



N TAR KEAIS

CO RACORIT

Misnstionl Rrestition Cufiom

book water mark image

General Knowledge 3

 Level 1.1 3

 Level 1.2 5

General Knowledge

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 Islam means to _____.

- (a) **Obey** (b) Follow (c) Implement (d) None of these

Q3 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.

Q4 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.

Q5 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.

Q6 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.

Q7 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.

Q8 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.

Q9 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.

Q10 “Spirit of Islam” book was written by?

- (a) Sir syed (b) **Syed Ameer Ali** (c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Allama Iqbal

Explanation: Syed Ameer Ali belongs to that generation of Indian Muslims who tried to defend their faith, Islam, at a time when Mughal empire had only recently collapsed in 1857 and the Muslims were generally out of favour with the British rulers.

Q1 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.

Q2 The constitution of 1962 provided for _____.

- (a) Bicameral form of government (b) **Unicameral form of government**
(c) Federal (d) Tricameral

Explanation: The constitution of 1962 provided for a unicameral form of government with a president as the head of state and a prime minister as the head of government. The constitution also provided for the establishment of a basic democracies system, with local government institutions at the village, town, and city levels.

Q3 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.

Q4 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.

Q5 Khiliji 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.

Q6 Area of Wakhan is under the control of _____.

- (a) Russia (b) **Afghanistan** (c) China (d) India

Explanation: The Wakhan Corridor is a narrow strip of land in northeastern Afghanistan that extends to China and separates Pakistan from Tajikistan. Therefore, the area of Wakhan is under the control of Afghanistan.

Q7 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.

Q8 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.

Q9 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.

Q10 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.