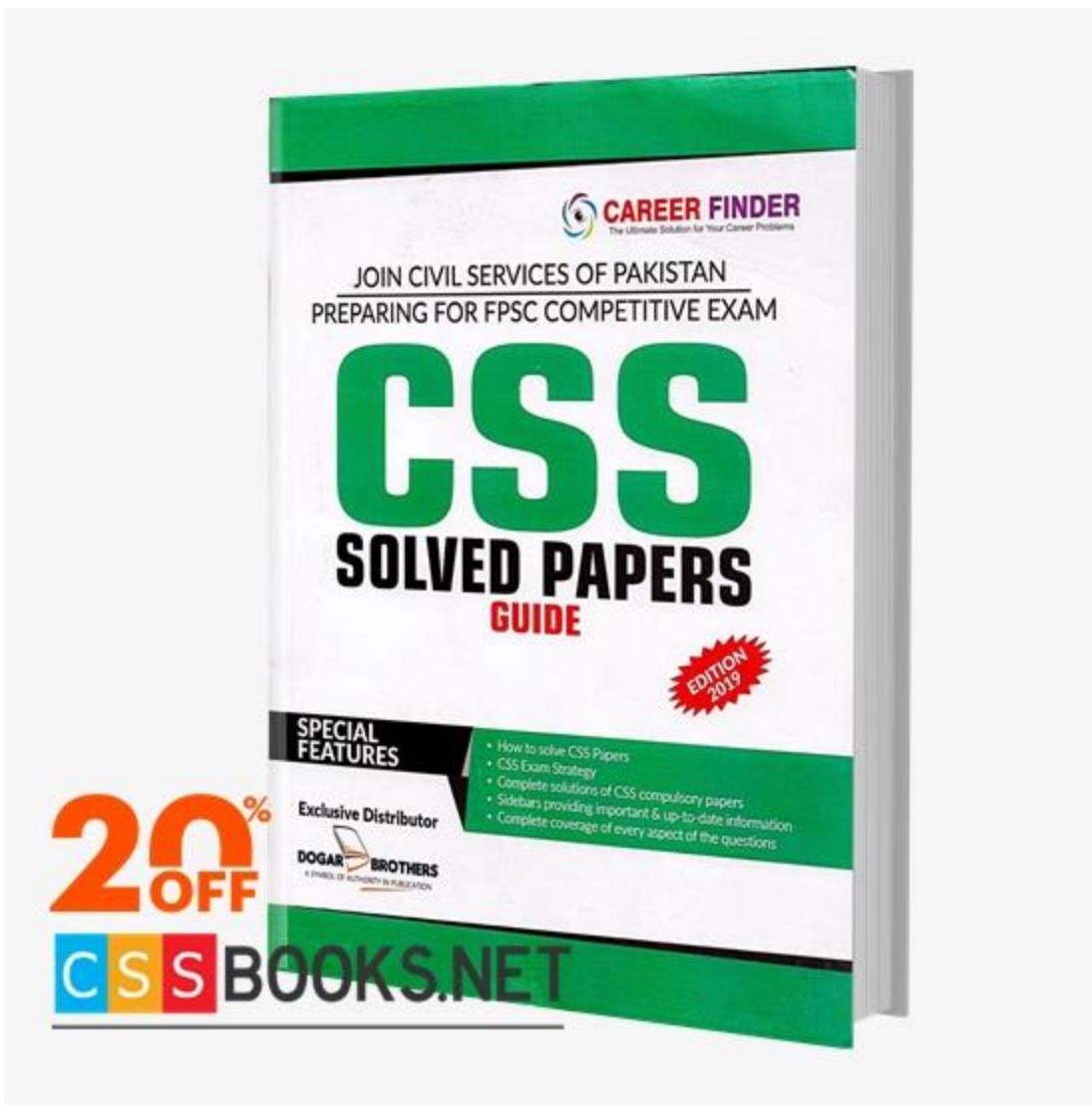
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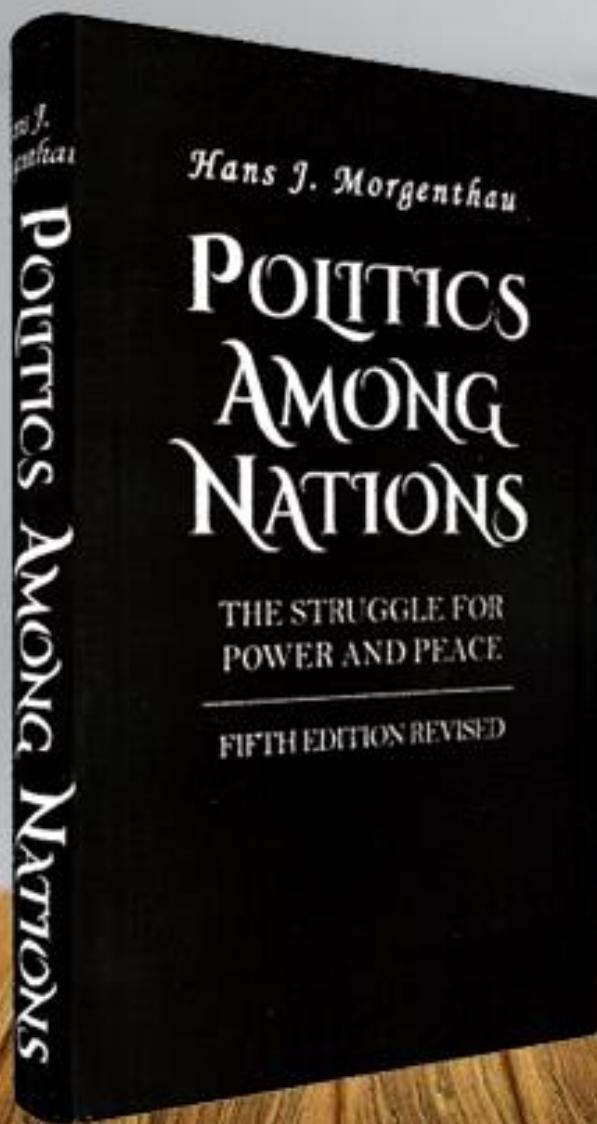


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FREEDOM MOVEMENT OF PAKISTAN FROM 1857 TO 1947

1. What was the Immediate cause of Revolt of 1857 (War of independence of 1857)?
 - (a) Annexation of Avadh on the ground of bad-governance
 - (b) Inefficient administrative machinery of the company
 - (c) Growing suspicion among native rulers over Lord Dalhousie's policies of Doctrine of Lapse
 - (d) Greased Cartridges
2. The revolt of 1857 was supposed to have started on May 31, 1857 as decided. But the Merrut incidence led to early breaking of the revolt on
 - (a) May 10, 1857
 - (b) May 17, 1857
 - (c) May 21, 1857
 - (d) May 27, 1857
3. Scientific Society translated the modern work from:
 - (a) English to Urdu
 - (b) Urdu to English
 - (c) Persian to Urdu
 - (d) Arabic to Urdu
4. The Hindi-Urdu controversy began in which year at Banaras?
 - (a) 1867
 - (b) 1868
 - (c) 1869
 - (d) 1870
5. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England?
 - (a) 1867
 - (b) 1968
 - (c) 1869
 - (d) 1870
6. In which year MAO High School was established at Aligarh?
 - (a) 1875
 - (b) 1871
 - (c) 1873
 - (d) 1872
7. Who started Scientific Society on July 9, 1864?
 - (a) Syed Ahmad Khan
 - (b) Ahmad Ali
 - (c) Altaf Hussain Hali
 - (d) M. Ali Johar
8. Who founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886?
 - (a) Syed Mahmood
 - (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - (c) Shibli Numani
 - (d) Syed Ameer Ali
9. In which year MAO school was upgraded to the status of a college?
 - (a) 1878
 - (b) 1877
 - (c) 1878
 - (d) 1879
10. MAO college was inaugurated by:
 - (a) Lord Curzon
 - (b) Lord Lytton
 - (c) Lord Hastings
 - (d) Lord Wallington
11. MAO College became University in the year of:
 - (a) 1919
 - (b) 1920
 - (c) 1921
 - (d) 1922
12. The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of:
 - (a) Gandhi
 - (b) Jinnah
 - (c) A.O. Hume
 - (d) Shakespeare
13. Who was A.O. Hume?
 - (a) A retired member of Civil Service
 - (b) Governor-General of India
 - (c) Viceroy of India
 - (d) Member of British Parliament
14. When Brahma Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
 - (a) 1830
 - (b) 1820
 - (c) 1828
 - (d) 1825
15. When Arya Samaj was founded at Bombay by Dayananda Saraswati?
 - (a) 1876
 - (b) 1875
 - (c) 1880
 - (d) 1884
16. Who was the founder of Shuddhi movement?
 - (a) Dayananda Saraswati
 - (b) Ambedkar
 - (c) Moti Lal
 - (d) Krishan Gopal
17. Who appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College?
 - (a) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
 - (b) Syed Mahmood
 - (c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - (d) Shibli Numani
18. Who wrote an "Essays on the life of Muhammad"?
 - (a) Shah Wali Ullah
 - (b) Syed Suleman Nadvi
 - (c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
19. Who published the magazine Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq?
 - (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - (b) Dudhu Mian
 - (c) Muhammad Ali Johar
 - (d) Muhammad Ali Shawkat

20. Foundation of Indian National Congress by A.O. Hume in
 (a) 1887 (b) 1885
 (c) 1888 (d) 1892
21. When Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established?
 (a) 24th December 1884
 (b) 25th December 1884
 (c) 26th December 1884
 (d) 27th December 1884
22. Who was first president of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam?
 (a) Qazi Khalifa Hameed-ud Din
 (b) Sharif-ud-Din
 (c) Islam-ud-Din
 (d) Ihsan-ud-Din
23. When Hasan Ali laid down the foundation of Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam?
 (a) 1883 (b) 1884
 (c) 1885 (d) 1886
24. Mrs. Annie Besant was a very active member of Theosophical Society in India. She belonged to which country?
 (a) Ireland (b) USA
 (c) India (d) France
25. Who was the initiator and founder of Faryazi movement?
 (a) Haji Shariatullah
 (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Avanindra Nath Thakur
 (d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
26. When the Central National Muhammad Association was founded?
 (a) 1877 (b) 1870
 (c) 1880 (d) 1882
27. Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot
 (a) 9th November 1877
 (b) 9th March 1897
 (c) 9th November 1875
 (d) 9th November 1879
28. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was born
 (a) 1878 (b) 1877
 (c) 1892 (d) 1885
29. The Central National Muhammad Association was founded by:
 (a) Sir Sayyad
 (b) Waqar-ul-Mulk
 (c) Nawab Saleem Ullah
 (d) Sayyad Amir Ali
30. When Urdu Defence Association was founded?
 (a) April 1902 (b) August 1905
 (c) August 1900 (d) April 1900
31. When Bengal was divided into two provinces?
 (a) 16 October, 1905
 (b) 15 December 1908
- (c) 16 September, 1906
 (d) 10 August 1909
32. Who divided Bengal into two provinces?
 (a) Lord Ripon
 (b) Viceroy Curzon
 (c) Lord Linlingthow
 (d) Sir James
33. What is the significance of 16th October 1905 regarding Bengal?
 (a) Its autonomy was announced
 (b) Partition of Bengal was announced
 (c) English was declared as official language
 (d) None of these
34. When laid the foundation of All India Muslim League?
 (a) 30th December 1906
 (b) 28th December 1906
 (c) 24th December 1906
 (d) 25th December 1906
35. Where laid the foundation of All India Muslim League?
 (a) Amritsar (b) Dacca
 (c) Delhi (d) Lahore
36. Who first wrote the constitution of the Muslim League?
 (a) Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan
 (b) Maulana Shaukat Ali
 (c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
 (d) Nawab Salimullah
37. Who was the first president of All India Muslim League?
 (a) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
 (b) Nawab Saleem-Ullah
 (c) Sir Agha Khan
 (d) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
38. The Headquarter of the All India Muslim League was established at:
 (a) Dhaka (b) Lucknow
 (c) Aligarh (d) Delhi
39. Who led the Simla Deputation?
 (a) Allama Iqbal (b) Sir Agha Khan
 (c) Ch. Rehmat Ali (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
40. When the delegation of Simla Deputation met with the viceroy of Hind?
 (a) 9th October 1906
 (b) 20 October 1906
 (c) 3rd October 1907
 (d) 1st October 1906
41. How many Muslim leaders were included in the Simla Deputation?
 (a) 35 (b) 37
 (c) 39 (d) 41
42. In 1916, the Muslim League and the Congress held its joint session in:
 (a) Lukhnow (b) Delhi

- (c) Bombay (d) Lahore
43. Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established in
 (a) 1889 (b) 1894
 (c) 1888 (d) 1885
44. Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London
 (a) 1905 (b) 1906
 (c) 1908 (d) 1909
45. When Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League?
 (a) 1913 (b) 1914
 (c) 1911 (d) 1916
46. Who ordered the Firing of Jallianwala Bagh?
 (a) Lord Simon (b) Rowlatt
 (c) O'Dwyer (d) Curzon-Wylie
47. Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on:
 (a) January 30, 1918
 (b) April 13, 1919
 (c) August 14, 1920
 (d) July 3, 1930
48. The Committee which submitted its report in 1928 was headed by:
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (b) Shankar Lal Nehru
 (c) Motilal Nehru
 (d) Deva Nand Nehru
49. When the first session of All India Muslim League was held at Karachi?
 (a) 27-28 December, 1905
 (b) 29-30 October, 1906
 (c) 25-26 September, 1909
 (d) 29-30 December, 1907
50. Who was the Chairman of first session of All India Muslim League?
 (a) Sir Adamjee Pirbhoy
 (b) Sir Agha Khan
 (c) Nawab Saleem Ullah
 (d) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
51. Who presided over the annual session 1916 of Muslim League?
 (a) Quaid-e-Azam
 (b) Allama Iqbal
 (c) Sir Muhammad Shafi
 (d) Sir Agha Khan
52. Who was called the "True Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity"?
 (a) Allama Iqbal
 (b) Sir Sayyed
 (c) Abu-al-Kalam Azad
 (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
53. When the partition of Bengal was annulled?
 (a) 1912 (b) 1913
 (c) 1910 (d) 1911
54. The chief architect of "Lucknow pact was:
 (a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
- (b) Quaid-i-Azam
 (c) Syed Amir Ali
 (d) Pandit Nehru
55. The demand of separate electorate was incorporated in:
 (a) Chelmsford Reforms
 (b) Minto-Morley Reforms
 (c) India Act 1935
 (d) India Act 1919
56. When the 1st meeting of Khilafat Committee was held?
 (a) 23 September 1918
 (b) 23 May 1916
 (c) 23 July 1915
 (d) 23 November 1919
57. Where was the Round Table Conference held in 1931?
 (a) London (b) Paris
 (c) Delhi (d) Geneva
58. Who was the major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed non-cooperation programme?
 (a) Allama Iqbal
 (b) Quaid-i-Azam
 (c) Abu'al Kalam Azad
 (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
59. When Quaid-i-Azam resigned from Congress?
 (a) 1925 (b) 1922
 (c) 1920 (d) 1918
60. When Gandhi called off Non-cooperation Movement?
 (a) February 1922 (b) February 1921
 (c) April 1919 (d) March 1915
61. In which incidence 22 police-men had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob?
 (a) Arrest of Nehru (b) Chauri Chaura
 (c) Jalianwala Bagh (d) Arrest of Patel
62. In 1911 the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to
 (a) Agra (b) Assam
 (c) Delhi (d) Lahore
63. When the Home Rule League established in India?
 (a) 1913 (b) 1914
 (c) 1915 (d) 1916
64. The Government of India Act of 1919 was mainly based on
 (a) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
 (b) Montagu-Minto Reforms
 (c) Irwin-Chelmsford Reforms
 (d) None of these
65. Which Act authorized the government to imprison a person without trial and conviction?
 (a) Rowlatt Act (b) Albert Bill
 (c) Irwin Bill (d) None of these

66. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy was occurred when people gathered peacefully in Amritsar against the
 (a) Rawlatt Act (b) Albert Bill
 (c) Irwin Bill (d) None of these
67. Officially how many people were killed in Jallianwala Bagh tragedy?
 (a) 279 people (b) 379 people
 (c) 579 people (d) 479 people
68. The Simon Commission submitted its report in
 (a) 1928 (b) 1925
 (c) 1929 (d) 1930
69. When Poona Pact was signed?
 (a) 25 September, 1933
 (b) 25 September, 1934
 (c) 25 September, 1935
 (d) 25 September, 1932
70. Under Govt. of India Act, 1935 the elections for the Provincial legislative Councils were held in the
 (a) January-February of 1935
 (b) January-February of 1936
 (c) January-February of 1937
 (d) January-February of 1938
71. Khilafat Day was observed in the Sub-continent on:
 (a) 27 October, 1919
 (b) 25 October, 1917
 (c) 23 December, 1915
 (d) 25 September, 1905
72. Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous Fourteen Points in
 (a) 1929 (b) 1928
 (c) 1927 (d) 1930
73. On the fervent appeal of Muslims, when did Quaid-e-Azam came back to sub-continent from his self exile
 (a) 1922 (b) 1933
 (c) 1935 (d) 1934
74. When Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam?
 (a) 1935 (b) 1938
 (c) 1925 (d) 1928
75. When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali presented the name of Pakistan?
 (a) 1930 (b) 1932
 (c) 1931 (d) 1933
76. Allama Iqbal gave his historical Presidential Address at Allahabad
 (a) 1931 (b) 1930
 (c) 1932 (d) 1933
77. Who was the last Viceroy of India?
 (a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Mountbatten
 (c) Lord Linlithgow (d) Lord Hasting
78. The second Round Table Conference was held in:
 (a) 1935-36 (b) 1933-34
 (c) 1941-42 (d) 1931-32
79. When the First Round Table Conference in London?
 (a) 1930 (b) 1935
 (c) 1940 (d) 1950
80. The third Round Table Conference was also held during the reign of Lord Wallington in which Congress did not attend it. Mention the year?
 (a) 1930 (b) 1931
 (c) 1932 (d) 1933
81. Pirpur Report was published in
 (a) 1938 (b) 1939
 (c) 1940 (d) 1941
82. Muslims celebrated the "Day of Deliverance on
 (a) 22nd December 1939
 (b) 25th December 1939
 (c) 24th December 1939
 (d) 23rd December 1939
83. Lahore Resolution is also known as
 (a) League Resolution
 (b) Pakistan Resolution
 (c) Khilafat Resolution
 (d) None of these
84. The Pakistan Resolution was moved on
 (a) 23rd March, 1940
 (b) 24th March, 1940
 (c) 14 August, 1947
 (d) 6 September, 1947
85. The Pakistan Resolution was passed on
 (a) 23rd March, 1940
 (b) 24th March, 1940
 (c) 14 August, 1947
 (d) 6 September, 1947
86. Who presented Lahore Resolution on 23rd March, 1940?
 (a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Allama Iqbal
 (c) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq (d) Quaid-e-Azam
87. Who translated Pakistan's Resolution into Urdu?
 (a) Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
 (b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
 (c) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
 (d) Abdul Rab Nishtar
88. When Pakistan Resolution was presented in 1940, who supported the same in a very effective way/manner?
 (a) Sardar Aurangzeb
 (b) Abdul Rab Nishtar
 (c) Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
 (d) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
89. The Lahore Resolution was supported by Qazi Muhammad Isa from the province of
 (a) Balochistan (b) KPK

- (c) Punjab (c) Sindh (c) 10 (d) 15
90. Name the Sindhi leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from the province of Sindh.
 (a) Sir Abdullah Haroon
 (b) G.M. Syed
 (c) Ayub Khoro
 (d) Abdul Rab Nishtar
91. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from the province of _____ supported the Pakistan's resolution.
 (a) Balochistan (b) KPK
 (c) Punjab (c) Sindh
92. Name the leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from U.P.
 (a) Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
 (b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
 (c) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
 (d) Abdul Rab Nishtar
93. Cripps Mission came in
 (a) 1942 (b) 1945
 (c) 1947 (d) 1944
94. In March, 1942 who came to sub-continent with some proposals to solve constitutional problems?
 (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Minto
 (c) Stafford Cripps (d) Linlithgow
95. Why Muslim League opposed the Cripps' Plan?
 (a) because idea of Pakistan was rejected in the plan
 (b) because Muslim League was not consulted
 (c) because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India
 (d) Hindus were obliged in the Plan
96. Wavell plan which was highly opposed by Quaid-e-Azam was presented on
 (a) 1944 (b) 1946
 (c) 1945 (d) 1943
97. Simla Conference started on
 (a) 24th June, 1945
 (b) 24th June, 1946
 (c) 22nd September, 1945
 (d) 22nd September, 1946
98. When the Muslim League joined the interim government in 1946. Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of:
 (a) Foreign affairs (b) Home
 (c) Finance (d) Defence
99. In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, how many seats Bengal Muslim League won?
 (a) 114 (b) 110
 (c) 115 (d) 113
100. How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government?
 (a) 5 (b) 8
101. Muslim League celebrated "Direct Action Day on
 (a) 16th August 1946
 (b) 17th August 1946
 (c) 18th August 1946
 (d) 19th August 1946
102. When did the Muslim League decided to accept Cabinet Mission plan?
 (a) December 5, 1945
 (b) June 6, 1946
 (c) August 7, 1946
 (d) October 10, 1946
103. Where the conference of different parties was held to discuss the Wavell Plan?
 (a) Lahore (b) Calcutta
 (c) Simla (d) Bombay
104. Muslims celebrated "Victory Day on
 (a) 11th January 1946
 (b) 17th August 1946
 (c) 18th August 1946
 (d) 16th August 1946
105. In 1946 the mission sent by British government is called:
 (a) Special Mission (b) Cripps Plan
 (c) British Mission (d) British Mission
106. When the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament?
 (a) 4 July 1947 (b) 10 July 1947
 (c) 2 July 1947 (d) 8 July 1947
107. When Cabinet Mission announced its plan on?
 (a) 16 May 1946 (b) 16 May 1956
 (c) 16 May 1940 (d) 16 May 1935
108. How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government?
 (a) 5 (b) 9
 (c) 10 (d) 8
109. The Interim Government of India was organized under the leadership of
 (a) Motilal Nehru (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Gandhi (d) MR Jayakar
110. The Cabinet of Interim Government took oath on
 (a) 2nd September, 1943
 (b) 2nd September, 1944.
 (c) 2nd September, 1945.
 (d) 2nd September, 1946
111. The Radcliffe Line, the border between Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan is revealed on
 (a) 12th August 1947
 (b) 14th August 1947
 (c) 17th August 1947
 (d) 19th August 1947
112. Who was the chairman of Boundary Commissions of?
 (a) Abbot Radcliff (b) Cyril Radcliff

- (c) Norman Radcliff (d) Sir Radcliff
113. When the Lord Mountbatten was sent as the last Viceroy and Governor General of India?
 (a) March, 1947 (b) April, 1947
 (c) May, 1947 (d) June, 1947
114. Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan on:
 (a) 14th August 1947
 (b) 15th August 1947
 (c) 16th August 1947
 (d) 17th August 1947
115. India and Pakistan form separate independent dominions on
 (a) 10th August 1947
 (b) 11th August 1947
 (c) 12th August 1947
 (d) 14th August 1947
116. Who took oath from Governor-General Quaid-e-Azam?
 (a) Justice Abdur Rasheed
 (b) Justice Patel
 (c) Justice Munir Ahmed
 (d) Justice Shah Din
117. Who took oath from Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan?
 (a) Justice Abdur Rasheed
 (b) Quaid-e-Azam
 (c) Justice Munir Ahmed
 (d) Justice Shah Din
118. Who was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League?
 (a) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
 (b) Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
 (c) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
 (d) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. a	4. a	5. c	6. a	7. a	8. b	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. c	13. a	14. c	15. b	16. a	17. c	18. c	19. a	20. b
21. a	22. a	23. c	24. a	25. a	26. a	27. a	28. a	29. d	30. c
31. a	32. b	33. b	34. a	35. b	36. c	37. c	38. b	39. b	40. d
41. a	42. a	43. b	44. c	45. a	46. c	47. b	48. c	49. d	50. a
51. a	52. d	53. d	54. b	55. b	56. d	57. a	58. b	59. c	60. a
61. b	62. c	63. d	64. a	65. a	66. a	67. b	68. d	69. d	70. c
71. a	72. a	73. d	74. b	75. d	76. b	77. b	78. d	79. a	80. c
81. a	82. a	83. b	84. a	85. b	86. c	87. c	88. a	89. a	90. a
91. c	92. a	93. a	94. c	95. c	96. c	97. a	98. c	99. d	100. a
101. a	102. b	103. c	104. a	105. c	106. a	107. a	108. a	109. b	110. d
111. c	112. b	113. a	114. b	115. d	116. a	117. b	118. b		

INDO PAK HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

1. The Vale of Peshawar was the centre of the ancient Kingdom of:
 - (a) Indus
 - (b) Gandhara
 - (c) Mauya
 - (d) Aryans
2. The most famous town of the Indus Civilization, on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is:
 - (a) Kot Diji
 - (b) Harappa
 - (c) Moenjodaro
 - (d) None of these
3. Mass conversion to Islam began at the time of:
 - (a) Babar
 - (b) Muhammad Bin Qasim
 - (c) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
 - (d) Mahmood of Ghazni
4. The main occupation of the Indus Valley civilization was:
 - (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Cattle rearing
 - (c) Hunting
 - (d) None of these
5. The Great Granary of the Indus Valley Civilization has been discovered at:
 - (a) Harappa
 - (b) Mohenjodaro
 - (c) Kalibangan
 - (d) Lothal
6. Moenjodaro means:
 - (a) Civilized City
 - (b) Beautiful Gardens
 - (c) Mound of the Dead
 - (d) Civilization
7. Indus Civilization is also known as:
 - (a) Kot Diji Civilization
 - (b) Mohenjodaro civilization
 - (c) Taxila Civilization
 - (d) Harrapan Civilization
8. The Indus civilization flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as:
 - (a) 2500 BC
 - (b) 2200 BC
 - (c) 2400 BC
 - (d) 2600 BC
9. Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in:
 - (a) 316 BC
 - (b) 326 BC
 - (c) 306 BC
 - (d) 226 BC
10. The Indus Valley Civilization was famous for:
 - (a) Well-planned cities
 - (b) Efficient civil organization
 - (c) Development of Art and Architecture
 - (d) All of these
11. The largest of the Indus civilization sites excavated so far are:
 - (a) Harappa
 - (b) Moenjodaro
 - (c) Taxila
 - (d) Both a & b
12. The Harappa is located near the:
 - (a) Pakpattan
 - (b) Sahiwal
 - (c) Okara
 - (d) Pattoki
13. Harappa is four thousand years old city and a contemporary of ancient:
 - (a) Babylon
 - (b) Ur
 - (c) Egypt
 - (d) All of them
14. Who promoted Buddhism and built Buddhist shrines in sub continent?
 - (a) Ashoka
 - (b) Saka
 - (c) Chandragupta
 - (d) Maurya
15. The greatest university of the ancient world was situated at:
 - (a) Pushkalawati
 - (b) Taxila
 - (c) Kabul
 - (d) Iran
16. Chandra Gupta was also called:
 - (a) Gupta Empire
 - (b) Mauryan Empire
 - (c) Chandra Empire
 - (d) Ashoka Empire
17. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by:
 - (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
 - (b) Muhammad Ghori
 - (c) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
 - (d) None of these
18. What was the relation of Mohammad Bin Qasim with Hajjaj bin Yousaf?
 - (a) Nephew
 - (b) Son in law
 - (c) Both of these
 - (d) None of these
19. In which year Mohammad Bin Qasim attacked Sindh?
 - (a) 712
 - (b) 713
 - (c) 714
 - (d) 715
20. Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back by:
 - (a) Walid bil Abdul malik
 - (b) Sulaiman bin Abdul malik
 - (c) Khalid bil Abdul malik
 - (d) None of these
21. Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh Ali Hajvery came to India along with:
 - (a) Muhammad bin qasim
 - (b) Sultan Mahmud ghaznavi
 - (c) Sultan Masud of ghazna
 - (d) None of these
22. Which of the European nations came first to South Asia as invader?
 - (a) Portuguese
 - (b) Dutch
 - (c) English
 - (d) Greek

23. Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri established the Muslim rule in:
 (a) West India (b) East India
 (c) North India (d) None of them
24. Al Beruni came to India along with:
 (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
 (b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
 (c) Muhammad Ghuri
 (d) None of these
25. After Arabs which family ruled over Sindh?
 (a) Sadat (b) Lodhi
 (c) Somro (d) Mughal
26. Name the last Hindu ruler of the Sub-continent?
 (a) Raja Pirthavi Raj (b) Raja Dahir
 (c) Raja Jay Pal (d) None of these
27. When Sultan Mahmood Ghazvi ascended the throne?
 (a) 996 AD (b) 997 AD
 (c) 998 AD (d) 999 AD
28. Who destroyed the temple of Somna?
 (b) Mahmood Ghaznvi (a) Ghauri
 (c) Babar (d) Shah Jehan
29. Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture?
 (a) Delhi (b) Amritsar
 (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
30. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the:
 (a) Ghorids (b) Ghaznavids
 (c) Mughals (d) Lodhis
31. Which city became the city of mosques, madrassahs and libraries during the reign of Mahmud Ghaznvi?
 (a) Ghaznvi (b) Calcutta
 (c) Lahore (d) Multan
32. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?
 (a) First Battle of Tarain
 (b) Second Battle of Tarain
 (c) Battle of Talikota
 (d) None of these
33. First invasion of Sultan Muhammad of Ghazni in subcontinent was took place in
 (a) 998 (b) 1000
 (c) 999 (d) 1001
34. 17th attack of Sultan Muhammad Ghazni on India was took place in
 (a) 1023 (b) 1027
 (c) 1024 (d) 1025
35. Who was known as the "Abductor of Scholars"?
 (a) Qutb-ud-Din
 (b) Gias-ud-Din
 (c) Mahmood Ghaznvi
36. First Islamic state was established in India in
 (a) 1206 (b) 1226
 (c) 1198 (d) 1209
37. The Sultanate period which lasted for over:
 (a) 350 years (b) 370 years
 (c) 200 years (d) 320 years
38. The First dynasty of Sultanate period was
 (a) Mughal dynasty (b) Lodhi dynasty
 (c) Tughlaq dynasty (d) Slave dynasty
39. The last dynasty of Sultanate period was
 (a) Mughal dynasty (b) Lodhi dynasty
 (c) Tughlaq dynasty (d) Slave dynasty
40. Slave dynasty ruled for how many years?
 (a) 120 years (b) 90 years
 (c) 84 years (d) 110 years
41. Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India?
 (a) Mohammad Bin Qasim
 (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (c) Ghiasuddin Balban
 (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
42. Who was the first Muslim Governor of Delhi?
 (a) Behlal Lodhi
 (b) Ghiyas-ud-Din
 (c) Jalaluddin Khalji
 (d) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
43. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was:
 (a) Urdu (b) Arabic
 (c) Persian (d) Hindi
44. Name the General of Sultan Shahab-ud-Din who conquered Bengal with only seventeen soldiers (he also conquered Behar)?
 (a) Bukthiar Khalji (b) Babur
 (c) Sher Shah (d) Akbar
45. Who amongst the following Sultans of the slave dynasty reigned for the longest period?
 (a) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
 (b) Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban
 (c) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmood
 (d) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
46. After Ghuri who became the king of Indo-Pak?
 (a) Jhangir
 (b) Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
 (c) Balban
 (d) Shah Jehan
47. Slave Dynasty of Indo-Pak was founded by?
 (a) Sbuktagin (b) Babar
 (c) Qutab-ud-Din (d) Jalal-ud-Din
48. The Slave Dynasty lasted from 1206 to?
 (a) 1207 (b) 1208
 (c) 1209 (d) 1290

49. The first Muslim ruler of India was:
 (a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 (b) Mahmood of Ghazni
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 (d) Muhammad Ghauri
50. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi?
 (a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jehan
 (c) Razia Sultana (d) Mumtaz Mahal
51. When Qutab-ud-Din died?
 (a) 1208 (b) 1209
 (c) 1210 (d) 1211
52. Qutab-ud-Din died while playing:
 (a) Cricket (b) Polo
 (c) Hockey (d) Football
53. Who constructed Masjid "Quwat-i-Islam"?
 (a) Shah Jehan (b) Akbar
 (c) Babar (d) Qutab-ud-Din
54. Masjid Quwat-e-Islam is located in which city?
 (a) Lahore (b) Delhi
 (c) Baghdad (d) Mansoora
55. Who completed the construction of Qutab Minar?
 (a) Sultan Shamas-ud-Din Altamash
 (b) Qutab-ud-Din
 (c) Khawaja Bukthiar Kaki
 (d) Mahmud Ghaznavi
56. Which of the following rulers died while playing 'Chugan'?
 (a) Balban
 (b) Sher Shah
 (c) Jalal-ud-Din-Khilji
 (d) Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
57. Who was the founder of Khalji Dynasty?
 (a) Muhamamrd Ghori
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (d) Jalal-ud-Din
58. The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was:
 (a) Foreign trade
 (b) Market control
 (c) Minting of new coins
 (d) None of these
59. Who among the following was not a slave before he became a king?
 (a) Ala-ud-Din Khilji
 (b) Balban
 (c) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
 (d) Iltutmish
60. Taimur invaded India during the reign of:
 (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Bahlol Lodhi
 (c) Feroz Tughlaq
 (d) Nasir uddin Mehmood
61. The first Muslim conquest of the Hindu Kingdoms of Deccan was effected by the forces of:
 (a) Muhammad Ghori
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub uddin Aibak
 (d) Mahmood of Ghazni
62. The extent of the Delhi Sultanate Empire was the greatest during the reign of:
 (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Iltutmash
 (c) Balban
 (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
63. Which of the following was the major source of royal income in medieval north India?
 (a) Jaziyah (b) Kharaj
 (c) Zakat (d) Kham
64. Khalji dynasty ruled for how many years?
 (a) 10 (b) 20
 (c) 30 (d) 40
65. Khalji dynasty came into reign after the reign of which Khandan?
 (a) Gulama (b) Shahensha
 (c) Ghariban (d) Shamshiran
66. Amir Khusrau's Khazainul Futuh gives information about the reign of:
 (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (b) Ala-uddin Khilji
 (c) Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji
 (d) Jala-ud-din Khilji
67. The 'Shahnama' was written by:
 (a) Al Beruni (b) Firdausi
 (c) Amir Khusrau (d) None of these
68. Jalal-ud-Din was the founder of:
 (a) Sadat Dynasty
 (b) Khalji Dynasty
 (c) Tughluq Dynasty
 (d) Slave dynasty
69. Which Dynasty came into power after Khalji Dynasty?
 (a) Tughlaq Dynasty (b) Sadat Dynasty
 (c) Lodhi Dynasty (d) Mughal Dynasty
70. Tughluq dynasty ruled for how many years?
 (a) 10 (b) 20
 (c) 94 (d) 40
71. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi has been described by the historians as the 'mixture of opposites'?
 (a) Balban
 (b) Alauddin Khalji
 (c) Muhammad Tughluq
 (d) Ibrahim Lodi
72. In 1325 Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq was succeeded by:
 (a) Jhangir (b) Akbar

- (c) M. Bin Tughlaq (d) Rajab
73. In 1351 Muhammad Tughlaq was succeeded by:
 (a) Babar (b) Feroz Shah
 (c) Humayoon (d) Mubarak
74. Sadat Dynasty came into rule after which Dynasty?
 (a) Lodhi (b) Ghauri
 (c) Tughlaq (d) Mughal
75. Which of the following were causes for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Weak Government
 (b) Invasion Timur
 (c) Lack of clear-cut succession policy
 (d) All of above
76. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was:
 (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Bahlol Lodhi
 (c) Sikander Lodhi (d) Sher Shah Suri
77. Vasco da Gama came to India in the reign of:
 (a) Khilji (b) Mughals
 (c) Tughlaq (d) Lodhi
78. Mughal dynasty was to Bahadur Shah Zafar as Lodhi dynasty was to:
 (a) Bahlol Lodhi
 (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
 (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
 (d) Sikandar Lodhi
79. Who was the founder of the Lodhi Dynasty?
 (a) Sikandar Lodhi (b) Bahlol Lodhi
 (c) Akbar (d) Shah Jehan
80. Bahlol was succeeded by his:
 (a) Brother (b) Son
 (c) Grandson (d) Brother-in-law
81. Between whom the first war of Panipat was fought?
 (a) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Babar
 (b) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Akbar
 (c) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Sher Shah
 (d) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Behlol Lodhi
82. Name the last Muslim Dynasty ruling over Delhi before the invasion of Mongols:
 (a) Lodhi Dynasty (b) Khalji dynasty
 (c) Tughluq Dynasty (d) Sadat Dynasty
83. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in
 (a) 1442 (b) 1445
 (c) 1526 (d) 1456
84. With whose forces Babur met in the field of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and while defeating it captured Delhi and Agra?
 (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Akbar Lodhi
 (c) Behlol Lodhi (d) None of these
85. Lodhi dynasty ruled for how many years?
 (a) 70 (b) 60
- (c) 75 (d) 78
86. Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty?
 (a) Daulat Khan Lodhi (b) Bahlol Lodhi
 (c) Ibrahim Lodhi (d) Sikandar Lodhi
87. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was:
 (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Bahlol Lodhi
 (c) Sikandar Lodhi (d) None of these
88. Chaghatai Turks were also known as:
 (a) Khaljis (b) Mughals
 (c) Baghols (d) Lodhi
89. In whose reign Babar invaded India in 1526?
 (a) Daulat Khan Lodhi (b) Ibrahim Lodhi
 (c) Akbar Lodhi (d) Khizar Lodhi
90. In which city/cities Afghans created disturbances by supporting the cause of Ibrahims Lodhi's brother Mahamud Lodhi?
 (a) Bihar (b) Jaunpur
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of them
91. Sadat Dynasty in India was ended in
 (a) 1442 (b) 1445
 (c) 1451 (d) 1456
92. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:
 (a) Changez Khan (b) Babar
 (c) Nadir Shah (d) Taimur
93. Babar's 12,000 army force faced a huge force of Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat. What was the number of his army?
 (a) 50,000 (b) 80,000
 (c) 100,000 (d) 60,000
94. Which battle marked an end to the Dehli Sultanate in Sub-continent in 1526?
 (a) Battle of Panipat I
 (b) Battle of Gogra
 (c) Battle of Khanwa
 (d) Battle of Panipat II
95. The famous poet Amir Khusro nicknamed the 'Parrot of India' was the contemporary of all of the following except:
 (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban
 (c) Iltutmish
 (d) Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq
96. Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India?
 (a) Mohammad bin Qasim
 (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
 (d) None of these
97. Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq Shah-II

98. Who amongst the following Sultans of the slave Dynasty reign for the longest period?
 (a) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
 (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
 (c) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud
 (d) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish

99. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was:
 (a) Iltutmish
 (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (d) None of these

100. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:
 (a) Chengiz Khan (b) Babar
 (c) Nadir Shah (d) None of these

101. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by:
 (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
 (b) Muhammad Ghori
 (c) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
 (d) None of these

102. First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of seas route to India via the Cape of Good Hope) was in
 (a) 1456 (b) 1476
 (c) 1498 (d) 1345

103. Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty?
 (a) Bahlool Lodi
 (b) Daulat Khan Lodi
 (c) Ibrahim Lodi
 (d) Sikandar Lodi

104. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was:
 (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Bahlool Lodi
 (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) None of these

105. The Mughal Empire was founded by Babar in:
 (a) 1525 (b) 1526
 (c) 1524 (d) 1523

106. Babur captured two cities in 1513 with the help of the Shah of Persia. Name the cities?
 (a) Samarkand & Bokhara
 (b) Delhi and Agra
 (c) Bokhara & Hajaz
 (d) Dehli and Bokhara

107. Who was famous by name of "the hero of the hundred fights"?
 (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Behlool Lodhi
 (c) Akbar Lodhi (d) Rana Sangha

108. With whose forces Babur met in the field of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and while defeating it captured Delhi and Agra?
 (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Behlwal Lodhi

109. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in:
 (a) 1526 (b) 1556
 (c) 1426 (d) 1326

110. In whose reign Babar invaded India?
 (a) Ibrahim Lodhi
 (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
 (c) Akbar Lodhi
 (d) Rana Sangha

111. Which battle marked an end to the Delhi Sultanate in Sub-continent in 1526?
 (a) Second Battle of Panipat
 (b) Battle of Gogra
 (c) Battle of Khanwa
 (d) First Battle of Panipat

112. Which of the following is the name of the Babur's autobiography?
 (a) *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* (b) *Waqi at-i-Baburi*
 (c) *Baburumamah* (d) None of these

113. Babur's Memories were first written in Turkish. Name the writer who translated it into Persian?
 (a) Abdur Rahman Khan-i-Khanam
 (b) Hafea Shirazi
 (c) Humayun
 (d) Shah Jehan

114. Babur was succeeded by:
 (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Akbar
 (c) Humayun (d) Shah Jehan

115. When was Babur succeeded by his son Humayun?
 (a) 1520 (b) 1530
 (c) 1540 (d) 1545

116. In which battle Humayun defeated the Afghans in August, 1532?
 (a) Battle of Qanauj
 (b) Battle of Panipat
 (c) Battle of Dadrah
 (d) Battle of Kabul

117. Who was the strongest enemy of Humayun?
 (a) Sher Alam
 (b) Sher Shah Suri
 (c) Bahadur Shah
 (d) Muhammad Lodhi

118. The Red Fort of Delhi was built Mughal king by:
 (a) Akbar (b) Shahjehan
 (c) Jahangir (d) Sher Shah

119. Which battle made Humayun homeless wanderer?
 (a) Dadrah (b) Qanauj
 (c) Panipat (d) None of these

120. The young king of Persia accorded Humayun a warm reception. Name the king?
 (a) Shah Pesh (b) Shah Tahmasp

- (c) Shah Toot (d) Shah Jaish
121. Which state(s) Humayun captured in 1545 with the help of Persian troops?
 (a) Kabul (b) Qandhar
 (c) Kabul & Qandhar (d) Bengal
122. Humayun was ousted by:
 (a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
 (c) Shah Jehan (d) None of these
123. Which general of Humayun deprived him from throne and ascended the throne?
 (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Sher Khan
 (c) Khizer Khan (d) Noor-ud-Din
124. Which Mughal emperor died in 1556 after falling down his library stairs?
 (a) Akbar (b) Humayun
 (c) Babar (d) Shah Jehan
125. Sher Shah was born in 1472 at:
 (a) Haripur (b) Dehli
 (c) Hoshiapur (d) Kabul
126. Who wrote 'Tarikh-i-Sher' in order to pay regard to Shah Sur's success in administration?
 (a) Rehman Khilji (b) Abbas Sarwani
 (c) Ghulam Abbas (d) Ahmed Pasha
127. In 1522 Sher Shah entered into the service of an independent ruler of Bihar. Name the ruler?
 (a) Bihar Khan Lohani
 (b) Khizer Shah
 (c) Behram Khan Lohani
 (d) Lohani Shah
128. In 1530, Sher Shah captured the important fortress of Chunar after the death of its ruler. Name the ruler?
 (a) Taj Khan (b) Bihar Khan
 (c) Lohani Khan (d) Babur Khan
129. Which incident brought Sher Shah into direct conflict with the Mughals?
 (a) Capture of Lohana
 (b) Capture of Chunar
 (c) Capture of Kanpur
 (d) His attack on Dehli
130. Who left the Mughal service in 1528?
 (a) Sher Shah (b) Khizer Khan
 (c) Bahadur Khan (d) None of these
131. Which Mughal ruler who marched against Sher Shah and the latter saved himself by timely submission?
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Babar (d) Jahangir
132. Name the ruler of Bihar who sought the help of Mahmud Shah, the ruler of Bengal to oust Sher Shah from power?
 (a) Taj Khan (b) Jalal Khan
 (c) Islam Khan (d) Lohani Khan
133. Which of the following is the greatest achievement of Sher Shah Sur?
 (a) Construction of Grand Trunk Road, (G.T. Road)
 (b) Construction of Lal Qila, Dehli
 (c) Construction of Shalamar Bagh, Lahore
 (d) Spread of Islam in the Sub-continent
134. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India until his death in:
 (a) 1539 (b) 1645
 (c) 1545 (d) 1345
135. Which Mughal Emperor was crowned on the 14th of February, 1556?
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) None of these
136. Akbar was crowned on at:
 (a) Kanpur (b) Qandhar
 (c) Kalanaur (d) Bengal
137. At the time of accession to the throne, Akbar was a boy of thirteen. Who was appointed as his guardian?
 (a) Bairam Khan (b) Jalal Khan
 (c) Firuz Khan (d) Islam Khan
138. Akbar was died in the autumn of 1605:
 (a) T.B.
 (b) Falling from stairs
 (c) Diarrhea
 (d) Falling from horse
139. Which Islamic scholar practically opposed Akbar's so-called Deen-i-llahi?
 (a) Moin udin Chishti
 (b) Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Sarhandi
 (c) Data Ganj Bakhs
 (d) Hazrat Gaisu Draz
140. Which philosophy was presented by Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Sarhandi against the movement of Wahdat-ul Wajood?
 (a) wahadat-ul-Islam
 (b) Wahdat-ul-Shahud
 (c) Both of these
 (d) None of these
141. Akbar was succeeded by:
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Jahangir (d) Humayun
142. On the eighth day of his father's death Jahangir ascended the throne at:
 (a) Dehli (b) Patna
 (c) Agra (d) None of these
143. The nickname of Shehzada Slaeem was:
 (a) Dara (b) Munnu
 (c) Shaikhoo (d) Khurum
144. In which year Sher Shah invaded Bengal and appeared before the gates of Gaur?
 (a) 1537 (b) 1538
 (c) 1539 (d) 1540

145. On the death of Sher Shah, under which title his son Jalal Khan ascended the throne in 1545?
 (a) Islam Shah (b) Mehmud Shah
 (c) Taj Khan (d) Jalal Khan
146. Islam Shah was succeeded by his son who was murdered by his uncle Mohammad Adil Shah. Name the son?
 (a) Firuz Khan (b) Mehmud Khan
 (c) Mehmud Shah (d) Jalal Khan
147. Early in his reign Jahangir had to face a serious situation created by the rebellion of his son. Name his son?
 (a) Khiyan (b) Khizer
 (c) Khusrau (d) Khalji
148. Akbar conquered two states in 1591 & 1595 respectively. Name these two states?
 (a) Sindh & Bengal
 (b) Sindh & Bihar
 (c) Sindh & Baluchistan
 (d) Sindh & Serhad
149. In which year Qandahar was recaptured by the Persian King Shah Abbas?
 (a) 1622 (b) 1623
 (c) 1624 (d) 1625
150. What was the duration of Jahangir's reign?
 (a) 1605 to 1628 (b) 1605 to 1629
 (c) 1605 to 1630 (d) 1605 to 1630
151. The successor of Jahangir was:
 (a) Shah Jahah (b) Alamgir
 (c) Babur (d) Sher Shah Suri
152. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
 (a) Nur Jahan at Lahore
 (b) Shahjahan at Agra
 (c) Shahjahan at Delhi
 (d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri
153. When & where was Shah Jahan born?
 (a) 1519 Lahore (b) 1592 Lahore
 (c) 1593 Delhi (d) 1592 Delhi
154. Shah Jahan ruled over the Sub-continent for:
 (a) 20 years (b) 25 years
 (c) 30 years (d) 35 years
155. At what age Shah Jahan was married to Arjumand Begum (Mumtaz Mahal)?
 (a) 19 (b) 20
 (c) 21 (d) 22
156. The mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal was built at
 (a) Agra (b) Delhi
 (c) Patna (d) Bihar
157. Marriage of Jahangir with Nur Jahan is one of the most important events in the history of Mughals. What was her real name?
 (a) Nusrat Bibi (b) Noor-un-Nisa
158. (c) Mehr-un-Nisa (d) Razia Begum
 The mausoleum of Noor Jahan is situated at:
 (a) Shahdara (b) Agra
 (c) Anarkali (d) Delhi
159. Who was sent by Shah Jahan to meet with high-handedness of Portuguese?
 (a) Adil Khan (b) Qasim Khan
 (c) Khizar Khan (d) Rahim Khan
160. During which Mughal emperor's reign the beginning of the British territorial acquisition in the Sub-continent was witnessed?
 (a) Hamayun (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Akbar (d) Babur
161. The East India Company extended its commercial activities in Bengal in:
 (a) 1600 AD (b) 1650 AD
 (c) 1700 AD (d) 1750 AD
162. To crush Yousufzais, Aurangzeb planned grand campaign and ordered three divisions to attack the enemy - one from court, other from Attock and third from:
 (a) Kashmir (b) Peshawar
 (c) Kabul (d) Jhelum
163. Who was posted by Aurangzeb at Jamrud to see the movements of Afghans?
 (a) Raja Jaswant Singh (b) Raja Dahir
 (c) Raja Hari Kumar (d) Raja Jaypal
164. What was the duration of the reign of Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan?
 (a) 1628-1661 (b) 1628-1660
 (c) 1628-1658 (d) 1628-1659
165. In the fourth & fifth years of Shah Jahan's reign, a terrible calamity visited Gujarat, Khandesh & Decean. Name that calamity.
 (a) Flood (b) Famine
 (c) Hail Storm (d) Earth Quack
166. Shah Jahan was ousted by his son Aurangzeb Alamgir in:
 (a) 1650 (b) 1658
 (c) 1670 (d) 1690
167. For how many years Shah Jahan remained under the captivity of his son Aurangzeb and died in 1665?
 (a) 4 months (b) 6 months
 (c) 8 months (d) 1 year
168. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne?
 (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar (b) Aurangzeb
 (c) Muhammad Shah (d) Shah Alam II
169. The Peacock throne was made for:
 (a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
170. The last of the great Mughal Kings was:
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun

171. When Aurangzeb started ruling over India?
 (a) 1607 (b) 1807
 (c) 1658 (d) 1407
172. After which battle, Aurangzeb captured Agra and proclaimed himself the emperor of Dehli in 1658 A.D?
 (a) Panipat (b) Samugarh
 (c) Assam (d) Agra
173. Which Mughal emperor discontinued the Ilahi era of Akbar to satisfy the Sunni Muslims?
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Hamayun
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Bahadur Shah
174. Which guru of Sikhs fought against Mughals but was defeated and his two sons were put to death?
 (a) Govinda (b) Nanak
 (c) Arjun (d) Mahabat Singh
175. Which rising of revolt in south was a great factor to be reckoned with during the reign of Aurangzeb?
 (a) Afghans (b) Marhatas
 (c) Sikhs (d) None of these
176. Marhatas proved a great trouble for Aurangzeb. Who was their leader?
 (a) Teg (b) Shivaji
 (c) Arjun (d) Jswant Singh
177. Which son of Jahangir defeated the ruler of Mewar Raja Amar Singh?
 (a) Khusrau (b) Khurram
 (c) Dara (d) Aurangzeb
178. As a result of Prince Khurram's rebellion, which city was lost to the Mughals?
 (a) Agra (b) Qandahar
 (c) Dehli (d) Ahmadanagar
179. Jahangir died in:
 (a) 1628 (b) 1629
 (c) 1630 (d) 1631
180. How many Mughal emperors ruled over Sub-continent?
 (a) 17 (b) 18
 (c) 19 (d) 20
181. Mughals ruled over the Sub-continent:
 (a) 200 years (b) 331 years
 (c) 400 years (d) 500 years
182. When and where did Ahmad Shah Abdali finally crush down the revolt of Marhatas?
 (a) 1760 Panipat (b) 1761 Panipat
 (c) 1762 Panipat (d) 1763 Panipat
183. Alamgir died in Deccan in 1707 at:
 (a) Gauhati (b) Ahmadnagar
 (c) Qandhar (d) Delhi
184. Who invaded the Sub-continent and sacked Delhi in 1739?
 (a) Ahmad Shah Abdali
 (b) Nadir Shah
 (c) Both of these
 (d) None of these
185. When Nadir Shah of Persia invaded the Sub-continent and sacked Delhi?
 (a) 1439 (b) 1739
 (c) 1639 (d) 1839
186. The East India Company built its first factory in the west coast city of:
 (a) Mirath (b) Agra
 (c) Surat (d) None of these
187. Which Mughal Emperor erected the Zanjeer-e-Adal (Chain of Justice) in his reign?
 (a) Babur (b) Jahangir
 (c) Hamyun (d) Akbar
188. In which century the British began to come in the Sub-continent?
 (a) 16th (b) 17th
 (c) 15th (d) 14th
189. The battle of Plassey was fought in:
 (a) 1657 (b) 1857
 (c) 1557 (d) 1757
190. Who was the winner of First Anglo-Sikh War?
 (a) Sikhs (b) Christians
 (c) British (d) None of these
191. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal empire in 1526 by defeating:
 (a) Daulat Khan Lodi (b) Ibrahim Lodi
 (c) Rana Sanga (d) Alauddin Khilji
192. The first Mughal emperor to issue a firman in favour of the British to open a factory at Surat was:
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Akbar
193. The court language of Mughals was:
 (a) Arabic (b) Hindi
 (c) Persian (d) Urdu
194. When was the second battle of Panipat fought?
 (a) 1191 (b) 1540
 (c) 1556 (d) 1757
195. First Ambassador of England Sir Thomas Roe visits Jehangir
 (a) 1678 (b) 1776
 (c) 1616 (d) 1646
196. The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal)
 (a) 1609 (b) 1590
 (c) 1634 (d) 1678
197. Construction of Taj Mahal was completed in
 (a) 1640 (b) 1647

198. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
 (a) Nur Jahan at Lahore
 (b) Shahjahan at Agra
 (c) Shahjahan at Delhi
 (d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri
199. The Peacock throne was made for:
 (a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
200. Which Mughal emperor wrote a will and instructed his sons, that they continue Asad Khan as the vazir?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
201. During the reign of Iltutmish which one of the following was a silver coin in use?
 (a) Tanka (b) Mohur
 (c) Jital (d) Rupaiya
202. During whose reign was the award of the title 'khan' introduced for the nobles of the Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Alauddin Khaliji
 (b) Balban
 (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (d) Iltutmish
203. Akbar divided his empire into _____ provinces
 (a) 15 (b) 14
 (c) 18 (d) 19
204. In Delhi Sultanat, the highest rural authority for land revenue was
 (a) Chaudhari (b) Rawat
 (c) Rana (d) Malik
205. Who among the following unearthed the ashes of the Buddha from their original resting place?
 (a) Ajatashatru (b) Kanishaka
 (c) Kalasoka (d) Asoka
206. Who was the only Hindu king who ever ruled the Delhi throne?
 (a) Prithvi Raj Chauhan
 (b) Raja Man Singh
 (c) Rana Partap
 (d) Hemu
207. The architect who designed the Taj Mahal was a/an —
 (a) Arab (b) Indian
 (c) Italian (d) Iranian
208. The earliest surviving building in India containing a true dome is the
 (a) Gol Gumbad
 (b) Arhai Din Ka Jhopra
 (c) Tomb of Sultan Garhi
 (d) Alai Darwaza
209. Who is the founder of Mughal Empire?
 (a) Babur (b) Akbar
 (c) Sher Shah (d) Jahangir
210. Cultivation of tobacco was introduced in India during the reign of—
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
211. Market control was first introduced in Medieval India by —
 (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Alauddin Khaliji
 (c) Balban (d) Iltutmish
212. The practice of sati was first abolished by
 (a) Raja Mohan Rai (b) Akbar
 (c) Humayun (d) Shahjahan
213. Consider the following foreign visitors to the Mughal Empire. Who among them were French nationals?
 (a) Bernier (b) Thevenot
 (c) Tavernier (d) all of above
214. Hemu was a Hindu General of
 (a) Akbar (b) M. Adil Shah
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Sher Shah Suri
215. Amir Khusro was a court poet of
 (a) Alauddin Khaliji (b) Akbar
 (c) Humayun (d) Shahjahan
216. Which European colonial power was last to come to India?
 (a) France (b) Denmark
 (c) Spain (d) Netherlands
217. Permanent Settlement of land in Bengal was made in
 (a) 1764 (b) 1793
 (c) 1788 (d) 1757
218. Dutch East India Company was founded in
 (a) 1600 (b) 1601
 (c) 1602 (d) 1604
219. Portuguese East India Company was founded in
 (a) 1622 (b) 1624
 (c) 1626 (d) 1628
220. French East India Company was founded in
 (a) 1662 (b) 1664
 (c) 1668 (d) 1666
221. Jahangir sent a letter to James through Sir Thomas Roe and gave permission to
 (a) Build factories (b) Make army
 (c) Build schools (d) None of these
222. British East India Company was built first factory in
 (a) Surat (b) Calcutta
 (c) Madras (d) Bombay

223. British East India Company was built first factory in Surat in
 (a) 1610 (b) 1612
 (c) 1614 (d) 1616
224. Kingdom of Great Britain was created in
 (a) 1705 (b) 1707
 (c) 1709 (d) 1703
225. Pondicherry, on the southeast coast of India, was a colony of which European power?
 (a) France (b) Portugal
 (c) Netherlands (d) Spain
226. Which one of the following Mughal princes is credited with maintaining an album of Mughal paintings?
 (a) Khurram (b) Salim
 (c) Dara Shikoh (d) Farukh Siyar
227. What age in Indian History is referred to as the 'Golden Age'?
 (a) Ancient (b) Maurya
 (c) Gupta (d) Mughal
228. Which king had nine "gems" (that is, very talented persons) in his court?
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun
229. Who defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat?
 (a) The British (b) The Afghans
 (c) The Mughals (d) The Rajputs
230. Which Mughal King was remarkable for his religious tolerance?
 (a) Jahan (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
231. Who defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat?
 (a) The British (b) The Afghans
 (c) The Mughals (d) The Rajputs
232. Who completed the construction of Qutb Minar at Delhi?
 (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (b) Babur
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Humayun
233. Who was the first Mughal emperor of India?
 (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Sher Shah
 (c) Akbar (d) Babar
234. What ruler is referred to as the 'Mad Monarch'?
 (a) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
 (b) Ashoka
 (c) Akbar
 (d) Hyder Ali
235. Name the Rajput princess whom Akbar married.
 (a) Noor Jehan (b) Jodha Bai
 (c) Mumtaz Mahal (d) Jija Bai
236. The capital of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was
 (a) Amritsar (b) Patiala
 (c) Kaputhala (d) Lahore
237. Which Mughal Emperor was deported to Rangoon by the British?
 (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Akbar Shah (d) Shah Jahan
238. Who first discovered the sea-route to the Sub-continent?
 (a) Dutch (b) Portuguese
 (c) French (d) English
239. In which year Dutch formed the United East India Company of Netherlands in the Sub-continent?
 (a) 1601 (b) 1602
 (c) 1603 (d) 1604
240. When they established French East India Company in the Sub-continent?
 (a) 1664 (b) 1663
 (c) 1662 (d) 1661
241. In which year Shuja-ud-Din became the Nawab of Bengal and Orissa?
 (a) 1727 (b) 1728
 (c) 1729 (d) 1730
242. Who became the Nawab of Bengal in 1739?
 (a) Adil Khan (b) Sarfraz Khan
 (c) Kehman Khan (d) Khizar Khan
243. Who was commanding the army of Nawab Siraj-ud-Dahulah in the Battle of Plassey whose betrayal with Nawab resulted in the loss of Bengal?
 (a) Mir Sadiq (b) Mir Jafar
 (c) Mir Ameen (d) Mir Khan
244. Who was installed on the throne of Bengal in 1760, after a successful revolt against Mir Jafar?
 (a) Mir Jafar (b) Mir Sadiq
 (c) Mir Qasim (d) Mir Wafa
245. The war of Plassey was fought between:
 (a) Shuja-uddaulah & British
 (b) Sarfraz Khan & English
 (c) Siraj-uddaulah & English
 (d) All of the above
246. In the war of Buxar in 1764, Mir Qasim was defeated at the hands of:
 (a) English (b) British
 (c) Sikhs (d) Marhattas
247. To whom Mir Qasim dethroned in 1760?
 (a) Mir Sadiq (b) Mir Jafar
 (c) Mir Wafa (d) Mir Ameen
248. What is the duration of Lord Clive's second Governorship in the Sub-continent?
 (a) 1765-66 (b) 1765-67

- (c) 1765-68 (d) 1765-69
249. Haider Ali was the ruler of:
 (a) Agra (b) Mysore
 (c) Dehli (d) Calcutta
250. In which battle Haider Ali was defeated and forced to flee from the battlefield?
 (a) Panipat (b) Jadi Hanvali
 (c) Mysore (d) None of these
251. Which son of Haider Ali became popular by the name of Tipu Sultan?
 (a) Fateh Ali (b) Fath Bahadur
 (c) Fateh Khan (d) Haider Sani
252. Tipu Sultan ascended the throne at:
 (a) Patna (b) Calcutta
 (c) Decean (d) Mysur
253. How many years Tipu Sultan did rule?
 (a) 18 years (b) 17 years
 (c) 16 years (d) 15 years
254. Tipu Sultan was a vigorous warrior but could not achieve his ultimate ends due to the betrayal of his Generals. When he was martyred?
 (a) 5th May 1799 (b) 5th June 1799
 (c) 5th July 1799 (d) 5th August 1799
255. Name the Governor-General who established the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?
 (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Ripon
 (c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Reading
256. Name the Liberal Viceroy of India, who instituted the Famine Code?
 (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Ripon
 (c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Reading
257. Who remained the temporary Governor of India from 1785 to 1786?
 (a) Warren Hastings
 (b) Sir John Macpherson
 (c) Wellesley
 (d) None of these
258. From which year to 1798, Sir John Shore remained the Governor General of India?
 (a) 1793 (b) 1792
 (c) 1791 (d) 1790
259. In the period of Lord Wellesley, the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War was fought. Which great Muslim ruler was defeated and died in this war?
 (a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan
 (c) Bahadur Shah (d) Syed Ahmed
260. Who remained the Governor General of India from 1805 to 1807?
 (a) Sir George Barlow (b) Lord Minto
 (c) Lord Amherst (d) None of these
261. Which Governor General's time-period in India is 1807-1813?
 (a) Lord Auckland (b) Lord Minto
 (c) Willian Bentinck (d) Lord Hardings
262. Who was the Governor General of India from 1823 to 1828?
 (a) Lord Amherst (b) Lord Auckland
 (c) Lord Hardings (d) Lord Minto
263. Which of the following was the Governor General of India from 1836 to 1842?
 (a) Lord Hardings (b) Lord Wallison
 (c) Lord Auckland (d) Lord Hastings
264. When the British government assume sovereignty over the lands of British East India Company?
 (a) 1357 (b) 1857
 (c) 1457 (d) 1557
265. When Hunza fell to British?
 (a) 1891 (b) 1591
 (c) 1791 (d) 1391
266. Which area of the Sub-continent last fell to the British?
 (a) Swat (b) Amritsar
 (c) Peshawar (d) Hunza
267. Who was the founder of the movement of Jihad in the Sub-continent?
 (a) Hassan Abdali
 (b) Syed Ahmad Shaheed
 (c) Shah Abd-ul-Aziz
 (d) Data Ganj Bakhs
268. What was the purpose behind "Mujahidin Movement?
 (a) To make secular government
 (b) To make Islamic government
 (c) To make Non-Islamic government
 (d) None of them
269. When did Syyid Ahmad Shaheed martyred with some of his friends at Balakot?
 (a) 1830 (b) 1831
 (c) 1832 (d) 1833
270. In 1860, how many educational institutions were there in Calcutta for Muslims?
 (a) four (b) three
 (c) two (d) one
271. Titu Mir was born in:
 (a) 1780 (b) 1781
 (c) 1782 (d) 1783
272. 'Farizi Tehreek' was started in the Sub-continent to demolish those traditions which were based on Shirk. Who started this movement?
 (a) Syyid Mir Nasir Ali
 (b) Haji Shariat-ullah
 (c) Sheikh Ahmad Serhandi

273. (d) None of these
273. When War of Independence was fought?
 (a) 1757 (b) 1657
 (c) 1857 (d) 1457
274. The Queen's proclamation was read at a Darbar. Where that Darbar was held?
 (a) Agra (b) Dehli
 (c) Calcutta (d) Allahabad
275. Pitt's bill came to be called Pitt's India Act. When it was passed?
 (a) 1782 (b) 1783
 (c) 1784 (d) 1785
276. Legislative Council could discuss the policy of Executive. How many members it was to have?
 (a) 15 (b) 13
 (c) 12 (d) 11

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. b	6. c	7. d	8. a	9. b	10. d
11. d	12. b	13. d	14. a	15. b	16. b	17. c	18. c	19. a	20. b
21. b	22. d	23. c	24. a	25. c	26. a	27. c	28. a	29. c	30. a
31. a	32. b	33. b	34. b	35. c	36. a	37. d	38. d	39. d	40. c
41. b	42. d	43. c	44. a	45. d	46. b	47. c	48. d	49. d	50. c
51. c	52. b	53. d	54. b	55. a	56. d	57. d	58. b	59. a	60. d
61. b	62. a	63. a	64. c	65. a	66. b	67. b	68. b	69. a	70. c
71. c	72. c	73. b	74. c	75. d	76. b	77. d	78. c	79. b	80. b
81. a	82. a	83. c	84. a	85. c	86. c	87. b	88. b	89. b	90. c
91. c	92. b	93. c	94. a	95. c	96. b	97. c	98. d	99. c	100. b
101. c	102. c	103. c	104. b	105. b	106. a	107. d	108. a	109. a	110. a
111. d	112. a	113. a	114. c	115. b	116. c	117. b	118. b	119. b	120. b
121. c	122. b	123. a	124. b	125. c	126. b	127. a	128. a	129. b	130. a
131. a	132. b	133. a	134. c	135. b	136. c	137. a	138. c	139. b	140. b
141. c	142. c	143. c	144. a	145. a	146. a	147. c	148. c	149. a	150. a
151. a	152. a	153. b	154. c	155. d	156. a	157. c	158. a	159. b	160. b
161. c	162. c	163. a	164. c	165. b	166. b	167. c	168. c	169. c	170. c
171. c	172. b	173. a	174. a	175. b	176. b	177. b	178. b	179. a	180. a
181. b	182. b	183. b	184. b	185. b	186. c	187. b	188. b	189. d	190. c
191. b	192. b	193. c	194. c	195. c	196. c	197. b	198. a	199. c	200. d
201. a	202. a	203. a	204. a	205. d	206. d	207. d	208. d	209. a	210. b
211. b	212. b	213. d	214. b	215. a	216. b	217. b	218. c	219. d	220. b
221. a	222. a	223. b	224. b	225. a	226. c	227. c	228. b	229. b	230. c
231. b	232. c	233. d	234. a	235. b	236. d	237. a	238. b	239. b	240. a
241. a	242. b	243. b	244. c	245. c	246. a	247. b	248. b	249. b	250. b
251. a	252. d	253. b	254. a	255. a	256. a	257. b	258. a	259. b	260. a
261. b	262. a	263. c	264. b	265. a	266. d	267. b	268. b	269. b	270. c
271. c	272. b	273. c	274. d	275. c	276. c				

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

FROM JINNAH TO PRIME MINISTER IMRAN KHAN NIAZI

1. Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first President of first Constituent Assembly
 (a) 10th August 1947
 (b) 11th August 1947
 (c) 12th August 1947
 (d) 13th August 1947

2. India and Pakistan form separate independent dominions on
 (a) 10th August 1947
 (b) 11th August 1947
 (c) 12th August 1947
 (d) 14th August 1947

3. First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan
 (a) 10th August 1947
 (b) 11th August 1947
 (c) 12th August 1947
 (d) 13th August 1947

4. What deadline did the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announce for granting of independence to India on February 20, 1947?
 (a) June 1947 (b) August 1947
 (c) June 1948 (d) August 1948

5. Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
 (a) Lord Wavell (b) Stafford Cripps
 (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Cyril Radcliffe

6. When did the British Parliament pass the Indian Independence Bill?
 (a) 20th February, 1947
 (b) 24th March, 1947
 (c) 1st July, 1947
 (d) 14th August, 1947

7. Lord Mountbatten replaced _____ as Viceroy of India in 1947.
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Chelmsford
 (c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Linlithgow

8. Under the Mountbatten Plan of 1947 the people of — were given the right to decide through a plebiscite whether they wish to join Pakistan or India.
 (a) Assam
 (b) Punjab
 (c) Bengal
 (d) N.W.F.P. & Sylhet of Assam

9. Who amongst the following was not the member of the Cabinet Mission which visited India in 1946?
 (a) Sir Stafford Cripps
 (b) Lord Mountbatten
 (c) A.V. Alexander
 (d) None of the above

10. How the future status of Bengal and Punjab was to be decided under 3rd June plan?
 (a) By majority vote of assembly members
 (b) By plebiscite
 (c) By the commission
 (d) None of the above

11. How the future status of Sindh was to be decided under 3rd June plan?
 (a) By the Commission
 (b) By plebiscite
 (c) By majority vote of assembly members
 (d) None of the above

12. How the future status of NWFP was to be decided under June 3rd Plan?
 (a) By majority vote of assembly
 (b) By the Commission
 (c) By plebiscite
 (d) None of the above

13. According to partition plan the decision of accession of which province was left to the Provincial Assemblies?
 (a) Punjab (b) Bengal
 (c) Sindh (d) All of these

14. Name the Assembly which passed Act of One Unit merging all the provinces of West Pakistan into one unit?
 (a) 1st elected Assembly
 (b) 2nd Constituent Assembly
 (c) 1st Constituent Assembly
 (d) A special Committee for Internal Affairs

15. When was the Pakistan Constituent Assembly constituted?
 (a) July 20, 1947 (b) June 20, 1947
 (c) August 20, 1947 (d) August 25, 1947

16. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up?
 (a) 59 (b) 69
 (c) 79 (d) 80

17. How many members were later added to the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) 5 (b) 7

- (c) 9 (d) 10

18. On what date did the Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time?
 (a) 10 August 1947
 (b) 11 August 1947
 (c) 20 August 1947
 (d) 25 August 1947

19. Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
 (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (c) Quaid-e-Azam
 (d) Abdul Rab Nishter

20. The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on:
 (a) Indian Act, 1935 (amended)
 (b) Indian Independence Act, 1947
 (c) Both a and b
 (d) None of the above

21. When the first constitution of Pakistan was enforced?
 (a) 23rd March, 1956
 (b) 24th March, 1956
 (c) 25th March, 1956
 (d) 26th March, 1956

22. First time in which Constitution Pakistan was declared 'Republic'?
 (a) 1956 (b) 1973
 (c) 1962 (d) 1984

23. Quaid-i-Azam was appointed as Governor-General of Pakistan by the:
 (a) Referendum (b) Election
 (c) King (d) None of these

24. How many members of first Constituent Assembly were there?
 (a) 67 (b) 68
 (c) 79 (d) 69

25. How many years the 1st Constituent Assembly lasted?
 (a) 6 (b) 7
 (c) 5 (d) 4

26. What was the official language declare in 1956 Constitution?
 (a) Urdu (b) Bengali
 (c) Both a & b (d) Punjab

27. Who abrogated the Constitution of 1956?
 (a) Ayub Khan (b) Yahya Khan
 (c) Tikka Khan (d) Sikander Mirza

28. When the 1962 Constitution came into force?
 (a) 8 June 1962 (b) 18 June 1962
 (c) 10 June 1962 (d) 28 June 1962

29. When Martial Law of Ayub Khan was abolished?
 (a) 25 June 1962 (b) 20 June 1962

(c) 18 June 1962 (d) 8 June 1962

30. What was the term of National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962?
 (a) 15 years (b) 12 years
 (c) 5 years (d) 10 years

31. Which was the highest interpreting authority of all laws in Pakistan under the Constitution of 1962?
 (a) High Court
 (b) Supreme Court
 (c) Supreme Judicial Council
 (d) all of the above

32. When the Constituent Assembly passed Objectives Resolution?
 (a) February 1949 (b) March 1948
 (c) April 1949 (d) March 1949

33. Who was the first Vice President of Pakistan?
 (a) Nur-ul-Amin
 (b) Ch. Fazal Elahi
 (c) Hussain Shaheed Sharawardi
 (d) None of these

34. Who took over the reign of the country while imposing martial law in Pakistan on 27, October 1958?
 (a) Ghlam Muhammad (b) Skinder Mirza
 (c) Yahya Khan (d) Ayub Khan

35. In which year H.S. Suharwardy visited China?
 (a) 1956 (b) 1958
 (c) 1957 (d) 1959

36. The Objectives Resolution means:
 (a) Objectives on which the future of Pakistan will be envisaged
 (b) Objectives on which the future constitution was to be based
 (c) Objectives for the Pakistan
 (d) None of these

37. According to the first report of 'Basic Principles Committee' to whom the Prime Minister was be answerable?
 (a) Lower House (b) Upper House
 (c) Head of state (d) Both Houses

38. Who was finance minister in Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din's cabinet?
 (a) Zafarullah Khan
 (b) I.I. Chund
 (c) Muhammad Ali Bogra
 (d) Ghulam Muhammad

39. When the Mohammad Ali Bogra presented the third draft constitution in the assembly?
 (a) 7th October, 1953
 (b) 8th October, 1953
 (c) 9th October, 1953
 (d) 10th October, 1953

40. The greatest achievement of Muhammad Ali's cabinet was the establishment of West

- Pakistan Act that amalgamated the provinces into one. Mention the date?
- (a) 28th September, 1955
 (b) 29th September, 1955
 (c) 30th September, 1955
 (d) 31st September, 1955
41. When Governor-General convened the 2nd Constituent Assembly?
- (a) May 1955 (b) April 1955
 (c) July 1955 (d) June 1955
42. The 2nd Constituent Assembly was consisted of:
- (a) 65 members (b) 80 members
 (c) 50 members (d) 70 members
43. Under the Constitution of 1956, how many seats were reserved for women in East Pakistan?
- (a) 10 (b) 8
 (c) 5 (d) 4
44. In the Constitution of 1956, how many seats were reserved for women in West-Pakistan?
- (a) 10 (b) 8
 (c) 5 (d) 4
45. Who was entitled to appoint the chief minister of provincial assembly according to the constitution of 1956?
- (a) President
 (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Governor
 (d) Chairman of Senate
46. How many seats were allocated for a provincial assembly in the Constitution of 1956?
- (a) 70 (b) 75
 (c) 80 (d) 85
47. The first Constituent Assembly originally consisted of
- (a) 59 members (b) 69 members
 (c) 79 members (d) 89 members
48. How many members of first constitution assembly from East Bengal?
- (a) 43 members (b) 44 members
 (c) 45 members (d) 46 members
49. Number of the members of first Constituent Assembly was increased from 69 to
- (a) 59 members (b) 69 members
 (c) 79 members (d) 89 members
50. How many members of first constitution assembly from West Pakistan?
- (a) 35 members (b) 37 members
 (c) 34 members (d) 36 members
51. When Second Constituent Assembly adopted first constitution of Pakistan 1956?
- (a) 19 February, 1956
 (b) 24 February, 1956
- (c) 26 February, 1956
 (d) 29 February, 1956
52. On which date, President Iskandar Mirza staged a coup d'etat?
- (a) 4th October 1958
 (b) 5th October 1958
 (c) 6th October 1958
 (d) 7th October 1958
53. Who abrogated the 1956 constitution?
- (a) Aziz Ahmad
 (b) Iskandar Mirza
 (c) Mohammad Ayub Khan
 (d) None of these
54. Who imposed martial law in 1958?
- (a) Aziz Ahmad
 (b) Iskandar Mirza
 (c) Mohammad Ayub Khan
 (d) None of these
55. Who appointed General Mohammad Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator?
- (a) Iskandar Mirza (b) Aziz Ahmad
 (c) Yahaya Khan (d) None of these
56. Who was appointed as Secretary General and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator?
- (a) Aziz Ahmad
 (b) Iskandar Mirza
 (c) Mohammad Ayub Khan
 (d) None of these
57. General Mohammad Ayub Khan appointed as the Prime Minister of Pakistan on
- (a) 21 October 1958
 (b) 24 October 1958
 (c) 27 October 1958
 (d) 29 October 1958
58. Iskandar Mirza deposed on
- (a) 23 October 1958
 (b) 24 October 1958
 (c) 25 October 1958
 (d) 27 October 1958
59. What age was specified for the head of the state – president - in the Constitution of 1962?
- (a) 40 years (b) 35 years
 (c) 30 years (d) 33 years
60. How the president was to be elected according to the Constitution of 1962?
- (a) by elections
 (b) by National Assembly
 (c) by of Senate members
 (d) None of these
61. How many members were there in the National Assembly according to the Constitution of 1962?
- (a) 150 (b) 156
 (c) 155 (d) 154

62. How many seats were reserved for the women in National Assembly according to the Constitution of 1962?
 (a) 10 (b) 8
 (c) 6 (d) 5
63. How many seats were reserved for intellectuals, nominated by the government, in the National Assembly in Constitution of 1956?
 (a) 10 (b) 8
 (c) 6 (d) 5
64. Under the Constitution of 1962 how many seats were reserved for the women, in the National Assembly?
 (a) 10 (b) 8
 (c) 6 (d) 4
65. Who became Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan after Ayub Khan?
 (a) General Yahya Khan
 (b) General Tikka Khan
 (c) General Ahsan
 (d) General Rehan
66. Who promulgated the "Legal Framework Order, 1970"?
 (a) Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
 (b) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
 (c) Tikka Khan
 (d) None of these
67. During the Bhutto era when the Martial law was lifted from the country?
 (a) 13 April 1972 (b) 14 April 1972
 (c) 15 April 1972 (d) 16 April 1972
68. When the National Assembly appointed a committee for preparing draft constitution during the reign of Mr. Bhutto?
 (a) 17 April 1972 (b) 18 April 1972
 (c) 19 April 1972 (d) 20 April 1972
69. Who was appointed the head of the Constituent Assembly, during Bhutto era?
 (a) Mairaj Khalid
 (b) Abdul Hafeez Pirzada
 (c) Moeen Qureshi
 (d) S M Zafar
70. During Bhutto rule when the Constituent Committee presented the draft constitution before National Assembly?
 (a) 1st February 1972
 (b) 2nd February 1973
 (c) 3rd February 1972
 (d) 4th February 1973
71. When the 1973 Constitution was enforced?
 (a) 15 August, 1973 (b) 14 August, 1973
 (c) 13 August, 1973 (d) 12 August, 1973
72. Which kind of system of Government was introduced in the 1973 Constitution?
 (a) Presidential (b) Parliamentary
73. (c) Basic Democracy (d) Confederate
 Who is the titular head of the country according to the 1973 Constitution?
 (a) Prime Minister (b) President
 (c) Chairman of Senate (d) None of these
74. According to the 1973 Constitution the President must be a Muslim. Who elects him?
 (a) Senate National Assembly
 (b) Senate
 (c) Senate & National Assembly
 (d) None of these
75. Mention the term for the president prescribed in the Constitution of 1973?
 (a) 8 years (b) 6 years
 (c) 5 years (d) 4 years
76. Which of the following restriction was imposed on the president in 1973 Constitution?
 (a) President should be of 55 years
 (b) President cannot be elected for more than two terms
 (c) President should be of 65 years
 (d) President cannot be elected for more than three terms
77. Who elects the Prime Minister according to the Constitution of 1973?
 (a) National Assembly (b) Senate
 (c) President (d) None of these
78. The prime minister and his cabinet is responsible to:
 (a) President (b) Senate
 (c) National Assembly (d) None of these
79. Whose office is excluded from the parliament?
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Chairman of Senate (d) Speaker NA
80. In parliamentary system of Government who is the focus of executive authority?
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister
 (c) National Assembly (d) Senate
81. According to which article of 1973 Constitution, the Federal Government is composed of the Prime Minister and his cabinet?
 (a) Article 90 (b) Article 85
 (c) Article 80 (d) Article 75
82. After how many days of general elections, prime minister is elected, according to the original Constitution of 1973?
 (a) 40 days (b) 35 days
 (c) 30 days (d) 25 days
83. In which constitution of Pakistan the bicameral legislature was provided for the first time?
 (a) 1956 (b) 1962
 (c) 1947 (d) 1973

84. What age was specified for a person, in the Constitution of 1973, who wants to be the member of Parliament?
 (a) Not less than 25 years
 (b) Not less than 30 years
 (c) Not less than 33 years
 (d) Not less than 35 years
85. The president appoints a person qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court. What this person is called?
 (a) Attorney General (b) Judicial Officer
 (c) Sessions Judge (d) Bailiff
86. Appeals from judgments and orders in Hudood cases lie to:
 (a) Federal Shariat Court
 (b) High Court
 (c) Supreme Court
 (d) Special Courts
87. When East Pakistan was separated from Pakistan?
 (a) 17th Dec. 1971 (b) 10th Dec. 1971
 (c) 15th Dec. 1971 (d) 16th Dec. 1971
88. The defeat of Pakistan in the war of 1971 disgraced the army. So Yahya Khan left the Government by handing over power to:
 (a) General Fazle Elahi
 (b) Z.A. Bhutto
 (c) Iskandar Mirza
 (d) None
89. Bhutto replaced Yahya Khan and became the President of Pakistan on:
 (a) 18 Dec. 1971 (b) 19 Dec. 1971
 (c) 20 Dec. 1971 (d) 21 Dec. 1971
90. Mention the year in which Bhutto became the foreign minister of Pakistan?
 (a) 1965 (b) 1964
 (c) 1963 (d) 1966
91. Which political party got majority in the general elections of 1977?
 (a) PNA (b) PPP
 (c) ANP (d) PML
92. During Zia era who had the authority to ban the political party?
 (a) Commissioner (b) President
 (c) Governor (d) None of these
93. When the local bodies' elections were held during Zia's reign?
 (a) 1981 (b) 1982
 (c) 1983 (d) 1984
94. The elections of 1983 to the local bodies were held on the non-party basis. What was the term of these institutions?
 (a) 5 years (b) 4 years
 (c) 3 years (d) 2 years
95. For how much time Zia was elected as the President of Pakistan in the referendum of 1984?
 (a) 6 years (b) 5 years
 (c) 4 years (d) 3 years
96. Name the US ambassador to Pakistan who was killed with General Zia in C-130 plane?
 (a) Arnold Rafael (b) Mayo
 (c) Wallingdon (d) Hastings
97. Where the plane C-130 crashed on 17 August, 1988?
 (a) Near Bahawalpur (b) Near Lahore
 (c) Near Islamabad (d) Near Multan
98. After the death of General Zia, who became the acting President of Pakistan?
 (a) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
 (b) Mirza Aslam Baig
 (c) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 (d) Waseem Sajad
99. When the elections for National and provincial assemblies were held in 1988?
 (a) 10th and 11th November
 (b) 17th and 18th November
 (c) 18th and 19th November
 (d) 16th and 19th November
100. When a full scale war broke out on the West Pakistan-India border and Kashmir Valley?
 (a) 3rd November 1971
 (b) 4th December 1971
 (c) 3rd December 1971
 (d) 6th November 1971
101. Who was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan?
 (a) Mehdi Shah (b) Zafar Shah
 (c) Sajid Shah (d) Nawaz Shah
102. At Tehsil level, who is/are appointed to try civil cases?
 (a) Senior Civil judges
 (b) Administrative Civil Judges
 (c) Civil Judges
 (d) All of these
103. The Government has established a Federal Judicial Academy. What is its function?
 (a) Education of judges for speedy justice
 (b) Training of judges for speedy justice
 (c) Education of moral value of judges
 (d) Education of lawyers
104. Wafaqi Mohtasib, appointed by the president is not eligible for any extension of tenure or for re-appointment under any circumstances. What is the duration of his tenure?
 (a) 5 year (b) 6 years
 (c) 2 years (d) 4 years

105. When Pervaiz Mushraf took over the responsibility of government after removing Nawaz Sharif's Government?
 (a) 10 October 1999
 (b) 11th October 1999
 (c) 12 October 1999
 (d) 13th October 1999
106. After the end of Benazir government when elections were held?
 (a) 24 October, 1990
 (b) 25 October, 1990
 (c) 26 October, 1990
 (d) 27 October, 1990
107. After sacking Nawaz Sharif's government which of the following office Pervaiz Musharraf took for himself?
 (a) President
 (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Chief Martial Law Administrator
 (d) Chief Executive
108. When first general elections were held during Pervaiz Musharaf reign?
 (a) 15 October 2002 (b) 19 October 2002
 (c) 10 October 2002 (d) 30 October 2002
109. When Pervez Musharaf took oath for his second five years term?
 (a) 16 November 2002
 (b) 20 November 2002
 (c) 10 November 2002
 (d) 16 October 2002
110. The first chief justice removed from his office in Pakistan:
 (a) Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhri
 (b) Justice Jasim Hasan Shah
 (c) Justice Sajjad Hussain
 (d) none of the above
111. Which amendment has ceased the powers of the President to dissolve the National Assembly?
 (a) 18th (b) 12th
 (c) 14th (d) 15th
112. Eighteenth amendment abolished which article of the constitution:
 (a) 58 (2-B) (b) 69 (2-B)
 (c) 75 (2-B) (d) None of these
113. The Senate is a continuous body. Its members are elected for a term of:
 (a) 4 years (b) 5 years
 (c) 6 years (d) None of these
114. Half of them (Senators) are retired after every:
 (a) 2 years (b) 3 years
 (c) 4 years (d) 5 years
115. 18th amendment was passed on
 (a) 16th April 2010 (b) 19 April 2010
 (c) 20th April 2010 (d) 25th April 2010
116. 19th amendment was passed on
 (a) 1st January 2011
 (b) 9th January 2011
 (c) 19th January 2011
 (d) 29th January 2011
117. 20th amendment was passed on
 (a) 28th February 2012
 (b) 18th February 2012
 (c) 25th February 2012
 (d) 20th February 2012
118. Name the first female speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan:
 (a) Raja Riaz Ahmad (b) Nisar Ali Khan
 (c) Fahmeeda Mirza (d) Amin Fahim
119. When General Yahya assumed the Supreme Command of the armed forces in 1969?
 (a) 30th March (b) 31st March
 (c) 1st April (d) 2nd April
120. Who was the founder of Pakistan People's Party?
 (a) Mairaj Khalid
 (b) Fazle Elahi
 (c) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
 (d) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
121. On whose shoulders the future of Pakistan had to rest after the elections of 1970?
 (a) PPP (b) Awami League
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
122. When government of Pakistan conceded before the supreme court that it still considered justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry as the chief justice of Pakistan?
 (a) 16th April 2007 (b) 27th April 2007
 (c) 24th April 2007 (d) 27th April 2007
123. Full bench of Supreme Court gave his verdict on presidential's reference against Chief Justice of Pakistan Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry on
 (a) 20th July 2007 (b) 26th July 2007
 (c) 28th July 2007 (d) 26 July 2007
124. A standing committee was established for restoration of judges on
 (a) 22nd April 2008 (b) 21st April 2008
 (c) 23rd April 2008 (d) 24th April 2008
125. Supreme Court ordered to disqualify the Yusuf Raza Gilani as Member National Assembly (MNA) of Pakistan on:
 (a) 16 June 2012 (b) 15 June 2012
 (c) 18 June 2012 (d) 19 June 2012
126. On 19 June 2012, Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) issued notification to disqualify Yusuf Raza Gilani as Member National Assembly (MNA) of Pakistan with effect from
 (a) April 16, 2012 (b) April 25, 2012
 (c) April 23, 2012 (d) April 26, 2012

127. Yousuf Raza Gilani made history today by becoming the first Prime Minister of Pakistan who is convicted by the Supreme Court on _____ while still in office.
 (a) April 25th, 2012 (b) April 26th, 2012
 (c) April 27th, 2012 (d) April 28th, 2012
128. Prime Minister Gilani was found guilty for contempt of court, over his refusal to obey an order to write to the authorities in Switzerland, and sentenced for
 (a) 30 seconds (b) 40 seconds
 (c) 45 seconds (d) 60 seconds
129. Who is 28th Prime Minister of Pakistan?
 (a) Doctor Abdul Malik
 (b) Syed Qaim Ali Shah
 (c) Shahid Khakan Abbasi
 (d) Mian Shahbaz Sharif
130. *Imran Khan took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on*
 (a) 16th August 2018
 (b) 17th August 2018
 (c) 18th August 2018
 (d) 19th August 2018
131. Special military courts are established under 21st amendment to try militants for the period of
 (a) 1 years (b) 2 years
 (c) 3 years (d) 4 years
132. Till Date there are how many Constitutional Amendments made in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan?
 (a) 25 (b) 22
133. Operation Zarb-e-Azb was launched by the Pakistan Armed Forces on
 (a) 11 June 2014 (b) 13 June 2014
 (c) 15 June 2014 (d) 17 June 2014
134. National Assembly of Pakistan on 2 July 2014 approved Protection of Pakistan Bill 2014 amid military offensive against the Taliban in North Waziristan. This Bill will remain in force for
 (a) Two years (b) Three years
 (c) Four years (d) Five years
135. Which country becomes first associate CERN (European Center of Nuclear Research) member from Asia?
 (a) Pakistan (b) China
 (c) India (d) Japan
136. Under which amendment Special military courts are established in Pakistan?
 (a) 21 (b) 17
 (c) 23 (d) 19
137. Who is 7th Caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan?
 (a) Doctor Abdul Malik
 (b) Shahid Khakan Abbasi
 (c) ® Justice Nasarul Mulk
 (d) Mian Shahbaz Sharif
- Note: ® Justice Nasarul Mulk took oath on 1st June 2018
138. 25th amendment was passed on
 (a) 16th April 2018 (b) 19 May 2018
 (c) 31st May 2018 (d) 25th May 2018

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c	5. d	6. c	7. c	8. d	9. b	10. a
11. c	12. c	13. a	14. b	15. a	16. b	17. d	18. b	19. c	20. c
21. a	22. a	23. c	24. c	25. b	26. c	27. d	28. a	29. d	30. c
31. b	32. d	33. a	34. d	35. c	36. b	37. d	38. d	39. a	40. c
41. a	42. b	43. c	44. c	45. c	46. c	47. b	48. b	49. c	50. a
51. d	52. d	53. b	54. b	55. a	56. a	57. b	58. d	59. b	60. a
61. b	62. c	63. a	64. b	65. a	66. a	67. a	68. a	69. b	70. b
71. b	72. b	73. b	74. c	75. c	76. b	77. b	78. c	79. a	80. b
81. a	82. c	83. d	84. a	85. a	86. a	87. d	88. a	89. c	90. c
91. b	92. b	93. c	94. b	95. b	96. a	97. b	98. c	99. d	100. c
101. a	102. c	103. b	104. d	105. c	106. a	107. d	108. c	109. a	110. a
111. a	112. a	113. c	114. b	115. b	116. a	117. a	118. c	119. b	120. c
121. c	122. a	123. a	124. a	125. d	126. d	127. b	128. a	129. c	130. c
131. b	132. a	133. c	134. a	135. a	136. a	137. c	138. c		

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

1. What is the total area of Pakistan?
(a) 796,096 sq km (b) 797,096 sq km
(c) 798,094 sq km (d) 799,097 sq km
2. Name the area which separates Pakistan from Central Asian States
(a) Pamir Knot (b) Wakhan
(c) Khyber Pass (d) None of these
3. The area Baluchistan makes up _____ per cent of Pakistan:
(a) 43 (b) 50
(c) 24 (d) 34
4. Land situated between two rivers is known:
(a) Doab (b) Khaddar
(c) Desert (d) Bar
5. The climate of Pakistan is mostly referred as
(a) Hot and dry (b) Hot and moist
(c) Cold and dry (d) None of these
6. In which province of the Pakistan there is no desert?
(a) K.P.K (b) Baluchistan
(c) Sindh (d) Punjab
7. Which desert of Punjab is the continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and Rajasthan Desert in India?
(a) Cholistan (b) Thal
(c) Kharan (d) None of these
8. What is the total area of Punjab?
(a) 128,122 sq km (b) 210232 sq km
(c) 205344 sq m (d) None of these
9. In which province of Pakistan, the desert of Thal lies?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) K.P (d) Baluchistan
10. Geographically Pakistan is located in:
(a) South East Asia (b) South Asia
(c) Central Asia (d) Middle East
11. What is the total area of Sindh?
(a) 129,424 sq km (b) 138,532 sq km
(c) 142,532 sq km (d) 140,914 sq km
12. What is the total area of Baluchistan?
(a) 347,190 sq km (b) 329,190 sq km
(c) 345,190 sq km (d) 355,190 sq km
13. What is the total area of NWFP?
(a) 75,464 sq km (b) 75968 sq km
(c) 74,521 sq km (d) 74968 sq km
14. What is the total area of Islamabad?
(a) 906 sq km (b) 965 sq km
(c) 921 sq km (d) 995 sq km
15. What is the total area of FATA?
(a) 28572 sq km (b) 27,220 sq km
(c) 28325 sq km (d) 23925 sq km
16. Pakistan lies between the latitudes
(a) 24°N to 37°N (b) 26°N to 36°N
(c) 25°N to 36°N (d) None of these
17. Pakistan lies between the longitudes:
(a) 61°E to 75.5°E (b) 64°E to 74.1°E
(c) 66°E to 78.8°E (d) 63°E to 73.8°E
18. The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called
(a) 24th parallel line (b) Durand line
(c) Sir Radcliffe line (d) None of these
19. What is the total area of Azad Kashmir?
(a) 13,926 sq km (b) 13,496 sq km
(c) 13,493 sq km (d) 13,297 sq km
20. What is the total length of Pak-China boundary line?
(a) 595 kilometers (b) 675 kilometers
(c) 765 kilometers (d) 805 kilometers
21. What is the total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line?
(a) 2450 kilometers (b) 2252 kilometers
(c) 2350 kilometers (d) 2218 kilometers
22. The Durand Line is the border between:
(a) Pakistan & Afghanistan
(b) Pakistan & Iran
(c) Iran & Afghanistan
(d) Russia & Pakistan
23. Which province is known as "Bab-ul-Islam"?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Baluchistan (d) KPK
24. Pakistan China border treaty was signed in which year?
(a) 1958 (b) 1959
(c) 1964 (d) 1963
25. Baltit Fort, a symbol of Traditional Architecture is located in
(a) Leh (b) Kashmir
(c) Ladakh (d) Hunza
26. What is the largest tribe of Bajaur Agency?
(a) Tarkai (b) Mamund
(c) Uthman khel (d) None of these
27. What is the total area of Islamabad?
(a) 606.50 km² (b) 706.50 km²
(c) 806.50 km² (d) 906.50 km²

28. What is the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line?
 (a) 595 kilometers (b) 695 kilometers
 (c) 795 kilometers (d) 805 kilometers
29. The Lal Suhana National Park is located near
 (a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
 (c) Ahmadpur East (d) D.G. Khan
30. Pakistan's plains are divided into
 (a) Two (b) Three
 (c) Four (d) Five
31. The upper Indus plain starts from
 (a) Kalabagh (b) Sahiwal
 (c) Jhang (d) Multan
32. The upper Indus plain ends at
 (a) Mithankot (b) Multan
 (c) Karachi (d) Thatta
33. The lower Indus plain starts from
 (a) Mithankot (b) Multan
 (c) Karachi (d) Thatta
34. Deltas plain of Pakistan starts from
 (a) Mithankot (b) Multan
 (c) Karachi (d) Thatta
35. Presently, how many areas have been declared as National Parks in Pakistan by government?
 (a) 12 (b) 14
 (c) 19 (d) 17
36. The Islamabad is located at the foothill of?
 (a) Karakoram Hills (b) Parnirs Hills
 (c) Kirthar Range (d) Margalla Hills
37. Which port is the hub of Pakistan's entire economic activities as 98 per cent of the entire foreign trade is conducted through this port?
 (a) Gawader Port (b) Karachi Port
 (c) Bin Qasim (d) None of these
38. Gorakh Hill Station of Kirthar Range is located in?
 (a) Dadu (b) Thatta
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Nawab Shah
39. What is the total length of Pak-India boundary line?
 (a) 1610 kilometers (b) 1670 kilometers
 (c) 1810 kilometers (d) None of these
40. What is the total length of coastline of Pakistan?
 (a) 1020 km (b) 1046 km
 (c) 1095 km (d) 1126 km
41. Pakistan is connected through Silk Road with
 (a) India (b) China
 (c) Afghanistan (d) None of these
42. Which is the largest desert of Pakistan?
 (a) Thal (b) Thar
 (c) Cholistan (d) Naran
43. Which is located in north and north east of Pakistan?
 (a) Iran (b) India
44. (c) China (d) Afghanistan
44. Which is located in east of Pakistan?
 (a) Afghanistan (b) China
 (c) Iran (d) India
45. Machiara National Park is Located in the
 (a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
 (c) KPK (d) Azad Kashmir
46. Which desert is often called the 'Friendly Desert'?
 (a) Thar Desert (b) Thal Desert
 (c) Kharan Desert (d) None of these
47. The word Cholistan is derived from 'Cholna' which means
 (a) Moving (b) Sand
 (c) Storm (d) Poison
48. Where the Cunningham Clock-tower is situated?
 (a) Kohistan (b) Peshawar
 (c) Hangu (d) Mansehra
49. The Kharan Desert, also known locally as the "Sandy Desert", is located in northwest of
 (a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
 (c) KPK (d) Sindh
50. 4.624 million hectare area of Pakistan is covered by forests which is the _____ of the total land area?
 (a) 4.8% (b) 5.2%
 (c) 4.5% (d) 4.7%
51. Juniper Forests: the second largest Juniper forests in the world (after California, USA), some as old as 5000-7000 years are located
 (a) Ziarat (b) Nawab Shah
 (c) Chhanga Manga (d) Sibi
52. Where are the largest man made forests of Pakistan located?
 (a) Ziarat (b) Nawab Shah
 (c) Chhanga Manga (d) Sibi
53. Which is located in South of Pakistan?
 (a) Indian Ocean (b) India
 (c) China (d) Russia
54. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan?
 (a) Sibi (b) Kashmor
 (c) Jacobabad (d) Mianwali
55. Which is the smallest Tribal Agency of FATA in term of area?
 (a) Khyber (b) Bajaur
 (c) South Waziristan (d) Mohmand
56. Which is the largest Tribal Agency of FATA in term of area?
 (a) Khyber (b) Bajaur
 (c) South Waziristan (d) Mohmand
57. Which is the smallest Tribal Agency of FATA in term of Population?
 (a) Khyber (b) Bajaur
 (c) South Waziristan (d) Mohmand
58. Which is the largest Tribal Agency of FATA in

- term of Population?
- Khyber
 - Bajaur
 - South Waziristan
 - Mohmand
59. Which of following places is the rainiest of Pakistan?
- Murree
 - Rawalpindi
 - Karachi
 - Quetta

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. a	4. a
5. a	6. a	7. a	8. c
9. a	10. b	11. d	12. a
13. c	14. a	15. b	16. a
17. a	18. b	19. d	20. a
21. b	22. a	23. b	24. d
25. d	26. c	27. d	28. d
29. b	30. a	31. a	32. a
33. a	34. d	35. b	36. d
37. b	38. a	39. a	40. b
41. b	42. b	43. c	44. d
45. d	46. a	47. a	48. b
49. a	50. b	51. a	52. c
53. a	54. c	55. b	56. c
57. d	58. b	59. a	

MOUNTAINS, GLACIERS & PASSES OF PAKISTAN

- The highest peak of Karakoram Range is
 - Pamir
 - Nanga Parbat
 - K-2
 - Rakaposhi
- K-2 is also Known as:
 - Goodwin Austin
 - Broad Peak
 - Roshan Peak
 - Sia Kingri
- What is the height of Tirich Mir peak?
 - 7690 meters
 - 7650 meters
 - 7670 meters
 - 7640 meters
- What is the height of Nanga Parbat peak?
 - 8116 meters
 - 8126 meters
 - 8186 meters
 - 8101 meters
- What's the total height of K-2 peak?
 - 8610 meter
 - 8640 meter
 - 8611 meter
 - 8691 meter
- Name the Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range?
 - Siachen, Hispar
 - Batura, Biafo
 - Chogo Lungma
 - All of above
- The highest peak of the Koh-e-Sufaid range is
 - Sakasar
 - Skaram
 - Broad Peak
 - Rakaposhi
- Which is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan?
 - Nanga Parbat
 - Rakaposhi
 - Broad Peak
 - Rakaposhi

- The highest peak of Salt range is
 - Sakasar
 - Nanga Parbat
 - K-2
 - Rakaposhi
- Name the longest glacier of Pakistan?
 - Hispar
 - Baltoro
 - Siachen
 - Batura
- Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan?
 - Hindu Kush Range
 - Himalayas Range
 - Pamir Range
 - Karakoram Range
- Which of the following mountain peaks is called Killer Mountain?
 - Nanga Parbat
 - Pamir
 - K-2
 - Rakaposhi
- What is the total length of Siachen glacier?
 - 63 km
 - 67 km
 - 71.5 km
 - 72.5 km
- Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of
 - Karakoram
 - Sulaiman
 - Hindu Kush
 - Himalayas
- The area between Tilla Jogian - Bakrala Hills near River Jhelum to Suleiman Mountain range is called the area of
 - Salt Range
 - Keerthar Range
 - Koh e Suleiman
 - Koh e Sufaid
- How many mountain peaks in Pakistan out of the world's 30 tallest peaks?
 - 11
 - 12
 - 13
 - 14
- Name the highest point in Hindu Kush
 - Tirich Mir
 - Mount McKinley
 - Mount Everest
 - Nanga Parbat
- How many peaks in Pakistan are higher than 8,000 meters?
 - 4
 - 3
 - 5
 - 2
- The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is
 - Tirichmir
 - K-2
 - Takht-i-Sulaiman
 - Sakar
- Siachen glacier is located in the region of
 - Shigar
 - Chitral
 - Skardu
 - Baltistan
- Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?
 - Pamir
 - Nanga Parbat
 - K-2
 - Rakaposhi
- Which is the second highest peak of the world?
 - Pamir
 - Nanga Parbat
 - K-2
 - Rakaposhi
- Which range separates China from Pakistan?
 - Hindu Kush Range
 - Pamir Range
 - Himalayas Range

- (d) Karakoram Range
24. Chaghi Mountains separate Baluchistan from
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Iran
 (c) Iraq (d) China
25. Which Pass connects Chitral with Gilgit?
 (a) Lawari Pass (b) Shangla Pass
 (c) Malakand Pass (d) Shaundur Pass
26. Which Pass is the highest Pass of Pakistan?
 (a) Khunjerab Pass (b) Malakand Pass
 (c) Muztagh Pass (d) Khan Kun Pass
27. Which of the following pass connects Dir and Chitral?
 (a) Lawari Pass (b) Babusar Pass
 (c) Bolan Pass (d) Daragai Pass
28. Which of the following pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta?
 (a) Boroghil Pass (b) Kilik Pass
 (c) Khan Kun Pass (d) Bolan Pass
29. Which of the following pass connects Chitral with Wahkan?
 (a) Baroghil Pass (b) Mataka Pass
 (c) Muztagh Pass (d) Dorah Pass
30. Which of the following pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)?
 (a) Dargai Pass (b) Bolan Pass
 (c) Gomal Pass (d) Tochi Pass
31. Which of the following pass connects Qila Abdullah with Cheman?
 (a) Mintaka Pass (b) Khojak Pass
 (c) Dorah Pass (d) Muztagh Pass
32. Which pass links Quetta with Sibi?
 (a) Khyber Pass (b) Bolan Pass
 (c) Tochi Pass (d) Zoji La Pass
33. Which of the following pass connects Mardan with Malakand?
 (a) Gomal Pass (b) Dargai Pass
 (c) Tochi Pass (d) Dorah Pass
34. Which of the following pass connects Peshawar with Kabul Afghanistan?
 (a) Bolan Pass (b) Gomal Pass
 (c) Lawari Pass (d) Khyber Pass
35. The most well-known and well-traveled pass is the Khyber Pass. What is the length of Khyber Pass?
 (a) 53 kilometer (b) 54 kilometer
 (c) 56 kilometer (d) 58 kilometer
36. Which pass connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Bannu in Pakistan?
 (a) Khyber Pass (b) Bolan Pass
 (c) Tochi Pass (d) Gomal Pass
37. Which of the following pass connects Abbottabad and Gilgit?
 (a) Babusar Pass (b) Tochi Pass
 (c) Bolan Pass (d) Dargai Pass

38. Which of the following pass connects Peshawar with Chitral?
 (a) Malakand Pass (b) Dargai Pass
 (c) Bolan Pass (d) Baroghil Pass

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. a	4. b
5. c	6. d	7. b	8. a
9. a	10. c	11. a	12. a
13. d	14. a	15. a	16. c
17. a	18. c	19. c	20. d
21. c	22. c	23. d	24. b
25. d	26. c	27. a	28. d
29. a	30. c	31. b	32. b
33. b	34. d	35. c	36. c
37. a	38. a		

RIVERS & LAKES

1. Indus Basin Water Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India in September 1960, in which the who played the role of an intermediary?
 (a) IMF (b) World Bank
 (c) UNICEF (d) UNHCR
2. When the Indus Water Treaty was signed?
 (a) 19th September 1960
 (b) 19th September 1952
 (c) 19th December 1975
 (d) None of these
3. Under Indus Water Treaty which rivers were given to India?
 (a) Ravi and Beas
 (b) Indus, Jhelum and Chenab
 (c) Sutlej, Ravi and Beas
 (d) None of these
4. Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are
 (a) Indus Jhelum and Chenab
 (b) Indus and Jhelum
 (c) Ravi and Beas
 (d) None of these
5. Which of these rivers is NOT a major river of Punjab?
 (a) Chenab (b) Ravi
 (c) Kabul (d) Indus
6. Chenab River is joined by the Jhelum River at
 (a) Mithan Kot (b) Makran Coast
 (c) Trimmu (d) Thatta
7. Sutlej River flows through Indian Punjab in northern India. Its source is in Tibet near
 (a) Mount Kailash (b) Makran Coast
 (c) Askini India (d) None of these
8. Which is the largest fresh water lake of Pakistan?
 (a) Manchar Lake (b) Kaghan Lake
 (c) Sat Para Lake (d) None of these

9. Manchhar Lake is found in
 (a) Thatta district (b) Khushab District
 (c) Dadu District (d) None of these
10. Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in
 (a) Ziarat (b) Swat
 (c) Baltistan (d) Kaghan
11. The largest Lake of Pakistan is
 (a) Sat Para (b) Kachura
 (c) Manchhar (d) None of these
12. In which District of Punjab Kallar Kahar Lake is situated?
 (a) Jhelum (b) Chakwal
 (c) Sargodha (d) Mianwali
13. Kabul River is located in which Province of Pakistan?
 (a) Baluchistan (b) Punjab
 (c) K.P.K (d) Sindh
14. Zhob and Mula rivers are located in
 (a) Baluchistan (b) Potwar Plateau
 (c) Salt Range (d) None of these
15. The Indus River rises from
 (a) China (b) Tibet
 (c) Jammu (d) Nepal
16. Which is the longest river of Baluchistan Province?
 (a) Bolan (b) Hingol
 (c) Dasht (d) Rukshan
17. Soan and Haro are famous rivers of
 (a) Pothwar Plateau
 (b) Baluchistan Plateau
 (c) Hindu Kush Range
 (d) None of these
18. Which river is called "Nile of Pakistan"?
 (a) Chenab River (b) Indus River
 (c) Ravi River (d) None of these
19. Name the most polluted river of Pakistan
 (a) Ravi (b) Indus
 (c) Kabul (d) None of these
20. Panjora River is located in which Province of Pakistan?
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
 (c) K.P.K (d) Baluchistan
21. Bolan River is located in which Province of Pakistan?
 (a) Baluchistan (b) Sindh
 (c) K.P.K (d) Punjab
22. Name the longest river of Pakistan
 (a) Indus (b) Kabul
 (c) Chenab (d) None of these
23. The area was once well watered by the river Ghaggar now called the Hakra in Pakistan and known in Vedic times as the
 (a) Parushni (b) Askini
 (c) Sarasvati (d) Vitasta
24. What is the total length of Indus River?
 (a) 2700 km (b) 2800 km
 (c) 2896 km (d) 2935 km
25. Porali River is located in which Province of Pakistan?
 (a) Baluchistan (b) Punjab
 (c) Sindh (d) KPK
26. Dasht River is located in which Province of Pakistan?
 (a) KPK (b) Punjab
 (c) Sindh (d) Baluchistan
27. Which Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh)?
 (a) Sat Para (b) Phander
 (c) Keenjher (d) Hanna
28. Rawal Lake is situated in
 (a) Islamabad (b) Peshawar
 (c) Quetta (d) None of these
29. Hina Lake is situated near
 (a) Peshawar (b) Quetta
 (c) Murree (d) Kaghan
30. Haleji Lake is situated in
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
 (c) K.P (d) Balochistan.
31. Which of the following lake is called "Paradise of Birds"?
 (a) Hub Lake (b) Manchhar Lake
 (c) Haleji Lake (d) None of these
32. Which is the man made largest Lake of Pakistan?
 (a) Hub Lake (b) Manga Lake
 (c) Keenjhar Lake (d) None of these

ANSWER

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. a
5. c	6. c	7. a	8. a
9. c	10. d	11. c	12. b
13. c	14. a	15. b	16. b
17. a	18. b	19. a	20. c
21. a	22. a	23. c	24. c
25. a	26. d	27. c	28. a
29. b	30. b	31. c	32. c

DAMS, BARRAGES & POWER RESOURCES

1. Warsak Dam is located on
 (a) Gomal River (b) Karam River
 (c) Bera River (d) Kabul River
2. On which river Mangla Dam is built?
 (a) Indus (b) Chenab
 (c) Jhelum (d) None of these
3. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was constructed on River:
 (a) Kabul (b) Swat
 (c) Jehlum (d) Indus

4. What is the installed generation capacity of Mangla Dam?
 (a) 1300 MW (b) 1400 MW
 (c) 1000 MW (d) None of these
5. What is the total generation capacity of Warsak Dam?
 (a) 240 MW (b) 240 MW
 (c) 300 MW (d) None of these
6. Tarbela Dam was constructed in
 (a) 1972 (b) 1976
 (c) 1971 (d) 1978
7. When Mangla Dam was completed?
 (a) 1968 (b) 1970
 (c) 1969 (d) 1967
8. Balloki Headworks was built on the river
 (a) Ravi (b) Sutlej
 (c) Bias (d) Jhelum
9. Tarbela Dam is a large dam on the Indus River in Pakistan. A reservoir size of 95 square miles (250 km²) makes it the largest earth filled dam in the world. The dam was completed in
 (a) 1973 (b) 1972
 (c) 1974 (d) 1976
10. What will be the height of Diamer-Bhasha Dam after completion?
 (a) 170 ft (b) 270 ft
 (c) 370 ft (d) 470 ft
11. Diamer-Bhasha Dam has been planned in the Northern Areas of Pakistan on the River of
 (a) Chenab (b) Jhelum
 (c) Ravi (d) Indus river
12. Balkasar Dam is being constructed in which district of Punjab?
 (a) Khushab (b) Chakwal
 (c) Jehlum (d) Multan
13. Neelum Jhelum project will produce hydro power generation of
 (a) 469 MW (b) 669 MW
 (c) 869 MW (d) 969 MW
14. Mirani Dam multipurpose project, on the River 50 kilometres west of Turbat in the Makran Division.
 (a) River Dasht (b) River Hungo
 (c) River Swat (d) River Bolan
15. Tanda Dam was built in 1960s in?
 (a) KPK (b) Sindh
 (c) Balochistan (d) Punjab
16. Producing capacity of electricity of Ghazi Barotha Dam is
 (a) 1850 MW (b) 1750 MW
 (c) 1925 MW (d) 1450 MW
17. Diamer Bhasha dam will produce electricity after completing
 (a) 4200 MW (b) 4500 MW
 (c) 4800 MW (d) 6000 MW

18. The Mangla Dam is the twelfth largest dam in the world. It was constructed in 1967 across the Jhelum River in which district?
 (a) Mirpur district (b) Ghazipur
 (c) Islamabad (d) Jehlum

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. d	4. c
5. b	6. b	7. d	8. a
9. c	10. b	11. d	12. b
13. d	14. a	15. a	16. d
17. b	18. a		

IMPORTANT MINERALS OF PAKISTAN

1. Koh-i-Sultan is located in
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
 (c) Baluchistan (d) NWFP
2. Where is Emerald found in Pakistan?
 (a) Hunza (b) Dassu
 (c) Swat (d) Kaghan
3. Where are aquamarine found in Pakistan?
 (a) Dassu (b) Swat
 (c) Sakardu (d) Hunza
4. Which one is the second important gas reserve?
 (a) Mari (b) Indus
 (c) Pir Koh (d) Bugti Hills
5. Muslim Bagh which is famous for chromite is located in
 (a) KPK (b) Sindh
 (c) Baluchistan (d) None of these
6. Saindak project is famous for
 (a) Silver (b) Copper
 (c) Gold (d) All of these
7. Which area has the biggest deposits of copper?
 (a) Chagi (b) Muslim bagh
 (c) Kalabagh (d) None of these
8. Chaghi copper deposits are found in the province
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
 (c) Baluchistan (d) None of these
9. Where are Ruby found in Pakistan?
 (a) Qilla Abdullah (b) Hunza
 (c) Swat (d) Kaghan
10. Which area is famous for gold?
 (a) Chitral (b) Gilgit
 (c) Mardan (d) Hunza
11. Saindak project is producing copper, silver and gold with the help of
 (a) China (b) Russia
 (c) France (d) None of these
12. Which of the following are the biggest deposits of coal in Pakistan?
 (a) Thar coal deposits
 (b) Makarwal deposits

- (c) Kalabagh deposits
(d) None of these
13. Zain, Mari are famous for the
(a) Gas fields (b) Oil fields
(c) Gypsum (d) None of these
14. Muslim Bagh is located in:
(a) Punjab (b) KPK
(c) Baluchistan (d) Sindh
15. Which is the biggest natural gas field of Pakistan?
(a) Dhulian (Punjab)
(b) Sui (Baluchistan)
(c) Khand Kot (Sindh)
(d) None of these
16. Which province is the largest producer of oil?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Baluchistan (d) None of these
17. The Potwar plateau is very rich in
(a) Oil and gas (b) Chromite
(c) Aluminum (d) None of these
18. In which area of Pakistan Arsenic is found?
(a) Kohat (b) Chillas
(c) Koh-e-Sulaiman (d) Gilgit
19. Sulphur is found in the areas of Pakistan
(a) Chitral (b) Koh-i-Sultan
(c) Hyderabad (d) None of these
20. Zain and Mari are famous for:
(a) Gas fields (b) Oil fields
(c) Gypsum (d) None of these
21. Saindak project is producing copper, silver and
(a) Iron (b) Gold
(c) Lead (d) None
22. Which of the following specious metal is found in Dera Ghazi Khan?
(a) Platinum (b) Uranium
(c) Thorium (d) None of these
23. The first gas field discovered in Pakistan in 1952 was at
(a) Mial (b) Sui
(c) Pirkoh (d) None of these
2. Which Port is fast coming up some 500 kilometres west of Karachi, which has already been connected by the Makran Coastal Highway?
(a) Port bin Qasim (b) Karachi Port
(c) Gwader Port (d) None of these
3. Aero Asia International is a private airline
(a) Pakistan (b) Nepal
(c) Russia (d) India
4. Bhoja Air airline was established on
(a) 7 November 1992
(b) 7 November 1993
(c) 7 November 1995
(d) 7 November 1996
5. Hajvairy Airlines was based in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan. Hajvairy Airlines started its operations in
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993
6. Which was the first airline of Pakistan and established in 1945 with a base in Calcutta India? It was the first and only Muslim owned airline in pre-partition India.
(a) Aero Asia (b) Bhoja Air
(c) Orient Airways (d) Hajvairy Air
7. Which was the first private airline of Pakistan?
(a) Hajvairy Airlines (b) Aero Asia
(c) Bhoja Air (d) Orient Airways
8. Shaheen Air International is a private airline based in
(a) Pakistan (b) Nepal
(c) Russia (d) India
9. Air blue is a private airline based in
(a) Pakistan (b) Nepal
(c) Russia (d) India
10. Which is the largest Pakistan's private airline?
(a) Hajvairy Airlines (b) Bhoja Air
(c) Air blue (d) Aero Asia
11. On 1 February 1955 the PIA airline flew its first international service, between Karachi and via Cairo?
(a) Dehli (b) London
(c) New York (d) Frankfert
12. Name of the Highway which connects Pakistan with China?
(a) Silk Road (b) Khunrab Road
(c) G.T. Road (d) Karakoram
13. The Karakoram Highway start from:
(a) Hawelian (b) Hasan Abdal
(c) Abbottabad (d) Taxila
14. Karakoram Highway ends at:
(a) Sost (b) Khunrab
(c) Kashgar (d) Sinkiang
15. What is the length of M8 Motorway?
(a) 860 km (b) 885 km

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. a	4. a
5. c	6. d	7. a	8. c
9. b	10. a	11. a	12. a
13. a	14. c	15. b	16. a
17. a	18. d	19. b	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. b	

TRANSPORTATION (Roads Railways airlines and seaports)

1. The first track of railway in subcontinent was laid down in
(a) 1858 (b) 1861
(c) 1853 (d) 1902

- (c) 895 km (d) 915 km
16. The Super Highway starts from Karachi and ends at _____
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Thatta
 (c) Larkana (d) Kotri
17. Which of the following is the longest Motorway?
 (a) M5 (b) M2
 (c) M8 (d) M9
18. What is the length of Karchi-Hyderabad Motorway?
 (a) 125 km (b) 136 km
 (c) 139 km (d) 146 km
19. Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway (M1) is
 (a) 155 Km (b) 197 Km
 (c) 220 Km (d) 270 Km
20. The old name of G.T. Road is
 (a) Imperial Highway (b) Silk Road
 (c) Main Highway (d) Shahi Road
21. Who built G.T. Road?
 (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Akbar
 (c) Babar (d) Hamayun
22. First railway line was opened for public traffic between Karachi City and Kotri, the distance of (169 km) 105 miles
 (a) 13th May, 1860 (b) 13th May, 1861
 (c) 13th May, 1862 (d) 13th May, 1863
23. What is the length of Kakkar Karachi (M7) Motorway?
 (a) 321 km (b) 341 km
 (c) 361 km (d) 381 km
24. What is the total length of Pakistan Railway lines?
 (a) 8,175 route km (b) 8,275 route km
 (c) 8,375 route km (d) 8,775 route km
25. Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) was established in
 (a) 1949 (b) 1955
 (c) 1960 (d) 1965
26. National Shipping Corporation was set up in:
 (a) 1948 (b) 1957
 (c) 1963 (d) 1966
27. What is the total length of Makran Coastal Highway which is constructed with the help of China?
 (a) 595 km (b) 625 km
 (c) 653 km (d) 732 km
28. M8 Motorway is from
 (a) Ratodero to Karachi
 (b) Ratodero to Sukkur
 (c) Ratodero to Gwadar
 (d) None of these
29. What is the length of Peshawar to Karachi railway route?
 (a) 1605 km (b) 1661 km
- (c) 1681 km (d) 1725 km
30. Lahore-Islamabad Motorway is:
 (a) 233 Km (b) 297 Km
 (c) 335 Km (d) 370 Km
31. Port Qasim is situated near the city of:
 (a) Lahore (b) Peshawar
 (c) Karachi (d) Hyderabad
32. The first railway track was established between:
 (a) Karachi and Kotri
 (b) Lahore and Okara
 (c) Peshawar and Jamrud
 (d) Quetta and Chaman
33. Pakistan had given transit trade facilities to the neighbouring country of:
 (a) Iran (b) Oman
 (c) Nepal (d) Afghanistan
34. What is the length of Faisalabad-Multan (M4) Motorway?
 (a) 243 km (b) 285 km
 (c) 295 km (d) 299 km
35. What is the length of Multan-D.G. Khan (M5) Motorway?
 (a) 75 km (b) 85 km
 (c) 95 km (d) 65 km
36. What is the length of the M6 D.G. Khan to Kakkar Motorway?
 (a) 467 km (b) 437 km
 (c) 491 km (d) 510 km
37. What is the length of Pindi Bhattian-Faisalabad Motorway M-3?
 (a) 120 km (b) 52 km
 (c) 140 km (d) 80 km
38. What is the length of Grand Trunk Road (N5) which runs from Peshawar to Karachi?
 (a) 1535 km (b) 1635 km
 (c) 1735 km (d) 1835 km
39. Makran Coastal Highway (National Highway N10) connects
 (a) Karachi to Gwadar (b) Lahore to Gwadar
 (c) Multan to Gwadar (d) Karachi to Multan

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. a	4. b
5. b	6. c	7. a	8. a
9. a	10. c	11. b	12. d
13. a	14. c	15. c	16. a
17. c	18. b	19. a	20. a
21. a	22. b	23. b	24. d
25. b	26. c	27. c	28. c
29. c	30. c	31. c	32. a
33. d	34. a	35. b	36. a
37. b	38. c	39. a	

BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT PAKISTAN

CONSTITUTIONS OF PAKISTAN

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

SEATS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Sr. No.	Name of Province	General Seats	Women Seats	Minorities	Total
1.	Punjab	141	33		174
2.	Sindh	61	14		75
3.	KPK	51	9		60
4.	Balochistan	12	4		20
5.	Capital	3			3
6.	Pakistan	272	60	10	342

SEATS OF SENATE (FATA-KPK Merger Bill 2018)

Sr. No.	Name of Province	General Seats	Women Seats+ Minorities	Technocrats and Ulama	Total
1.	Punjab	14	4+1	4	23
2.	Sindh	14	4+1	4	23
3.	KPK	14	4+1	4	23
4.	Balochistan	14	4+1	4	23
5.	Capital	2	1+0	1	4
6.	Pakistan	58	21	17	96

SEATS OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Sr. No.	Name of Province	General Seats	Women Seats	Minorities	Total
1.	Punjab	297	66	08	371
2.	Sindh	130	29	09	168
3.	KPK (& FATA)	117	24	04	145
4.	Balochistan	51	11	03	65

MEMBERS OF AZAD KASHMIR ASSEMBLY

No.	Azad Kashmir Assembly	Member
1.	Azad Kashmir	29
2.	Refugees settled in Pakistan	12
3.	Ladies	05

4.	Ulama and Mashaikh	01
5.	Overseas Kashmiris	01
6.	Technocrat	01
7.	Total	49

MEMBERS OF GILGIT BALTISTAN ASSEMBLY

General	Woman	Technocrats	Total
24	6	3	33

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS MADE SINCE 1973

Amend ment	Year	Details
1 st	1974	The first amendment in the 1973 constitution was made in 1974. It added provision (2) to Article 7 which authorised every citizen of Pakistan to form a political party (except civil servants). Moreover this amendment also added provision (3) to Article 17 which required that all political parties should inform the government about the sources of their party funds.
2 nd	1974	The second amendment (1974) declared Ahmadis and Qadianis as minorities in Pakistan.
3 rd	1974	The third amendment (1974) amended Article 10 and withdrew the cover granted to person found involved in anti-state activities that they could not be detained for more than 24 months.
4 th	1975	The fourth amendment (1975) added six seats for minorities to the national assembly and withdrew power from High Court to grant bail to the persons involved in anti-state activities.
5 th	1976	The fifth amendment (1976) restricted a person to become governor of a province of his domicile.
6th	1976	The sixth amendment (1976) defined advisers and parliamentary secretaries to the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Chairman Law Commission and Special Assistant to the Prime Minister.
7th	1977	The seventh amendment (1977) authorised the prime minister to advise the president to hold referendum on any issue of national importance
8th	1985	The controversial eighth amendment was passed during Gen. Zia era in 1985 by an assembly which was the product of non-party elections. This amendment actually amended articles number 48, 51, 56, 58, 60, 75, 90, 91, 101, 105, 106, 130, 150-A and 270-A of the 1973 constitution. The amendment in Article 48 authorised the president to dissolve the assembly if the conditions in the country did not permit the functioning of the federal government. The eighth amendment enhanced the power of the president very much.
9th	1985	The 9th amendment (1985) declared Quran and Sunnah as the supreme law of Pakistan.
10th	1987	The 10th amendment (1987) reduced the duration of the senate session from 160 to 130 days.
11th		The 11th amendment (Shariat Bill) was introduced in the senate. It became time barred and could not be presented in the national assembly.
12th		12th amendment established special courts for the prevention of terrorism.
13th	1997	The 13th amendment (1997) deleted Articles 58(2)B and 112(2)C from the 1973 constitution. Thus the president and the governors were deprived of their powers to dissolve the assemblies. It also withdrew president's discretionary powers to appoint chiefs of armed forces and the governors of the provinces.
14th	1997	The 14th amendment (1997) declared floor crossing as an illegal act.

15th	1998	The 15th amendment (1998) declared Shariat Bill.
16th	1999	Extended the quota system for another 20 years.
17th	2003	It restored 58(2)b. Under this amendment articles 41, 58, 112, 151-A, 179, 195, 243, 268, 270-A have been amended. It empowered the President to dissolve the assemblies.
18th	2010	Judicial Commission created and number senate seats increased from 100 to 104
19th	2011	Under this amendment, number of senior judges as member of the Judicial Commission has been raised from two to four
20th	2012	It provided for constituting an eight-member committee each at the Centre and the provinces to nominate the prime minister and the chief ministers respectively along with their cabinets.
21st	2015	21st amendment was passed on 7th January 2015. It is related about establishment of military courts in Pakistan.
22nd	2016	22nd amendment was passed on 8th June 2016. It is related to Election Commission of Pakistan. Now bureaucrats and technocrats also will become members of ECP
23rd	2017	In 2017, 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6th January 2019.
24th	2017	According 24 th Amendment, Punjab ceded nine seats in National Assembly, including seven general and two reserved for women. four general seats and one reserved for women goes to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa while two general seats and one for women goes to Balochistan and one goes to Islamabad Capital
25 th	2018	According 25 th Amendment, FATA merged with KPK province. (31 st May 2018)

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN SINCE 1947

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF PAKISTAN

Sr. No.	Name	Tenure		
1.	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	Aug, 15,1947	to	Sep. 11,1948
2.	Khawaja Nazimuddin	Sept. 14,1948	to	Oct. 17,1951
3.	Malik Ghulam Muhammad	Oct. 19,1951	to	Oct. 5,1955
4.	Maj. Gen. Iskanader Mirza	Oct. 6,1955	to	Mar. 22,1956

PRESIDENTS OF PAKISTAN

Name	Tenure	Political party
Iskandar Mirza	23 March 1956 To 27 October 1958	Republican Party
Muhammad Ayub Khan	27 October 1958 To 25 March 1969	Military
Yahya Khan	25 March 1969 To 20 December 1971	Military
Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	20 December 1971 To 13 August 1973	Pakistan People's Party
Fazallahi Chaudhry	13 August 1973 To 16 September 1978	Pakistan People's Party
Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	16 September 1978 To 17 August 1988	Military
Ghulam Ishaq Khan	17 August 1988 To 18 July 1993	Independent
Wasim Sajjad (Acting)	18 July 1993 To 14 November 1993	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Farooq Leghari	14 November 1993 To 2 December 1997	Pakistan People's Party
Wasim Sajjad (Acting)	2 December 1997 To 1 January 1998	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Muhammad Rafiq Tarar	1 January 1998 To 20 June 2001	Pakistan Muslim League (N)

Pervez Musharraf	20 June 2001 To 18 August 2008	Military/Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
M.Mian Soomro (Acting)	18 August 2008 To 9 September 2008	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Asif Ali Zardari	9 September 2008 To 9 September 2013	Pakistan People's Party
Mamnoon Hussain	9 September 2013 to 9 September 2018	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Arif Alavi	9 September 2018 To Incumbent	Pakistan Tehrik e Insaf (PTI)

VICE PRESIDENT

1.	Noor-ul-Amin	Dec. 20,1971	To	Aug. 13,1973
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DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

1.	Ch. Pervez Elahi	25 June 2012	To	16 March. 17,2013
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CHIEF EXECUTIVE

1.	General Pervez Musharraf	Oct. 12,1999	to	Jan. 8,2003
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CHIEF MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATORS

Sr. No.	Name	Tenure		
1.	Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	Oct. 7,1958	To	June 8,1962
2.	Gen. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	Mar. 25,1969	To	Dec. 20,1971
3.	Zulifqar Ali Bhutto	Dec. 20,1971	To	April 21,1972
4.	Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	July 5,1977	To	Dec. 30,1985

PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

Sr.No.	Name	From	To
01-	Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan	15 August 1947	16 October 1951
02-	Khawja Nazimuddin	17 October 1951	17 April 1953
03-	Muhammad Ali Bogra	17 April 1953	11 August 1955
04-	Chuhdary Muhammad Ali	12 August 1955	12 September 1956
05-	Hussian Shaheed Suharwardi	12 September 1956	16 October 1957
06-	Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	17 October 1957	16 December 1957
07-	Malik Feroz Khan Noon	16 December 1957	7 October 1958
08-	Muhammad Ayub Khan	8 October 1958	27 October 1958
09-	Noor ul Amin (Nominated)	7 December 1971	20 December 1971
10-	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	14 August 1973	5 July 1977
11-	Muhammad Khan Junejo	23 March 1985	29 May 1988
12-	Benazir Bhutto	2 December 1988	6 August 1990
13-	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (Caretaker)	6 August 1990	6 November 1990
14-	Mian Muhamamid Nawaz Sharif	6 November 1990	18 April 1993
15-	Mir Balakh Sher Mazari (Caretaker)	18 April 1993	26 May 1993
14-	Mian Muhamamid Nawaz Sharif	26 May 1993	18 July 1993

16-	Moin Ahmad Qureeshi (Caretaker)	18 July 1993	19 October 1993
17-	Benazir Bhutto	19 October 1993	5 November 1996
18-	Malik Meraj Khalid (Caretaker)	5 November 1996	17 February 1997
19-	Muhamamnd Nawaz Sharif	17 February 1997	12 October 1999
20-	Zafarullah Khan Jamali	21 November 2002	26 June 2004
21-	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain	30 June 2004	20 August 2004
22-	Shaukat Aziz	29 August 2004	16 November 2007
23-	M. Mian Soomro (Caretaker)	16 November 2007	25 March 2008
24-	Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani	25 March 2008	26 April 2012
25-	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf	22 June 2012	24 March 2013
26-	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (Caretaker)	25 March 2013	05 June 2013
27-	Mian Muhamamnd Nawaz Sharif	05 June 2013	28 th July 2017
28-	Shahid Khakan Abbasi	1st August 2017	31 st May 2018
29-	® Justice Nasarul Mulk (Caretaker)	1 st June 2018	17 th August 2018
30-	Imran Khan Nazi	18 th August 2018	Present

CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN

Temporal Order	Name of Chief Justice	Tenure
1	Justice Sir Abdur Rashid	7 June1949 To 29 June1954
2	Justice Muhammad Munir	29 June1954 To 2 May1960
3	Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin	3 May1960 To 12 May1960
4	Justice A. R. Cornelius	13 May1960 To 29 February1968
5	Justice Dr. S. A. Rahman	1 March1968 To 3 June1968
6	Justice Fazal Akbar	4 June1968 To 17 Nov.1968
7	Justice Hamoodur Rahman	18 Nov.1968 To 31 Oct.1975
8	Justice Muhammad Yaqub Ali	1 Nov.1975 To 22 Sept.1977
9	Justice S. Anwarul Haq	23 Sept.1977 To 25 March1981
10	Justice Mohammad Haleem	23 March1981 To 31 Dec.1989
11	Justice Muhammad Afzal Zullah	1 January1990 To 18 April1993
12	Justice Dr. Nasim Hasan Shah	19 April1993 To 14 April1994
	Justice Saad Saud Jan (Acting)	15 April1994 To 4 June1994
13	Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	5 June1994 To 2 Dec.1997
14	Justice Ajmal Mian	23 Dec.1997 To 30 June1999
15	Justice Saeeduzzaman Siddiqui	1 July1999 To 26 Jan.2000
16	Justice Irshad Hasan Khan	26 Jan.2000 To 6 Jan.2002
17	Justice Bashir Jehangiri	7 Jan.2002 To 31 Jan.2002
18	Justice Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	1 Feb.2002 To 31 Dec.2003
19	Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	31 Dec.2003 To 29 June2005
20	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	30 June2005 To 3 November2007
	Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar	3 Nov. 2007 To 21 March2009
20	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	22 March2009 to December 2013
21	Justice Tasadiq Jillani	12 December 2013 to 6 July 2014

22	Nasir ulMulk	6 July 2014 To 16th August 2015
23	Jawwad S Khawaja	16th August 2015 to 8th September 2015
24	Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali	8th September 2015 to 31 December 2016
25	Justice Mian Saqib Nisar	31 December 2016 to date

DISTRICTS OF PAKISTAN

Total Districts of Sindh	29	Total Districts of Baluchistan	34
Total Districts of Punjab	36	Total Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26
Total Districts of Azad Kashmir	10	Total Districts of Gilgit-Baltistan	10
Total Agencies of FATA	7	Total Frontier Regions	6
Total Districts of Pakistan (Including Capital Islamabad)			146

AREA OF PAKISTAN

Name	Area in sq km
Area of Pakistan	796,096 sq km
Area of Punjab	205344 sq km
Area of Sindh	140,914 sq km
Area of Baluchistan	347,190 sq km
Area of KPK	74,521 sq km
Area of Islamabad	906 sq km
Area of FATA	27,220 sq km
Area of Azad Kashmir	13,297 sq km

PAKISTAN BOUNDARY LENGTH

Length of Pak-China boundary line	595 kilometers
Length of Pak-Afghan boundary line	2252 kilometers
Length of Pak-Iran boundary line	805 kilometers
Length of Pak-India boundary line	1610 kilometers
Length of coastline of Pakistan	1046 km

NATIONAL INFORMATION

National Anthem composed by	Abdul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri
Tune of National Anthem composed by	Ahmed G. Chagla
National flag of Pakistan was designed by	Ameer-ud-Din Kidwai
Moto of Pakistan	Iman Ittihad, Nazm (faith, unity, discipline)
Pakistan became the member of UNO	30th September 1947
National Emblem of Pakistan	Crescent & Star
National poet of Pakistan	Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal
Pakistan became Nuclear Power	28th May 1998
Independence Day	14th August 1947
National Flower of Pakistan	Jasmine
National Tree of Pakistan	Deodar
National Animal of Pakistan	Markhor
National Bird of Pakistan	Chakor

National Museum of Pakistan	Karachi
National game of Pakistan	Field Hockey
National Juice of Pakistan	Juice of Sugar Cane
National language of Pakistan	Urdu

FIRST GOVERNORS & CHIEF MINISTERS

First Governor of East Pakistan	Amiruddin Ahmad
First Chief Minister of East Pakistan	Abu Hussain Sarkar
First Governor of West Pakistan	Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani
First Chief Minister of West Pakistan	Khan Abdul Jabbar Khan (Dr Khan Sahib)
First Governor of East Bengal	Sir Frederick Chalmers
First Chief Minister of East Bengal	Khawaja Nazimuddin
First Governor of Balochistan	Riaz Hussain
First Chief Minister of Balochistan	Ataullah Mengal
First Governor of Sindh	Ghulam Hussain HidayatUllah
First Chief Ministers of Sindh	Muhammad Ayub Khuhro
First governors of Punjab	Sir Francis Mudie
First Chief Minister of Punjab	Iftikhar Hussain Khan
First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sir George Cunningham
First Chief Ministers of KPK	Doctor Khan Sahib
First Chief Ministers of KPK	Abdul Qayyum Khan
First Presidents of Azad Kashmir	Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan
First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan	Dr. Shama Khalid
First Chief Ministers of Gilgit-Baltistan	Syed Mehdi Shah
First Prime Ministers of Azad Kashmir	Abdul Hamid Khan

RECORDS OF PAKISTAN

Chief election commissioner of Pakistan	Fateh Muhammad Khan
First governor of state bank of Pakistan	Zahid Hussein
First captain of Pakistani cricket team	HafeezKardar
First female representative of Pakistan in the UN	Shaista Ikramullah
First female governor state bank of Pakistan	Shamshad Akhtar
First chairman of the Senate	Habib Ullah Khan
First woman judge of high court in Pakistan	Majida Razvi
First speaker of constitution assembly of Pakistan	Molvi Tameezud Din
First president of constitution assembly of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First Pakistani who received noble prize	Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in physics)
First Pakistani who became the judge of the IC J	Sir Zafrullah Khan
First woman prime minister in Pakistan	Benazir Bhutto
First Female Speaker of National Assembly	Fahmeeda Mirza
First finance minister of Pakistan	Ghulam Muhammad
First interior minister of Pakistan	Fazlur Rehman
Tallest building of Pakistan	Bahria Icon Tower 286 m (938 ft) Karachi
Longest Motorway in Pakistan	M-8

Longest tunnel	Lawari Tunnel
Province which have longest coastline	Balochistan (771 kms long) (total 1046 km)
Longest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Highest mountain peak	K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)
Highest Railway station of Pakistan	Khan Mehtarzai
Highest Road	Sharah-e-Karakoram (Sharah Resham)
Longest Tunnel (Railway)	Khojak Balochistan (Length 2.43 miles)
Longest Tunnel (Road)	Lowari (Length 5 miles)
Longest Tunnel (Water)	Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)
Highest battle field in Pakistan	Siachin Glacier
Longest Road	Karachi to Peshawar
Longest Frontier	Pakistan-Afghanistan border (2252 kms)
Tallest Minaret	Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque 286 feet each
Longest river	Indus (2896 Km)
Railways Platform	Rohri (Sindh) Length, 1,894 feet
Tallest Tower	Minar-e-Pakistan (Height 196 feet 8 inches)
Railway Track	Karachi to Landhi Kotal
Highest Mountain Pass	Muztagh Pass (Northern Areas) height 19,030 feet
largest Oil refinery	Pak-Arab oil refinery
Biggest mosque in Pakistan	Faisal Mosque Islamabad
Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan	National Hockey Stadium Lahore
Biggest Industry of Pakistan	Textile
Biggest Industrial unit in public sector	Pakistan Steel Mills
Largest language	Punjabi (48%)
Pakistan's largest museum	Karachi museum
Biggest park in Pakistan	Ayub National park
Biggest fort of Pakistan	Rani Kot Fort
Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan	National Stadium Karachi
Largest university of Pakistan	Punjab University
Largest (biggest) province area	Balochistan
Biggest province (population)	Punjab
Biggest library found in Pakistan	Punjab Library
Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan	Mughalpura (Lahore)
Largest city of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest district of Pakistan	Chaghi
Biggest desert found in Pakistan	Thar
Biggest Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage
Largest river	Indus (2896 Km)
Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange	Karachi
Biggest Gas field	Sui Gas field
biggest hydroelectric power station	Tarbela Dam
Oldest forest of Pakistan	Janipur (Found between Loralai and Ziarat)
Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power plant

Oldest fort of Pakistan	Daraward Fort
Coldest place in Pakistan	Skardu
Oldest Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage
Oldest news agency of Pakistan	APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)
Oldest airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
Oldest private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
Highest military award	Nishan-e-Haider
Highest civil award	Nishan-e-Pakistan
First person who received Nishan-e-Haider	Captain Raja Sarwar
First country which recognized Pakistan	Iran
First governor general of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First president of Pakistan	Iskandar Mirza
First prime minister of Pakistan	Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan
First Vice president of Pakistan	Nur-ul-Amin
First chief justice of Pakistan	Justice Sardar Abdur. Rashid
First joint chief of staff committee	General Muhammad Shariff
First commander-in-chief of army	Gen. Frank Meservy
First commander-in-chief of air force	Air Vice MAllan Perry Keene
First commander-in-chief navy	Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jeffords
First foreign minister of Pakistan	Sir Zafarullah Khan
First Pakistani female winner of Nobel Prize	Malala Yousaf Zai
First Pakistani winner of Peace Nobel Prize	Malala Yousaf Zai
World's youngest winner of Nobel Prize	Malala Yousaf Zai
First Pakistani female fighter pilot	Aeysha Farooq
Hottest Place of Pakistan	Turbat (54°C Temperature Recorded in May 2017)
Hottest Place of Asia	Turbat (54°C Temperature Recorded in May 2017)