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waqtermark book 1

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General Knowledge

Q1 The first space satellite was launched by Pakistan in _____.

- (a) In 1991 (b) **In 1990** (c) In 1989 (d) In 1992

Explanation: Pakistan's first space satellite was launched in 1990 by the name of Badr-1. It was launched from China and was a low orbit satellite for experimental communication purposes.

Q2 Which landlocked Country flag has Two Cows in it?

- (a) Swaziland (b) **Andorra** (c) Lichtenstein (d) Kazakhstan

Explanation: Andorra is the only European nation with two cows on its flag. In fact, those cows are part of the country's formal coat of arms, which is why they are on the flag.

Q3 Sindh Assembly seats have been increased, and now its strength is _____.

- (a) 110 (b) 180 (c) 160 (d) **168**

Explanation: Sindh Assembly's strength has been increased to 168 seats. It is important to note that legislative bodies can change the number of seats through redistricting, constitutional amendments, or other means, so the number of seats may change in the future.

Q4 Third battle of Panipat began on _____.

- (a) January 14, 1762 (b) January 14, 1764 (c) January 14, 1763 (d) **January 14, 1761**

Explanation: The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761, at Panipat, about 60 miles (95.5 km) north of Delhi between a northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire and a coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani with two Indian Muslim allies the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula

Q5 Mention the year in which Kashmir was made over to a Dogra chief.

- (a) In 1844 (b) **In 1845** (c) In 1848 (d) In 1847

Q6 The Adil Shah dynasty ruled in _____.

- (a) **Bijapur** (b) Ahmad Nagar (c) Delhi (d) None of these

Explanation: The Adil Shah dynasty ruled in Bijapur, which is now a city in the Indian state of Karnataka.

Q7 Shaheen I missile has a range of_____.

- (a) **600 km** (b) 1000 km (c) 2000 km (d) 1500 km

Explanation:Shaheen I is a short-range ballistic missile developed by Pakistan. It has a range of 600 km and is primarily designed to carry nuclear and conventional warheads.

Q8 According to which article of the 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

Explanation:Article 90 of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan defines the composition of the Federal Government, which consists of the Prime Minister and his cabinet. The article also describes the role and responsibilities of the Federal Government, including the conduct of the affairs of the Federation.

Q9 The Constitution of All India Muslim League was written by_____.

- (a) Mohsinul Mulk (b) **Muhammad Ali Jauhar**
(c) Nawab Salimullah of Dacca (d) None of these

Explanation:Muhammad Ali Jauhar wrote the Constitution of All India Muslim League, which was a political party that played a significant role in the creation of Pakistan. Jauhar was a prominent Muslim leader, journalist, and activist who fought for the rights of Muslims in India and advocated for the establishment of a separate Muslim state.

Q10 Who is the world's longest reigning living monarch?

- (a) Prince Charles (b) None of these (c) King Bhumibol Adulyadej (d) **Queen Elizabeth II**

Explanation:The longest-reigning queen, Elizabeth II, was in power from 6 February 1952 until her passing on 8 September 2022.

Q1 HDI stands for.

- (a) Human Development Industry **(b) Human Development Index**
(c) Human Development Institute (d) Human Development Infrastructure

Explanation: In the Human Development Index (HDI), Pakistan is now ranked 161 out of 192 nations for the years 2021–2022.

Q2 The death rate of infants per thousand in Pakistan is_____.

- (a) 64 infant **(b) 69 infant** (c) 100 infant (d) 120 infant

Explanation: The death rate of infants per thousand live births in Pakistan is 69. This means that for every 1000 live births in Pakistan, 69 infants die before reaching the age of one year. The infant mortality rate is an important indicator of the health and well-being of a population, and it is a key focus area for health policies and programs in Pakistan.

Q3 Delhi Proposals were presented by Quaid-e-Azam in which year?

- (a) In 1927** (b) In 1928 (c) In 1929 (d) None of these

Explanation: The Delhi Proposals were a set of demands presented by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on behalf of the All India Muslim League during its 1927 session in Delhi. The proposals sought to protect the political rights and interests of Muslims in British India, including the right to separate electorates and representation in government bodies.

Q4 Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on_____.

- (a) On Oct 6, 1951 **(b) On Oct 16, 1951** (c) On Oct. 26, 1951 (d) None of these

Explanation: Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, was assassinated on October 16, 1951, while addressing a public meeting at Company Bagh (now Liaquat Bagh) in Rawalpindi.

Q5 Who became the Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan after Ayub Khan?

- (a) General Yahya Khan** (b) General Tikka Khan (c) General Ahsan (d) General Rehan

Explanation: After Ayub Khan, the Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan was General Yahya Khan who took over the government on March 25, 1969.

Q6 Which of the following has won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry 2018?

- (a) George Smith (b) Greg Winter (c) Frances Arnold **(d) All of these**

Explanation: Frances H. Arnold, George P. Smith, and Sir Gregory P. Winter have been given the 2018 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for their groundbreaking work using directed evolution to transform both chemistry and the creation of new medications.

Q7 Elysee Palace is the official residence of the president of_____.

- (a) Sweden (b) Brazil (c) USA (d) **France**

Explanation:The President of the French Republic resides in the Élysée Palace as his formal residence. It was constructed in 1722 for a nobleman and an army commander.

Q8 Name the province which have longest coastline.

- (a) **Baluchistan** (b) Sindh (c) Khyber PakhtunKhwa (d) None of these

Explanation:Balochistan, the largest province of Pakistan, has a coastline of approximately 771 km along the Arabian Sea. This long coastline is important for the province's economy, as it facilitates international trade, fishing, and offshore oil and gas exploration.

Q9 PTM stands for .

- (a) Pashtun Tajir Movement (b) Pashtun Tribe Movement
(c) Pashtun Tehreek Movement (d) **Pashtun Tahaffuz Movement**

Explanation:The Pashtun Tahafuz organization (PTM), also known as the "Pashtun Protection Movement," is a social organization in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan for Pashtun human rights. It was established in May 2014 by eight Dera Ismail Khan pupils.

Q10 Vexillology is the study of_____.

- (a) Signals (b) **Flags** (c) Vintage Cars (d) Stamps

Explanation:Vexillology is the scientific study of the history, symbolism and use of flags. It aims to create and develop: a body of knowledge about flags of all types, their forms and their functions.

Q1 Athens is the new name of _____.

- (a) Cyprus (b) Germany (c) Greece (d) **Athinai**

Explanation: Athinai was once more adopted as the city's official name following the founding of the modern Greek state, in part because of the conservatism of the written language, and it stayed so until Katharevousa was abandoned in the 1970s, at which point Athens took its place.

Q2 "Payam-e-Mashriq" translated into German by _____.

- (a) Professor Alessandro Busani (b) **Professor Hell**
(c) Madame Eva Meyerovitch (d) Prof Arberry

Q3 Last speaker of the National Assembly of united East/West Pakistan _____.

- (a) Yaqoob Ali Khan (b) Javaid Iqbal (c) **Abdul Jabbar Khan** (d) None of these

Explanation: The last Speaker of the National Assembly of united East/West Pakistan was Abdul Jabbar Khan. He served as the Speaker from 1965 to 1970.

Q4 When Bangladesh came into existence?

- (a) On December 14, 1970 (b) On December 15, 1971
(c) **On December 16, 1971** (d) On August 17, 1971

Explanation: Bangladesh came into existence on December 16, 1971, when the Pakistani Army surrendered to the joint forces of the Indian Army and the Mukti Bahini, leading to the independence of East Pakistan and the birth of the new nation of Bangladesh.

Q5 First Country to make Education Compulsory is _____.

- (a) Japan (b) **Prussia** (c) USA (d) China

Explanation: Prussia was among the first countries in the world to introduce tax-funded and generally compulsory primary education. In comparison, in France and Great Britain, compulsory schooling was not successfully enacted until the 1880s.

Q6 Gawadar Port is being constructed in the province of _____.

- (a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (d) **Baluchistan**

Explanation: Gwadar Port is being constructed in Balochistan province, Pakistan. It is part of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and is expected to serve as a hub for regional trade and commerce.

Q7 Mehr-ul-Nisa is later known as _____.

- (a) Nurmahal (b) Nur Jehan **(c) Both a and b** (d) None of these

Explanation: Mehr-un-Nissa was the final wife of the Mughal emperor Jahangir, and he bestowed upon her two titles during their marriage 'Nur Mahal', meaning "Light of the Palace", in 1611, and 'Nur Jahan', meaning "Light of the World", in 1616.

Q8 Katla Volcano located in which country?

- (a) Finland (b) Sawaziland (c) Ireland **(d) Iceland**

Explanation: The Myrdalsjökull icecap conceals the Katla volcano, which is situated towards the southern edge of Iceland's eastern volcanic zone.

Q9 The Indus Waters Treaty water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan, brokered by the

- (a) World Bank** (b) NATO
(c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (d) International Monetary Fund

Explanation: The Treaty was signed at Karachi by Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, the then President of Pakistan, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Indian Prime Minister and Mr. W.A.B. Illif of the World Bank on 19th September, 1960.

Q10 The first Foreign Minister of the country was Zafarullah Khan. Who had made his marks as a _____.

- (a) Lawyer (b) Administrator **(c) Both of them** (d) None of them

Explanation: Zafarullah Khan had made his marks as both a lawyer and an administrator before becoming the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan. He was a prominent legal expert and had served as a judge of the Lahore High Court, as well as holding various administrative positions in the British Indian government.

Q1 As per the Government of Indian Act 1858, the transfer of the control of the Government of Indian from the East Indian Company and assumption by the Crown was to be announced by Queen's Proclamation, which was

accordingly read in a Darbar. Where was this Darbar held?

- (a) Calcuta (b) Delhi (c) **Allahabad** (d) None of these

Explanation: The Darbar where the Queen's Proclamation was read to transfer the control of the Government of India from the East India Company to the British Crown was held in Allahabad. The event is known

as the Allahabad Proclamation and took place on 1 November 1858.

Q2 The largest opium producer province of Afghanistan is _____?

- (a) **Helmand** (b) Nangarhar (c) Herat (d) Paktia

Explanation: Helmand remained the country's leading opium poppy cultivating province, followed by Kandahar, Farah, Uruzgan, Badghis, Faryab, Badakhshan, Nimroz and Balkh. The number of poppy-free provinces in

2021 decreased from 12 to 11. Samangan province lost its poppy-free status

Q3 The first Winter Olympics organized by the IOC was held in _____ in 1924.

- (a) **France** (b) Switzerland (c) Greece (d) Germany

Explanation: The first Winter Games were held in Chamonix (France), in 1924. Initially called the "International Winter Sports Week", this event was renamed the "1st Olympic Winter Games" only in 1926 at the IOC Session in Lisbon.

Q4 According to Second Draft Constitution, the Head of State will be for _____ years.

- (a) 4 (b) **5** (c) 6 (d) 7

Explanation: According to the Second Draft Constitution of Pakistan presented in 1954, the Head of State, who was called the President, would hold office for a term of five years. The Constitution also provided for a bicameral legislature, consisting of the National Assembly and the Senate, and guaranteed basic rights and freedoms to all citizens.

Q5 Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan?

- (a) Jamia Mosque Karachi (b) Chandni Mosque Peshawar
(c) Shahi Mosque Lahore (d) **Faisal Mosque Islamabad**

Explanation: The Faisal Mosque in Islamabad is the largest mosque in Pakistan, and it can accommodate around 100,000 worshippers at a time.

Q6 The oldest flag of the world is.

- (a) Greece **(b) Denmark** (c) Japan (d) China

Explanation:Denmark's national flag is the world's oldest and longest-running flag. In 1625, the current design of a white Scandinavian cross on a red background was established, and the square shape was adopted in 1748. The 'Dannebrog' or 'Danish cloth' is how it's known in Denmark.

Q7 In 1899 Allama Iqbal completed his M.A. Examination. Mention the subject in which he did his M.A.

- (a) Persian (b) islamiyat **(c) Philosophy** (d) Urdu

Explanation:Allama Iqbal obtained his Master of Arts degree in Philosophy from the University of Punjab in Lahore, British India in 1899. Therefore, it can be inferred that Philosophy was the subject in which he did his M.A. examination.

Q8 Hardest substance in the human body is.

- (a) N.O.T (b) Bone (c) Nail **(d) Enamel**

Explanation:Tooth enamel is the hardest substance in the human body, but it needs your help to keep it strong in the fight against cavities.

Q9 Which of the following has won the Nobel Prize for Physics 2018?

- (a) Gérard Mourou (b) Donna Strickland (c) Arthur Ashkin **(d) All of these**

Explanation:Three laser scientists shared the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physics: Dr. Arthur Ashkin for developing the optical tweezers and using them to study biological systems, Dr. Gérard Mourou, and Dr. Donna Strickland for developing a technique to create intense, brief optical pulses.

Q10 Capital of Sudan is_____.

- (a) Juba (b) Jamestown **(c) Khartoum** (d) Dodoma

Explanation:Sudan's capital is Khartoum, often spelt as Khartum. Its metropolitan area, which has a population of 5,274,321, is the biggest in Sudan.

Q1 The Constitution set up _____ legislature.

- (a) **Bicameral** (b) Tri-cameral (c) Unicameral (d) None of these

Explanation: The Constitution of Pakistan sets up a bicameral legislature, which consists of two houses the National Assembly (lower house) and the Senate (upper house).

Q2 First battle of Panipat began on _____.

- (a) **April 21, 1526** (b) April 21, 1527 (c) April 21, 1525 (d) April 21, 1524

Explanation: On April 21, 1526, in North India, the Lodi Empire and Babur's invasion troops engaged in the First Battle of Panipat.

Q3 Spectrum is made of _____ colors.

- (a) **7** (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 8

Explanation: Visible light travels at a speed of 300,000 km per second and can be broken down into seven colors. From longest to shortest wavelength, they are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. To be clear, color is the eye's perception of different wavelengths of electromagnetic light.

Q4 The Buddhist territory of Laddakh also forms part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir and lies on the border of _____.

- (a) Sialkot (b) **Tibet** (c) Gilgit (d) Hunza

Explanation: The Buddhist territory of Ladakh forms a part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir and lies on the border of the Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir region and the Chinese-administered Tibet region. The region is bounded by the Karakoram Range in the north and the Himalayas in the south and is characterized by high-altitude desert terrain, deep valleys, and snow-capped peaks.

Q5 Who wanted to become the joint Governor General of both India and Pakistan?

- (a) **Lord Mount Batten.** (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Lennin (d) None of these

Explanation: Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, expressed his desire to become the joint Governor General of both India and Pakistan after the partition in 1947. However, this proposal was not accepted by the leaders of both countries.

Q6 The Only Country in the World, which Flag is not rectangular.

- (a) Kazakhstan (b) **Nepal** (c) Andorra (d) Swaziland

Explanation: The only national flag in the world that is not square in shape is that of Nepal. The word "pennant" in vexillology refers to two solitary pennons, which are combined to form the flag. Its blood red resembles the hue of the rhododendron, which serves as the nation's emblem.

Q7 Under which article of the 1973 Constitution a supreme Judicial council has been established in Pakistan?

- (a) 208 (b) **209** (c) 210 (d) 211

Explanation: Article 209 of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan establishes a Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) which is responsible for investigating and punishing judges of the superior courts for misconduct or incapacity. The SJC consists of the Chief Justice of Pakistan, two most senior judges of the Supreme Court and two most senior Chief Justices of High Courts.

Q8 Which was the first country to withdraw from CENTO?

- (a) **Iraq** (b) Afghanistan (c) U.K (d) Turkey

Explanation: Iraq withdrew from the alliance in 1959 after its anti-Soviet monarchy was overthrown. That same year the United States became an associate member, the name of the organization was changed to CENTO, and its headquarters was moved to Ankara. Following the fall of the shah in 1979, Iran withdrew, and CENTO was dissolved.

Q9 The _____ Nuclear Power Plant is the United Arab Emirates's first Nuclear Power Station.

- (a) Fujairah Nuclear Power Plant (b) **Barakah Nuclear Power Plant**
(c) Hanul Nuclear Power Plant (d) Ajman Nuclear Power Plant

Explanation: The Barakah nuclear power plant in the Abu Dhabi emirate is the first nuclear power station in the Arab world and part of the oil producing state's efforts to diversify its energy mix

Q10 The oldest anthem of the world is.

- (a) Denmark anthem (b) China anthem (c) **Japan anthem** (d) Russia anthem

Explanation: Japan has one of the oldest national anthems in the world. 'Kimigayo' is the country's single-verse national anthem, based on the words of a classical Japanese waka poem written by an unknown author during Japan's Heian period (794–1185)

Q1 Khilji dynasty ruled India from 1290 AD to _____.

- (a) In 1310 AD (b) **In 1320 AD** (c) In 1325 AD (d) In 1330 AD

Explanation: The Khilji dynasty ruled India from 1290 AD to 1320 AD. It was founded by Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji.

Q2 National Saint of Pakistan is _____.

- (a) Moinuddin Chisti (b) **Fariduddin Ganj shakar**
(c) Abdullah Shah Ghazi (d) Lal Shahbaz Qalandar

Explanation: The official "National Saint of Pakistan" is Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakar (4 April 1179 to 7 May 1266 AD).

Q3 Ramon Magsaysay Award is regarded as the _____ version of the Nobel Prize.

- (a) **Asian** (b) Chinese (c) European (d) African

Explanation: The honour is named in honour of Ramon Magsaysay, who served as the Philippines' seventh president following World War II. Asians who succeed in their particular disciplines are given the award by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation.

Q4 First Asian city to host the Olympics is _____.

- (a) New Dehli (b) Katmandu (c) **Tokyo** (d) Beijing

Explanation: Tokyo was chosen as the host city during the 55th IOC Session in West Germany on 26 May 1959. The 1964 Summer Games were the first Olympics held in Asia, and marked the first time South Africa was excluded due to the use of its apartheid system in sports.

Q5 The present death rate per thousand in Pakistan is _____.

- (a) 6 persons (b) **7.5 persons** (c) 13 persons (d) 14 persons

Explanation: The death rate per thousand in Pakistan was around 7.5 persons. It's important to note that this statistic can change over time and may differ from the current rate.

Q6 In the Sub-Continent, _____ census was held in 1881.

- (a) **First** (b) Second (c) Third (d) None of these

Explanation: The first complete census of British India was conducted in 1881, which is known as the "1881 Census of India".

Q7 In which city Interpol was founded in September 7, 1923?

- (a) London (b) Geneva (c) **Vienna** (d) Paris

Explanation: The International Criminal Police Commission was established in September 1923 with headquarters in Vienna.

Q8 Headquarter of the African Union is located in_____.

- (a) **Addis Ababa** (b) Cairo (c) Dakar (d) Johannesburg

Explanation: The African Union Commission (AUC) is the AU's secretariat and undertakes the day to day activities of the Union. It is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Q9 How much amount was allocated for the agriculture sector in the 7th five year plan?

- (a) Rs.13600 million (b) Rs.14600 million (c) **Rs.15600 million** (d) None of these

Explanation: The 7th five year plan of Pakistan, which was implemented from 1988-1993, allocated Rs.

15,600 million for the agriculture sector in an effort to improve the productivity and growth of this sector.

This investment aimed to address issues related to food security, poverty alleviation and rural development.

Q10 Harrapa city is situated on the bank of which river.

- (a) **Ravi** (b) Indus (c) Chenab (d) Sutlej

Explanation: Harappa, village in eastern Punjab province, eastern Pakistan. It lies on the left bank of the Ravi River, west-southwest of the city of Sahiwal, about 100 miles (160 km) southwest of Lahore.

Q1 How many Sports were in Winter Olympic 2018?

- (a) 7 Sports (b) 15 Sports (c) 12 Sports (d) 9 Sports

Explanation: The 2018 Winter Olympics were the first Winter Olympics to have more than 100 medal events, with 102 events spread over 15 disciplines in 7 sports.

Q2 In which year did Quaid-e-Azam pledge for the incorporation of basic Muslim demands in the Nehru report?

- (a) In 1928 (b) In 1929 (c) In 1930 (d) In 1931

Explanation: In 1928 Quaid-e-Azam pledged for the incorporation of basic Muslim demands in the Nehru report. The Nehru Report was a constitutional proposal formulated by a committee of Indian National Congress members, chaired by Motilal Nehru, in 1928.

Q3 Barakah Nuclear Power Plant is in _____.

- (a) UAE (b) India (c) Pakistan (d) Iran

Explanation: The Barakah nuclear power plant in the Abu Dhabi emirate is the first nuclear power station in the Arab world and part of the oil producing state's efforts to diversify its energy mix.

Q4 Akbar succeeded his father at the age of only _____.

- (a) Fourteen (b) Sixteen (c) Seventeen (d) None of these

Explanation: Akbar, the third Mughal Emperor, succeeded his father, Humayun, at the age of 14. Despite his young age, Akbar went on to become one of the greatest emperors in Indian history, expanding and consolidating the Mughal Empire during his long reign.

Q5 Second battle of Panipat began on _____.

- (a) November 5, 1557 (b) November 5, 1556 (c) November 5, 1554 (d) November 5, 1555

Explanation: On November 5, 1556, the troops of Akbar and the forces of Samrat Hem Chandra

Vikramaditya, also known as Hemu, a Hindu king who ruled North India from Delhi, engaged in the Second Battle of Panipat.

Q6 Which of the following has won the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine 2018?

- (a) Tasuku Honjo (b) James P. Allison
(c) Michael W. Young (d) Both James P. Allison & Tasuku Honjo

Explanation: The 2018 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine was awarded to American James Allison (MD Anderson Cancer Centre, University of Texas) and Japanese Tasuku Honjo (Kyoto University School of Medicine) for their innovations in using the immune system to treat cancer.

Q7 The joint operations center of Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition (IMCTC) is in_____.

- (a) Dubai (b) Islamabad (c) **Riyadh** (d) Tehran

Explanation:Its creation was first announced by Saudi Arabian defence minister Mohammad bin Salman Al Saud, on 15 December 2015. The alliance was to have a joint operations center in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Q8 Braille education system was introduced by Braille for?

- (a) Handicap (b) Labours (c) **Blinds** (d) Dumb

Explanation:Braille is a system of raised dots that can be read with the fingers by people who are blind or who have low vision.

Q9 The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded in_____.

- (a) 1904 (b) **1894** (c) 1902 (d) 1898

Explanation:The origins of the IOC date back to the revival of the Olympic Games in 1894. The IOC was founded at the Sorbonne University in Paris on 23 June 1894 at the first ever Olympic Congress, organised by Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Since then, the IOC and the Olympic movement have continued to grow.

Q10 Which is the highest peak, with a height of 8616 m above sea level?

- (a) Nanga Parbat (b) **K-2** (c) Tirch Mir (d) Mount Everest

Explanation:K2, with a peak elevation of 8,611 meters (28,251 feet), is located on the border between Baltistan in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan and China. It is part of the Karakoram mountain range, which is known for its stunning peaks and challenging climbing routes.

Q1 The headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations is in_____.

- (a) New York, US (b) **Rome, Italy** (c) Paris, France (d) None

Explanation:In the heart of Rome's city, adjacent to the Circo Massimo and the Colosseum, is where you'll find the FAO Headquarters.

Q2 Under the Constitution of 1973 who has the authority to dismiss any member of the Cabinet?

- (a) President (b) **Prime Minister** (c) National Assembly (d) Chief Justice

Explanation:Under the Constitution of 1973, the Prime Minister has the authority to dismiss any member of the Cabinet. The President has the power to appoint and remove the Prime Minister.

Q3 Which city is also called The City of 1,000 Minarets.

- (a) Istanbul (b) Makkah (c) **Cairo** (d) Islamabad

Explanation:Cairo, Egypt's Victorious City, is titled "the city of a thousand minarets" for its preponderance of Islamic architecture.

Q4 Who was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan?

- (a) **Sardar Bahadur Khan** (b) Khan. A sabur (c) Mumtaz Daultana (d) None of these

Explanation:Sardar Bahadur Khan was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan. He belonged to the National Awami Party (NAP).

Q5 When Quaid-e-Azam came back to India on the fervent appeal of Muslims?

- (a) **In 1934** (b) In 1935 (c) In 1936 (d) In 1937

Explanation:Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah returned to India in 1934 due to the fervent appeal of Muslims.

Q6 When Abu ala Maududi was awarded death punishment by a military court on the" Qadiani issue"?

- (a) In March 1953 (b) In April 1953 (c) **In May 1953** (d) None of these

Explanation:Abul A'la Maududi was a Pakistani Islamic scholar who founded the Jamaat-e-Islami party. In April 1953, he was sentenced to death by a military court for his criticism of the Ahmadiyya community, also known as Qadianis, whom he believed should be declared non-Muslims.

Q7 Height of Statue of liberty is_____.

- (a) 93 m (b) 54 m (c) 97 m (d) 73 m

Explanation: The National Park Service has been caring for the Statue of Liberty since 1933. The Statue of Liberty is 151 feet tall, and when combined with its 154 foot base, the sculpture's overall height measures 305 feet or 93 meters.

Q8 Oldest democracy in the world is_____.

- (a) Greece (b) USA (c) India (d) Pakistan

Explanation: Greece, more specifically Athens, was the birthplace of democracy or “rule by the people” in 507 BCE. Athenian democracy only lasted for two centuries, but the idea of this type of government lived on and many countries today are democracies to a certain degree.

Q9 Who dissolved the first constituent assembly of Pakistan?

- (a) Sikandar Mirza (b) **Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad**
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

Explanation: The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved by Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad on October 24, 1954, citing political instability and inability to work on the country's new constitution. This led to a political crisis and eventually resulted in the imposition of martial law in 1958.

Q10 Who is the author of the famous book, The Spirit of Islam ?

- (a) Sir John Woodroffe (b) Khwaja Salimullah Khwaja Salimullah
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (d) **Syed Ameer Ali**

Explanation: Syed Ameer Ali was a lawyer, a judge, a political and social reformer, and a scholar of Islam. He wrote a number of books on Islamic law.