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# General Knowledge

## Q1 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.

## Q2 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.

## Q3 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.

## Q4 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.

## Q5 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.

## 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 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.

**Q8 The total area cultivated in Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 0.35      (b) 0.45      (c) 0.55      **(d) 0.25**

Explanation:The total area cultivated in Pakistan is 0.25, which means that a quarter of Pakistan's land is used for agriculture. This sector is the backbone of the country's economy, employing a significant portion of its workforce.

**Q9 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.

**Q10 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.

**Q1 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.

**Q2 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.

**Q3 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.

**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 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.

**Q6 As per the Government of India Act 1858, the transfer of the control of the Government of India from the East India 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) Calcutta (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.

**Q7 What are the minimum and maximum average of June/July temperatures in the plains of Pakistan?**

- (a) 30 degree C to 48 degree C    (b) 24 degree C to 32 degree C  
(c) 18 degree C to 36 degree C    (d) 10 Degree C to 24 degree C

Explanation: The minimum and maximum average June/July temperature in the plains of Pakistan is around 30 degree Celsius (°C) to 48 degree Celsius (°C). During these months, Pakistan experiences hot and humid weather, with temperatures varying across different regions of the country. The southern and eastern parts of the country tend to experience the highest temperatures.

**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 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.

**Q10 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.



**Q1 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.

**Q2 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.

**Q3 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.

**Q4 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.

**Q5 It is provided that \_\_\_\_\_ members from East Pakistan and 60 from West Pakistan.**

- (a) 40 (b) **60** (c) 80 (d) 100

**Q6 How many reclamation schemes have been completed by the government?**

- (a) 50 (b) 60 (c) **80** (d) 65

Explanation:The government has completed 80 reclamation schemes. These schemes are aimed at reclaiming land from desertification and increasing agricultural productivity.

**Q7 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".

**Q8 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.

**Q9 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.

**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 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.

**Q2 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.

**Q3 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.

**Q4 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.

**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 "Payam-e-Mashriq" translated into German by\_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**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 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.

**Q9 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.

**Q10 Akbar's empire covered the whole of India including \_\_\_\_\_ except the Southern Peninsula and Assam.**

- (a) Kabul (b) Kashmir (c) Kandhar (d) **All of these**

Explanation: Akbar's empire covered the whole of India including Kabul, Kashmir, and Kandhar, except the Southern Peninsula and Assam.

**Q1 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.

**Q2 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.

**Q3 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.

**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 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.

**Q6 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.

**Q7 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.

**Q8 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

**Q9 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.

**Q10 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