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# General Knowledge

**Q1 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.

**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 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.

**Q4 Dr. Iqbal rejected \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) **Western Ideal of Nationalism**      (b) American presidential system of Govt.  
(c) Parliamentary system of Govt.      (d) Nation Socialism

Explanation: Dr. Iqbal rejected the Western ideal of nationalism because he believed it was based on materialistic values and lacked the spiritual and moral essence of Islam. He proposed a pan-Islamic approach to nationalism that emphasized the unity and solidarity of the Muslim ummah based on common religious and cultural values.

**Q5 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.

**Q6 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.

**Q7 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.

**Q8 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).

**Q9 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

**Q10 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.



**Q1 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

**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 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.

**Q4 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.

**Q5 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.



**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 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 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.

**Q9 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.

**Q10 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.





**Q1 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.

**Q2 AP news agency was established in\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1849 (b) 1850 (c) **1846** (d) 1842

Explanation: The Associated Press is an American non-profit news agency headquartered in New York City. Founded in 1846, it operates as a cooperative, unincorporated association, and produces news reports that are distributed to its members, U.S. newspapers and broadcasters.

**Q3 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.

**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 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.

**Q6 Ninety-three percent of small farms (covering an area of 10 hectares each) accounted for \_\_\_\_\_ percent of total cultivated areas.**

- (a) 40 (b) 50 (c) **60** (d) 70

Explanation: According to the Agriculture Census of Pakistan 2010, 93% of small farms, which cover an area of 10 hectares or less, accounted for 60% of the total cultivated area in the country.

**Q7 Where is world's first ATM machine located in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) **Enfield, North London** (b) Manchester, East London  
(c) None of these (d) Essex, West London

Explanation: On June 27, 1967, the first ATM (automated teller machine) was formally revealed at a Barclays Bank branch in Enfield, north London, removing that restriction for the first time in history.

**Q8 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.

**Q9 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.

**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 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.

**Q2 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.

**Q3 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.

**Q4 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)

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

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

**Q6 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.

**Q7 The International Day of Forests is observed every year on\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 44278                      (b) **44276**                      (c) 44277                      (d) 44279

Explanation:The International Day of Forests was established on the 21st day of March, by resolution of the United Nations General Assembly

**Q8 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.

**Q9 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.

**Q10 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.

**Q1 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.

**Q2 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).

**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 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.

**Q5 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.

**Q6 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.

**Q7 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

**Q8 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.

**Q9 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.

**Q10 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



**Q1 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.

**Q2 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.

**Q3 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.

**Q4 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.

**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 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.

**Q7 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.

**Q8 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.

**Q9 Hardest substance in the human body is.**

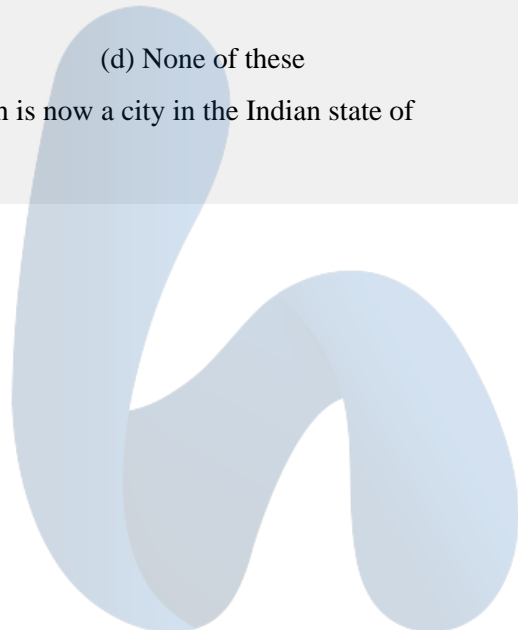
- (a) N.O.T      (b) Bone      (c) Nail      **(d) Enamel**

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.

**Q10 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.



**Q1 I.I Chundrigar supported Pakistan Resolution from Bombay, who supported from Bihar \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) **Nawab M. Ismail** (b) Pir Ziauddin Andrabi  
(c) Mumtaz Daulatana (d) Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot

Explanation: Nawab Ismail Khan, also known as Nawab of Chattari, was a prominent Muslim leader from Bihar who supported the Pakistan Resolution. He was a member of the All India Muslim League and played an important role in mobilizing support for the creation of a separate Muslim state.

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

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

**Q4 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.

**Q5 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.

**Q6 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.

**Q7 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.

**Q8 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.

**Q9 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.

**Q10 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).

**Q1 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.

**Q2 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

**Q3 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.

**Q4 The oldest film industry of the world is\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Lollywood                      (b) Bollywood                      (c) **Hollywood**                      (d) Nestor Studios

Explanation: Hollywood is the oldest film industry of the world, and the largest in terms of box office gross revenue.

**Q5 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.

**Q6 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.

**Q7 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.

**Q8 Thirteenth Amendment in Article 58-(B.2) was passed by the parliament on\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) On April 4, 1997    (b) On April 3, 1997    (c) On April 2, 1997    (d) **On April 1, 1997**

Explanation: Thirteenth Amendment in Article 58-(B.2) was passed by a parliament on April 1st, 1997.

However, the country or constitution to which this amendment and article pertain remains unspecified.

**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 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.

**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 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.

**Q3 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.

**Q4 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.

**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 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



**Q7 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.

**Q8 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.

**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 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.