Posted by Muhammad
Iqbal SESE Sci Darya
khan Bhakkar
Miqbal.bzu@gmail.com
0333-345-7200

Always Pray For me

Posted BY Muhammad Iqbal SESE Science Bhakkar

اُردو

مشق نمبر 1

-1 مرثیے کے حوالے سے سب سے معتبر نام کون سا ہے۔
(A) میر تقی میر (B) جوش ملیح آبادی
(C) میر انیس ☆ (D) مصحفی

-2 مثنوی کس نثری صنف کی منظوم شکل ہے۔
(A) ناول (B) ڈرامہ
(C) داستان ☆ (D) انشائیہ

-3 اردو زبان میں گیت نگاری کی ابتداء کس شاعر نے کی؟
(A) مرزا رفیع سودا (B) ولی دکنی
(C) امیر خسرو ☆ (D) انشاء اللہ خاں

-4 واسوخت کس انداز کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) فراقیہ (B) طنزیہ ☆
(C) رزمیہ (D) المیہ

-5 ریختی کس انداز کی شاعری ہوتی ہے۔
(A) زنانہ ☆ (B) قومی
(C) طربیہ (D) تاثراتی

-6 انگریزوں نے اردو زبان کے فروغ کے لیے کون سا کالج قائم کیا؟
(A) علی گڑھ کالج (B) فورٹ ولیم کالج ☆
(C) ایم اے او کالج (D) کلکتہ کالج

-7 ریختہ کا لفظ اردو زبان کے لیے کس بادشاہ کے عہد میں استعمال ہوا۔
(A) اورنگزیب (B) شیر شاہ سوری
(C) اکبر ☆ (D) ہمایوں

-8 انگریزی زبان کے ساتھ اور کن زبانوں کے الفاظ اردو میں داخل ہوئے؟
(A) جاپانی پرتگالی (B) جرمنی فرانسیسی
(C) فرانسیسی ☆ (D) ڈچ

-9 شاعری کے پہلے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) ولی (B) قلی قطب شاہ
(C) امیر خسرو ☆ (D) سودا

-10 اردو کا پہلا شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) میر تقی میر (B) امیر خسرو ☆
(C) ولی دکنی (D) قلی قطب شاہ

-11 اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) تذکرے (B) غبار خاطر
(C) مقدمہ شعر و شاعری ☆ (D) شاعری

-12 ''دستک نہ دو'' ناول کس نے لکھا ہے؟
(A) الطاف فاطمہ ☆ (B) خدیجہ مستور
(C) ہاجرہ مسرور (D) شبانہ الطاف

-13 مشتاق احمد یوسفی کس حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں۔
(A) مزاح نگاری ☆ (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) شاعری (D) ناول نگاری

-14 پطرس بخاری کس صنف کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) گیت نگاری (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) مزاح نگاری ☆ (D) مضمون نگاری

-15 اردو کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) باغ (B) میدان جنگ
(C) سمندر (D) لشکر ☆

-15 ولی کس زبان میں شعر کہتے تھے۔
(A) ہندوی ☆ (B) دکنی
(C) فارسی (D) عربی

-16 اردو زبان کا پہلا مرکز کسے کہتے ہیں۔
(A) دہلی ☆ (B) لکھنؤ
(C) دکن (D) لاہور

-17 اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) مرزا غالب (B) سودا
(C) ولی دکنی (D) قلی قطب شاہ ☆

-18 اردو شاعری کے دوسرے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) قلی قطب شاہ (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) میر تقی میر ☆ (D) علامہ اقبال

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.19 ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) جس کا کام اُس کو ساجے
(B) جس کا کام اُسی کو ساجے
(C) جس کا کام اسی کو ساجے اور کرے تو ٹھینگا باجے ☆
(D) دونوں C,B

.20 ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل درست ہے؟
(A) چیل کے گھونسلے میں ماس کہاں ☆
(B) چیل کے گھونسلے میں بوٹی کہاں
(C) چیل کے گھونسلے میں گوشت کہاں
(D) چیل کے گھر میں ماس کہاں

-21 اردو کے پہلے صوفی شاعر کون تھے۔
(A) مرامظہر جان جاناں (B) میر درد ☆
(C) امیر خسرو (D) میر تقی میر

-22 کن شعراء کی چپقلش مشہور ہے۔
(A) میر سودا (B) انشاء جرأت ☆
(C) مصحفی وانشاء (D) ولی قلی قطب شاہ

-23 اردو شاعری کی تاریخ کے تیسرے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) جرأت (B) مصحفی
(C) آتش (D) غالب ☆

-24 غالب کے ہم عصروں میں کس کا موازنہ غالب سے کیا جاتا ہے۔
(A) مومن (B) ذوق ☆
(C) انشاء (D) غالب

.25 تمنا درد دل کی ہو تو کر خدمت فقیروں کی
نہیں ملتا یہ گوہر بادشاہوں کے خزینوں سے
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) اقبالؒ ☆ (B) درد
(C) حالی (D) ظفر علی خان

.26 ترے عشق کی انتہا چاہتا ہوں
مری سادگی دیکھ کیا چاہتا ہوں
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) اقبال ☆ (B) میر تقی میر
(C) غالب (D) میر درد

-27 غالب سے پہلے دربار سے کون سا شاعر وابستہ تھا۔
(A) ذوق ☆ (B) مصحفی
(C) انشاء (D) میر درد

-27 مثنوی گلزار نسیم کس کی تخلیق ہے۔
(A) دیا شنکر نسیم ☆ (B) میر حسن
(C) میر انیس (D) میر تقی میر

-28 میر حسن کس صنف کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں۔
(A) مرثیہ ☆ (B) قصیدہ
(C) ہجو (D) مثنوی

-29 اردو شاعری کے چوتھے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) شبلی نعمانی (B) اقبال ☆
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) فیض احمد فیض

-30 اقبال نے کس صنف کو اپنا ذریعہ اظہار بنایا۔
(A) نظم ☆ (B) گیت
(C) مثنوی (D) غزل

-31 ترقی پسند تحریک کس ملک سے ہندوستان آئی۔
(A) ترکی (B) تبت
(C) روس ☆ (D) چین

-32 ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز ہندوستان میں کب ہوا۔
(A) 1920ء (B) 1934ء
(C) 1950ء (D) 1936ء ☆

-33 اردو شاعری کے پانچویں دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) فیض احمد فیض ☆ (B) جوش ملیح آبادی
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) الطاف حالی

-34 ''روشنی اے روشنی'' کس شاعر کی تصنیف ہے۔
(A) ظفر اقبال ☆ (B) جلالی کامران
(C) شکیب جلالی (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

-35 پنجاب کے کس شاعر کو صاحب اسلوب کہتے ہیں۔
(A) ظفر اقبال (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) شکیب جلالی ☆ (D) فیض احمد فیض

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-3 جنگل کی شہزادی کس کی نظم ہے۔
(A) جوش ملیح آبادی ☆ (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) سلیم کوثر (D) حفیظ جالندھری

-3 سیاست دربان، سینی ٹوریم، کس شاعر کی نظمیں ہیں۔
(A) مصطفیٰ زیدی ☆ (B) عارف جلالی
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) شبیر احمد

-3 اردو شاعری کے بنیادی پیرائے اظہار کا نام بتائیں۔
(A) نظم ☆ (B) غزل
(C) مثنوی (D) رباعی

-3 ہجو کس انداز کی صنف سخن ہے۔
(A) تعریفی (B) رزمیہ
(C) برائی اور طعنہ زنی ☆ (D) المیہ

- رباعی کس ادب سے آئی ہے۔
(A) فارسی ☆ (B) یونانی
(C) ہندی (D) عربی

- رباعی کا سب سے بڑا اور مقبول شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) فردوسی (B) عمر خیام ☆
(C) حافظ (D) غالب

- گیت بنیادی طور پر کس زبان سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔
(A) ہندی ☆ (B) فارسی
(C) عربی (D) پرتگالی

- غزل ہیئت کے اعتبار سے کس صنف شاعری سے قریب تر ہے۔
(A) مرثیہ (B) مثنوی
(C) قصیدہ ☆ (D) گیت

- مرثیہ کس نوعیت کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مزاحیہ (B) المیہ ☆
(C) رزمیہ (D) تحسینی

- مرثیے کا فروغ کس شہر میں ہوا۔
(A) دلی (B) مراد آباد
(C) علی گڑھ (D) لکھنؤ ☆

-46 مغلوں کے زمانے میں سرکاری زبانیں کون سی تھیں؟
(A) ہندی (B) عربی، فارسی ☆
(C) تیلگو (D) سندھی

-47 فارسی کس علاقے کی زبان ہے؟
(A) چین (B) افغانستان
(C) ایران ☆ (D) مصر

-48 اردو کی بنیادی تین زبانیں کون سی ہیں؟
(A) تیلگو، عربی، مدراسی
(B) ہندی، فارسی، عربی ☆
(C) سندھی، پنجابی، فارسی
(D) کشمیری، فارسی، عربی

-49 ہندوی کس زبان کو کہتے تھے؟
(A) سنسکرت (B) اردو ☆
(C) سندھی (D) پنجابی

-50 ریختہ کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) ایجاد کرنا ☆ (B) جنگ
(C) روشنی (D) ابتداء

-51 راجہ گدھ کا مصنف کون ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) بانو قدسیہ ☆
(C) رؤف صدیقی (D) خدیجہ مستور

-52 مشہور نظم ساقی نامہ کا خالق کون ہے؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) علامہ اقبال ☆
(C) ظفر علی خان (D) حفیظ جالندھری

.53 علامہ اقبال نے نادر شاہ درانی کو کیا خطاب دیا؟
(A) فاتح ہند (B) خاقان ہند
(C) درویش بادشاہ ☆ (D) شہنشاہ فتح مند

.54 علامہ اقبال نے میکاویلی کو شیطان پیغمبر کہا اور نطشے کو مجذوب فرنگی کا خطاب دیا۔ بتائے کہ انہوں نے سید السادات کا لقب کس مسلم رہنما کو دیا؟
(A) شیخ سعدی (B) علامہ عنائت اللہ مشرقی
(C) امیر افغانستان (D) جمال الدین افغانی ☆

.55 علامہ اقبال نے 9 نومبر 1938ء کو اس دار فانی سے کوچ کیا۔

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آخری ایام میں وہ کس موذی مرض کا شکار تھے؟
(A) دمہ ☆ (B) تپ دق
(C) ہیضہ (D) کالی کھانسی

.56 علامہ اقبال کی نماز جنازہ کس عالم دین نے پڑھوائی؟
(A) مولانا محمد اجمل (B) مولانا غلام مرشد ☆
(C) مولوی محمد ابراہیم (D) مولوی ثناء اللہ

.57 لاہور میں مزار اقبال کس جگہ واقع ہے؟
(A) میانی صاحب کا قبرستان
(B) لاہور چھاؤنی
(C) بادشاہی مسجد کے سامنے ☆
(D) شاہی قلعہ کے اندر

.58 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ موزوں ہے؟
(A) انسان بنو، دست درازی نہ کرو!
(B) انسان بنو! دست درازی نہ کرو!
(C) انسان بنو اور دست درازی نہ کرو!
(D) انسان بنو، دراز دستی نہ کرو! ☆

.59 ان میں سے کونسا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) شہر سلطان دریائے چناب پر واقعہ ہے
(B) شہر سلطان چناب دریا پر واقعہ ہے
(C) شہر سلطان دریائے چناب کے کنارے ہے
(D) شہر سلطان دریائے چناب پر واقع ہے ☆

.60 ان میں سے کونسا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) آج سارا حساب بے باک ہوگا۔
(B) آج مکمل حساب بے باک ہوگا۔
(C) آج سارا حساب کتاب بے باک ہوگا۔
(D) آج سارا حساب بے باق ہوگا۔ ☆

.61 انگریزی کے فل سٹاپ کے مترادف اردو کی کونسی علامت مستعمل ہے؟
(A) ختمہ ☆ (B) وقفہ
(C) سکتہ (D) رابطہ

.62 سوالیہ لفظوں، فقروں اور جملوں کے آخر پر کونسی علامت لگائی جاتی ہے؟
(A) وقفہ (B) فجائیہ
(C) سوالیہ ☆ (D) ختمہ

.63 ''آپ کاج مہا کاج'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اپنا کام اچھا لگتا ہے
(B) اپنا کام کرنا اچھا ہے
(C) جو کام خود کیا جائے وہی بہتر ہوتا ہے ☆
(D) خود انسان بہت کام کر سکتا ہے

.64 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) اس آدمی کی حیثیت ایک معمہ کی سی ہے۔
(B) یہ آدمی ایک معمہ ہے۔
(C) اس آدمی کی شخصیت ایک معمہ ہے۔
(D) اس آدمی کی شخصیت ایک معما ہے۔ ☆

.65 انداز بیاں گرچہ بہت شوخ نہیں ہے
شاید کہ اُتر جائے ترے دل میں مری بات
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) درد (B) غالب
(C) داغ (D) اقبال ☆

.66 مانا کہ تیری دید کے قابل نہیں ہوں میں
تو میرا شوق دیکھ، میرا انتظار دیکھ
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) اقبال ☆
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) درد

.67 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) پہلے، بل کی پڑتال کرو، پھر پیسے دو۔
(B) پہلے، بل کی پڑتال کرو، پھر پیسے دو! ☆
(C) پہلے بل کی پرتال کرو، پھر پیسے دو!
(D) پہلے بل کی پڑتال کرو، پھر پیسے دو۔

-68 آب گم کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) مستنصر حسین تارڑ
(C) مشتاق احمد یوسفی ☆ (D) پطرس بخاری

-69 نسیم حجازی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟
(A) جاسوسی ناول (B) شاعری
(C) تاریخی ناول ☆ (D) افسانہ نگاری

-70 نیرنگ خیال کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد ☆ (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) کرشن چندر (D) شبلی نعمانی

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71- علامہ اقبال کے پہلے مجموعے کلام کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بال جبریل
(C) بانگ درا☆ (D) پیام مشرق

72- نثر کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) بکھرا ہوا☆ (B) آسمان
(C) تانگہ (D) ہر ایک شے

73- فنون کا مدیر کون ہے؟
(A) وزیر آغا (B) انور سدید
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) طفیل احمد☆

74. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) طارق سعید نے بڑھاپے میں داڑھی رکھ لی۔
(B) طارق سعید نے بڑھاپہ میں داڑھی رکھ لی۔
(C) طارق سعید نے بڑھاپے میں داڑھی اپنالی۔
(D) طارق سعید نے بڑھاپے میں ڈاڑھی رکھ لی۔☆

75. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) سمیرا زریں میرے مطمع نظر کو نہ سمجھ سکی۔
(B) سمیرا زریں میرا مطمع نظر نہ پہچان سکی۔
(C) سمیرا زریں میرا مطمح نظر نہ سمجھ سکی۔☆
(D) سمیرا زریں میرا مطمع نظر نہ سمجھ سکی۔

76. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) تم نے اس لفظ پر زیر کیوں دی؟
(B) تم نے اس حرف پر زیر کیوں دیا؟☆
(C) تم نے اس حرف پر زیر کیوں ڈالی؟
(D) تم نے اس حرف پر زیر کیوں دی؟

77. علامہ اقبال نے سن 1929ء میں مدارس میں جو لیکچر دیئے ان کی تعداد کیا تھی؟
(A) تین (B) چار
(C) پانچ (D) چھ☆

78. علامہ اقبال 1929ء میں جب ریاست میسور گئے تو انہوں نے سلطان ٹیپو شہید کے مزار پر حاضری دی۔ بتایئے ٹیپو سلطان کا مزار کس شہر میں ہے؟
(A) ٹرانکور (B) حیدر آباد
(C) سرنگا پٹم☆ (D) میسور

79. 1931ء میں علامہ اقبال کس اہم شخصیت کی دعوت پر بھوپال تشریف لے گئے؟
(A) نواب وقار الملک (B) نواب آف بہاولپور
(C) نواب محسن الملک (D) نواب حمدی اللہ خاں☆

80. علامہ اقبال نے کس سن میں پانی پت کا دورہ کیا؟
(A) 1935ء☆ (B) 1936ء
(C) 1937ء (D) 1938ء

81. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) خوبصورتی پھر صحت، وہ مغرور کیوں نہ ہو۔☆
(B) خوبصورتی اور صحت، وہ مغرور کیوں نہ ہو۔
(C) خوبصورتی، صحت پھر وہ مغرور کیوں نہ ہو۔
(D) خوبصورتی، صحت، وہ مغرور کیوں نہ ہو۔

82- قافیہ کیا ہوتا ہے۔
(A) ہم آواز الفاظ☆ (B) تکرار لفظی
(C) متضاد الفاظ (D) لفظ بالفظ

83- قافیہ شعر میں کیا بات پیدا کرتا ہے۔
(A) وزن☆ (B) موسیقیت
(C) خوبصورتی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

84- قافیہ مطلع کے علاوہ عام طور پر کس مصرعے میں آتا ہے۔
(A) مصرعہ ثانی☆ (B) مصرعہ اولیٰ
(C) تیسرا مصرعہ (D) عام سی بات

85- ردیف کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے۔
(A) تکرار
(B) رکاوٹ
(C) گھڑ سوار کے پیچھے بیٹھا ہوا شخص☆
(D) سپاہی

86- شعر میں ردیف کس کام آتی ہے۔
(A) خوبصورتی پیدا کرنے کے لیے
(B) مزاج متعین کرنے کے لیے
(C) قافیے کو سہارا دینے کے لیے☆
(D) تنوع پیدا کرنے کے لیے

87. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) کیا چیخ و پکار ہے۔
(B) کیا چیخ اور پکار ہے۔
(C) کیا چیخ، پکار ہے۔
(D) کیا چیخ پکار ہے۔☆

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88. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ضرب کلیم کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1936ء ☆ (B) 1937ء
(C) 1938ء (D) 1939ء

89. ضرب کلیم کا تجویز کردہ پہلا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) ضرب مومن (B) ضرب مجاہد
(C) صور اسرافیل ☆ (D) اسرار مجاہد

90. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ارمغان حجاز سب سے پہلے کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1938ء ☆ (B) 1937ء
(C) 1936ء (D) 1935ء

91. اقبال کی مشہور نظم بڈھے بلوچ کی نصیحت ان کے کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بال جبریل
(C) ارمغان حجاز ☆ (D) بانگ درا

92. ان میں سے روزمرہ اعتبار سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) میں بے ناغہ کالج جاتا ہوں۔
(B) میں بالناغہ کالج جاتا ہوں۔
(C) میں باناغہ کالج جاتا ہوں۔
(D) میں بلاناغہ کالج جاتا ہوں۔ ☆

93. روزمرہ کے اعتبار سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) اب تو دوپٹہ پہننا معیوب ہے۔
(B) اب تو دوپٹہ ڈالنا معیوب ہے۔
(C) اب تو دوپٹہ لینا معیوب ہے۔
(D) اب تو دوپٹہ اوڑھنا معیوب ہے ☆

94. ان میں درست جملہ کونسا ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) تمھارے کرتوتوں نے عاطف کی ناک ڈبودی۔
(B) تمھارے کرتوتوں نے عاطف کی ناک کٹوادی۔
(C) تمھاری کرتوتوں نے عاطف کی ناک کٹوادی۔
(D) تمھارے کرتوت نے عاطف کی ناک کٹوادی۔ ☆

95. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ صحیح ہے؟
(A) سنار کا ترازو ٹوٹ گیا۔
(B) سُنار کا ترازو ٹوٹ گیا۔
(C) سُنارے کا ترازو ٹوٹ گیا۔
(D) سُنار کی ترازو ٹوٹ گئی۔ ☆

96- سرِ وادیِ سینا کس کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) فیض احمد فیض ☆
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) جوش صلیح آباد

97- کپاس کا پھول کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی ☆ (B) منٹو
(C) خدیجہ منور (D) عفت

98- خاکم بدھن کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) مشتاق احمد یوسفی ☆ (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) انور سجاد (D) یونس بٹ

99. خواجہ حسن نظامی نے علامہ اقبال کو کونسا خطاب دیا؟
(A) شاعر مشرق (B) مصور پاکستان
(C) حکیم الامت ☆ (D) مفکر پاکستان

100. مولانا آزاد نے اقبال کو کونسا خطاب دیا؟
(A) ملک الشعراء (B) احسان الہند ☆
(C) مجدد عصر (D) شاعر مشرق

مشق نمبر 2

1- پاکستان میں انشائیے کے پہلے آدمی کا نام بتائیں۔
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) میرزا ادیب
(C) وزیر آغا ☆ (D) انتظار حسین

2- خطوط نگاری کا آغاز اردو نثر میں کس نے کیا؟
(A) اکبر الہ آبادی (B) مرزا غالب ☆
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) سرسید احمد خاں

3- رومانوی تحریک کس تحریک کے بعد وقوع پذیر ہوئی؟
(A) علی گڑھ تحریک ☆
(B) حقیقت پسندی
(C) عظمت اللہ خان
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

4- شرر اور سرشار نے ادب میں کس رویے کو متعارف کروایا؟
(A) رومانویت (B) قنوطیت ☆
(C) فسطائیت (D) جمہوریت

5- ابوالکلام آزاد اور علامہ اقبال علی گڑھ تحریک کے علاوہ کس تحریک سے متاثرہ ہوئے؟
(A) رومانوی تحریک ☆

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(B) نئی شاعری کی تحریک
(C) بھگتی تحریک
(D) حقیقت پسند تحریک

-6 مخزن نے کس تحریک کو سہارا دیا۔
(A) علی گڑھ تحریک
(B) اسلامی ادب کی تحریک
(C) رومانوی تحریک ☆

-7 بازار حسن کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) پریم چند ☆ (B) کرشن چندر
(C) محمد مہدی (D) ایم اسلم

-8 ٹیڑھی لکیر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) عصمت چغتائی ☆ (B) سرسید
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) عظیم چغتائی

-9 آگ کا دریا کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟
(A) قراۃ العین حیدر ☆ (B) عصمت چغتائی
(C) پریم چند (D) خدیجہ مستور

-10 آنگن کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) خدیجہ مستور ☆ (B) جیلانی بانو
(C) بشریٰ رحمٰن (D) قراۃ العین حیدر

-11 جاسوسی ناول کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ابن صفی ☆ (B) کرشن چندر
(C) احمد عباس (D) بشریٰ رحمٰن

-12 فیض احمد فیض کی شاعری کی بنیادی عناصر کیا ہیں؟
(A) سیاست (B) رومانویت
(C) جمہوریت (D) حقیقت نگاری ☆

-13 اردو افسانے کا پہلا حقیقت نگار کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) پریم چند ☆ (B) راجندر سنگھ بیدی
(C) کرشن چندر (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

-14 ترقی پسند تحریک کی بنیاد کس نظریے پر رکھی گئی۔
(A) اشتراکیت (B) انسان دوستی
(C) مارکس ازم ☆ (D) رومانیت

-15 لیلیٰ کے خطوط کس کی کتاب ہی؟
(A) احمد علی (B) رشیدہ جہاں
(C) قاضی عبدالغفار ☆ (D) نواز احمد

-16 شکست کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) کرشن چندر ☆ (B) پریم چند
(C) رشیدہ جہاں (D) ترکی

-17 شہر آشوب کس نوعیت کی صنف شاعری ہے۔
(A) معاشرتی بدحالی ☆ (B) قومی ترقی
(C) تحسینی (D) فراق و ہجر

-18 شہر آشوب کے حوالے سے اردو شاعری کا بڑا نام بتائیں؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ شبلی نعمانی
(C) ظفر علی خاں ☆ (D) علامہ اقبال

-19 خدائے سخن کس شاعر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) میر درد (B) میر تقی میر ☆
(C) غالب (D) علامہ اقبال

-20 غزل کے کون سے شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔
(A) تیسرے ☆ (B) پانچویں
(C) آخری (D) پہلا

-21 تلمیح کیا ہوتی ہے۔
(A) تاریخی اشارہ ☆ (B) وزن کی غلطی
(C) روشنی کا مینار (D) عام سی بات

-22 صنعت تضاد کیا ہے۔
(A) ضدین الفاظ ☆
(B) مترنم بحر
(C) جدید نظم نگاری
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

-23 حسن تعلیل کیا ہے۔
(A) تخیلاتی توضیح ☆ (B) عقلی دلیل
(C) بیماری (D) اصل بات

-24 تعلّی
(A) اپنی بیجا تعریف ☆ (B) انکساری
(C) تحریب کاری (D) جانبازی

-25 مقطع غزل کے کس شعر کو کہتے ہیں۔
(A) پہلے (B) تیسرے
(C) آخری ☆ (D) درمیانی شعر

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-26 مطلع میں شاعر کس بات کی پابندی کرتا ہے۔
(A) ردیف ☆
(B) تخلص
(C) تعداد شعری
(D) ان میں سے کسی کی بھی نہیں

-27 اردو کا پہلا رسالہ کس صوفی بزرگ نے تحریر کیا؟
(A) خواجہ نظام الدین اولیا
(B) بابا فرید شکر گنج ☆
(C) جہانگیر اشرف سمنانی
(D) خواجہ نظام الدین اولیا

-28 اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کا کیا نام ہے۔
(A) قصہ چہار درویش (B) سب رس ☆
(C) دہ مجلس (D) باغ و بہار

-29 اردو نثر نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس کالج سے ہوا۔
(A) کلکتہ کالج (B) فورٹ ولیم کالج ☆
(C) لکھنو کالج (D) دہلی کالج

-30 باغ و بہار کس کا ترجمہ ہے۔
(A) سب رس (B) گل بکاؤلی
(C) طوطا کہانی (D) نوطرز مرصع ☆

-31 باغ و بہار کس نے لکھی۔
(A) حیدر بخش حیدری
(B) شیر علی افسوس
(C) میر امن دہلوی ☆
(D) رجب علی بیگ

-32 طوطا کہانی کس کی داستان ہے۔
(A) نہال چند (B) حیدر بخش حیدری ☆
(C) میر امن دہلوی (D) رجب علی بیگ

-33 فسانہ عجائب کس کی داستان ہے۔
(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور ☆
(B) میر امن دہلوی
(C) مرزا لطف علی
(D) میر حسن

-34 اردو زبان کو کس سن میں دفتری زبان کا درجہ ملا۔
(A) 1760ء (B) 1830ء
(C) 1832ء ☆ (D) 1801ء

-35 آثار الصنادید اور رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند کس کی کتابیں ہیں۔
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) سرسید ☆ (D) مولانا حالی

-36 حیات جاوید کس کی تحریر ہے۔
(A) الطاف حسین حالی ☆ (B) محمد حسین آزاد
(C) سرسید (D) مولانا شبلی نعمانی

-37 سخندان فارس کس کی تحریر ہے۔
(A) محمد حسین آزاد ☆ (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) منشی پریم چند (D) کرشن چندر

-38 دل، دریا، سمندر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) واصف علی واصف ☆
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

-39 اردو نثر میں سب سے قدیم صنف کون سی ہے؟
(A) داستان (B) پہیلی
(C) کہہ مکرنی ☆ (D) افسانہ

-40 اردو ناول نگاری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد کس نے رکھی؟
(A) غلام عباس (B) رتن ناتھ سرشار ☆
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) پریم چند

-41 ٹیڑھی لکیر کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) عصمت چغتائی ☆ (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر (D) انتظار حسین

-42 آگ کا دریا کس کا ناول ہے۔
(A) قراۃ العین حیدر ☆ (B) عصمت چغتائی
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) جمیلہ ہاشمی

-43 ڈرامہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
(A) فارسی (B) لاطینی
(C) یونانی ☆ (D) جاپانی

-44 افسانہ ہمارے ہاں کس زبان کے ادب سے آیا
(A) فرانسیسی (B) انگریزی ☆
(C) جرمنی (D) چینی

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-45 انشائیہ کس زبان سے اردو میں متعارف ہوا؟
(A) جرمنی (B) فرانسیسی
(C) انگریزی (D) عربی

-46 انشائیے کے موجد کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) ابن خلدون (B) مونتین ☆
(C) گوئٹے (D) موپساں

-47 کن ہندوستانی مصنفین کے مضامین انشائیے کی ذیل میں آتے ہیں؟
(A) سرسید احمد، آزاد ☆
(B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد، ظفر علی خان
(C) پریم چند، کرشن چندر
(D) ظفر حسین صحرائی

-48 ڈرامہ "اندھیرا اُجالا" کس ادیب کا ہے؟
(A) یونس جاوید ☆ (B) حسینہ معین
(C) احمد یوسف (D) امجد اسلام امجد

-50 تحریک معاشرے کے کس رویے کا ردعمل ہوتی ہے؟
(A) جمود (B) انتشار
(C) مایوسی (D) A.B.C تینوں ☆

-51 اردو زبان کے حوالے سے پہلی تحریک کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) بھگتی تحریک (B) علی گڑھ تحریک ☆
(C) نئی شاعری تحریک (D) رومانیت پسندی

-51 مصور غم کس ادیب کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) غلام راشد الخیری ☆ (B) انتظار حسین
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) سرسید احمد خاں

-52 حاجی بغلول کا کردار کس کا تخلیق کردہ ہے؟
(A) ڈارون (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) منشی پریم چند (D) منشی سجاد حسین ☆

-53 اُردو کے کس شاعر کو 1961ء میں لینن پرائز ملا؟
(A) ساحر لدھیانوی (B) احسان دانش
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) فیض احمد فیض ☆

-54 عورتوں کا سرسید احمد خاں کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) علامہ راشد الخیری ☆ (B) انتظار حسین
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

-55 نظام جنگ، نجم الدولہ اور دبیر الملک کس شاعر کے خطابات ہیں؟
(A) نظام جنگ (B) غالب ☆
(C) میر تقی میر (D) داغ دہلوی

-56 علاقہ اقبال کو سر کا خطاب 1922ء میں ملا بتایئے کس شہر میں ملا؟
(A) کراچی (B) بمبئی
(C) علی گڑھ (D) لاہور ☆

-57 جدید غزل کا امام کس شاعر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حسرت موہانی ☆ (B) مولانا آزاد
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) حالی

-58 شاعری کی صنف "ہائیکو" کا تعلق کس ملک سے ہے؟
(A) چین (B) جاپان ☆
(C) ایران (D) انڈیا

-60 آبروِ غزل کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) ذوق
(C) حسرت موہانی ☆ (D) میر تقی میر

-61 شاعر اعظم کس کا خطاب ہے؟
(A) احسان دانش (B) غالب
(C) حسرت موہانی (D) جوش ملیح آبادی ☆

-62 شاعر اسلام کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) احسان دانش
(C) حفیظ جالندھری ☆ (D) مولانا حالی

-63 طوطی ہند کس کا لقب ہے؟
(A) رفیع سودا (B) مرزا غالب
(C) امیر خسرو ☆ (D) ابراہیم ذوق

-64 اردو کا عمر خیام کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) ساغر صدیقی (B) مرزا غالب
(C) ریاض خیر آبادی ☆ (D) ابراہیم ذوق

-65 مصور حقیقت کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حسرت موہانی (B) حفیظ جالندھری
(C) علامہ اقبال ☆ (D) اختر شیرانی

.66 علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری لینے کے بعد کچھ عرصہ تدریسی فرائض انجام دیئے اس کے بعد وہ اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے انگلستان کس سن میں تشریف لے گئے؟
(A) 1905ء ☆ (B) 1906ء
(C) 1907ء (D) 1908ء

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.67 علامہ اقبال نے بار ایٹ لاء کا امتحان کس سن میں پاس کیا؟
(A)1906ء (B)1907ء
(C)1907ء☆ (D)1908

.68 علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ دی کی ڈگری یورپ کی کس یونیورسٹی سے حاصل کی؟
(A)لندن یونیورسٹی
(B)میونچ یونیورسٹی (جرمنی)☆
(C)آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی
(D)گلاسکو یونیورسٹی

.69 علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری کے لیے جو مقابلہ تحریر کیا اس کا عنوان کیا تھا؟
(A)ایران میں فلسفہ مابعد الطبیعہ حیات کا ارتقاء☆
(B)اسلام میں فلسفہ حیات
(C)تشکیل جدید الہیات اسلامیہ
(D)تعمیر فلسفہ اسلامیہ

.70 علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کا امتحان پاس کرنے کے بعد واپس وطن آ کر کس شہر میں وکالت شروع کی؟
(A)سیالکوٹ (B)کراچی
(C)گوجرانوالہ (D)لاہور☆

.71 علامہ اقبالؒ کی پہلی نثری تصنیف کا نام بتائیں؟
(A)علم الاقتصاد☆ (B)علم معاشیات
(C)علم سیاسیات (D)علم عالمی اقتصادیات

.72 علامہ اقبال کے خطبات کو جس کتاب میں شائع کیا گیا اس کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A)اقبال کے خطبات اور اسلام
(B)خطبات علامہ اقبال
(C)تشکیل جدید الہیات اسلامیہ☆
(D)اقبال کے نظریات

.73 علامہ اقبال کی اُردو شاعری کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام کیا ہے جو 1924ء میں شائع ہوا؟
(A)ضرب کلیم (B)بانگ درا☆
(C)بال جبریل (D)ارمغان حجاز

.74 علامہ اقبال کا وہ کونسا مجموعہ ہے جو کہ ان کی اُردو اور فارسی شاعری پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A)پیام مشرق (B)بال جبریل
(C)ارمغان حجاز☆ (D)جاوید نامہ

.75 علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں پہاڑ اور گلہڑی، ماں کا خواب اور بچے کی دُعا ان کی کس کتاب میں شامل ہیں؟
(A)بانگ درا☆ (B)بال جبریل
(C)ضرب کلیم (D)ارمغان حجاز

.76 تو بچا بچا کے نہ رکھ اسے، ترا آئینہ ہے وہ آئینہ
کہ شکستہ ہو تو عزیز تر ہے نگاہ آئینہ ساز میں
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A)میر تقی میر (B)اقبال☆
(C)غالب (D)میر درد

.77 ترے آزاد بندوں کی نہ یہ دنیا، نہ وہ دنیا
یہاں مرنے کی پابندی ، وہاں جینے کی پابندی!
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A)غالب (B)اقبال☆
(C)میر تقی میر (D)اکبر الہ آبادی

.78 علامہ اقبال کی مشہور کتاب بانگ درا کا مقدمہ کس نے لکھا؟
(A)ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (B)علامہ میر حسن
(C)پروفیسر آرنلڈ (D)شیخ عبدالقادر☆

.79 بانگ درا کتنے حصوں پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A)تین☆ (B)چار
(C)پانچ (D)چھ

.80 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب بال جبریل پہلی بار کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A)1933ء (B)1934ء
(C)1935ء☆ (D)1936ء

.81 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب اسرار خودی کس سن میں شائی ہوئی؟
(A)1914ء (B)1915ء☆
(C)1916ء (D)1917ء

.82 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب رموز بے خودی کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A)1916ء (B)1918ء☆
(C)1920ء (D)1922ء

.83 رموز بے خودی کا انگریزی زبان میں ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(A)جے۔تھامسن☆ (B)اے۔آرنلڈ
(C)اے۔جی۔آربری (D)کے۔براؤن

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.84 علامہ اقبال کا مجموعہ پیام مشرق کس سن میں شائع ہوا؟
(A)1920ء (B)1921ء
(C)1922ء (D)1923ء☆

.85 کس سکالر نے پیام مشرق کا ترجمہ فرانسیسی زبان میں کیا؟
(A)ایم وائٹ روز (B)اے آر رونالڈ
(C)ڈبلیو جی بش (D)ای میر ووچ☆

.86 ڈاکٹر این میری شمل نے پیام مشرق کا ترجمہ کس زبان میں کیا؟
(A)عربی (B)فرانسیسی
(C)جرمن☆ (D)روسی

.87 علامہ اقبال کی فارسی شاعری کا مجموعہ زبور عجم کس سال شائع ہوا؟
(A)1926ء (B)1927ء☆
(C)1928ء (D)1929ء

.88 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ''جاوید نامہ'' پہلے کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A)1929ء (B)1930ء
(C)1931ء (D)1932ء☆

.89 علامہ اقبال نے اپنی کس کتاب کے متن میں مولانا روم کے ستھ فلک قمر کی سیر کی؟
(A)مولانا روم☆ (B)مولانا شبلی
(C)سید میر حسن (D)گوئٹے

.90 ان میں سے کونسا لفظ / تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A)نراضی (B)ناراضگی
(C)نَراضگی (D)ناراضی☆

.91 لفظ 'شر' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
(A)صواب (B)ثواب
(C)خیر☆ (D)بھلائی

-92 اردو زبان کے پہلے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A)امیر خسرو☆ (B)قلی قطب شاہ
(C)ولی دکن (D)حالی

.93 اُردو زبان کے پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A)ولی دکنی (B)قلی قطب شاہ☆
(C)مظہر جانِ جاناں (D)سودا

.94 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ''پس چہ باید کرد اے اقوام مشرق'' سب سے پہلے کس سن میں منظر عام پر آئی؟
(A)1936ء☆ (B)1937ء
(C)1938ء (D)1939ء

.95 علامہ اقبال نے 1930ء میں مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ جلسہ کی صدارت کی اور اپنے خطبہ صدارت میں پاکستان کا تصور پیش کیا۔ یہ اجلاس کہاں منعقد کیا گیا؟
(A)لاہور (B)دہلی
(C)الٰہ آباد☆ (D)کلکتہ

.96 علامہ اقبال کا مزار کس شہر میں واقع ہے؟
(A)سیالکوٹ (B)لاہور☆
(C)کراچی (D)دہلی

.97 ان میں سے ''بادشاہ'' کے معنی کونسا لفظ دیتا ہے؟
(A)مَلِّک (B)مَلِک☆
(C)مَلَک (D)مَلَّک

.98 ان میں سے کونسا لفظ ''رعب'' کے معنی دیتا ہے؟
(A)شِکوہ (B)شَکوہ☆
(C)شُکوہ (D)شِکُوہ

.99 علامہ اقبال کس کے دوست کے مجموعہ کلام کا نام ''نغمہ فردوس'' تھا؟
(A)اکبر الٰہ آبادی (B)خوشی محمد ناظر☆
(C)سر راس مسعود (D)مرزا جلال الدین

.100 علامہ اقبال نے قائداعظم محمد علی جناح کا نام جو خطوط لکھے ان کی تعداد بتائیں؟
(A)دس (B)گیارہ
(C)بارہ (D)پندرہ☆

مشق نمبر 3

-1 سیرۃ النبی کس نے لکھی
(A) علامہ شبلی نعمانی☆ (B) سیماب اکبر آبادی
(C) مولانا حالی (D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

-2 مشتاق احمد یوسفی کا تعلق نثر کی کس صنف سے ہے؟
(A) مزاح نگاری☆ (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) کالم نگاری (D) ناول نگاری

-3 اسماعیل میرٹھی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟
(A) غزل گو (B) بچوں کے شاعر☆
(C) قومی نغمے (D) گیت نگار

.4 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ صحیح ہے؟
(A)سمندر کا پانی کھارا ہوتا ہے۔

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(B) سمندر کا پانی کھارہ ہوتا ہے۔
(C) سمندر کا پانی کھاری ہوتا ہے۔☆
(D) سمندر کھارا ہوتا ہے۔

5. ان میں سے کونسا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) اُنہوں نے وطن کے خلاف سازباز کی۔
(B) اُنہوں نے وطن کے خلاف سازباز کیا۔☆
(C) اُنہوں نے وطن سے متعلق سازباز کی۔
(D) اُنہوں نے وطن کے برخلاف سازباز کی۔

6. مختصر وقفے یا ٹھہراؤ کے لئے کونسی علامت آتی ہے؟
(A) وقفہ (B) رابطہ
(C) سکتہ☆ (D) فجائیہ

7. جب کسی بات کی تشریح یا وضاحت کرنا مقصود ہو تو کونسا وقف آتا ہے؟
(A) سکتہ (B) تفصیلیہ
(C) رابطہ ☆ (D) وقفہ

8. کسی بات کی تفصیلات بتانے سے پہلے، کسی فہرست کو پیش کرتے ہوئے، جب ایک ہی جملے کی تفصیل کے طور پر کئی باتیں مسلسل پیش کرنا ہوں یا کسی اصول یا قاعدے کی مثال پیش کرنی ہو تو کونسی علامت وقف آتی ہے؟
(A) ختمہ ☆ (B) وقفہ
(C) سکتہ (D) رابطہ

9. حسب ذیل یا درج ذیل کے بعد کونسا وقف آتا ہے؟ جس کے بعد ضروری ہے کہ عبارت نئے پیرے سے شروع ہو۔
(A) سکتہ (B) تفصیلیہ☆
(C) وقفہ (D) رابطہ

10. ''آج مرے کل دوسرا دن'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) وقت بڑا ظالم ہے
(B) گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ نہیں آتا
(C) زندگی ناپائیدار ہے☆
(D) مرے ہوئے کو لوگ جلدی بُھلا دیتے ہیں

11. ''اشرفیاں لٹیں، کوئلوں پر مہر'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بے سود کام کرنے
(B) اُلٹے کام کرنے
(C) ضروری کاموں میں کنجوسی، فضول کاموں میں بے دریغ استعمال کرنا☆
(D) بے جا اسراف

12. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) بوکھے لوگ ڈاکہ نہ ڈالیں تو اور کیا کریں۔
(B) بھوکے لوگ ڈاکہ نہ ڈالیں تو اور کیا کریں۔
(C) بھوکے لوگ ڈاکہ نہ ڈالیں تو اور کیا کھائیں۔
(D) بھوکے لوگ ڈاکا نہ ڈالیں تو اور کیا کریں۔☆

13. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) وہ نقصِ امن کے سلسلے میں پکڑے گئے۔
(B) وہ نقضِ امن کے سلسلے میں پکڑے گئے۔☆
(C) وہ ناقص امن کے سلسلے میں پکڑے گئے۔
(D) وہ نقصِ امن کے سلسلے میں پکڑے گئے۔

14. حکومت پاکستان نے علامہ اقبال میوزیم کس شہر میں قائم کیا ہے؟
(A) سیالکوٹ (B) لاہور☆
(C) کراچی (D) اسلام آباد

15. علامہ اقبال میں فلسفہ کا ذوق پیدا کرنے والے انگریز پروفیسر کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) رابرٹ براؤ (B) مائیکل فلپ
(C) گیری رابرٹ (D) تھامس آرنلڈ☆

16. علامہ اقبال نے کس شاعر کو مجذوب فرنگی کا نام دیا؟
(A) گوئٹے (B) شیکسپیئر
(C) نطشے ☆ (D) شیلے

17. علامہ اقبال کی فارسی اور عربی کے استاد مولوی میر حسن کو کونسا خطاب دیا گیا تھا؟
(A) فخر العلماء (B) شمس العلماء☆
(C) طوطی ہندوستان (D) فخر ہند

18. علامہ اقبال نے 1912ء میں اپنے منشی طاہر الدین کے ہمراہ کس ریاست کا دورہ کیا؟
(A) ریاست اڑیسہ (B) ریاست الور☆
(C) ریاست اودھ (D) ریاست رام پور

19. علامہ اقبال نے کس سن میں ریاست کشمیر کا دورہ کیا؟
(A) 1921ء (B) 1923ء
(C) 1925ء (D) 1926ء☆

20. ان میں سے لفظ ''عسرت'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
(A) غربت (B) تنگی
(C) دونوں A,B☆ (D) عشرت

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.21 ان میں ''تاب'' لفظ مذکر ہے یا مونث؟
(A) مونث ☆
(B) مذکر
(C) چند جگہوں پر مونث اکثر مذکر
(D) کوئی اصول نہیں ہے

.22 ان میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح ہے؟
(A) چوہدھری (B) چودھری ☆
(C) چوہدری (D) چوھدری

.23 ''اونٹ رے اونٹ تیری کونسی کل سیدھی'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بھدے آدمی کو کہتے ہیں
(B) بے وقوف آدمی کو کہتے ہیں
(C) دغاباز اور فریبی آدمی کو کہتے ہیں ☆
(D) جھوٹے آدمی کو کہتے ہیں

.24 ''بلی کے بھاگوں چھینکا ٹوٹا'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اتفاقیہ کوئی بہتر کام نکل آنا ☆
(B) بلی کو چھیچھڑوں ہی کے خواب
(C) بلی کو خواب چھیچھڑوں کا
(D) نقصان میں فائدہ نکل آنا

.25 ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ٹھیک ہے۔
(A) بلی کو چھیچھڑوں ہی کے خواب ☆
(B) بلی کا خواب چھیچھڑوں کا
(C) بلی کو خواب چھیچھڑوں کا
(D) دونوں C,A

.26 ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل صحیح ہے۔
(A) بڑے میاں بڑے میاں چھوٹے میاں سبحان اللہ
(B) بڑے میاں سو بڑے میاں چھوٹے میاں سبحان اللہ ☆
(C) چھوٹے میاں چھوٹے میاں بڑے میاں سبحان اللہ
(D) چھوٹے میاں سو چھوٹے میاں بڑے میاں سبحان اللہ

.27 ''خدا گنجے کو ناخن نہ دے'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ظالم کو اختیار نہ دے
(B) ستائے ہوئے کو اختیار نہ دے
(C) پاگل اپنا ہی نقصان کرتا ہے
(D) کم حوصلہ اور کمینہ با اختیار نہ ہو ☆

-28 شہید ناز، یہودی کی لڑکی کس کے مشہور ڈرامے ہیں؟
(A) آغا حشر ☆ (B) خواجہ معین الدین
(C) غلام عباس (D) عبدالمجید

-29 لہو اور قالین کس کا ڈرامہ ہے۔
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) میرزا ادیب
(C) کرشن چندر ☆ (D) پریم چند

-30 تعلیم بالغاں، لال قلعے سے لالو کھیت تک کس کی تحریر ہیں؟
(A) خواجہ معین الدین ☆ (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) رفیع پیر (D) امتیاز علی تاج

-31 انور مقصود اور کمال احمد رضوی کی ڈرامہ نگاری میں کیا بات مشترک ہے؟
(A) مزاح نگاری ☆ (B) لڑائی مار کٹائی
(C) موسیقی (D) تمام خصوصیات

-32 الف نون کس کا مشہور کھیل ہے؟
(A) انور مقصود (B) کمال احمد رضوی ☆
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) مرزا ادیب

.33 ''دس جنے کی لاٹھی ایک جنے کا بوجھ'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) فضول خرچی کرنا
(B) بہت زیادہ احتیاط کرنا
(C) اتفاق میں برکت ہے ☆
(D) دونوں B,A

.34 ''ڈھاک کے تین پات'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اپنی ضد پر اڑے رہنا
(B) حقیقت کا واضح ہونا
(C) ہر حالت میں نتیجہ ایک ہونا ☆
(D) دونوں C,B

.35 ''رات بھر ممیائی ایک بچہ بیاہی'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) منت سماجت بہت کرنا لیکن سنی بہت کم جانا
(B) تکلیف زیادہ فائدہ کم
(C) پریشانی کی حالت میں کچھ نہ سوجھنا
(D) رو رو کر تھوڑا سا حاصل کرنا

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ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ہے؟
36. (A) شرح میں کیا شرم (B) شریعت میں کیا شرم
(C) شرع میں کیا شرم ☆ (D) دونوں C,B

37. ''غریب کی جورو سب کی بھابھی'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غریب پر سب کا بس چلتا ہے ☆
(B) غریب کی بیوی کو ہر کسی کی خدمت کرنا ہوتی ہے
(C) غریب کو ہر کسی کے ساتھ بنا کر رکھنا ہوتی ہے
(D) غریب سے سب مذاق کرتے ہیں

38. ''فقیر کو کمبل ہی دوشالہ ہے'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غریب آدمی کو چھوٹی چھوٹی خواہشات ہوتی ہیں
(B) غریب کے لئے غربت سے بڑا کوئی دکھ نہیں
(C) غریب کو جو مل جائے وہی غنیمت ہے ☆
(D) دونوں C,B

39. ''کاغذ کی ناؤ سدا نہیں بہتی'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) دھوکا ہر وقت نہیں چلتا
(B) جھوٹ ہمیشہ نہیں چلتا ☆
(C) کچے گھڑے پار نہیں پہنچاتے
(D) مستقل کام مستقل بنیادوں پر ہی قائم ہوتے ہیں

40- افسانے میں مزاح نگاری کے حوالے سے سب سے پہلا نام کون سا ہے؟
(A) شفیق الرحمٰن ☆ (B) رضیہ فصیح احمد
(C) غلام عباس (D) انتظار حسین

41- ترقی پسند تحریک کے حوالے سے افسانوں کے پہلے مجموعہ کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) انگارے ☆ (B) روشنی
(C) محفل (D) میری جان

42- علامتی افسانے کے حوالے سے کون سا نام سرفہرست ہے؟
(A) انتظار حسین ☆ (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) منٹو (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

43- اردو ڈرامے کا آغاز کس صدی میں ہوا؟
(A) اکیسویں (B) انیسویں ☆
(C) پندرھویں (D) بیسویں

44- اردو ڈرامے کا آغاز کس جگہ سے ہوا؟
(A) دہلی (B) آگرہ
(C) لاہور (D) لکھنو ☆

45- ابتداء میں اردو ڈرامہ کن کہانیوں پر مبنی تھا؟
(A) یونانی (B) ایرانی
(C) ہندی ☆ (D) انگریزی

46- انارکلی کس کا مشہور ڈرامہ ہے۔
(A) امتیاز علی تاج ☆ (B) حکیم شجاع الدین
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) آغا حشر کاشمیری

47- ناول کس صنف نثر کے عروج کے زمانے میں متعارف ہوا؟
(A) داستان ☆ (B) افسانہ
(C) ڈرامہ (D) کہانی

48- فسانہ آزاد کس اخبار میں شائع ہوتا تھا۔
(A) پنج اودھ اخبار ☆ (B) روزنامہ جنگ
(C) الاخبار (D) مشرق اخبار

49- اردو ناول میں کردار نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا۔
(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) نذیر احمد ☆
(C) سرسید (D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

50- میاں خوجی کس ناول کا کردار ہے۔
(A) مراۃ العروس (B) فسانہ آزاد ☆
(C) رویائے صادقہ (D) فسانہ مبتلا

51- انگریزی طرز کے ناول کس کی تحریر ہیں۔
(A) عبدالحلیم شرر ☆ (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) پریم چندر (D) کرشن چندر

52- تاریخی واقعات کے حوالے سے ناول کس نے لکھے؟
(A) عبدالحلیم شرر ☆ (B) پریم چند
(C) کرشن چندر (D) ہادی رسوا

53- امراؤ جان ادا کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) سرسید (B) ہادی رسوا ☆
(C) رفیق احمد (D) پریم چند

54- ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا جانشین کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) راشد الخیری ☆ (B) کرشن چندر
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) پریم چند

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-55 صبح زندگی کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) راشد الخیری ☆ (B) سرسید
(C) حکیم محمد علی (D) مولانا حالی

-56 غدر دہلی اور مغلیہ سلطنت کے زوال کے حوالے سے کس نے افسانے لکھے؟
(A) خواجہ حسن نظامی ☆ (B) نیاز فتحپوری
(C) رؤف احمد (D) ایم اے راحمت

-57 اسلامی ادب کی تحریک کس ملک میں شروع ہوئی۔
(A) پاکستان ☆ (B) ہندوستان
(C) بنگلہ دیش (D) 1970ء

-58 ترقی پسند تحریک کا اختتام کس سن میں ہوا؟
(A) 1954ء ☆ (B) 1960ء
(C) 1915ء (D) عبدالحلیم شرر

-59 اردو ادب کی تمام تحریکوں کا سرا کس تحریک سے ملتا ہے؟
(A) علی گڑھ تحریک ☆ (B) رومانوی تحریک
(C) بھگتی تحریک (D) ترقی پسند تحریک

-60 جیلانی کامران کس حوالے سے ادب میں پہچانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) تنقید ☆ (B) گیت
(C) کالم نگار (D) مزاح نگار

-61 غالب سے پہلے کس کے ہاں خطوط ملتے ہیں؟
(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور ☆ (B) ملا وجہی
(C) میر تقی میر (D) میر امن

-62 کون سی دو باتیں غالب کے بیشتر خطوط میں پائی جاتی ہیں؟
(A) پنشن اور بیماری
(B) سیاسی معاملات اور غدر دہلی
(C) شاعری کے اصلاح کے متعلق
(D) تمام ☆

-63 غالب کے خطوط کا کون سا مجموعہ ان کی زندگی میں شائع ہوا؟
(A) عود ہندی (B) اردوئے معلیٰ ☆
(C) دونوں (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

-64 عود ہندی غالب کی وفات سے کتنا عرصہ پہلے شائع ہوا؟
(A) دو برس (B) تین برس
(C) ایک برس ☆ (D) چار برس

-65 غالب نے وفات کہاں پائی؟
(A) آگرہ (B) دہلی ☆
(C) لکھنو (D) لاہور

-66 مرزا غالب کب پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) 1805ء (B) 1798ء
(C) 1797ء ☆ (D) 1795ء

-67 مرزا غالب 1997ء میں کس جگہ پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) لکھنو (B) آگرہ ☆
(C) دہلی (D) لاہور

-68 مرزا غالب نے کب وفات پائی؟
(A) 1869ء ☆ (B) 1771ء
(C) 1879ء (D) 1791ء

-69 ذکر میر کس نوعیت کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) سوانح ☆ (B) شاعری
(C) تذکرہ (D) تاریخ

-70 ابلیس کی مجلس شوریٰ کس کی نظم ہے۔
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ اقبال ☆
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

-71 اردو کی پہلی صاحب دیوان شاعرہ کون ہے
(A) میراں بائی (B) ماہ لقا چندا بائی ☆
(C) امراؤ بیگم (D) رشیدہ بیگم

-72 اردو تذکرہ نگاری کا آغاز کس کتاب سے ہوتا ہے؟
(A) نکات الشعراء ☆ (B) آب حیات
(C) گلشن بے خار (D) دِل دریا

-73 دستنبوہ کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) رفیع سودا (B) مرزا غالب ☆
(C) ولی دکنی (D) مومن

-74 امام بخش ناسخ کا تعلق شاعری کے کس اسکول (دبستان) سے ہے؟
(A) دہلی (B) لکھنؤ ☆
(C) دکن (D) لاہور

-75 مسافر کس کی مشہور نظم ہے۔
(A) علامہ اقبال ☆ (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) میر تقی میر (D) مولانا حالی

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76- اردو شاعری میں ہجو کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) رفیع سودا ☆ (B) امیر خسرو
(C) میر تقی میر (D) خواجہ میر درد

77- اردو نثر میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) الطاف حسین حالی ☆ (B) سرسید
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) مرزا غالب

78- اصغری اور اکبری کس مشہور ناول کے کردار ہیں۔
(A) مراۃ العروس ☆ (B) مٹی کا دیا
(C) حسن کا ڈاکو (D) فردوس بریں

79- میاں خوجی کس ناول کا مشہور کردار ہے۔
(A) توبۃ النصوح (B) فسانہ آزاد ☆
(C) گل بکاؤلی (D) مراۃ العروس

80- ڈاکٹر گلکرسٹ کس ادارے کے حوالے سے مشہور ہیں؟
(A) علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی (B) جامعہ ملیہ کالج
(C) فورٹ ولیم کالج ☆ (D) پنجاب یونیورسٹی

81- توتا کہانی کس کی داستان ہے؟
(A) حیدر بخش حیدری ☆ (B) میر امن دہلوی
(C) شیر علی افسوس (D) میر حسن

82- یہودی کی لڑکی کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری ☆
(C) عبدالرؤف (D) امجد اسلام امجد

83- سجاد ظہیر کس تحریک کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) بھگتی تحریک (B) ترقی پسند تحریک ☆
(C) تحریک آزاد (D) حلقہ ارباب ذوق

84- کامریڈ اور ہمدرد نامی رسالے کس نے جاری کئے؟
(A) ظفر علی خاں
(B) سرسید احمد خاں
(C) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
(D) مولانا محمد علی جوہر ☆

85- جدید نثر کا بانی کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) سرسید (B) حالی
(C) محمد حسین آزاد (D) مرزا غالب ☆

86- نقش فریادی، دست صبا کس کی شاعری کے مجموعے ہیں؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) فیض احمد فیض ☆
(C) ن م راشد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

87- شاعری کی تاریخ میں قطعہ نگاری کا سب سے بڑا نام بتائیں؟
(A) رئیس امروہوی ☆ (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) جگر مرادآبادی (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

88- چلتے ہو تو چین کو چلئے اور آوارہ گرد کی ڈائری کس کے سفرنامے ہیں؟
(A) حکیم محمد سعید (B) ابن انشاء ☆
(C) شفیع عقیل (D) مرزا ادیب

89- لا=انسان کس کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے۔
(A) ن م راشد ☆ (B) میراجی
(C) محمد حسن عسکری (D) اصغر علی

90- اک چادر میلی سی کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟
(A) راجندر سنگھ بیدی ☆ (B) پریم چند
(C) کرشن چندر (D) ڈاکٹر احمد

91- یادوں کی بارات کس کی سوانح حیات ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی ☆ (D) احسان دانش

92- اردو شاعری کے پہلے مزاحیہ شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) دلاور فگار (B) اکبر الہ آبادی ☆
(C) سعادت خان رنگین (D) احسان دانش

93- اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) رام بابو سکسینا
(C) ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ☆ (D) انور سدید

94- اردو کا پہلا اخبار کونسا ہے؟
(A) کوہ نور (B) ہمدرد
(C) الہلال (D) جام جہاں نما ☆

95- تاریخ اردو ادب کس زبان میں لکھی گئی۔
(A) انگریزی ☆ (B) ہندی
(C) اردو (D) فارسی

96- تاریخ اردو ادب کا اردو ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) مرزا محمد عسکری ☆
(C) ڈاکٹر علیم (D) ڈاکٹر سلیم

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97- زبور عجم کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) جوش ملیح آبادی (B) ظفر علی خان
(C) علامہ اقبال ☆ (D) حفیظ جالندھری

98- اداس نسلیں کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) عبداللہ حسین ☆ (B) جیلانی بانو
(C) سجاد ظہیر (D) انتظار حسین

99- حفیظ جالندھری قومی ترانے کے علاوہ اور کس حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) شاہ نامہ اسلام ☆ (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) گیت نگاری (D) غزل

100. شب رفتہ کس شاعر کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟
(A) ناصر کاظمی (B) مجید امجد ☆
(C) شکیب جلالی (D) کاشف حسین

مشق نمبر 4

1- شیفتہ کے تذکرے شعراء کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) آب حیات (B) گلشن بے خار ☆
(C) دریچے (D) آب گل

2- مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ، رشید احمد صدیقی، شاہد احمد دہلوی، ذاکر علی خاں کس صنف سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔
(A) ڈرامہ نگاری (B) خاکہ نگاری ☆
(C) افسانہ نگاری (D) ناول نگاری

3- اردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار کون ہے؟
(A) قلیم الدین احمد
(B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی ☆
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

4 افسانے کی تاریخ کتنے ادوار پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) پانچ ☆ (B) آٹھ
(C) تین (D) چار

5- اردو کا پہلا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟
(A) پریم چند ☆ (B) سجاد حیدر یلدرم
(C) اعظم کریوی (D) انتظار حسین

6- افسانے کا پہلا دور کس سنہ میں شروع ہوتا ہے؟
(A) 1907ء ☆ (B) 1940ء
(C) 1947ء (D) 1915ء

7- افسانے کا دوسرا دور کس سن میں شروع ہوتا ہے۔
(A) 1940ء (B) 1930ء ☆
(C) 1947ء (D) 1950ء

8- ترقی پسند تحریک نے افسانہ نگاروں کو کیا رجحان دیا؟
(A) رومانویت (B) پریکٹکلزم ☆
(C) علامت نگاری (D) مافوق الفطرت

9- افسانے کا تیسرا دور کس سن میں شروع ہوا؟
(A) 1935ء (B) 1945ء
(C) 1950ء ☆ (D) 1960ء

10- کفن کس کا افسانہ ہے؟
(A) پریم چند ☆ (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) ریاض احمد

11- افسانے کا چوتھا دور کس سن میں شروع ہوا۔
(A) 1947ء (B) 1950ء
(C) 1960ء ☆ (D) 1970ء

12- کتبہ کس کا افسانہ ہے۔
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) غلام عباس ☆
(C) ہاجرہ مسرور (D) خدیجہ مستور

13- جنسیات نگاری کے حوالے سے کون سا افسانہ نگار ذہن میں آتا ہے؟
(A) اعظم کریو (B) سعادت حسن منٹو ☆
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

14. "بابائے اردو" کس شخصیت کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولوی عبدالحق ☆ (B) مرزا غالب
(C) میر تقی میر (D) میر درد میر

15. مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 6 ☆ (D) 8

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.16 ان میں کون سا لفظ درست ہے؟
(A) عنقا ☆ (B) عُنکا
(C) عنکان (D) عِنکا

.17 مشہور کتاب نکات الشعراء کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر ☆ (B) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
(C) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (D) میر امن

.18 علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) آب بیتی (B) تذکرہ
(C) علم القتصاد ☆ (D) بال جبرائیل

.19 ''یاس'' کے مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟
(A) آشا (B) یقین
(C) نا اُمیدی ☆ (D) فخر

.20 اردو کا پہلا ناول کونسا ہے؟
(A) آگ کا دریا (B) بنات النفش
(C) مراۃ العروس ☆ (D) عشقِ جان

.21 مرزا غالب کا مقبرہ کہاں ہے؟
(A) آگرہ (B) لکھنو
(C) دہلی ☆ (D) کلکتہ

.22 خوشبو۔ انکار اور خود کلامی کس کی کتابیں ہیں؟
(A) منیر نیازی (B) بشیر بدر
(C) پروین شاکر ☆ (D) نوشی گیلانی

.23 ''آثار الصنادید'' کتاب کس نے لکھی ہے؟
(A) سر سید احمد خاں ☆ (B) مرزا غالب
(C) مولانا حالی (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

.24 اُردو کے پہلے ناول نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) سر سید احمد
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ☆ (D) منشی پریم چند

.25 مندرجہ ذیل کتب میں سے سید وقار عظیم کی تصنیف کونسی ہے؟
(A) مسائل اقبال (B) اقبال شاعر اور فلسفی ☆
(C) اقبال کا نظام فن (D) حیات علامہ اقبالؒ

.26 اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ ان کے کس مجموعہ میں شامل ہے؟
(A) بانگ درا ☆ (B) ضرب کلیم
(C) بال جبریل (D) زبور عجم

.27 ان میں سے صحیح فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) وائرس خوردبین سے بھی نظر نہیں آتے۔
(B) وائرس خوردبین کے بغیر نظر نہیں آتے۔
(C) وائرس خروبین سے نظر نہیں آتے۔ ☆
(D) وائرس خوردبین سے نظر نہیں آتے۔

.28 ان میں سے صحیح فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) عوام غیض وغضب میں باہر نکل آئے۔
(B) عوام غیظ وغضب میں باہر نکل آئے۔ ☆
(C) عوام غیض وغضب میں نکل آئے۔
(D) عوام غیض غضب میں باہر نکل آئے۔

.29 علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم کون سی ہے؟
(A) ہمالہ ☆ (B) دعا
(C) طلوع اسلام (D) خضرِ راہ

.30 لفظ ''نجم'' کا مترادف کیا ہوگا؟
(A) ستارہ ☆ (B) اُجالا
(C) بلند (D) قریب

.31 لاف کا ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہوگا؟
(A) فضول (B) شیخی ☆
(C) بھاگ دوڑ (D) ہر بڑانا

.32 نظم کا متضاد کیا ہوگا؟
(A) نثر ☆ (B) غزل
(C) سفر (D) اسلوب

.33 ان میں سے کونسا لفظ درست ہے؟
(A) کازب (B) کاذب ☆
(C) قازب (D) قاذب

.34 اردو کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) زبان (B) لشکر ☆
(C) جماعت (D) تنظیم

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.35 اردو کے پہلے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) ولی دکن (B) قلی قطب شاہ
(C) امیر خسرو ☆ (D) نظری

.36 ''اردو معلیٰ'' کس کے خطوط کا مجموعہ ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب ☆ (B) حسرت موہانی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) محسن نقوی

.37 رباعی میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
2(A) 4☆(B)
5(C) 6(D)

.38 شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ نظمیں علامہ اقبال کی کس کتاب میں ہیں؟
(A) بانگ درا ☆ (B) بال جبرائیل
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) پیام مشرق

.39 اردو کے مشہور شاعر جنہیں راولپنڈی سازش کیس میں جیل جانا پڑا؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض ☆ (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

.40 جولائی 2006ء میں کس مشہور شاعر کا انتقال ہوا ہے؟
(A) امجد اسلام امجد (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی ☆
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) انور مسعود

.41 خالق کا متضاد کیا ہے
(A) مخلوق ☆ (B) تخلیق
(C) ماہر (D) کامل

.42 ''گوہر'' کے معنی کیا ہے؟
(A) منزل (B) موتی ☆
(C) مراد (D) نایاب

.43 ناول ''دستک نہ دو'' کس نے لکھا ہے؟
(A) ثوبیہ (B) عفت عاشق
(C) الطاف فاطمہ ☆ (D) عائشہ

.44 محاورہ ''تین پانچ کرنا'' کا کیا مطلب ہے؟
(A) حساب کتاب کرنا (B) دھوکہ دینا
(C) جھوٹ بولنا (D) تکرار کرنا ☆

.45 غنی کی جمع کیا ہے؟
(A) غنون (B) غنیات
(C) اغناء (D) اغنیاء ☆

.46 لفظ ''اردو'' کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(A) ترکی ☆ (B) فارسی
(C) ہندی (D) عربی

.47 مخمس کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔
13(A) 5(B) ☆
14(C) 16(D)

.48 سب سے پہلے قرآن پاک کے اُردو تراجم کن بزرگوں نے کیے؟
(A) شاہ رفیع الدین اور شاہ عبدالقادر ☆
(B) شاہ رفیع الدین اور شاہ احمد دین
(C) شاہ عبدالقادر اور شاہ عبدالقدیر
(D) شاہ رفیع الدین اور اہ قیم الدین

.49 اردو نثر کے ارتقاء کا اولین مرکز کون سا شہر تھا؟
(A) دہلی (B) لاہور
(C) لکھنو (D) کلکتہ ☆

.50 کلکتہ کا وہ کون سا ادارہ ہے جہاں سے اردو نثر کو باقاعدہ فروغ ملنا شروع ہوا؟
(A) فورٹ ولیم کالج ☆ (B) فورٹ ولیم سکول
(C) ولزلی کالج (D) کلکتہ کالج

.51 مرزا غالب کی عظمت کی وجہ کیا ہے؟
(A) اردو شاعری (B) اردو غزل
(C) اردو خطوط (D) تینوں CB,A ☆

.52 کون سا سال ہندی اردو تنازعہ کے آغاز کا سال قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟
1870(A)ء 1872(B)ء
1867(C)ء ☆ 1871(D)ء

.53 اردو نثر میں علامہ اقبال کی پہلی باقاعدہ تصنیف کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) اقتصادی علوم (B) علم الاقتصاد ☆
(C) اقتصادیات سب کے لیے (D) اقتصادیات

.54 اقبال کا پہلا شعری مجموعہ کون سا ہے؟
(A) بانگ درا ☆ (B) بال جبریل
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) جاوید نامہ

.55 اقبال کا کون سا شعری مجموعہ اردو اور فارسی شاعری پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) ارمغان حجاز ☆ (B) ضرب کلیم
(C) جاوید نامہ (D) پیام مشرق

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.56 ایسے جملے یا لفظ کے بعد جس سے کوئی جذبہ مثلاً غصہ، حیرت، خوف، نفرت یا حقارت ظاہر ہو کونسی علامت لگائی جاتی ہے؟
(A) سوالیہ (B) ندائیہ
(C) وقفہ (D) فجائیہ ☆

.57 اگر کسی کو پکارنا یا خطاب کرنا مقصود ہو تو کونسی علامت آتی ہے؟
(A) سوالیہ (B) وقفہ
(C) رابطہ (D) ندائیہ ☆

.58 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) ماں نے کہا، ''بیٹا! اگر محنت نہ کرو گے تو فاقوں مرو گے''۔ ☆
(B) ماں نے کہا ''بیٹا! اگر محنت نہ کرو گے تو فاقوں مرو گے''۔
(C) ماں نے کہا، بیٹا! ''اگر محنت نہ کرو گے تو فاقوں مرو گے''۔
(D) ماں نے کہا ''بیٹا، اگر محنت نہ کرو گے تو فاقوں مرو گے''۔

.5 رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اُستاد نے شاگرد سے کہا ''شاباش، تم بہت ذہین اور محنتی ہو''۔
(B) اُستاد نے شاگرد سے کہا: شاباش! ''تم بہت ذہین اور محنتی ہو''۔
(C) اُستاد نے شاگرد سے کہا' ''شاباش! تم بہت ذہین اور محنتی ہو''۔ ☆
(D) اُستاد نے شاگرد سے کہا، ''شاباش: تم بہت ذہین اور محنتی ہو''۔

اردو کا پہلا ناول کسے قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) توبتہ النصوح (B) شہر بے مثال
(C) بنات النعش (D) مراۃ العروس ☆

نثر کس شخص کی عکاسی اس طرح کرنا کہ اس تحریر سے اس شخص کی سیرت کی تصویر اس کے خدوخال سمیت سامنے آ جائے' اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) محاکات (B) خاکہ نگاری ☆
(C) سیرت نگاری (D) انشائیہ

داستان کا خارجی ڈھانچہ جس میں آغاز سے انجام تک قصے کے مراحل بیان کئے جاتے ہیں اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) کہانی (B) مکالمہ
(C) پلاٹ ☆ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں۔

.63 خمس کے بندوں کی تعداد کتنی ہوتی ہے؟
(A) پانچ ☆ (B) سات
(C) ایک (D) کوئی پابندی نہیں

.64 ایسی صنف سخن جو صرف چار مصروں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں' کیا کہلاتی ہے؟
(A) (B) آزاد نظم
(C) رباعی ☆ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں۔

.65 ریختہ میں سب سے پہلا دیوان کس نے مرتب کیا؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) سعد سلمان ☆
(C) ولی دکنی (D) بھگت کبیر

.66 ہندوستان میں سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) کربل کتھا (B) معراج العاشقین
(C) آب حیات (D) باغ و بہار ☆

.67 اردو کی پہلی نثری داستان کون سی ہے؟
(A) قصہ چار درویش (B) باغ و بہار
(C) توتا کہانی (D) سب رس ☆

.68 محمد حسین آزاد نے آب حیات میں کس کو ''اردو کا باوا آدم'' قرار دیا تھا؟
(A) خسرو کو (B) ولی دکھنی کو ☆
(C) بابا گورونانک کو (D) غواصی کو

.69 کس شاعر کو اردو کا پہلا باقاعدہ غزل گو شاعر مانا گیا ہے؟
(A) خسرو (B) شاہ حاتم
(C) ولی ☆ (D) میر

.70 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) غَرْض (B) غَرَض ☆
(C) غِرْض (D) غَرْض

.71 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) بُلند (B) بَلَند ☆
(C) بِلند (D) بُلُند

.72 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) زُلیخا (B) زَلیخا ☆
(C) زُلیخا (D) زِلیخا

.73 کون سا دور شاعری کا ''عہد زریں'' کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) غالب ذوق اور ظفر

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(B) میر، سودا اور درد کا دور ☆
(C) ولی کا دور
(D) شاہ حاتم کا دور

.74 لکھنو میں مذہب کے باعث کون سی صنف شاعری پروان چڑھی؟
(A) مرثیہ ☆ (B) غزل
(C) نظم (D) نوحہ

.75 علامہ اقبال کی شاعری کا مرکزی فلسفہ کیا ہے؟
(A) فلسفہ خودی ☆ (B) فلسفہ قناعت
(C) فلسفہ وحدت الوجود (D) فلسفہ ارتقاء

.76 اقبال کا پہلا اردو مجموعہ کلام کون سا ہے؟
(A) بال جبریل (B) پیام مشرق
(C) بانگ درا ☆ (D) ضرب کلیم

.77 خدائے سخن کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر ☆ (B) رفیع سودا
(C) مرزا غالب (D) علامہ اقبال

.78 غزل میں اشعار کی تعداد کے بارے میں اہم ترین شرط کیا ہے؟
(A) تعداد جفت ہو
(B) تعداد طاق ہو ☆
(C) کم از کم 25 ہوں
(D) زیادہ سے زیادہ 25 ہوں

.79 ایسی نظم جس کے ہر بند کے چھ مصرعے ہوتے ہیں کیا کہلاتی ہے؟
(A) مخمس (B) مسدس ☆
(C) آزاد نظم (D) رباعی

.80 اردو کے پہلے باقاعدہ افسانہ نگار کون تھے؟
(A) پریم چند ☆ (B) حامد علی
(C) آزاد نظم (D) اعظم کریوی

.81 لفظ ''اُردو'' کا لغوی معنی کیا ہیں۔
(A) زبان (B) ادب
(C) لشکر ☆ (D) مقامی بولی

.82 اُردو کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
(A) ہندی (B) فارسی
(C) عربی (D) ترکی ☆

.83 مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔
(A) چار (B) چھ ☆
(C) آٹھ (D) دس

.84 قومی ترانے کے شاعر کا نام بتائیں۔
(A) علامہ اقبالؒ (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) حفیظ جالندھری ☆ (D) اکبر الٰہ آبادی

.85 علامہ اقبالؒ کی شائع ہونے والی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے۔
(A) بانگِ درا ☆ (B) ضربِ کلیم
(C) زبورِ عجم (D) ارمغانِ حجاز

.86 ''راجہ گدھ'' کس نے لکھا۔
(A) پروین شاکر (B) عبداللہ حسین
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) بانو قدسیہ ☆

.87 اُردوئے معلیٰ کس صنف کے متعلق ہے۔
(A) شاعری (B) افسانوں
(C) خطوط ☆ (D) مصوری

.88 ابراہیم ذوق کس کے استاد تھے۔
(A) غالب (B) بہادر شاہ ظفر ☆
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) سر سید احمد خان

.89 دنیا کی تیسری بڑی زبان کونسی ہے۔
(A) انگریزی (B) اردو ☆
(C) فارسی (D) عربی

.90 1206ء کے بعد مسلم تہذیب کا صدر مقام کونسا شہر قرار پایا۔
(A) آگرہ (B) دہلی ☆
(C) لاہور (D) دکن

.91 اردو زبان کی ابتدائی کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) ہندی (B) ہندوی
(C) دونوں A,B ☆ (D) ریختہ

.92 ''اردو'' کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) امتزاج (B) نیا
(C) گرد (D) لشکر ☆

.93 کس شہنشاہ نے ہندی کا رسم الخط نسخ سے تبدیل کر کے ف
میں تبدیل کروایا؟
(A) بابر (B) ہمایوں
(C) اکبر (D) شاہ جہاں ☆

.94 لفظ اردو کا پہلی مرتبہ استعمال کہاں ہوا؟
(A) شاہ نامہ (B) تزک بابری
(C) آئین اکبری (D) تزک جہانگیری ☆

.95 ہندوستان کی کس زبان کو دکن میں دکنی، گجرات میں گو

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3. لاہور میں لاہوری، دہلی میں دہلوی اور ہریانہ میں ہریانوی کا نام دیا گیا۔
(A) اردو ☆ (B) ہندوی
(C) دیوناگری (D) سنسکرت

96. ہندوستان میں سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب کونسی ہے؟
(A) باغ و بہار ☆ (B)
(C) کربل کتھا (D)

97. اردو (ہندی) کو سب سے پہلے کہاں کے شاہی دفتروں میں رائج کیا گیا؟
(A) دہلی (B) دکن ☆
(C) لکھنو (D) کلکتہ

98. شاہ جہاں نے جب دہلی کو نئے سرے سے آباد کیا تو اس نے شہر کا ایک علاقہ اپنے محل اور اپنے سرداروں، درباریوں اور دوسرے خصوصی ملازموں کی رہائش گاہوں کے لیے مخصوص کر کے اُس کا نام کیا رکھا؟
(A) چھاؤنی (B) اردوئے معلیٰ ☆
(C) اردو (D)

99. ملی جلی بولیوں پر مشتمل شاعری کا کیا نام قرار پایا؟
(A) ہندوی (B)
(C) ریختہ ☆ (D)

100. دکن میں اس زبان کی ابتدائی شکل جو چودھویں صدی عیسوی میں دہلی اور دوسرے شمالی علاقوں سے وہاں پہنچی تھی شعراء کی زبان بن چکی تھی۔ اور بعض دکنی بادشاہوں سمیت بہت سے شعراء نے اس میں شعر گوئی شروع کر دی تھی۔ وہاں اس زبان کا نام کیا ٹھہرا؟
(A) ہندوی (B) ریختہ
(C) اردوئے معلیٰ (D) دکنی ☆

مشق نمبر 5

1. اٹھارویں صدی میں علماء ابھی تک اس نئی زبان کو "ہندی" ہی کہتے تھے، اور شرفاء اپنا امتیاز برقرار رکھنے کے لئے "اردوئے معلیٰ" کا نام دیتے تھے۔ اور یہ بتائیں کہ شعراء اس زبان کو کیا کہہ رہے تھے۔
(A) ہندوی (B) ہندوستانی
(C) (D) ریختہ ☆

2. اردو کی پہلی تحریک کسے قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) بھگت کبیر (B) بابا گورونانک
(C) حضرت گیسودراز ☆ (D) امیر خسرو

3. اردو میں لکھی گئی پہلی کتاب "معراج العاشقین" (چودھویں صدی) سمجھی جاتی ہے۔ بتائیں یہ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) اسمٰعیل لاہوری
(B) بابا بلھے شاہ
(C) حضرت گیسودراز ☆
(D) میراں جی شمس العشاق

4. 1666ء میں گولکنڈہ کا سلطان، سلطان محمد قلی قطب شاہ بنا، وہ فارسی اور اردو میں خود بھی شعر گوئی کرتا تھا۔ یہ بتائیں ان میں سے کون سے شعراء اس کے عہد حکومت میں شاعری کرتے تھے۔
(A) وجہی اور غواصی (B) قطبی اور ابن نشاطی
(C) جنیدی ☆ (D) تینوں C,B,A

5. اردو کی سب سے پہلے پہلی نثری ترجمہ شدہ باقاعدہ کتاب جو کہ خواص کے لئے لکھی گئی "سب رس" (1654ء) ہے۔ بتائیں یہ کس کی لکھی ہوئی ہے۔ جو اُن کی شہرت کا باعث بنی؟
(A) غواصی (B) جنیدی
(C) ملا وجہی ☆ (D) میر امن دہلوی

6. اردو زبان کے پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر کون تھے؟
(A) ولی دکنی
(B) ملا وجہی
(C) محمد قلی قطب شاہ ☆
(D) بیجاپور کے بادشاہ ابراہیم عادل شاہ

7. اردو شاعری کا اولین معمار عموماً ولی دکنی کو سمجھا جاتا ہے یہ بتائیں سب سے پہلا غزل گو شاعر کون ہے؟
(A) قلی قطب شاہ (B) ابراہیم عادل شاہ
(C) ولی دکنی ☆ (D) ملا وجہی

8. دبستان لکھنو کا اصل نمائندہ کسے مانا جاتا ہے؟
(A) رجب علی بیگ (B) انشاء
(C) حیدر علی آتش ☆ (D) ناسخ

9. قرآن مجید کا اردو میں پہلا لفظی ترجمہ کس نے کیا (1786ء)؟
(A) شاہ عبدالقادرؒ (B) شاہ ولی اللہؒ
(C) شاہ رفیع الدینؒ ☆ (D) شاہ اسمٰعیلؒ

10. قرآن پاک کا اردو میں پہلا بامحاورہ ترجمہ (1790ء) کس کیا؟
(A) شاہ رفیع الدین (B) شاہ اسمٰعیل
(C) شاہ عبدالقادرؒ ☆ (D) محمود احسن

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11. ذوق، غالب اور ظفر دبستان دلی کے پانچویں دور (دور متوسطین) سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں یہ بتائیں کہ 1857ء کے بعد دبستان دلی کے چھٹے دور کے اہم ترین شاعر کون تھے؟
(A) امیر مینائی (B) غالب
(C) داغ ☆ (D) ذوق

12. کس شاعر کو "خدائے سخن" کے خطاب سے یاد کیا گیا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) خواجہ میر درد
(C) میر تقی میر ☆ (D) مرزا محمد رفیع سودا

13. اردو شاعری میں نظیر اکبر آبادی (1735ء تا 1830ء) کی خصوصیت کیا ہے؟
(A) سب سے زیادہ الفاظ استعمال کیے
(B) سب سے زیادہ متنوع موضوعات پر اشعار کہے
(C) دونوں B,A ☆
(D) بہترین شاعر

14. مرزا غالب کے خطوط کا پہلا مجموعہ 1868ء میں کس نام سے چھپا؟
(A) خطوط غالب (B) اردوئے معلیٰ
(C) عود ہندی ☆ (D) خطوط اسد اللہ

15. مومن کے اس شعر کی کیا اہمیت ہے؟
تم میرے پاس ہوتے ہو گویا جب کوئی دوسرا نہیں ہوتا!
(A) مومن کے دیوان کا پہلا شعر ہے
(B) مومن کے دیوان کا سادہ ترین شعر ہے
(C) غالب نے کہا تھا کہ کاش مومن میرا سارا دیوان لے لیتا اور یہ شعر مجھے دے دیتا ☆
(D) غالب نے کہا تھا کہ مومن کی ساری شاعری ایک طرف اور یہ ایک شعر ایک طرف

16. سرسید نے 1849ء میں "جام جم" کتاب لکھی جس میں امیر تیمور سے لیکر بہادر شاہ تک 43 بادشاہوں کا مختصر حال ہے۔ یہ کتاب کس زبان میں ہے؟
(A) انگریزی (B) اردو
(C) فارسی ☆ (D) عربی

17. "انتخاب الاخوین"، "جلاء القلوب بذکر المحبوب"، "تسہیل فی جرا لثقیل"، "تحفہ حسن"، "راہ سنت ورد بدعت"، "نمیقہ"، "سلسلۃ الملوک" اور "کیمیائے سعادت" کس کی تحریریں / تراجم ہیں؟
(A) حالی (B) شبلی
(C) سرسید ☆ (D) مولوی عبدالحق

18. حالی نے سب سے پہلے مذہبی مناظرانہ کتاب ایک ہندوستانی عیسائی کے جواب میں لکھی۔ اس کتاب کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) زندہ جاوید (B) تریاق عیسائیت
(C) تریاق مسموم ☆ (D) جواب مسموم

19. غالب کا حالی سے کیا رشتہ تھا؟
(A) شاگرد کا (B) خالہ زاد بھائی کا
(C) اُستاد کا ☆ (D) پھوپھی زاد بھائی کا

20. "مناجات بیوہ"، "شکوہ ہند"، "چپ کی داد" حالی کی طویل نظمیں ہیں۔ حالی کی مشہور ترین نظم "مسدس مدو جزر اسلام" ہے۔ یہ بتائیں کہ یہ کس نام سے مشہور ہے؟
(A) شاہ نامہ اسلام (B) مسدس اسلام
(C) مسدس حالی ☆ (D) مسدس تاریخ اسلام

21. اردو کا پہلا عظیم انشاء پرداز اور رومانی نثر کا بانی کسے قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ جنہوں نے "قصص ہند"، "دربار اکبری"، "آب حیات" اور "نیرنگ خیال" کتابیں بھی لکھیں؟
(A) سرسید (B) محمد حسین آزاد ☆
(C) حالی (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

22. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے درست ہے؟
(A) سچ ہے: گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں۔ ☆
(B) سچ ہے؛ گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں۔
(C) سچ ہے، گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں۔
(D) سچ ہے! گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں۔

23. رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) اس کمرے میں اور کون ہے، کوئی نہیں!
(B) اس کمرے میں اور کون ہے؛ کوئی نہیں!
(C) اس کمرے میں اور کون ہے، کوئی نہیں؟
(D) اس کمرے میں اور کون ہے؟ کوئی نہیں! ☆

24. رموز اوقاف کے مطابق ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) ارے سانپ، سانپ۔
(B) ارے، سانپ! سانپ! ☆
(C) ارے سانپ؛ سانپ۔
(D) ارے، سانپ، سانپ!

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اردو ادب میں کس شخصیت نے بچوں کے لئے خصوصاً سب سے زیادہ لکھا؟ .25
(A) اختر شیرانی (B) اسمٰعیل میرٹھی ☆
(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) احسان دانش

مشہور شاعر حسرت موہانی کس جماعت کے صدر بھی رہے؟ .26
(A) مسلم لیگ (B) جمعیت العلماء
(C) تحریک خلافت (D) تینوں C,B,A ☆

اردو ادب میں رومانیت کا باقاعدہ آغاز رسالہ ''مخزن'' سے ہوتا ہے۔ یہ بتائیں ''مخزن'' کس نے جاری کیا؟ .27
(A) علامہ اقبالؒ (B) شیخ عبدالقادرؒ ☆
(C) ابوالکلام آزاد (D) یلدرم

مخزن کے ذریعے رومانی تحریک کے بانی اقبال قرار دیئے جاسکتے ہیں۔ اردو نثر میں رومانیت کا مطلع اول کس قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟ .28
(A) ابوالکلام آزاد (B) سجاد حسین یلدرم ☆
(C) اقبالؒ (D) شیخ عبدالقادرؒ

ان ادیبوں میں کونسی چیز مشترک تھی۔ اقبال، ابوالکلام آزاد، سجاد حیدر یلدرم، آغا، شاعر قزلباش، ظفر علی خان، خواجہ حسن نظامی اور شیخ عبدالقادرؒ؟ .29
(A) تمام رومانی ادیب تھے
(B) تمام مخزن میں لکھنے والے تھے ☆
(C) تمام شعراء تھے
(D) تمام مسلمان ہند کی تشاۃ ثانیہ چاہتے تھے

''بدر النساء کی مصیبت''، ''آغا صادق کی شادی''، ''میوہ تلخ'' اور ''دلچسپ'' کس کے معاشرتی ناول ہیں؟ .30
(A) نسیم حجازی (B) عبدالحلیم شرر ☆
(C) رسوا (D) یلدرم

''نغمہ زار''، ''سوز و ساز''، ''تلخابہ بہ شیریں''، ''روح ادب''، ''شعلہ و شبنم''، ''نقش و نگار''، ''فکر و نشاط''، ''سیف و سبو''، ''جنون و حکمت''، اور ''عرش و فرش'' کس شاعر کے مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہیں؟ .31
(A) جوش (B) حفیظ جالندھری ☆
(C) احسان دانس (D) اختر شیرانی

اردو نثر میں علامہ اقبالؒ کی پہلی باقاعدہ تصنیف کا کیا نام ہے؟ .32
(A) مابعد الطبیعیات (B) علم الاقتصاد ☆
(C) اقتصادیات (D) مابعد لا اقتصادیات

.33 یہ غازی یہ تیرے پراسرار بندے
جنہیں تو نے بخشا ہے ذوق خدائی
یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کو کس نظم میں شامل ہے؟
(A) ہسپانیہ (B) طارق کی دعا ☆
(C) فرشتوں کا گیت (D) ذوق وشوق

.34 جمہوریت اک طرز حکومت ہے کہ جس میں
بندوں کو گنا کرتے ہیں تو لا نہیں کرتے
اقبال کی مختصر نظم جمہوریت کا یہ شعر ان کے کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے؟
(A) بال جبریل (B) ضرب کلیم ☆
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) بانگ درا

.35 اردو ادب کی پہلی تحریک جس کا باقاعدہ منشور جاری ہوا ''ترقی پسند تحریک'' تھی۔ ہندوستان میں ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز افسانوں کی کتاب انگارے کی اشاعت قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ بتائیں ''انگارے'' کے افسانے کس نے لکھے؟
(A) احمد علی
(B) سجاد ظہیر
(C) رشید جہاں اور محمود الظفر
(D) تینوں C,B,A ☆

.36 ''نقش فریادی''، ''سرود ی سینا''، ''غبار ایام''، ''دست صبا''، ''زندان نامہ''، ''دست تہہ سنگ''، ''شام شہر یاراں''، ''میرے دل میرے مسافر''، ''یہ کس کے مجموعہ کلام ہیں جو کہ تمام کلام ''نسخہ ہائے وفا'' کے عنوان سے کتابی صورت میں شائع ہوا ہے؟
(A) جوش (B) فیض ☆
(C) قاسمی (D) دانش

.37 ''بول کہ لب آزاد ہیں تیرے''، ''تنہائی''، ''آج کی رات''، ''یاد''، ''ملاقات''، ''شام''، ''سوچ''، ''ڈھاکہ سے واپسی پر'' کس کی نظمیں ہیں؟
(A) قاسمی (B) فیض ☆
(C) دانش (D) جوش

.38 اردو ادب میں نظیر اکبر آبادی کو ''عوامی شاعر قرار دیا گیا ہے یہ بتائیں مزاحیہ شاعری کا امام کس کو قرار دیا گیا ہے؟
(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی (B) اکبر الہ آبادی ☆
(C) ضمیر جعفری (D) ثاقب زہروی

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39. ہندوستان کے کس ادیب کو ادب کا نوبل انعام دیا گیا؟
(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور ☆
(C) پریم چند (D) کرشن حیدر

40. ''کپاس کا پھول'' کس ادیب کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) انتظار حسین ☆
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

41. راجہ گدھ، پردا اور شہر بے مثال کس کے ناول ہیں؟
(A) قراۃ العین (B) بانو قدسیہ ☆
(C) عبداللہ حسین (D) ممتاز مفتی

42. خدا کی بستی، چار دیواری اور جانگلوس کس کے ناول ہیں؟
(A) ممتاز مفتی (B) شوکت صدیقی ☆
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

43. علی پور کا ایلی کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) ممتاز مفتی ☆
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) شوکت صدیقی

44. ''کالی شلوار''، ''ٹھنڈا گوشت''، ''خالی بوتلیں''، ''خالی ڈبے''، ''قانون''، ''ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ'' کس کے افسانے ہیں جن کا شخصیات کے خاکوں پر مبنی مجموعہ ''گنجے فرشتے'' کے نام سے بھی ہے؟
(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) سعادت حسین منٹو ☆
(C) پریم چند (D) فضل حق

45. ''خوشبو''، ''صد برگ''، ''خود کلامی''، ''انکار'' کس کی شاعری کی کتب ہیں؟
(A) نوشی گیلانی (B) پروین شاکر ☆
(C) ن۔م۔راشد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

46. ''ابر گہر بار''، ''چراغ دیر''، ''رنگ و بو''، ''باد مخالف''، ''سرمایہ پنشن'' کس شاعر کی مثنویاں ہیں؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) غالب ☆
(C) داغ (D) امیر مینائی

47. ''اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ'' کے مولف کا کیا نام ہے؟
(A) شبلی نعمانی (B) ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ☆
(C) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

48. ''لاہور کا جغرافیہ''، ''اردو کی آخری کتاب''، ''سائکل''، ''ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا'' کس کے فکاہیہ مضامین ہیں؟
(A) ابن انشاء (B) پطرس بخاری ☆
(C) چراغ حسن حسرت (D) امجد اسلام امجد

49. چچا چھکن کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) ابن انشاء (B) امتیاز علی تاج ☆
(C) چراغ حسن حسرت (D) پطرس بخاری

50. مشہور نظم ''آدمی نامہ'' کس شاعر کی تخلیق ہے؟
(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی ☆ (B) اکبر الہ آبادی
(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) محسن کاکوروی

51. مشہور نظم ''ماں جائے کی یاد'' کس کی تخلیق ہے؟
(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی (B) اکبر الہ آبادی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) جوش ملیح آبادی ☆

52. ماہنامہ مخزن کہاں سے جاری ہوا؟
(A) لاہور (B) لکھنو ☆
(C) دہلی (D) کلکتہ

53. ماہنامہ مخزن کہاں سے جاری ہوا؟
(A) لاہور ☆ (B) لکھنو
(C) دہلی (D) کلکتہ

54. اخبار کامریڈ کس نے جاری کیا؟
(A) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (B) مولانا محمد علی جوہر ☆
(C) مولانا ابوالکلام (D) مولانا حالی

55. ایسے طویل قصے کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس کی فضا طلسماتی ہو، اس کے کردار مافوق الفطرت عناصر ہوں، قصے میں تخیل کا بہت زیادہ استعمال ہو اور قارئین کی دلچسپی کے لئے اس میں پرتجسس واقعات پیش کیے جائیں؟
(A) داستان ☆ (B) لوک داستان
(C) ناول (D) لوک کہانی

56. ایسے قصے جن میں زندگی کے انوکھے واقعات یا چونکا دینے والے واقعات بیان ہوں اُسے ناول کہتے ہیں۔ ناول اطالوی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی ہیں؟
(A) عجیب (B) نیا اور انوکھا
(C) دونوں B,A ☆ (D) حقیقی زندگی

57. اس مختصر کہانی کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس میں دنیا کی ایک جھلک اور زندگی کا کوئی واحد پہلو یا پھر سیاسی، معاشی، معاشرتی مسائل محض ایک رخ پیش کیا گیا ہو؟
(A) خاکہ (B) ناول
(C) افسانہ ☆ (D) مضمون

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.58 ایسی کہانی کو ادبی لحاظ سے ڈرامہ کہتے ہیں جسے کرداروں کے ذریعے سٹیج پر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ ڈرامہ لفظ ڈراؤ سے نکلا ہے۔ ڈراؤ کے کیا معنی ہیں؟

(A) کرتب کرنا (B) دکھانا

(C) کر کے دکھانا ☆ (D) عملی جامہ پہنانا

.59 نثر میں کسی شخص کی عکاسی اس طرح کرنا کہ اس تحریر سے اس شخص کی سیرت کی تصویر اس کے خدوخال سمیت سامنے آجائیں۔ اُسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) افسانہ (B) سیرت نگاری

(C) انشائیہ (D) خاکہ نگاری ☆

.60 ایسی تحریر کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس میں کوئی اہم شخصیت اپنی زندگی کے تجربات بیان کرے؟

(A) سیرت نگاری (B) خاکہ نگاری

(C) سوانح نگاری (D) آپ بیتی ☆

.61 جب کوئی مصنف کسی اور مشہور شخصیت کے حالات زندگی قلمبند کرتا ہے۔ تو اُسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) آپ بیتی (B) سوانح نگاری ☆

(C) سیرت نگاری (D) خاکہ نگاری

.62 کسی تقریب، جلسے یا مشاعرے کے آنکھوں دیکھا حال کو قلمبند کرنے کو کہتے ہیں؟

(A) روداد نویسی ☆ (B) انشا پردازی

(C) رپورتاژ (D) آنکھوں دیکھا حال

.63 مرزا محمد رفیع سودا کو اردو قصیدے کی صنف کا نقاش اول کہتے ہیں جنہوں نے اکانوے (91) قصیدے لکھے۔ یہ بتائیں کہ اس صنف میں دوسرا بڑا نام کس کا ہے؟

(A) میر تقی میر (B) غالب

(C) میر انیس (D) ابراہیم ذوق ☆

.64 ایسی نظم جس میں ہر شعر الگ الگ قافیہ میں ہو اُسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) مثنوی ☆ (B) رباعی

(C) مسدس (D) قطعہ

.65 ان میں سے روزمرہ کے اعتبار سے کونسا فقرہ صحیح ہے؟

(A) میں نے اس کو کہا۔

(B) میں نے اس سے کہا۔ ☆

(C) میں نے کہا اس کو۔

(D) میں نے اُسے کہا۔

.66 روزمرہ کے اعتبار سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟

(A) مجھے ان سے ملنے کا موقع نہیں ملا۔ ☆

(B) مجھے ان سے ملنے کا موقع نہ ملا۔

(C) مجھے انہیں سے ملنے کا موقع نہ ملا۔

(D) مجھے ان سے ملنے کا موقع نا ملا۔

.67 ان میں کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) زاہدہ نے بھرے بازار میں واویلا کی۔ ☆

(B) زاہدہ نے بھرے بازار میں واویلا کیا۔

(C) زاہدہ نے لوگوں سے بھرے بازار میں واویلا کیا۔

(D) زاہدہ نے بازار میں واویلا کیا۔

.68 جب کوئی شاعر اپنے کسی دوست، محبوب ہستی، سیاسی یا مذہبی شخصیت کی وفات پر نظم میں اظہار غم کرے تو ایسی نظم کو کہتے ہیں؟

(A) قصیدہ (B) مثنوی

(C) مدح (D) مرثیہ ☆

.69 غزل کے معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) ہرنی کی آواز

(B) عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا ☆

(C) دردناک آواز

(D) دکھ درد کا بیان

.70 ایسی مسلسل غزل جس کے تمام اشعار میں ایک ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہے قطعہ کہلاتا ہے۔ یہ رفتہ رفتہ ایک طرح کی رباعی یعنی چار مصرعوں کی مختصر نظم بن کر رہ گیا ہے۔ یہ بتائیں کہ قطعہ کے معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) چھوٹا (B) ٹکڑا ☆

(C) مختصر (D) مسلسل

.71 بیت کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) بند (B) ایسا شعر جو نہ مطلع ہو نہ مقطع ☆

(C) نظم (D) مصرعہ

.72 مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر (ہم قافیہ)

(B) غزل کا پہلا ہم قافیہ شعر

(C) دونوں A,B ☆

(D) بند

.73 ''بیت الغزل'' کسے کہتے ہیں؟ P.C.S.J-2002

(A) غزل کا بہترین شعر

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(B) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر
(C) غزل کا پہلا شعر ☆
(D) غزل کا دوسرا شعر

.74 حسن مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مطلع کے بعد والا شعر ☆
(B) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر
(C) غزل کا پہلا شعر
(D) غزل کا خوبصورت شعر

.75 مقطع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) آخری شعر کو
(B) آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے ☆
(C) قطعہ کا ایک شعر
(D) قطعہ کا آخری شعر

.76 ایک یا ایک سے زائد الفاظ جو شعر کے آخر میں قافیہ کے بعد بار بار آتے ہیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(A) قافیہ ثانی (B) بحر
(C) ردیف ☆ (D) پیچھے سوار

.77 شعر میں بے ساختگی کو "آمد" اور تکلف سے کوئی بات پیدا کرنے کو "آورد" کہا جاتا ہے۔ آپ یہ بتائیں کہ "توارد" کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) آمد ہی کو کہتے ہیں
(B) آورد ہی کو کہتے ہیں
(C) خیالات یا مصرعوں کی چوری کو ☆
(D) دو شاعروں کے اکٹھے شعر بنانے کو

.78 قطعہ میں اشعار کی تعداد کتنی ہوتی ہے؟
(A) دو سے لیکر پچیس تک ☆
(B) دو سے تیس تک
(C) دو سے پندرہ تک
(D) دو سے لیکر لامحدود

.79 رباعی کو کس اور نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟
(A) چومصرعی (B) فرد
(C) دوبیتی ☆ (D) دونوں A, C

.80 مسلمان کو مسلمان کر دیا طوفان مغرب نے
تلاطم ہائے دریا ہی سے گوہر کی
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) اقبال ☆ (B) محمد علی جوہر
(C) ابوالکلام آزاد (D) حالی

.81 عشق کی ایک جست نے طے کر دیا قصہ
اس زمین و آسمان کو بیکراں سمجھتا تھا
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) میر تقی میر
(C) اقبال ☆ (D) ناصر کاظمی

.82 شکایت ہے مجھے یا رب! خداوند مکتب
سبق شاہیں بچوں کو دے رہے ہیں خاکبازی
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) اکبر الہ آبادی (B) نظیر اکبر آبادی
(C) اقبال ☆ (D) شکیب جلالی

.83 بے خطر کود پڑا آتش نمرود میں عشق
عقل ہے محو تماشائے لب بام ابھی
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) میر درد (B) غالب
(C) اقبال ☆ (D) جوش

.84 میں تجھ کو بتاتا ہوں تقدیر امم کیا ہے
شمشیر و سناں اول، طاؤس و رباب آخر
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) ابوالکلام آزاد (B) حالی
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خان (D) اقبال ☆

.85 یہ اتفاق مبارک ہو مومنوں کے لئے
کہ یک زباں ہیں فقیہان شہر میرے خلاف
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) میر تقی میر
(C) غالب (D) اقبال ☆

-86 آرائش محفل کس کی تحریر ہے۔
(A) امیر خسرو (B) حیدر بخش حیدری ☆
(C) رجب علی بیگ سرور (D) میر امن

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فسانہ عجائب کا خالق کون ہے۔ -87
(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور☆
(B) میر امن دہلوی
(C) نہال چند لاہور
(D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

داستان اور ناول میں کون سی بات مشترک ہے۔ -88
(A) طوالت☆ (B) موضوع
(C) فلسفہ (D) غیر حقیقی واقعات

اردو کا پہلا ناول نگار کون ہے۔ -89
(A) پریم چند (B) کرشن چندر
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) غیر حقیقی واقعات

اردو کا پہلا ناول کون سا ہے؟ -90
(A) مراۃ العروس☆ (B) یہودی کی لڑکی
(C) آگ کا دریا (D) میری جان

کس ناول نگار نے خواتین کے کرداروں کے حوالے سے شہرت حاصل کی؟ -91
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد☆
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) مولی عبدالحق

.92 تر دامنی پہ شیخ ہماری نہ جائیو
دامن نچوڑ دیں تو فرشتے وضو کریں
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) درد☆
(C) فیض (D) میر تقی میر

.93 درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو
ورنہ طاعت کے لئے کچھ کم نہ تھے کرو بیاں
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) اقبال (B) درد☆
(C) داغ (D) غالب

روزنامہ جنگ کے بانی کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) میر جاوید الرحمٰن
(B) میر خلیل الرحمان☆
(C) میر شکیل الرحمان
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

مشہور مثنوی سحر البیان کا خالق کون ہے؟
(A) میر حسن☆ (B) میر تقی میر
(C) رفیع سودا (D) میر درد

-96 ماہ تمام کس شاعرہ کی کلیات ہے؟
(A) کشور ناہید (B) پروین شاکر☆
(C) فہمیدہ ریاض (D) نوشی گیلانی

-97 ٹھنڈا گوشت اور کالی شلوار کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟
(A) میرزا ادیب (B) راجندر سنگھ بیدی
(C) سعادت حسن منٹو☆ (D) پریم چند

.98 کہتی ہے تجھ کو خلق خدا غائبانہ کیا
سن تو سہی، جہاں میں ہے تیرا فسانہ کیا
(A) غالب☆ (B) آتش
(C) میر (D) ذوق

.99 قید حیات و بند غم اصل میں دونوں ایک ہیں
موت سے پہلے آدمی غم سے نجات پائے کیوں
(A) درد (B) میر
(C) غالب☆ (D) ذوق

.100 وہ اعزازی نام جو حکومت کی طرف سے کسی شخص کو اس کی علمی یا قومی جذبات کے صلے میں یا کسی خوبی کی وجہ سے دیا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے شمس العلماء۔ ملک الشعراء۔ نواب۔ سر۔ خان بہادر اسم علم کی کونسی قسم ہے؟
(A) خطاب☆ (B) لقب
(C) تخلص (D) کنیت

مشق نمبر 6

.1 نشان حیدر۔ ستارہ جرات۔ ہلال پاکستان۔ اسم علم کی کونسی قسمیں ہیں؟
(A) خطاب (B) اعزاز☆
(C) ستائش (D) کنیت

.2 وہ اسم جو ماں، باپ یا بیٹا بیٹی یا کسی تعلق کی وجہ سے پکارا جائے جیسے: ابو تراب، ابو الحسن (حضرت علیؓ)، ابن مریم۔ ابو القاسمؐ، صدیق (ابو بکر)، ابو بکر (عبداللہؓ)، یہ بتائیں ایسے اسم کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) خطاب (B) کنیت☆
(C) لقب (D) تخلص

.3 علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم مسجد قرطبہ ان کی کس کتاب میں ہے؟
(A) بال جبریل☆ (B) بانگ درا
(C) ضرب کلیم (D) زبور عجم

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4. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ''تشکیل جدید الٰہیات'' میں کتنے خطبات شامل ہیں؟
(A) چار (B) پانچ
(C) چھ ☆ (D) سات

5. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) چوہدری نذیر احمد نے حج کرلیا۔
(B) چوھدری نذیر احمد نے حج کرلیا۔
(C) چوہدری نذیر احمد نے حج کیا۔
(D) چودھری نذیر احمد نے حج کرلیا۔ ☆

6. ان میں سے کونسا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) ہم نے ان سے بالمشافہ بات کی۔
(B) ہم نے ان سے بالمشافہ گفتگو کی۔ ☆
(C) ہم نے ان سے بالمشافہ گفتگو وشنید کی۔
(D) ہم نے ان سے بالمشافہہ گفتگو کی۔

7. وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنے اشعار میں اپنے اصلی نام کی بجائے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے: (اسد اللہ) غالب۔ (ابراہیم) ذوق۔ (الطاف حسین) حالی۔ (میر تقی) میر۔ ایسے نام کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) تخلص ☆ (B) خطاب
(C) کنیت (D) لقب

8. میری چندہ بہت پیاری بیٹی ہے۔ اس فقرہ میں ''چندہ'' کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) عرف ☆ (B) لقب
(C) تخلص (D) خطاب

9. دبیر الملک، اسد اللہ خان کا کونسا اسم تھا۔
(A) عرف (B) تخلص
(C) خطاب ☆ (D) لقب

10. بتایئے شبلی نعمانی اور حفیظ جالندھری میں، ان میں سے کونسی بات مشترک تھی۔
(A) دونوں کا عرف ایک ہے
(B) دونوں کا لقب ایک تھا
(C) دونوں کا خطاب ایک تھا
(D) دونوں تخلص استعمال نہیں کرتے ☆

11. نجم الدولہ کس شاعر کا خطاب تھا؟
(A) ابراہیم ذوق (B) میر
(C) غالب ☆ (D) بہادر شاہ ظفر

12. وہ اسم جس سے کوئی جگہ یا وقت ظاہر ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) اسم ظرف ☆ (B) اسم ظرف مکاں
(C) اسم ظرف زماں (D) اسم حالیہ

13. آپ یہ بتائیں کہ ''سیکنڈ'' کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم ظرف زماں ☆
(B) اسم مصغر
(C) اسم تصغیر
(D) اسم ظرف زماں غیر محدود

14. ''مہاراجہ'' کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم مکبر ☆ (B) اسم مصغر
(C) اسم ذات (D) اسم صفت

15. ''شاہ کار'' کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم مصغر (B) اسم مکبر ☆
(C) اسم ذات (D) اسم صفت

16. ''نمکدان'' کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم آلہ (B) اسم ظرف زماں
(C) اسم ظرف مکاں ☆ (D) اسم مصغر

17. آپ اکثر لفظ ''خوانچہ فروش'' پڑھتے اور سنتے ہیں۔ ''خوانچہ'' لفظ خوان سے نکلا ہے۔ آپ یہ بتائیں کہ خوانچہ کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم مصغر ☆ (B) اسم ظرف مکاں
(C) اسم آلہ (D) اسم حاصل مصدر

18. لفظ ''قینچی'' کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم آلہ ☆ (B) اسم مصغر
(C) اسم فاعل (D) اسم صفت

-19 تصوف کا سرخیل کس اردو کے شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) خواجہ میر داد ☆ (B) میر تقی میر
(C) غالب (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

-20 ظفر الملت کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولانا محمد علی جوہر (B) مولانا ظفر علی خاں ☆
(C) حالی (D) فیض احمد فیض

-21 پہلا مسلمان ادیب جس نے ادب میں نوبل انعام حاصل کیا۔ کس ملک سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔
(A) مصر ☆ (B) ایران
(C) مراکش (D) انڈیا

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.22 مفکر پاکستان اور شاعر مشرق کے خطابات کس شاعر کو دیئے گئے ہیں؟
(A) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (B) حسرت موہانی
(C) علامہ اقبالؒ ☆ (D) حفیظ جالندھری

.23 علامہ اقبال 9 نومبر 1877ء کو پیدا ہوئے آپ کی پیدائش کس شہر میں ہوئی؟
(A) لاہور (B) سیالکوٹ ☆
(C) کراچی (D) گجرات

.24 علامہ اقبال نے اپنی طالب علمی کے ایام میں عربی اور فارسی کی تعلیم کس مشہور سکالر سے حاصل کی؟
(A) مولوی میر حسن ☆ (B) مولوی ابراہیم
(C) مولوی سید عبداللہ (D) مولانا شبلی

.25 علامہ اقبال نے ایف اے مرے کالج سیالکوٹ سے پاس کیا یہ بتایئے کہ بی اے کس کالج سے کیا؟
(A) ایف سی کالج لاہور
(B) اسلامیہ کالج لاہور
(C) ایم اے او کالج لاہور
(D) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور ☆

.26 علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری کس مضمون میں حاصل کی؟
(A) فلسفہ ☆ (B) نفسیات
(C) ادب (D) فزکس

.27 علامہ اقبالؒ نے فلسفہ میں ایم اے کی ڈگری حاصل کرنے کے بعد کس کالج میں تدریسی فرائض انجام دیئے؟
(A) اسلامیہ کالج لاہور
(B) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور
(C) مرے کالج سیالکوٹ
(D) اورینٹل کالج لاہور ☆

.28 لفظ ''قلم'' کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم فاعل (B) اسم ذات
(C) اسم ظرف (D) اسم آلہ ☆

.29 ''نظام جنگ'' غالب کا کونسا اسم تھا؟
(A) خطاب ☆ (B) لقب
(C) کنیت (D) تخلص

.30 علامہ اقبال نے اپنی شاعری میں مرد مومن کو کس سے تشبیہہ دی ہے؟
(A) شیر (B) شاہین ☆
(C) چیتا (D) ہاتھی

.31 علامہ اقبال نے لندن میں منعقدہ دوسری گول میز کانفرنس میں کس سن میں شرکت کی؟
(A) 1928ء (B) 1929ء
(C) 1930ء (D) 1931ء ☆

.32 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ موزوں ہے؟
(A) بہت نقطہ چینی نہ کرو!
(B) بہت زیادہ نقطہ چینی نہ کرو!
(C) زیادہ نکتہ چینی نہ کرو! ☆
(D) کثیر زیادہ نقطہ چینی نہ کرو!

.33 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) خورد ونوش کا تسلسل شروع ہوگیا۔
(B) خورونوش کا سلسلہ شروع ہوگیا۔ ☆
(C) خورونوش کا سلسلہ شروع ہوگیا۔
(D) خورونوش کا سلسلہ تسلسل سے شروع ہوگیا۔

.34 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) مَشاعَرہ ☆ (B) مُشاعِرہ
(C) مُشاعَرہ (D) مَشاعِر

.35 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اِفطار ☆ (B) اَفطار
(C) اُفطار (D) اَفطار

.36 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اصُل ☆ (B) اصَل
(C) اصُل (D) اصَّل

.37 کسی شخص کے قول کو بغیر نقل کرنے، کسی مقولے کے آغاز اور اختتام پر یا ایسے جملے کے اول وآخر پر جس کی طرف خصوصی توجہ دلانی ہو تو کونسی علامت لگائی جاتی ہے؟
(A) قوسین (B) واوین ☆
(C) سکتہ (D) وقفے

.38 بعض اوقات جملہ معترضہ کے آغاز اور اختتام پر قوسین کی بجائے کونسی علامت وقف استعمال ہوتی ہے۔
(A) واوین (B) خط ☆
(C) ختمہ (D) تفصیلیہ

.39 رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) ماشاءاللہ، کتنی ذہین بچی ہے؟

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(B) ماشاءاللہ، کتنی ذہین بچی ہے!
(C) ماشاءاللہ: کتنی ذہین بچی ہے!
(D) ماشاءاللہ! کتنی ذہین بچی ہے؟ ☆

40. رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) میں کتنی دیر سویا، سجاد نے پوچھا۔
(B) میں کتنی دیر سویا؟ سجاد نے پوچھا۔
(C) ''میں کتنی دیر سویا''؟ سجاد نے پوچھا!
(D) ''میں کتنی دیر سویا''؟ سجاد نے پوچھا۔ ☆

41. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح ہے؟
(A) دُرُستگی (B) دَرُستگی
(C) دِرُستگی (D) دُرُستی ☆

42. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اِسامی (B) آسامی
(C) اَسّامی (D) اَسامی ☆

43. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) تخمیناً ☆ (B) اَندازً
(C) اِندازً (D) تخمیناً

44. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) مع ☆ (B) بمع
(C) بمعہ (D) دونوں B,A

45. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح اردو کا ترجمان ہے؟
(A) تابع ☆ (B) تابعدار
(C) تابعہ دار (D) تابَع

46. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) تُوانائی ☆ (B) تَوانائی
(C) تِوانائی (D) دونوں C,B

47. ان میں سے کس کا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) تہلکہ (B) تَہلکہ
(C) تَہلُکہ ☆ (D) تَہلَکہ

48. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) حیرانگی (B) حَیرانگی
(C) حَیرانی ☆ (D) حِیرانی

49. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) اہلیان شہر (B) اَہالیان شہر
(C) اہل شہر ☆ (D) اھلیان شہر

50. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ درست ہے؟
(A) السّلام علیکم (B) السّلام وعلیکم
(C) السّلامُ علیکم ☆ (D) اَسّلام وعلیکم

51. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ درست ہے؟
(A) پَرْوَرْدْگار ☆ (B) پَرْوَرْدِگار
(C) پَرْوِرْدِگار (D) پَرْوَرْدَگار

52. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) جِد وجُہد ☆ (B) جُد وجَہد
(C) جَد وجِہد (D) جَد وجُہد

53. ان میں سے اردو فقرات میں کونسا لفظ استعمال کیا گیا ہے؟
(A) وُجُوہ ☆ (B) وَجُوہ
(C) وَجُوہات (D) وُجُوھات

54. لفظ ''مِہر'' جس کے معنی ''سورج'' بھی ہیں۔ اور ''محبت'' بھی
سورج کے معنی میں مہر بطور مذکر استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ ''محبت''
معنی میں مہر کیا ہوگا؟
(A) مذکر (B) مونث ☆
(C) مذکر مونث دونوں (D) ہر فقرے پر منحصر ہے

55. مرا طریق امیری نہیں ، فقیری
خودی نہ بیچ ، غریبی میں نام پیدا کر
یہ شعر اقبال کی کس نظم سے لیا گیا ہے؟
(A) ذوق وشوق
(B) جاوید کے نام ☆
(C) روح ارضی آدم کا استقبال کرتی ہے
(D) جبریل وابلیس

56. لفظ ''راہب'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
(A) رہوب (B) رہبان ☆
(C) رہبا (D) رہب

57. اردو نثر کے ارتقاء کا اولین مرکز کون سا شہر تھا؟
(A) دہلی (B) لکھنو
(C) کلکتہ ☆ (D) لاہور

58. فورٹ ولیم کالج کے قیام سے قبل ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کے
ملازمین نے اردو زبان کے قواعد اور لغت وغیرہ پر کتابیں
کیں؟
(A) گلکرسٹن، ہیڈلے، فرگوسن گلکرائسٹ

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(B)فرانسس بالفور، ہیرس، ولکنس
(C)دونوں B,A ☆
(D)وارن ہیسٹنگز

.59 ''جام جہاں نما'' اردو کا پہلا ہفت روزہ کہاں سے شائع ہوا؟
(A)دہلی (B)لکھنو
(C)کلکتہ ☆ (D)لاہور

.60 ''اردو اخبار'' اردو کا دوسرا ہفت روزہ کہاں سے شائع ہوا(1836ء)؟
(A)کلکتہ (B)لکھنو
(C)دہلی ☆ (D)لاہور

.61 کس نے فورٹ ولیم کالج سے وابستگی سے پہلے ''انگریزی ہندوستانی لغت'' مرتب کرنے کے علاوہ اردو کی صرف ونحو مرتب کی۔
(A)گلسٹن (B)فرگوسن
(C)گلکرائسٹ ☆ (D)ڈیوڈ براؤن

.62 اردو کے اِن ادیبوں میں کیا چیز مشترک تھی؟ مولوی نذیر احمد دہلوی، محمد حسین آزاد اور شمس العلماء اور ڈاکٹر ضیاء الدین۔
(A)فورٹ ولیم کالج کے پڑھے ہوئے
(B)فورٹ ولیم کالج میں پڑھانے والے
(C)دہلی کالج کے پڑھے ہوئے ☆
(D)دہلی کالج میں پڑھانے والے

.63 اردو شاعری کو جب فارسی کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑا تو اس میں ایہام گوئی غالب آگئی۔ جس سے اردو شاعری فکری عناصر سے خالی ہوگئی۔ پھر کن شعراء کی بدولت اردو شاعری پر سے ایہام گوئی کا غلبہ اُتر گیا۔
(A)شاہ حاتم (B)خان آرزو
(C)درد، میر اور غالب ☆ (D)میر انیس اور دبیر

.64 جگر نامہ، شعلہ عشق، جوش عشق، دریائے عشق، اعجاز عشق، معاملات عشق اور خواب وخیال اردو کی خاص اور اہم مثنویاں ہیں۔ یہ کس شاعر کی ہیں؟
(A)درد (B)غالب
(C)میر تقی میر ☆ (D)سودا

.65 دبستان دلی کے تیسرے دور کے اہم ترین شعراء میں میر اور درد کے علاوہ کس کا نام آتا ہے؟
(A)ذوق (B)ناسخ (امام بخش)
(C)مرزا محمد رفیع سودا ☆ (D)غالب

.66 لفظ ''علت'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
(A)علل ☆ (B)علتیں
(C)علول (D)علات

.67 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A)اَکسیر (B)اُکسیر
(C)اِکسیر ☆ (D)اِکسَیر

.68 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A)عِنصَر (B)عَنصر
(C)عُنصر ☆ (D)عِنصُر

.69 ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A)مَبادا ☆ (B)مُبادا
(C)مِبادا (D)مُبّادا

-70 خاقانی ہند کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A)علامہ اقبال (B)غالب
(C)ابراہیم ذوق ☆ (D)میر تقی میر

-71 ''لسان العصر'' کس شاعر کا خطاب ہے؟
(A)فیض احمد فیض (B)احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C)اکبر آلہ آبادی ☆ (D)نظیر اکبر آبادی

.72 ان میں سے لفظ ''بَلَد'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
(A)بلدان ☆ (B)بلاد
(C)بلدیہ (D)بلود

.73 اردو زبان کے پہلے نثر نگار کون ہیں۔
(A)امیر خسرو
(B)ملا وجہی
(C)گیسو دراز بندہ نواز ☆
(D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

.74 اردو کی پہلی مثنوی کون سی ہے؟
(A)جانِ عشق (B)عشقِ عفت
(C)خواب خیال (D)کدم راؤ پدم راؤ ☆

.75 اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A)سب رس ☆ (B)باغ وبہار
(C)خواب خیال (D)فسانہ مبتلا

.76 سب رس کس نے لکھی ہے؟
(A)داغ دہلوی (B)ملا وجہی ☆
(C)میر امن (D)میر حسن

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77. اُردو زبان میں قصیدے کی ابتداء کس نے کی؟
(A) غالب (B) ذوق
(C) رفیع سودا ☆ (D) میر تقی میر

78. اُردو کے پہلے ناول نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
(B) مولانا حالی
(C) سر سید احمد خاں
(D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ☆

79. اردو کا پہلا ناول کون سا ہے؟
(A) مراۃ العروس ☆ (B) بنات النعش
(C) فسانہ مبتلاء (D) آگ کا دریا

80. اردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟
(A) سجاد حسین پلارم
(B) منشی پریم چند ☆
(C) کرشن چند
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

81. اُردو کے پہلے مضمون نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) مولانا آزاد
(C) سر سید احمد خاں ☆ (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

82. اردو کے پہلے تنقید نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(B) سر سید احمد خان
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی ☆

83. اردو ادب میں تنقید کی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) مضامین حالی (B) مضامین غالب
(C) مقدمہ شعر و شاعری ☆ (D) سب رس

84. اردو ادب کے پہلے سفر نامہ نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) سر سید احمد خاں (B) غالب
(C) یوسف کمبل پوش ☆ (D) حالی

85. اردو ادب میں خطوط نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) سر سید احمد خان
(C) غالب ☆ (D) ذوق

86. اردو ادب کے پہلے خاکہ نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) سر سید احمد (B) انشاء جی
(C) فرحت اللہ بیگ ☆ (D) نذیر احمد

87. اردو شاعری میں مزاح نگاری کس شاعر کا طرہ امتیاز ہے؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) اکبر الہ آبادی ☆ (D) نظر اکبر آبادی

88. اردو شاعری میں تصوف اور صوفیانہ کلام کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) خواجہ میر داد ☆ (B) میر تقی میر
(C) سودا (D) غالب

89. ملی اور قومی شاعری کے بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی ☆ (B) غالب
(C) ذوق (D) اختر جعفری

90. اردو میں ڈرامہ سب سے پہلے کس نے لکھا؟
(A) امانت لکھنوی ☆ (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) نذیر احمد (D) امجد اسلام امجد

91. اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ کون سا تھا؟
(A) اِندر سبھا ☆ (B) آگ کا دریا
(C) رستم و سیراب (D) مولانا شبلی نعمانی

92. اردو میں جدید نثر کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) غالب ☆ (B) سر سید احمد خاں
(C) مولانا آزاد (D)

93. اردو میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی ☆
(C) سر سید احمد خاں
(D) مولانا آزاد

94. اردو میں انشاء نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (B) سر سید احمد خاں ☆
(C) غالب (D) فیض احمد فیض

95. بابائے اردو کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولوی عبدالحق ☆ (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) افتخار عارف (D) غالب

96. خدائے سخن کس کو کہتے ہیں؟

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(A) میر تقی میر ☆ (B) غالب
(C) مرزا رفیع الدین (D) خواجہ میر داد

97. اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیئر کیسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) آغا حشر کاشمری ☆ (B) احمد ندیم قاسم
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) امجد اسلام امجد

98. شاعر انقلاب کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) احسان دانش (B) جوش ملیح آبادی ☆
(C) حشر کاشمیر (D) میر تقی میر

99. شاعر مزدور کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) جوش ملیح آبادی (B) احسان دانش ☆
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) حالی

100. عوامی شاعر کیسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) نظر اکبر آبادی ☆ (B) اکبر آلہ آبادی
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) میر انیس

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اسلامیات

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سیٹ نمبر 1

1. قرآن مجید میں ''ام الخبائث'' کا نام کس شے کو دیا گیا ہے؟
(ا) جھوٹ (ب) شراب ☆
(ج) چوری (د) شرک

2. اسلام کے دشمنوں کو رازدار بنانے کی ممانعت کس سورہ میں ہے؟
(ا) الانفال (ب) المومنین
(ج) آل عمران ☆ (د) الانبیاء

3. امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر کے کام کے لیے ایک جماعت کی تشکیل کے احکام کس سورہ میں آئے ہیں؟
(ا) آل عمران ☆ (ب) بقرہ
(ج) المومنین (د) سورہ محمد

4. پردہ کے لیے آنکھیں نیچی کرنے اور شرمگاہوں کی حفاظت کے احکام کس سورت مبارک میں آئے ہیں؟
(ا) سورہ المومنین (ب) سورہ النساء ☆
(ج) سورہ مریم (د) سورہ النور

4. مسلمانوں کو باہمی کافر ومشرک کہنے میں حد درجہ احتیاط کا حکم کس سورہ مبارک میں ہے؟
(ا) سورہ المومنین (ب) سورہ النساء ☆
(ج) سورہ المائدہ (د) سورہ توبہ

5. روزہ رکھنے کا حکم کس سورۃ میں ہے؟
(ا) المومنون (ب) الانبیاء
(ج) سورہ الجمعہ (د) سورہ البقرہ ☆

6. زکوٰۃ کے احکامات قرآن مجید میں کن آیات میں ہیں؟
(ا) الکہف آیت:۱۹
(ب) البقرہ آیت:۳،۴۳
(ج) التوبہ آیت:۶۰ ☆
(د) الف، ب اور ج

7. جہاد کس سن ہجری میں فرض ہوا؟
(ا) ۱ہجری (ب) ۲ہجری ☆
(ج) ۳ہجری (د) ۴ہجری

8. حدیث کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین ☆
(ج) چار (د) پانچ

9. قولی، فعلی کے علاوہ تیسری قسم کون سی ہے؟
(ا) بیانی (ب) تقریری ☆
(ج) عملی (د) الف اور ب

10. وہ امور جو آپ کے سامنے پیش آتے لیکن آپ ان کو دیکھ کر یا سن کر خاموش رہتے۔ ایسے امور کون سی حدیث کہلاتے ہیں؟
(ا) قولی (ب) فعلی
(ج) تقریری ☆ (د) سکوتی

11. ان کا مرتب کردہ احادیث کا مجموعہ ''الصادقہ'' کے نام سے مشہور ہوا۔
(ا) حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ
(ب) حضرت عبداللہ بن عباسؓ
(ج) حضرت عبداللہ بن عمرو بن العاصؓ ☆
(د) حضرت عبداللہ بن عمرؓ

12. سب سے زیادہ احادیث کس صحابی نے روایت کی ہیں (کثیر الراویہ)
(ا) عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ
(ب) عبداللہ بن عمر بن لعاصؓ
(ج) حضرت عائشہؓ
(د) حضرت ابوہریرہؓ ☆

13. حضرت ابوہریرہؓ کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(ا) حضرت عبدالرحمان بن صخر ☆
(ب) حضرت عبدالرحمان بن عوف
(ج) حضرت عبداللہ بن صخر
(د) حضرت عبدالرحمٰن بن ربیعہ

14. حضرت ابوہریرہؓ سے کتنی احادیث منسوب ہیں؟
(ا) ۵۰۷۴ (ب) ۵۳۷۴ ☆
(ج) ۵۲۷۴ (د) ۵۱۷۴

15. صحیحین سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(ا) صحیح بخاری وصحیح الکافی
(ب) صحیح بخاری وصحیح مسلم ☆
(ج) صحیح بخاری وصحیح ابن ماجہ
(د) صحیح مسلم وصحیح ابن ماجہ

16. تدوین حدیث کا پہلا دور کس سن تک جاتا ہے؟
(ا) ۱۰۰ھ (ب) ۱۰۵ھ
(ج) ۱۱۰ھ ☆ (د) ۱۱۵ھ

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17. تدوین حدیث کا دوسرا دور کہاں سے کہاں تک ہے؟
(ا) ۱۱۱ تا ۱۴۰ھ (ب) ۱۱۱ تا ۱۵۰ھ
(ج) ۱۱۱ تا ۱۶۰ھ (د) ۱۱۱ تا ۱۷۰ھ ☆

18. ابتدا میں موطا امام مالک میں ۱۰۰۰۰ احادیث درج تھیں جن کو امام مالک مختصر کرتے رہے۔ یہاں تک کہ کتنی رہ گئیں؟
(ا) ۲۰۰۰ (ب) ۱۷۲۰ ☆
(ج) ۱۶۲۰ (د) ۱۸۲۰

19. "کتاب لآثار" کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(ا) امام ابوحنیفہ ☆ (ب) امام شعفی
(ج) امام مسلم (د) امام سفیان ثوری

20. کون سے صحابی رسول کو ترجمان القرآن کا اعزاز بخشا گیا؟
(ا) حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) حضرت عبداللہ بن عباس رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(ج) حضرت عبداللہ بن عمر رضی اللہ عنہ
(د) حضرت عبداللہ بن ابی بکر رضی اللہ عنہ

21. مدینہ کی کس مسجد میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید پڑھا گیا؟
(ا) مسجد قبا (ب) مسجد بنی سالم
(ج) مسجد بنو زدیق ☆ (د) مسجد نبوی

22. قرآن مجید میں کس واحد آدمی کو اس کی کنیت سے یاد کیا گیا ہے؟
(ا) قارون (ب) فرعون
(ج) ابولہب ☆ (د) ہامان

23. تفسیر قرآن کے حوالہ سے سب سے زیادہ روایات کس صحابی رسول سے مروی ہیں؟
(ا) عبداللہ بن مسعود رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) عبداللہ بن عباس رضی اللہ عنہ
(ج) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(د) حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا

24. القرآن کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) متبرک کتاب
(ب) جامع کتاب
(ج) بار بار پڑھی جانے والی کتاب ☆
(د) سمجھی جانے والی کتاب

25. الفرقان کے کیا معنی ہیں؟
(ا) فرق ڈالنے والی کتاب ☆
(ب) رفاقت والی کتاب
(ج) جدا کتاب
(د) منفرد کتاب

26. حج کے لغوی معنی کیا ہے۔
(ا) سفر کرنا
(ب) زیارت کرنا
(ج) ارادہ کرنا یا قصد کرنا
(د) زیارت کا ارادہ کرنا ☆

27. آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے کس دن کے بارے میں فرمایا کہ "اس دن روزہ ایک سال گذشتہ اور ایک سال آئندہ کے گناہوں کا کفارہ ہے"۔
(ا) ۲۷ رمضان
(ب) آخری عشرہ رمضان کا کوئی روزہ
(ج) شوال کے روزوں کا کوئی ایک روزہ
(د) یوم عرفہ یعنی ۹ ذوالحج ☆

28. حضرت ابراہیم اپنے بیٹے اسمعیل کو قربانی کے لیے کس مقام لیکر گئے۔
(ا) منیٰ ☆ (ب) عرفات
(ج) مزدلفہ (د) میقات

29. ذوالحج اسلامی ماہ کا کونسا مہینہ ہے۔
(ا) نواں (ب) دسواں
(ج) گیارہواں (د) بارہواں ☆

30. حجاج کرام جہاں احرام باندھتے ہیں اس جگہ کو کیا کہتے ہیں۔
(ا) منیٰ (ب) عرفات
(ج) مزدلفہ (د) میقات ☆

31. سعی سے کیا مراد ہے۔
(ا) مکہ کے پہاڑوں پر چڑھنے کی کوشش کرنا
(ب) منی میں پانچ وقت کی نماز ادا کرنا
(ج) طواف کرنا
(د) صفا و مروی کے درمیان سات چکر لگانا ☆

32. آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے کتنے حج کیئے۔
(ا) چار (ب) تین
(ج) دو (د) ایک ☆

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33. حج کے فرائض کتنے ہیں۔
(ا) پانچ (ب) چار
(ج) تین☆ (د) دو

34. حج کے موقع پر مختلف مقامات سے آنے والوں کے لیے کتنے میقات ہیں۔
(ا) ۲ (ب) ۳
(ج) ۴ (د) ۵☆

35. پاک و ہند سے جانے والوں کیلئے کونسا میقات ہے۔
(ا) یلملم☆ (ب) ذات عرق
(ج) جفہ (د) قرن المنازل

36. پولیس کا محکمہ کس نے قائم کیا۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمان حضرت رضی اللہ عنہ
(د) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

37. امیر المومنین کے لقب کا آغاز کب ہوا۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر کے دور سے
(ب) حضرت عمر کے دور سے☆
(ج) حضرت عثمان کے دور سے
(د) حضرت علی کے دور سے

38. رمل سے مراد ہے۔
(ا) پتھر کے ستونوں کو کنکریاں مارنا
(ب) حجر اسود کا بوسہ لینا
(ج) زیارت کرنا (د)
شانے ہلا کر تیز اور اکڑ کر چلنا☆

39. حج کے دوران کتنے خطبے ہوتے ہیں۔
(ا) ۲ (ب) ۳☆
(ج) ۴ (د) ۵

40 نماز، روزہ، حج، زکوٰۃ کے علاوہ رکن کون سا ہے؟
(ا) کلمہ طیبہ
(ب) کلمہ شہادت☆
(ج) جہاد
(د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

41. ارکان اسلام کا پہلا رکن کون سا ہے؟
(ا) کلمہ شہادت☆ (ب) کلمہ طیبہ
(ج) نماز (د) زکوٰۃ

42. نماز کب فرض ہوئی؟
(ا) شب معراج کے وقت☆
(ب) بعثت کے ساتھ ہی
(ج) ھجری
(د) ۱۱ نبوی

43. شروع میں کتنی نمازیں فرض تھیں؟
(ا) پانچ (ب) چار
(ج) تین (د) دو☆

44. پانچ وقت کی باقاعدہ نماز کب فرض ہوئی
(ا) بعثت کے ساتھ
(ب) ۹ نبوی
(ج) سفر طائف کے وقت
(د) شب معراج کے وقت☆

45. شب معراج کب ہوئی ہے؟
(ا) ۱۰ رنبوی☆ (ب) ۱۱ رنبوی
(ج) ۱۲ رنبوی (د) ۹ رنبوی

46 اعمال کے باب میں دین کی عملی راصلی بنیاد کیا ہے؟
(ا) کلمہ طیبہ (ب) جہاد
(ج) حج (د) نماز☆

47. شب معراج میں آپ کو کون سا تحفہ دیا گیا؟
(ا) ختم نبوت کا (ب) روزہ کا
(ج) حج کا (د) نماز کا☆

48. حدیث شریف کے مطابق ''جس نے کون سا رکن اسلام چھوڑا تو کفر میں گیا''
(ا) زکوٰۃ (ب) حج
(ج) روزہ (د) نماز☆

49. قیام کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) ٹھہرنا
(ب) قائم رہنا
(ج) رات یا دن گزارنا
(د) سیدھے کھڑے ہونا☆

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50. رکوع کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) رکعت پڑھنا
(ب) رکن نماز
(ج) الف اور ب دونوں
(د) جھکنا☆

51. عروس القرآن (قرآن کی دلہن) کس سورت کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
(ا) فاتحہ (ب) رحمٰن☆
(ج) سورہ الکوثر (د) اخلاص

52. زینت قرآن کس سورہ کو کہا جاتا ہے
(ا) رحمٰن☆ (ب) فاتحہ
(ج) سورہ الکوثر (د) اخلاص

53. سورہ آل عمران میں کس مشہور غزوے کا ذکر ہے
(ا) غزوہ بدر (ب) غزوہ احد☆
(ج) غزوہ خندق (د) غزوہ خیبر

54. قلب قرآن کس سورہ کو کہتے ہیں
(ا) سورہ واقعہ (ب) حم السجدہ
(ج) رحمٰن (د) یٰس☆

55. مسجد حرام اور مسجد اقصیٰ کا ذکر کس سورہ میں آیا ہے؟
(ا) سورہ بنی اسرائیل☆
(ب) سورہ الانبیاء
(ج) سورہ ابراہیم
(د) سورہ محمد

56. واقعہ معراج کا ذکر کس سورہ میں آیا ہے؟
(ا) سورہ الانبیاء
(ب) سورہ محمد
(ج) سورہ بنی اسرائیل☆
(د) سورہ المومنون

57. تہلیل کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) الحمدللہ کہنا
(ب) استغفار کہنا
(ج) لا الہ الا اللہ کہنا☆
(د) سبحان اللہ کہنا

58. صوم کے کیا معنی ہیں؟
(ا) نماز (ب) سونا
(ج) تیسرا (د) روزہ☆

59. صوم کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) کھانا پینا
(ب) صبح صادق سے عین مغرب تک کچھ نہ کھانا پینا
(ج) روزہ رکھنا
(د) کسی کام سے رکنا، ترک کرنا اور چپ رہنا☆

60. حضرت ابراہیم کو آگ میں ڈالا گیا تو وہ گلزار بن گئی۔ اس کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں کس سورہ میں آیا ہے؟
(ا) سورہ حم السجدہ (ب) سورہ ابراہیم
(ج) سورہ الانبیاء☆ (د) سورہ مومنین

61. آپ ﷺ کا اسم گرامی احمد ﷺ کس سورت میں آیا ہے؟
(ا) سورہ الصف☆ (ب) سورہ محمد
(ج) سورہ الانبیاء (د) سورہ ابراہیم

62. آخری چار سورتوں کے علاوہ اور کون سی سورہ ہے جو قل سے شروع ہوتی ہے؟
(ا) حم السجدہ (ب) الاعراف
(ج) جن☆ (د) سورہ محمد

63. وہ کون سی سورۃ ہے جس کا ایک رکوع مکہ میں اور دوسرا مدینہ میں نازل ہوا؟
(ا) سورۃ المزمل☆ (ب) المدثر
(ج) نازعات (د) عبس

64. دو دفعہ بسم اللہ کس سورۃ میں دی گئی ہے؟
(ا) النمل☆ (ب) انعام
(ج) العنکبوت (د) سورہ کہف

65. "خدا کی قسم جو نماز اور زکوٰۃ میں فرق کرے گا میں اس سے لڑوں گا" یہ کس کے الفاظ ہیں؟
(ا) محمد ﷺ (ب) ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ☆
(ج) عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ (د) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

66. اسلام کا آخری اور پانچواں رکن کون سا ہے؟
(ا) روزہ (ب) جہاد
(ج) زکوٰۃ (د) حج☆

67. حج کب سے کب تک ہوتا ہے؟
(ا) ذوالحجہ ۹ سے ۱۲ تک☆

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(ب) ذوالحجہ ۹ سے ۱۱ تک
(ج) ذوالحجہ ۸ سے ۱۲ تک
(د) ذوالحجہ ۸ تا ۱۱ تک

68. مناسک حج کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) حج فرض ہونے کی شرائط
(ب) حج کے اجر و ثواب
(ج) الف اور ب دونوں
(د) کعبۃ اللہ کی زیارت کے لیے مکہ مکرمہ کے آس پاس شعائر اللہ میں مخصوص حرکات و سکنات کو بجالانا۔☆

69. حضور ﷺ نے ''افضل الاعمال'' پہلے اللہ اور رسول پر ایمان پھر جہاد فی سبیل اللہ اور پھر کیا کہا؟
(ا) نماز (ب) زکوٰۃ
(ج) حج☆ (د) روزہ

70. سورتوں کا زیادہ تر آغاز کن الفاظ سے ہوتا ہے؟
(ا) یاایھا النبی
(ب) قل
(ج) یاایھا الناس☆
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

71. ایسی کون سی سورہ ہے جس کے شروع میں تسمیہ (بسم اللہ) نہیں ہے
(ا) سورہ توبہ☆ (ب) سورہ انفال
(ج) سورہ یونس (د) سورہ اعراف

72. ام الکتاب کس سورہ کو کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) فاتحہ☆ (ب) بقرہ
(ج) رحمٰن (د) یٰس

73. ثلث القرآن ہونے کا شرف کس سورہ کو حاصل ہے
(ا) فاتحہ☆ (ب) رحمٰن
(ج) علق (د) الاخلاص

74. عیسوی سن کے مطابق پہلی وحی کب نازل ہوئی؟
(ا) ۱۷/اگست ۶۱۰ء☆
(ب) ۱۷/اگست ۶۱۱ء
(ج) ۱۷/اگست ۶۱۲ء
(د) ۱۷/اگست ۶۱۴ء

75. غار حرا مکہ مکرمہ سے مشرق کی طرف منیٰ کی جانب کتنے فاصلے پر جبل نور میں واقع ہے؟
(ا) تین میل☆ (ب) چار میل
(ج) اڑھائی میل (د) ساڑھے تین میل

76. غار حرا کی لمبائی بارہ فٹ اور چوڑائی چھ فٹ ہے اونچائی کتنی ہے؟
(ا) تقریباً چار فٹ
(ب) تقریباً پانچ فٹ
(ج) تقریباً چھ فٹ
(د) تقریباً سات فٹ☆

77. پہلی وحی کے نزول کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر مبارک کیا تھی؟
(ا) چالیس سال☆
(ب) چالیس سال چھ ماہ
(ج) ۳۹ سال چھ ماہ
(د) اکتالیس سال

78. پہلی وحی میں کل کتنی آیات تھیں؟
(ا) پانچ☆ (ب) سات
(ج) تین (د) ایک

79. حضرت جبرئیل کے کہنے پر کہ پڑھو اور آپ ﷺ کے جواب پر کہ میں تو پڑھنا نہیں جانتا اس پر جبرئیل نے آپ ﷺ کو پکڑ کر کتنی مرتبہ دبایا/بھینچا؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین☆
(ج) چار (د) پانچ

80 حضور ﷺ نے کون سی وحی پر گھر آ کر کہا ''الدثرنی' الدثرنی''
(ا) پہلی (ب) دوسری☆
(ج) تیسری (د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

81. زکوٰۃ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) کچھ رقم غرباء و مساکین کو دینا
(ب) کل آمدن ڈھائی فیصد زکوٰۃ کے حقداروں کو دینا
(ج) ساڑھے سات تولے سونے پر اور ساڑھے باون تولے چاندی پر ڈھائی فیصد دینا
(د) پاکیزگی اور نشوونما☆

82. زکوٰۃ کے تمام احکام کس سورہ میں آئے ہیں اور وہ کب نازل ہوئی ہے؟

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(ا) سورہ توبہ ۸ ہجری ☆
(ب) سورہ توبہ ۲ ہجری
(ج) سورہ توبہ ۱۰ ہجری
(د) سورہ محمد ۸ ہجری

83. قرآن مجید کی سب سے بڑی آیت کونسی ہے؟
(ا) سورہ بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۵۵ (آیت الکرسی)
(ب) بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۸۶ ☆
(ج) بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۸۲
(د) بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۸۴

84. حضرت محمد ﷺ پر درود بھیجنے کا قرآن مجید کی کس سورہ میں حکم ہے؟
(ا) سورہ محمد (ب) سورہ ابراہیم
(ج) سورہ الانبیاء (د) سورہ احزاب ☆

85. قرآنی آیات کو سب سے پہلے کس نے شمار کیا اور ۶۶۶۶ بتایا؟
(ا) عبداللہ بن مسعود رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) عبداللہ بن ابی بکر
(ج) حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا ☆
(د) حضرت اسماء رضی اللہ عنہا

87. ختم نبوت کے حوالہ سے قرآن مجید کی کتنی آیات میں دلیل پیش کی گئی ہے؟
(ا) ۹۹ ☆ (ب) ۷۷
(ج) ۵۵ (د) ۳۲

88. قرآن مجید میں آپ کا ذاتی نام "احمد" کتنی آیات میں ذکر کیا گیا ہے؟
(ا) ایک دفعہ ☆ (ب) پانچ دفعہ
(ج) چھ دفعہ (د) تین دفعہ

89. الملاٰی سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(ا) رہنے کی جگہ ☆ (ب) برزخ کا مقام
(ج) جنت کا مقام (د) دوزخ کا مقام

90. سورہ الطارق میں "الطارق" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(ا) طارق بن زیاد (ب) صبح کا تارا
(ج) قطبی تارا (د) رات کا تارا ☆

91. "الفرقان" قرآن مجید میں کتنی بار آیا ہے؟
(ا) پانچ (ب) چھ ☆
(ج) سات (د) تین

92. قرآن مجید کا نزول کس طرح شروع ہوا؟
(ا) کشف (ب) الہام
(ج) وجدان (د) وحی ☆

93. وحی کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) ادراک
(ب) انکشاف
(ج) غیبی طریقہ سے اطلاع ☆
(د) الف، ج دونوں

94. آپ ﷺ پر جب پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی تو جمعہ کا دن تھا بتائیے کون سا وقت تھا؟
(ا) بوقت صبح (ب) بوقت دوپہر
(ج) بوقت شام (د) بوقت شب ☆

95. نماز باجماعت پڑھنے کا حکم قرآن مجید میں کہاں دیا گیا ہے؟
(ا) سورہ بقرہ ☆ (ب) سورہ بنی اسرائیل
(ج) سورہ المومنین (د) سورہ حج

96- صفوۃ اللہ سے کون مراد ہے۔
(ا) حضرت محمد ﷺ ☆
(ب) حضرت ابوبکرؓ
(ج) حضرت آدمؑ
(د) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

97- جامع القرآن کس صحابیؓ کو کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) حضرت علیؓ
(ب) حضرت عبداللہؓ
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ ☆
(د) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

98- برصغیر میں قرآن پاک کا سب سے پہلے کس زبان میں ترجمہ ہوا؟
(ا) فارسی (ب) اردو
(ج) سندھی ☆ (د) پنجابی

99- نزولی اعتبار سے پہلی سورت العلق موجودہ ترتیب میں کس نمبر ہے؟
(ا) ۹۶ ☆ (ب) ۹۴
(ج) ۹۸ (د) ۹۵

100- سورہ اسریٰ کس سورہ کا دوسرا نام ہے

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(ا) بنی اسرائیل ☆ (ب) النساء
(ج) یٰس (د) توبہ

سیٹ نمبر 2

1. سورہ توحید کونسی سورت ہے
(ا) رحمٰن (ب) فاتحہ
(ج) یٰس (د) الاخلاص ☆

2. وقوف عرفہ کس دن ہوتا ہے۔
(ا) ۹ ذوالحج (ب) ۹ اور ۱۰ ذوالحج ☆
(ج) ۱۰ ذوالحج (د) ۱۱ ذوالحج

3. مرد کے احرام میں کل دو کپڑے ہوتے ہیں بتائیں عورت کے احرام میں کل کتنے کپڑے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔
(ا) دو (ب) تین ☆
(ج) چار (د) پانچ

4. میدان عرفات مکہ مکرمہ سے کتنے فاصلے پر ہے۔
(ا) ۵ کلومیٹر (ب) ۱۰ کلومیٹر
(ج) ۱۲ کلومیٹر (د) ۱۵ کلومیٹر ☆

5. منیٰ مکہ سے کتنے فاصلہ پر ہے۔
(ا) ۳ میل ☆ (ب) ۴ میل
(ج) ۵ میل (د) ۶ میل

6. عورتوں کو سعی کے بعد کتنے سر کے بال کتروانے چاہیں۔
(ا) کم از کم پانچواں حصہ
(ب) کم از کم چوتھائی سر کے بال ☆
(ج) ایک تہائی
(د) آدھے

7. مختلف میقات سے منیٰ جانے کی تیاری کب مکمل ہونی چاہیے۔
(ا) ۸ ذوالحج کی رات کو ☆
(ب) ۸ ذوالحج کی صبح
(ج) ۹ ذوالحج کی صبح
(د) ۹ ذوالحج کی دوپہر

8. ۸ ذوالحج کو منیٰ روانگی ہوتی ہے۔ بتائیں کس وقت
(ا) طلوع آفتاب کے بعد ☆
(ب) طلوع آفتاب سے پہلے
(ج) چاشت کے وقت
(د) زوال کے وقت

9. ۹ ذوالحجہ کو زوال شروع ہوتے ہیں وقوف عرفات شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ ظہر اور عصر کی نماز وقوف عرفات میں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔ شام تک لبیک، دعا اور کونسا کلمہ پڑھا جاتا ہے۔
(ا) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) چوتھا ☆ (د) پانچواں

9. جب عرفات میں سورج ڈوب جائے تو مغرب کی نماز پڑھے بغیر ذکر و تلبیہ پڑھتے ہوئے کس طرف روانہ ہوا جاتا ہے۔
(ا) مزدلفہ ☆ (ب) منیٰ
(ج) صفا کے پہاڑ پر (د) مروہ کے پہاڑ پر

10. مزدلفہ میں ہی فجر کی نماز با جماعت، بڑے چنے کے برابر یہیں سے کنکریاں چنی جاتی ہے اور پھر جب سورج نکلنے والا ہو تو کدھر واپسی؟
(ا) منیٰ ☆ (ب) عرفات
(ج) جبل رحمت (د) جبل نور

12. سورۃ کہف میں اصحاب کہف کے ساتھ کس جانور کا تذکرہ ہے؟
(ا) بلی (ب) گدھا
(ج) کتا ☆ (د) ہدہد

13. حضور ﷺ کو ایھا النبی کے الفاظ سے قرآن مجید میں کتنی بار مخاطب کیا گیا ہے؟
(ا) گیارہ مرتبہ ☆ (ب) بارہ مرتبہ
(ج) چار مرتبہ (د) پانچ مرتبہ

14. آدھا قرآن کس سورۃ کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) الزلزال ☆ (ب) الکفرون
(ج) الاخلاص (د) الناس

15. چوتھائی قرآن کس سورۃ کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) الکفرون ☆ (ب) الزلزال
(ج) اخلاص (د) الناس

17. مکہ مکرمہ میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید کس صحابی نے بلند آواز پڑھا؟
(ا) حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(ب) حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ

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(ج) حضرت علیؓ
(د) حضرت حمزہؓ

18. حج کی فرضیت کے احکام کس سورہ میں ہیں؟
(ا) سورہ المومنین
(ب) سورہ آل عمران ☆
(ج) سورہ حج
(د) سورہ الجمعہ

19. کس سورہ میں آپ ﷺ کو "خاتم النبین" کہا گیا ہے؟
(ا) سورہ محمد
(ب) سورہ الانبیاء
(ج) الاحزاب ☆
(د) سورہ ابراہیم

20 آنحضور ﷺ پر کتنا عرصہ سلسلہ وحی جاری رہا؟
(ا) تقریباً ۲۲ سال ۵ ماہ ۱۴ دن ☆
(ب) ۲۳ سال ۵ ماہ ۱۴ دن
(ج) ۲۳ سال
(د) ۲۲ سال ۸ ماہ ۱۴ دن

21. قرآن مجید میں کل کتنی آیات ہیں؟
(ا) ۶۶۶۶ ☆ (ب) ۴۴۴۴
(ج) ۶۶۴۴ (د) ۶۰۰۰

22. قرآن مجید میں کل متفق علیہ آیات سجدہ کتنی ہیں؟
(ا) بارہ (ب) تیرہ
(ج) چودہ ☆ (د) پندرہ

23. آیت کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) وقفہ (ب) ٹھہراؤ
(ج) ایک مکمل فقرہ (د) نشانی ☆

24. "الجامع" کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(ا) امام ابوحنیفہ (ب) امام شعبی
(ج) امام مسلم (د) امام سفیان ثوری ☆

25. حدیث میں متن کو پرکھنے کے لیے کون سا طریقہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) سند (ب) روایت
(ج) الف اور ب (د) اسماالرجال ☆

26. تدوین کا تیسرا دور کہاں سے کہاں تک ہے؟
(ا) ۱۷۱ھ تا ۲۲۰ھ ☆
(ب) ۱۷۱ھ تا ۲۳۰ھ
(ج) ۱۷۱ھ تا ۲۴۰ھ
(د) ۱۷۱ھ تا ۲۳۵ھ

27. حدیث کی مستند کتابیں کس دور تدوین میں لکھی گئی ہیں؟
(ا) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا ☆ (د) چوتھا

28. اسماء الرجال کا فن کس دور حدیث میں وجود میں آیا؟
(ا) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا ☆ (د) چوتھا

29 حدیث کی چھ مشہور کتابیں "صحاح ستہ" کس دور میں مرتب کی گئیں؟
(ا) تیسرا ☆ (ب) دوسرا
(ج) پہلا (د) چوتھا

30. جامع الصحیح کن کی کتاب کا نام ہے؟
(ا) امام بخاری (ب) امام مسلم
(ج) دونوں کی ☆ (د) امام ثوری

31. قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا آیا ہے۔ بتائیں کتنی مرتبہ؟
(ا) ۳۶ مرتبہ (ب) ۷۲ مرتبہ
(ج) ۱۳۶ مرتبہ ☆ (د) ۱۴۴ مرتبہ

-32 سرمایہ دار قارون کا خزانہ بہت مشہور ہے یہ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کے کیا لگتے تھے؟
(ا) بھائی (ب) چچازاد بھائی ☆
(ج) بھتیجے (د) بھانجے

33. بیت المقدس کی تعمیر کس پیغمبر کے دور میں مکمل ہوئی؟
(ا) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام ☆
(ج) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

34. حضرت یحییٰ کے والد کون سے پیغمبر تھے؟
(ا) حضرت زکریا علیہ السلام ☆

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(ب) حضرت الیاس علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام

37. حضرت سلیمان کس کے بیٹے تھے؟
(ا) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت زکریا علیہ السلام

38. "ابوالبشر" کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام

39. سب سے پہلے کون سے نبی پر صحائف سماوی کا نزول ہوا؟
(ا) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام ☆

40. "سواع" یغوث" یعوق اور نسر بتوں کی پوجا کس نبی کی قوم کرتی تھی؟
(ا) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام

41. کون سی قوم آندھی آنے کی وجہ سے ہلاک ہوئی؟
(ا) قوم ثمود (ب) قوم عاد ☆
(ج) قوم لوط (د) قوم نوح

42. سب سے پہلے حج کا اعلان کس نبی نے کیا؟
(ا) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام ☆
(د) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام

43. کلیم اللہ کا لقب کس پیغمبر کا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام ☆
(ج) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت محمد ﷺ

44. نجی اللہ کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت صالح علیہ السلام

45. خلیل اللہ کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت محمد ﷺ
(د) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام ☆

46. ذبیح اللہ کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت زکریا علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام ☆
(د) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

47. روح اللہ کس نبی کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام ☆
(ج) حضرت زکریا علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام

48. خلیفۃ اللہ کس نبی کا لقب ہے؟
(ا) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت محمد ﷺ

49. حضرت نوح کی کشتی کون سے پہاڑ پر ٹھہری؟
(ا) کوہ سینا (ب) کوہ جودی ☆
(ج) کوہ آدم (د) کوہ بالا

50. خطیب الانبیاء کس کا لقب ہے؟

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(ا) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت محمد ﷺ
(د) حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام ☆

49. حضرت علیؓ کتنا عرصہ خلافت راشدہ پر فائز رہے؟
(ا) 5 سال (ب) 4 سال 9 ماہ ☆
(ج) 3 سال (د) 17 سال 3 ماہ

50. پہلا جزیرہ جہاں سب مسلمان نے سب سے پہلے قبضہ کیا؟
(الف) سسلی (ب) قبرص ☆
(ج) یورپ (د) گرین لینڈ

51. پہلے خلیفہ راشد جنہوں نے منکرین زکوٰۃ کے خلاف جہاد کیا؟
(الف) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ
(ب) حضرت ابوبکرؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت علیؓ
(د) حضرت عثمانؓ

52. دنیا کا سب سے بڑا ائیر پورٹ کس اسلامی ملک میں واقع ہے؟
(الف) پاکستان (ب) سعودی عرب ☆
(ج) شام (د) ترکی

53. حضرت محمد ﷺ اللہ تعالیٰ کے:
(الف) آخری نبی ہیں ☆ (ب) ساتویں نبی ہیں
(ج) پہلے نبی ہیں (د) دوسرے نبی ہیں

54. دینِ محمدی کی خصوصیت کیا ہے؟
(الف) مکمل دین ☆ (ب) نامکمل دین
(ج) 50% مکمل (د) ایک اہم دین

55. عربی زبان میں ختم کا مطلب ہے:
(الف) مکمل کرنا (ب) مہر لگانا ☆
(ج) آخری (د) غیر ضروری

56. قرآنِ مجید کی حفاظت کا ذمہ دار کون ہے؟
(الف) حضورِ اکرمؐ (ب) صحابہ کرامؓ
(ج) اللہ تعالیٰ ☆ (د) فرشتے

57. تورات کس پر نازل ہوئی؟
(الف) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام پر
(ب) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر
(ج) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام پر
(د) حضرت موسیٰ پر ☆

58. زبور کس پر نازل ہوئی؟
(الف) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام پر
(ب) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام پر
(ج) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام پر
(د) حضرت داؤدؑ پر ☆

59. انجیل کس پر نازل ہوئی؟
(الف) حضرت عیسیٰ پر ☆
(ب) حضرت موسیٰ پر
(ج) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام پر
(د) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام پر

60. قرآنِ مجید کس پر نازل ہوا؟
(الف) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم پر ☆
(ب) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر
(ج) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام پر
(د) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام

61. الہامی کتب میں دوسری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(الف) قرآن (ب) تورات
(ج) زبور ☆ (د) انجیل

62. الہامی کتب میں تیسری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(الف) قرآن (ب) تورات
(ج) زبور (د) انجیل ☆

63. سب سے آخری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(الف) قرآن ☆ (ب) تورات
(ج) زبور (د) انجیل

64. ملائکہ کون سی زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(الف) فارسی (ب) عربی ☆
(ج) اردو (د) ترکی

65. سب سے مقرب فرشتے ہیں:
(الف) حضرت اسرافیل علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام ☆
(ج) منکر نکیر
(د) حضرت میکائیل علیہ السلام

66. موت کے فرشتے کون ہیں؟

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(الف) حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت عزرائیل علیہ السلام ☆
(ج) حضرت اسرافیل علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت میکائیل علیہ السلام

67. قیامت کے روز صور کون پھونکیں گے:
(الف) حضرت اسرافیل علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت میکائیل علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت عزرائیل

68. فرشتے کس چیز سے پیدا کیے گئے ہیں؟
(الف) آگ سے (ب) نور سے ☆
(ج) مٹی سے (د) مٹی اور آگ سے

69. سام، حام اور یافث کس پیغمبر کے بیٹے تھے؟
(ا) حضرت نوحؑ ☆
(ب) حضرت سلیمانؑ
(ج) حضرت یعقوبؑ
(د) حضرت ایوبؑ

70. اونٹنی کا پہاڑ سے نکلنے کا معجزہ کس نبی سے متعلق ہے؟
(ا) حضرت صالحؑ ☆
(ب) حضرت ادریسؑ
(ج) حضرت ہودؑ
(د) حضرت صالحؑ

71. عبر کس پیغمبر کا اصل نام تھا؟
(ا) حضرت ہود ☆ (ب) حضرت لوط
(ج) حضرت صالح (د) حضرت یعقوب

72. ۱۸۰ شہر کس پیغمبر نے تعمیر کیے؟
(ا) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت زکریا علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت داود

73. علم جنات کس پیغمبر سے منسوب ہے؟
(ا) حضرت ادریسؑ
(ب) حضرت داوٗدؑ
(ج) حضرت سلیمانؑ ☆
(د) حضرت یحییٰؑ

74. حضرت نوحؑ کس علاقے میں بھیجے گئے؟
(ا) ترکی (ب) شام
(ج) عراق ☆ (د) اردن

75. قرآن مجید کی کتنی سورتیں پیغمبروں کے نام پر ہیں؟
(ا) تین (ب) چار
(ج) پانچ (د) چھ ☆

76. قرآن مجید میں واضح طور پر کل کتنے انبیاء کا ذکر ہے؟
(ا) ۲۵ ☆ (ب) ۲۶
(ج) ۲۷ (د) ۲۹

77. کس نبی نے مشہور سردار جالوت کو قتل کر دیا تھا؟
(ا) حضرت داوٗد علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت ہود علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

77. ابوالانبیا کس پیغمبر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام ☆
(د) حضرت داوٗد علیہ السلام

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(ا) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام ☆
(ب) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت صالح علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام

79. ابوجہل کس خاندان میں سے تھا۔
(ا) بنومخزوم ☆ (ب) بنواسد
(ج) بنوامیہ (د) بنوعدی

80. حضرت عثمانؓ کس خاندان سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
(ا) بنواسد (ب) بنومخزوم
(ج) بنوزہرہ (د) بنوامیہ ☆

81. وہ آپ ﷺ کے کونسے چچا ہیں جن کے ساتھ آپ ﷺ نے شام کا سفر کیا اور وہ آپ ﷺ کے بغیر کھانا نہیں کھاتے تھے۔

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(ا) حضرت حمزہ (ب) حارث
(ج) زبیر (د) ابوطالب ☆

82. حضرت حمزہ کے ساتھ ان کے کونسے بھانجے میدان احد میں دفن ہوئے۔
(ا) عبداللہ بن جحش ☆
(ب) امید بن عقیل
(ج) عبداللہ بن زبیر
(د) ثابت بن عبداللہ

83. حضرت آمنہ نے کس جگہ انتقال فرمایا۔
(ا) ابواء ☆ (ب) ودین
(ج) بدر (د) احد

84. واقعہ فیل کے کتنا عرصہ بعد آپ ﷺ کی پیدائش ہوئی۔
(ا) ۴۸ دن (ب) ۵۰ دن ☆
(ج) ۵۲ دن (د) ۵۴ دن

85. آپ ﷺ کا نام محمد ﷺ، جس کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔ ''جس کی بہت زیادہ تعریف کی گئی ہو'' کس نے رکھا۔
(ا) والدہ ماجدہ (ب) دادی
(ج) دادا عبدالمطلب ☆ (د) چچا ابوطالب

87. آپ ﷺ کا نام احمد، جس کے لغوی معنی ہیں جو بہت زیادہ تعریف کرنے والا ہو، کس نے رکھا۔
(ا) دادا عبدالمطلب (ب) چچا ابوطالب
(ج) والدہ آمنہ ☆ (د) چچا عباس

88. الموطا کے مولف ہیں؟
(ا) امام مالک بن انس ☆
(ب) امام ابوداود
(ج) امام ثوری
(د) امام احمد بن حنبل

89. حدیث پر پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(ا) کتاب عبداللہ بن مسعود
(ب) صحیفہ علی
(ج) صحیفہ ابوہریرہ
(د) صحیفہ صادقہ ☆

90. آپ ﷺ نے بغرض تجارت شام کا دوسرا سفر کیا جس میں حضرت خدیجہ کا سامان لے گئے۔ بتائیں آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ خدیجہ ﷺ کا کونسا غلام تھا۔
(ا) خویلد (ب) حارث
(ج) میسرہ ☆ (د) خزیمہ

91. آپ ﷺ کو امین کا خطاب قریش نے کس عمر میں عطا فرمایا تھا۔
(ا) ۲۵ سال (ب) ۳۰ سال
(ج) ۳۵ سال ☆ (د) ۴۰ سال

92. آپ کو صادق کا لقب کب ملا۔
(ا) ۲۲ برس کی عمر میں ☆
(ب) ۲۴ برس کی عمر میں
(ج) ۲۶ برس کی عمر میں
(د) ۳۵ برس کی عمر میں

93. غار حرا کو اب کیا کہتے ہیں۔
(ا) جبل نور ☆ (ب) کوہ نور
(ج) کوہ ثور (د) کوہ مقدس

94. سورہ علق کی پانچ آیات بطور پہلی وحی نازل ہوئیں بتائیں سورہ علق کی کل کتنی آیات ہیں؟
(ا) پانچ (ب) چھ
(ج) سات (د) انیس ☆

95. خفیہ تبلیغ کا آغاز آپ ﷺ نے کب شروع کیا۔
(ا) بعثت کے فوری بعد
(ب) بعثت کے دو ماہ بعد
(ج) بعثت کے چار ماہ بعد
(د) فترۃ الوحی کے بعد ☆

96. مکہ میں سب سے پہلے کتابت وحی کا شرف کس کو حاصل ہوا۔
(ا) شرجیل بن حسنہ کندی ☆
(ب) شرجیل بن اس کندی
(ج) شرجیل بن عثمان کندی
(د) شرجیل بن عبداللہ کندی

97. دوسری وحی کے نزول کے بعد انقطاع وحی کی کل مدت کتنی ہے۔
(ا) ایک سال (ب) دو سال
(ج) تین سال ☆ (د) چار سال

98. اسلام کی حمایت میں سے پہلے تلوار اٹھانے والے صحابی کا نام ہے۔
(ا) حضرت زبیر بن العوام ☆

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(ب) عبداللہ بن رواحہ
(ج) عثمان بن عفان
(د) حضرت علی

.99 حضرت عمار کی والدہ سمیعہ جو کہ پہلی شہید اسلام خاتون ہے کو کس کافر نے برچھی ماری۔
(ا) ابوسفیان (ب) ابوجہل ☆
(ج) ولید بن عتبہ (د) ولید بن مغیرہ

.100 شاہ نجاشی نے کب اسلام قبول کیا۔
(ا) ۷ نبوی ☆ (ب) ۵ نبوی
(ج) ۶ نبوی (د) ۸ نبوی

سیٹ نمبر 3

.1 حضرت حسنؓ حضرت علیؓ کے بعد کتنا عرصہ خلیفہ رہے؟
(ا) 8 ماہ (ب) 7 ماہ
(ج) 6 ماہ ☆ (د) 11 ماہ

.2 حضور ﷺ کے کس صحابی کو "امین الامت" کا لقب عطا کیا؟
(ا) حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ ☆ (ب) حضرت عثمانؓ
(ج) حضرت طلحہؓ (د) حضرت علیؓ

.3 حضرت سعدؓ بن ابی وقاص کی کنیت کیا تھی؟
(ا) ابواسحاق ☆ (ب) ابوعبیدہ
(ج) ابوسعد (د) ابووقاص

.4 حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ حضور ﷺ کی والدہ سے کیا رشتہ رکھتے تھے؟
(ا) چچا (ب) خالہ زاد بھائی
(ج) چچازاد بھائی ☆ (د) بھائی

.5 حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے کس عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا؟
(ا) 13 سال (ب) 17 سال ☆
(ج) 16 سال (د) 19 سال

.6 کس خلیفہ راشد کے دور میں حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ عراق کے گورنر رہے؟
(ا) حضرت عمرؓ ☆ (ب) حضرت ابوبکرؓ
(ج) حضرت علیؓ (د) حضرت عثمانؓ

.7 حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے کونسا شہر بنوایا؟
(ا) بصرہ (ب) کوفہ ☆
(ج) رباط (د) کربلا

.8 عشرہ مبشرہ میں حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے کس نمبر پر وفات پائی؟
(ا) چوتھے نمبر پر (ب) پہلے نمبر پر
(ج) پانچویں نمبر پر (د) دسویں نمبر پر ☆

.9 حضرت عبدالرحمانؓ بن عوف کا نام عبدالرحمان کس نے رکھا؟
(ا) حضرت محمدؐ نے ☆
(ب) حضرت عمرؓ نے
(ج) حضرت ابوبکرؓ نے
(د) حضرت عثمانؓ نے

.10 حضرت عبدالرحمٰنؓ نے کس عمر میں وفات پائی؟
(ا) 73 سال (ب) 60 سال
(ج) 75 سال ☆ (د) 80 سال

.11 حضرت خدیجہؓ حضرت زبیر بن عوامؓ سے کیا رشتہ رکھتی تھیں؟
(ا) چچی (ب) خالہ
(ج) پھوپھی ☆ (د) ممانی

.12 حضرت زبیر بن عوامؓ بن عوام کی کنیت کیا تھی؟
(ا) ابوعبیدہؓ (ب) ابوعبداللہؓ ☆
(ج) ابوعوامؓ (د) ابوجعفرؓ

.13 حضرت زبیر بن عوامؓ نے کس عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا؟
(ا) 14 سال (ب) 13 سال ☆
(ج) 13 سال (د) 15 سال

.14 حضرت طلحہؓ کی کنیت کیا تھی؟
(ا) ابوعباسؓ (ب) ابوامیہؓ
(ج) ابومحمدؓ ☆ (د) ابوعبیدہؓ

.15 کس صحابی کو فاتح ایران کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ ☆
(ب) عمرو بن العاصؓ
(ج) محمد بن قاسم
(د) عقبہ بن نافعؓ

.17 کس صحابی کو فاتح سندھ کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) محمد بن قاسم ☆

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(ب) عمرو بن العاصؓ
(ج) عقبہ بن نافع
(د) سعد بن ابی وقاص

18. فاتح خیبر کون ہیں؟
(ا) حضرت علیؓ ☆
(ب) حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ
(ج) حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ
(د) حضرت محمد بن قاسم

19. جامع القرآن کس صحابی کو کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ ☆
(ب) حضرت عبداللہ بن عباسؓ
(ج) حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن الجراح
(د) حضرت امیر معاویہ

20. کثیر الراویہ کس صحابی کو کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) حضرت ابوہریرہؓ ☆
(ب) حضرت امیر معاویہ
(ج) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ
(د) حضرت علیؓ

21. حواری رسول کس صحابی کا لقب ہے؟
(ا) حضرت امیر معاویہ کا
(ب) حضرت زبیر بن العوام ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ
(د) سعد بن ابی وقاص

22. حضورؐ پر آخری وحی نازل ہوئی۔
(الف) سن 2 ھجری (ب) سن 3 ھجری
(ج) سن 10 ھجری ☆ (د) سن 14 ھجری

23. الصحیفہ صادقہ (مجموعہ احادیث) کن صحابیؓ سے منسوب ہے۔
(الف) حضرت علیؓ
(ب) حضرت ابوھریرہؓ
(ج) حضرت عبداللہ بن عمرو بن عاص ☆
(د) امام احمد بن حنبلؒ

24. صحاح ستہ کب مدون ہوئیں۔
(الف) احادیث کے پہلے دور
(ب) دوسرے دور
(ج) تیسرا دور ☆
(د) سن 3 ھجری

25. احادیث کی سب سے زیادہ معتبر کتاب ہے۔
(الف) صحیح مسلم شریف
(ب) صحیح بخاری شریف ☆
(ج) النسائی
(د) ترمذی شریف

26. مدنی سورتیں بیان کرتی ہیں خاص طور پر
(الف) معاشرتی اور مذہبی قوانین ☆
(ب) کافروں کے ساتھ لڑائیوں کو
(ج) قوانین قدرت کو
(د) تاریخی حقائق کو

27. قرآن مجید کی سورتوں میں سے کس سورت کو عروس القرآن کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) سورۃ یٰس (ب) سورۃ فتح
(ج) سورۃ رحمٰن ☆ (د) سورۃ کوثر

28. قرآن کریم کا نزول کس مہینے کو شروع ہوا؟
(الف) رمضان ☆ (ب) شعبان
(ج) رجب (د) محرم

29. قرآن مجید کی حفاظت کا ذمہ کس نے لیا ہے۔
(الف) انسانوں نے (ب) اللہ تعالیٰ نے ☆ (ج) انبیاءؑ نے (د) فرشتوں نے

30. متفق علیہ حدیث کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(الف) جس کو امام حنبلؒ نے روایت کیا
(ب) جس کو امام مالکؒ نے روایت کیا
(ج) جس کو امام بخاری اور امام مسلم نے روایت کیا ☆
(د) جس کو امام شافعی نے روایت کیا

31. قرآن کی موجودہ ترتیب کس نے دی؟
(الف) حضرت محمدؐ نے
(ب) حضرت عمرؓ نے
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ نے
(د) اللہ کے حکم کے مطابق رسول اللہؐ نے ☆

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31. قرآن مجید کی کتنی سورتیں ہیں؟
(الف) 130 (ب) 115
(ج) 114 ☆ (د) 135

32. قرآن حکیم کے رکوع ہیں۔
(الف) 450 (ب) 558☆
(ج) 350 (د) 250

33. نزول قرآن کا مکی دور کتنا تھا؟
(الف) ۹برس (ب) ۱۲برس
(ج) ۱۰برس (د) ۱۳سال☆

34. نزول قرآن کا مدنی دور کتنا تھا؟
(الف) ۹برس (ب) ۱۲برس
(ج) ۱۰برس☆ (د) ۱۳سال

35. قرآن مجید کی مختصر ترین سورۃ کون سی ہے؟
(الف) سورۃ الاخلاص (ب) سورۃ الکوثر☆
(ج) سورۃ العصر (د) سورۃ النصر

36. قرآن مجید کی طویل ترین سورہ کون سی ہے؟
(الف) سورۃ الانعام
(ب) سورۃ آل عمران (ج)
سورۃ الرحمان (د) سورۃ البقرہ۔☆

37. قرآن مجید میں کل سیپارے کتنے ہیں؟
(الف) 10 (ب) 15
(ج) 14 (د) ۳۰☆

38. قرآن مجید کے کل کتنے سجدے ہیں؟
(الف) 10 (ب) 15
(ج) 14 ☆ (د) ۱۲

39. قرآن مجید میں مکی سورتوں کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(الف) 10 (ب) 15
(ج) 86☆ (د) 90

40. قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ کو ام الکتاب کہتے ہیں؟
(الف) سورۃ الانعام (ب) سورۃ آل عمران
(ج) سورۃ الرحمان (د) سورۃ الفاتحہ☆۔

41. دنیا کے کتنے فیصد معدنی تیل کے ذخائر مسلم ممالک کے پاس ہیں؟
(الف) 60% (ب) 65%
(ج) 66% (د) 70%

42. دنیا میں کھیلوں کے سامان کے لیے کونسا اسلامی ملک مشہور ہے؟
(الف) ملائیشیاء (ب) انڈونیشیا
(ج) شام (د) پاکستان☆

43. پٹ سن کے لیے کونسا اسلامی ملک مشہور ہے؟
(الف) بنگلادیش☆ (ب) پاکستان
(ج) ترکی (د) مالدیپ

44. دنیا کی بڑی عمارت کس اسلامی ملک میں واقع ہے؟
(الف) قطر (ب) ملائیشیاء☆
(ج) ترکی (د) بحرین

45. اسلامی دنیا میں سب سے ٹین کونسا ملک پیدا کرتا ہے؟
(الف) بنگلہ دیش (ب) پاکستان
(ج) ملائیشیاء (د) انڈونیشیا

46. سب سے زیادہ قدرتی گیس برآمد کرنے والا مسلم ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) پاکستان (ب) بحرین
(ج) مصر (د) ایران☆

47. سب سے زیادہ کپاس اسلامی ممالک میں سے کون سا ملک پیدا کرتا ہے؟
(الف) پاکستان☆ (ب) مصر
(ج) مصر (د) شام

48. بوسینا ہرزیگووینا ایک اسلامی ملک ہے۔ یہ کس براعظم میں واقع ہے؟
(الف) افریقہ (ب) یورپ☆
(ج) جنوبی امریکہ (د) شمالی امریکہ

49. دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ معدنی تیل کون سا ملک پیدا کرتا ہے؟
(الف) ایران (ب) کویت
(ج) سعودی عرب☆ (د) عراق

50. ''چاول کا گھر'' کس مسلم ملک کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ترکی (ب) مصر
(ج) سعودی عرب (د) بنگلادیش☆

51. کس صحابی نے اپنی نظر میں جھوٹے نبی مسلیمہ کو نیزہ مار کر حضرت حمزہ کی شہادت کا کفارہ ادا کر دیا۔
(ا) حضرت وحشی بن کلاب
(ب) حضرت وحشی بن حرب☆

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(ج) حضرت وحشی بن مالک
(د) حضرت عمار بن یاسر

52. ابوبکرؓ نے اپنی ساری فوجی طاقت جمع کی اور اسے کئی حصوں میں تقسیم کر کے الگ الگ سالاروں کی زیر کمان مرتد سرداروں کی سرکوبی کے لیے بھیجا۔ یہ بتائیں اس مقصد کے لیے ابوبکرؓ نے فوج کے کتنے حصے کیے۔
(ا) سات (ب) نو
(ج) گیارہ ☆ (د) تیرہ

53. بنو تمیم کا قبیلہ بہت بڑا تھا اس کی مختلف شاخیں خلیج فارس اور یمامہ تک پھیلی ہوئی تھیں
ان کی سرکوبی کے لیے کون مامور ہوئے۔
(ا) خالد بن ولید ☆
(ب) سعد بن ابی وقاص
(ج) اسامہ بن زید
(د) عبیدہ بن جراح

54. دومۃ الجندل کی دوسری جنگ کب ہوئی۔
(ا) جمادی الآخر ۱۲ھ ☆ (ب) شعبان ۱۲ھ
(ج) رمضان ۱۲ھ (د) شوال ۱۲ھ

55. جنگ دومۃ الجندل کے بعد خالد بن ولید نے واپس عراق جا کر ذیقعد ۱۲ھ میں جنگ فراض لڑی اور فتح پائی۔ جنگ فراض میں مخالف فریق کون تھا۔
(ا) ایرانی (ب) عیسائی ☆
(ج) رومی (د) اے اور بی اور سی تینوں

56. جنگ اجنادین مسلمانوں اور رومیوں کے درمیان ہوئی بتایئے کس خلیفہ راشد کے عہد میں ہوئی۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ ☆
(ب) حضرت عمرؓ
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ
(د) حضرت علیؓ

57. مکہ کس ہجری میں فتح ہوا؟
(ا) 5 ہجری (ب) 6 ہجری
(ج) 7 ہجری (د) 8 ہجری ☆

58. قرآن مجید میں کس صحابیؓ کا ذکر آیا ہے؟

(ا) زید بن حارثہؓ ☆ (ب) اسامہ بن زیدؓ
(ج) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ (د) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

59. رباط کس اسلامی ملک کا دارالحکومت ہے؟
(ا) مراکش ☆ (ب) سوڈان
(ج) نائیجیریا (د) سینی گال

60. قرآن مجید میں کل کتنے پیغمبروں کا ذکر آیا ہے؟
(ا) 20 (ب) 25 ☆
(ج) 29 (د) 28

61. ''ثانی آدم'' کس پیغمبر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) حضرت ابراہیمؑ (ب) حضرت اسحاقؑ
(ج) حضرت موسیٰؑ (د) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام ☆

62. قرآن مجید میں کل کتنے سجدے ہیں؟
(ا) 10 (ب) 12
(ج) 14 ☆ (د) 16

63. مکی سورتوں کی تعداد بتائیں؟
(ا) 28 (ب) 12
(ج) 86 ☆ (د) 16

64. دنیا کا سب لمبا دریا کس اسلامی ملک میں بہتا ہے؟
(ا) مراکش (ب) ملائیشیا
(ج) مصر ☆ (د) پاکستان

65. حضرت موسیٰؑ کا حضرت ہارونؑ سے کیا رشتہ تھا؟
(ا) باپ کا (ب) بھائی کا ☆
(ج) چچا کا (د) کوئی رشتہ تھا

66. ابوالانبیاء کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت نوحؑ کو (ب) حضرت آدمؑ کو
(ج) حضرت موسیٰؑ کو (د) حضرت ابراہیمؑ کو ☆

67. کس پیغمبر کو مچھلی نے نگل لیا تھا اور وہ چالیس دن مچھلی کے پیٹ میں رہے؟
(ا) حضرت یونسؑ ☆ (ب) حضرت ہودؑ
(ج) حضرت موسیٰؑ (د) حضرت ہارونؑ

68. غزوات کی تعداد کیا ہے؟
(ا) 20 (ب) 23
(ج) 25 (د) 27 ☆

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زید بن حارثہ کا نام کس سورت میں آیا ہے؟
(ا) سورۃ الاحزاب ☆ (ب) سورۃ البقرہ
(ج) سورۃ آل عمران (د) سورۃ کوثر

70. حضرت محمدؐ نے کل کتنے حج کیے؟
(ا) ایک ☆ (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار

71. "صفی اللہ" سے کون سے نبی مراد ہے؟
(ا) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام ☆
(د) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

72. کس نبی نے علم فلکیات کی ابتداء کی؟
(ا) حضرت سلمان علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام ☆
(ج) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(د) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

73. کس نبی نے علم الحساب کا آغاز کیا؟
(ا) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام ☆
(د) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام

74. حضرت محمد ﷺ کے سال پیدائش کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) عام الفیل ☆ (ب) عام الخاص
(ج) عام المکہ (د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

75. مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کرتے ہوئے نبی کریم ﷺ نے جس اونٹنی پر سفر کیا اس کا نام کیا تھا؟
(ا) دلدل (ب) عنزہ
(ج) قصویٰ (د) ذوالفقار

76. دنیا کا پہلا تحریری آئین کون سا ہے؟
(ا) صلح حدیبیہ (ب) میثاق مدینہ ☆
(ج) خطبہ حجۃ الوداع (د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

77. غزوہ احد کی شکست کی وجہ مال تھا، کس سورۃ میں اللہ نے مال کی محبت سے منع فرمایا ہے؟
(ا) آل عمران ☆ (ب) الفلق
(ج) البقرہ (د) التوبہ

78. اللہ تعالیٰ نے وقفے وقفے سے بنی نوع انسان کی رشد و ہدایت کیلئے کتنے انبیاء کرام مبعوث فرمائے؟
(ا) ایک لاکھ چار ہزار
(ب) ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار ☆
(ج) ایک لاکھ دس ہزار
(د) ایک لاکھ اٹھائیس ہزار

79. چار ممتاز ترین فرشتے یہ ہیں حضرت جبرائیلؑ، حضرت میکائیلؑ حضرت اسرافیلؑ اور
(ا) حضرت ازرائیلؑ ☆ (ب) حضرت ہاروتؑ
(ج) حضرت ماروتؑ (د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

80. یوم المحیط سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(ا) احاطہ کرنے والا دن ☆
(ب) اکٹھا کرنے والا دن
(ج) آنے والا دن
(د) عظیم دن

81. صلوٰۃ وتر میں کون سی دعا پڑھی جاتی ہے؟
(ا) دعائے اعلیٰ (ب) دعائے قنوت ☆
(ج) دعائے مغفرت (د) دعائے نازلہ

82. رمضان کا تیسرا عشرہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(ا) عشرہ نجات نار جہنم ☆ (ب) عشرہ رحمت
(ج) عشرہ مغفرت (د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

83. کس نبی کو "ابوالبشر" کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
(ج) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام ☆
(د) حضرت محمد ﷺ

84. کس سمندر کو علامہ اقبال نے بحر ظلمات کہا ہے؟
(الف) بحیرہ عرب (ب) بحر ہند
(ج) بحر الکاہل (د) بحر اوقیانوس ☆

85. کس اسلامی ملک میں ریلوے کا نظام موجود نہیں؟
(الف) افغانستان ☆ (ب) ترکی
(ج) ایران (د) آذربائی جان

86. اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس کا صدر دفتر کہاں واقع ہے؟

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(الف) قاہرہ (ب) ریاض
(ج) اسلام آباد (د) جدہ ☆

88- خانہ کعبہ میں کلمہ کو بلند آواز میں پڑھنے والے پہلے صحابیؓ کون سے ہیں؟
(الف) حضرت خبابن عبداللہؓ
(ب) ابوذر غفاریؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ
(د) حضرت علیؓ

89- مدینہ کا پہلا شخص جس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟
(الف) حضرت اسامہؓ
(ب) حضرت خبابن تمیمیؓ
(ج) سوید بن صامتؓ ☆
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

90- پہلے حکمران خلیفہ جس نے جیل خانہ جات کا محکمہ بنوایا؟
(الف) حضرت علیؓ (ب) حضرت عثمانؓ
(ج) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (د) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ ☆

91- دنیا کی قدیم ترین مسجد کون سی ہے؟
(الف) خانہ کعبہ ☆ (ب) مسجد نبوی
(ج) مسجد شہدا (د) مسجد نمرہ

92- اسلام کا پہلا تیر چلانے والے شخص کون تھے؟
(الف) محمد بن قاسم
(ب) سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت زبیر بن العوام
(د) حضرت طلحہؓ

93- اسلام کی خاطر تلوار اٹھانے والے صحابیؓ کون تھے؟
(الف) محمد بن قاسم
(ب) خالد بن ولیدؓ
(ج) حضرت زبیر بن العوام ☆
(د) حضرت طلحہؓ

94. شریعت کے لغوی معنی کیا ہے؟
(ا) ایک صاف سیدھا راستہ
(ب) پیروی کرنے کے لیے ہدایات
(ج) اللہ کے احکامات کی اطاعت کرنا
(د) واضح زندگی گزارنے کا راستہ

95. کوشش کرنا مطلب ہے اجتہاد کا۔ اجتہاد کا۔ اجتہاد کے لغوی معنی کیا ہے؟
(ا) اندازہ کرنا (ب) دلجمعی
(ج) امکان یا سہل العمل ہونا (د) جدوجہد

96. لفظ اجتہاد جد سے نکلا ہے جس کا مطلب ہے.....
(ا) جدوجہد یا دوڑ دھوپ کرنا
(ب) مشقت
(ج) مصیبت اٹھانا
(د) ا، ب اور ج تینوں

97. فقہ اسلامی قوانین کی سائنس ہے۔ فقہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) حکم بجالانا (ب) پیروی کرنا
(ج) سمجھنا (د) قانون بنانا

98. حنفی فقہ کے ماننے والے امام ابوحنیفہ کے پیروکار ہیں۔ ابوحنیفہ کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(ا) نعمان ابن ثابت (ب) نعمان ابن عقیل
(ج) عبداللہ بن ثابت (د) عبداللہ ابن عقیل

99- حمیت اسلام کے تحت پہلا قتل کس کا ہوا؟
(الف) ابوغفلہ (یہودی) ☆ (ب) ابولہب
(ج) ابوجہل (د) عمرو

100. کس اسلامی ملک کی قومی زبان انگریزی ہے؟
(الف) افغانستان (ب) ترکی
(ج) شام (د) نائیجیریا ☆

سیٹ نمبر 4

1. حضرت عمر خلافت پر کیسے مامور ہوئے۔
(ا) مجلس شوریٰ کا فیصلہ تھا۔
(ب) صرف چند خاص صحابہ کا فیصلہ تھا۔
(ج) حضرت ابوبکر نے مامور کیا۔ ☆
(د) آپ ﷺ فرما گئے تھے۔

2. جنگ قادسیہ کا آغاز کب ہوا۔
(ا) محرم ۱۴ھ ☆ (ب) صفر ۱۴ھ
(ج) ربیع الاول ۱۴ھ (د) ربیع الاثانی ۱۴ھ

3. کونسا معرکہ عراق کی مکمل فتح کا سب سے بڑا آخری معرکہ ثابت ہوا۔

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(ا) جنگ جلولہ ☆ (ب) جنگ تکریت
(ج) جنگ قادسیہ (د) جنگ مدائن

4. کس معرکہ میں مسلمانوں کو فتح نصیب ہوئی بلکہ اس معرکہ کو عرب "فتح الفتوح" کہتے ہیں مگر سپہ سالار شہید ہو گیا۔
(ا) معرکہ نہاوند ☆ (ب) جنگ مدائن
(ج) جنگ تکریت (د) جنگ جسر

5. خالد بن ولید کو کس معرکہ کے موقع پر سپہ سالاری سے معزول کر کے نائب بنا دیا گیا۔
(ا) حمص ☆ (ب) جنگ یرموک
(ج) فتح بیت المقدس (د) جنگ دمشق

6. جنگ یرموک حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن جراح کی سپہ سالاری میں لڑی گئی۔ شام کے جنوبی صوبہ اردن میں واقع یرموک کیا چیز ہے۔
(ا) کنواں (ب) میدان
(ج) گھاٹی (د) ندی ☆

7. NATO میں شامل واحد اسلامی ملک کونسا ہے؟
(الف) شام (ب) ترکی ☆
(ج) ایران (د) بوسنیا

8. سارک کا آٹھواں رکن کونسا ملک بنا ہے؟
(الف) ترکی (ب) تاجکستان
(ج) افغانستان ☆ (د) آذربائی جان

9. عرب لیگ کے کل کتنے ممبر ہیں؟
(الف) 22 ☆ (ب) 24
(ج) 28 (د) 29

10. ایکو (ECO) کا قیام 1985ء میں عمل میں لایا گیا جس کے ابتداء میں تین ممبر تھے اب ممبر ممالک کی تعداد بتائیں؟
(الف) 6 (ب) 10 ☆
(ج) 16 (د) 18

11. موتمر عالم اسلام کی پہلی کانفرنس کہاں منعقد ہوئی؟
(الف) جدہ (ب) مدینہ
(ج) مکہ (د) بیت المقدس ☆

12. کس اسلامی ملک کو "دودھ اور شہید کی سرزمین" کہا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) ترکی (ب) پاکستان
(ج) مصر (د) لبنان ☆

13. اس مسلمان شخصیت کا نام بتائیں جنہیں سب سے پہلے نوبل انعام ملا؟
(الف) انور سادات ☆ (ب) ڈاکٹر عبدالسلام
(ج) شیریں آبادی (د) یاسر عرفات

14. اس واحد مسلمان عورت کا نام بتائیں جنہوں نے امن کا نوبل انعام حاصل کیا ہے؟
(الف) خدیجہ مستور (ب)
(ج) شریں آبادی (د)

15. دسمبر 1991ء میں کتنی مسلمان ریاستوں نے روس سے آزادی حاصل کی؟
(الف) 4 (ب) 5 ☆
(ج) 6 (د) 7

16. اس اسلامی ملک کا نام بتائیں جہاں سے خط استواء گزرتا ہے؟
(الف) انڈونیشیا ☆ (ب) صومالیہ
(ج) یمن (د) ملائیشیا

17. فیصل مسجد کہاں واقع ہے؟
(الف) اسلام آباد (پاکستان) ☆
(ب) لاہور (پاکستان)
(ج) ریاض (سعودی عرب)
(د) دمشق (شام)

18- مردوں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟
(الف) حضرت عثمانؓ
(ب) حضرت عمرؓ
(ج) حضرت سعد بن وقاص
(د) حضرت ابوبکرؓ ☆

19- بچوں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟
(الف) حضرت ابوذر جالہ (ب)
حضرت بلالؓ
(ج) حضرت سعد بن وقاصؓ
(د) حضرت علیؓ ☆

20- اسلامی دنیا کا پہلا شفاء خانہ 707ء میں کس شہر میں قائم ہوا؟
(الف) دمشق (ب) کوفہ
(ج) بغداد ☆ (د) مدینہ

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21- کس خلیفہ راشد نے سب سے پہلے امر المومنین کا لقب اختیار کیا؟
(الف) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ ☆
(ب) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ
(ج) حضرت علیؓ
(د) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

22- حضرت محمدؐ نے سب سے پہلے کس کی امامت میں نماز ادا کی؟
(الف) حضرت عبدالرحمان بن عوف
(ب) حضرت ابوبکرؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ
(د) حضرت عثمانؓ

23- پہلی اسلامی ریاست کہاں قائم ہوئی؟
(الف) مدینہ میں ☆ (ب) مکہ میں
(ج) دمشق میں (د) عراق میں

24. مسیلمہ کذاب نے نبوت کا جھوٹا دعویٰ کیا تھا اس کا تعلق کس علاقے سے تھا؟
(ا) تہامہ (ب) یمامہ ☆
(ج) مدینہ (د) یمن

25. پہلا غزوہ کونسا ہے؟
(ا) غزوہ ابواء ☆ (ب) غزوہ بدر
(ج) غزوہ اُحد (د) غزوہ خندق

26. غزوہ خیبر کس ہجری میں ہوا؟
(ا) 7 ہجری ☆ (ب) 8 ہجری
(ج) 9 ہجری (د) 5 ہجری

27. نماز کب فرض ہوئی؟
(ا) واقعہ افک کے موقع
(ب) معراج کے موقع پر ☆
(ج) فتح مکہ کے موقع پر
(د) ہجرت کے موقع پر

28. ''ام المساکین'' کس ام المومنین کا لقب ہے؟
(ا) ''ام کلثوم''
(ب) حضرت ام حبیبہؓ
(ج) حضرت زینب بنت جحش ☆
(د) حضرت عائشہؓ

30. جب حضور اکرمؐ کی شادی حضرت خدیجہؓ سے ہوئی تو اس وقت حضرت خدیجہؓ کی عمر مبارک کیا تھی؟
(ا) 40 سال ☆ (ب) 35 سال
(ج) 30 سال (د) 25 سال

31. رقبے کے لحاظ سے سب سے چھوٹا اسلامی ملک کونسا ہے؟
(ا) مالدیپ ☆ (ب) افغانستان
(ج) یمن (د) کویت

32. قرآن مجید میں کل کتنے رکوع ہیں؟
(ا) 538 (ب) 540
(ج) 550 (د) 558 ☆

33. قرآن مجید کی سب سے بڑی سورت کون سی ہے؟
(ا) سورۃ النساء (ب) سورۃ البقرہ ☆
(ج) سورۃ العمران (د) سورۃ کوثر

34. محکمہ جیل خانہ جات کا کس کے عہد میں عمل قیام میں لایا گیا؟
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (ب) حضرت امیر معاویہؓ
(ج) حضرت علیؓ (د) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ ☆

35. کس خلیفہ راشد نے دو ہجرتیں کیں؟
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (ب) حضرت علیؓ
(ج) حضرت علیؓ (د) حضرت عثمانؓ ☆

36. سب سے زیادہ عرصہ کس نے خلافت کی؟
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (ب) حضرت فاروقؓ
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ ☆ (د) حضرت علیؓ

37. فتح مبین قرآن پاک میں کسے کہا گیا ہے؟
(ا) فتح مکہ (ب) صلح حدیبیہ ☆
(ج) میثاق مدینہ (د) غزوۂ بدر

38. قرآن پاک میں کون سے غزوہ کے نام سے ایک سورہ ہے؟
(ا) غزوۂ بدر (ب) غزوۂ اُحد
(ج) غزوۂ احزاب ☆ (د) غزوۂ خیبر

39. قرآن میں کتنی منزلیں ہیں؟
(ا) سات ☆ (ب) آٹھ
(ج) دس (د) چودہ

40. پیغمبروں کی سرزمین کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) فلسطین ☆ (ب) شام
(ج) حجاز مقدس (د) عراق

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ابوالبشر کس نبی کو کہتے ہیں؟ 41.
(ا) محمد ﷺ (ب) نوح علیہ السلام
(ج) عیسیٰ علیہ السلام (د) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام ☆

محمد ﷺ کے بارے کس سورہ مبارک میں فرمایا گیا ہے ﴿ولکن رسول اللہ و خاتم النبیین﴾؟ 42.
(ا) احزاب ☆ (ب) فرقان
(ج) محمد (د) انبیاء

عربی زبان میں ''خَاتِمُ'' کے کیا معنی ہیں؟ 43.
(ا) آخری (ب) سب سے آخری
(ج) ختم کرنے والا (د) مہر لگانا اور بند کرنا ☆

اہم فرشتوں کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟ 44.
(ا) دو (ب) تین
(ج) چار ☆ (د) پانچ

قرآن مجید میں کل کتنے ملائکہ کا نام موجود ہے؟ 45.
(ا) سات ☆ (ب) چار
(ج) دو (د) ایک

چار اہم فرشتوں میں سے کون کون سے فرشتوں کا نام قرآن میں آیا ہے؟ 46.
(ا) حضرت جبرئیل، حضرت میکائیل ☆
(ب) جبرئیل، اسرافیل
(ج) جبرئیل، عزرائیل
(د) اسرافیل، میکائیل

حضرت جبرئیل کا ذکر قرآن میں کتنی آیات میں ہے؟ 47.
(ا) چار ☆ (ب) تین
(ج) دو (د) ایک

قرآن مجید میں جنت کے خازن کا کیا نام ہے؟ 48.
(ا) رضوان ☆ (ب) مالک
(ج) الرعد (د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں۔

قرآن مجید میں جہنم کے نگران کا کیا نام ہے؟ 49.
(ا) قہار (ب) مالک ☆
(ج) الرعد (د) نار

اللہ تعالیٰ نے سب سے پہلے کس مخلوق کو پیدا کیا؟ 50.
(ا) انسان (ب) جن
(ج) فرشتے ☆ (د) حیوان

ان فرشتوں کے نام کیا ہیں جو انسان سے قبر میں سوالات پوچھیں گے؟ 51.
(ا) منکر نکیر ☆
(ب) کراماً کاتبین
(ج) ہاروت وماروت
(د) عزرائیل، اسرافیل

کراماً کاتبین کیا کرتے ہیں؟ 52.
(ا) قبر میں سوال کرتے ہیں
(ب) خوراک مہیا کرتے ہیں
(ج) انسان کے اعمال درج کرتے ہیں ☆

نام کی تخصیص کے ساتھ قرآن پاک میں کتنی آسمانی کتابوں کا ذکر ہے؟ 53.
(ا) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار ☆

حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام پر کون سی کتاب اتری؟ 54.
(ا) زبور (ب) انجیل
(ج) یوحنا (د) تورات ☆

یہ آیت کس سورہ میں آئی ہے کہ ''بلاشبہ اللہ یہ بات معاف نہیں کرتا کہ اس کے ساتھ کسی کو شریک بنایا جائے اور اس کے سوا باقی سب باتیں جس کے لیے چاہے معاف کر دیتا ہے۔'' 55.
(ا) سورۃ بقرہ (ب) سورۃ النساء ☆
(ج) سورۃ احزاب (د) سورۃ یٰس

مجوسی کتنے خداؤں کو مانتے ہیں؟ 56.
(ا) دو ☆ (ب) تین
(ج) چار (د) پانچ

کس کے لیے صاحب شریعت وکتاب ہونا لازمی ہے؟ 57.
(ا) رسول ☆ (ب) پیغمبر
(ج) نبی (د) دونوں (الف، ج)

حضرت داود علیہ السلام پر کون سی کتاب اتری؟ 58.
(ا) تورات (ب) زبور ☆
(ج) انجیل (د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر کونسی کتاب اتری؟ 59.
(ا) یوحنا (ب) انجیل ☆
(ج) زبور (د) تورات

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60. اسلام نے اخروی زندگی کو کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم کیا ہے؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین
(ج) چار☆ (د) پانچ

61- حضور ﷺ نے کس رکن اسلام کے بارے میں کہا ہے "جس نے اسے قائم رکھا' اس نے دین کو قائم رکھا' جس نے اسے گرادیا' اس نے دین کو گرادیا۔"
(ا) جہاد (ب) روزہ
(ج) زکوٰۃ (د) نماز☆

62- اذان کی ابتدا کب ہوئی؟
(ا) ہجرت مدینہ کے فوری بعد☆
(ب) ہجرت مدینہ کے ایک سال بعد
(ج) ہجرت مدینہ کے دو سال بعد
(د) واقعہ معراج کے فوری بعد

63- حضرت بلال نے کس سے سیکھ کر اذان کا آغاز کیا؟
(ا) عبداللہ بن زید☆
(ب) عبداللہ بن مسعود
(ج) عبداللہ بن عمر بن العاص
(د) عبداللہ بن

64- کل فرض نمازوں کی کتنی رکعتیں ہیں؟
(ا) ۱۵ (ب) ۱۶
(ج) ۱۷☆ (د) ۱۸

65- پانچ وقت کی نمازوں کی کل کتنی رکعتیں ہیں؟
(ا) ۴۰ (ب) ۴۴
(ج) ۴۶ (د) ۴۸☆

66- جہری نماز سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(ا) وہ نماز جو خشوع وخضوع سے پڑھی جائے۔
(ب) وہ نماز جس میں امام قرات نہیں کرتا ہے۔
(ج) وہ نماز جو خشوع وخضوع سے نہ پڑھی جائے۔
(د) وہ نماز جس میں امام بلند آواز سے قرات کرتا ہے۔☆

67. آپ ﷺ نے کس صحابی کو اسلام لانے کے بعد حکم دیا تھا کہ وہ میری آنکھوں کے سامنے نہ آیا کرے"۔
(ا) کعب بن زبیر (ب) وحشی بن حرب☆
(ج) صفوان بن امیہ (د) بہار بن الاسود

68. "حق آ گیا اور باطل مٹ گیا اور باطل مٹنے والی چیز ہے" یہ الفاظ قرآن پاک کی کس سورہ میں ہیں۔
(ا) سورہ یسن (ب) سورہ حشر
(ج) سورہ الدھر (د) سورہ فتح☆

69. آپ ﷺ نے کس صحابی کو "عرب کا دماغ" کا لقب دیا تھا۔
(ا) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ
(ب) حضرت علیؓ
(ج) حضرت عبادہ بن صامتؓ
(د) حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ☆

70. مکہ کے انتظام وانصرام اور نومسلموں کی تعلیم وتربیت کے لیے آپ ﷺ نے کس کو فتح مکہ کے فوری بعد مقرر فرمایا۔
(ا) عتاب بن اسید (ب) معاذ بن جبل☆
(ج) سعد بن عبادہ (د) سعید بن معاذ

71. ۸ ہجری میں ہی فتح مکہ (رمضان) کے بعد شوال میں فوری کونسا غزوہ پیش آیا۔
(ا) غزوہ اوطاس (ب) غزوہ طائف
(ج) غزوہ حنین☆ (د) غزوہ ثقیف

72. غزوہ حنین میں مسلمانوں کے منتشر ہونے کی وجہ کیا تھی۔
(ا) نشیبی جگہ پر ہونا
(ب) مال غنیمت سمیٹنا
(ج) منافقت
(د) نومسلموں کی وجہ سے صفوں میں انتشار☆

73. اسلام میں سب سے پہلے منجنیق کس جنگ میں استعمال کی گئی۔
(ا) جنگ حنین (ب) جنگ طائف
(ج) جنگ اوطاس☆ (د) جنگ تبوک

74. غزوہ طائف میں ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے کون سے صاحبزادے شہید ہوئے تھے۔
(ا) محمد بن ابی بکر (ب) عبداللہ بن ابی بکر☆
(ج) عثمان بن ابی بکر (د) قحافہ بن ابی بکر

75. غزوہ طائف میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
(ا) ۹ (ب) ۱۰
(ج) ۱۱ (د) ۱۲☆

76. آپ ﷺ کا آخری غزوہ' غزوہ تبوک ہے۔ یہ بتائیں جیش العسرۃ یعنی تنگی والا غزوہ کس کو کہتے ہیں۔

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(ا) غزوہ بدر (ب) غزوہ خندق
(ج) غزوہ خندق (د) غزوہ تبوک ☆

.78 یہ غزوہ کس ماہ پیش آیا۔
(ا) رجب ۹ ہجری ☆ (ب) شعبان ۸ ہجری
(ج) رمضان ۸ ہجری (د) شوال ۷ ہجری

.79 غزوہ تبوک میں تبوک کے مقام پر مسلمان فوج بیس دن ٹھہری رہی۔ مزید کتنے دن آنے جانے میں لگے۔
(ا) ۳۰ دن ☆ (ب) ۲۰ دن
(ج) ۱۵ دن (د) ۱۴ دن

.79 کس سن ہجری کو عام الوفود کہا جاتا ہے۔
(ا) آٹھ ہجری (ب) نو ہجری ☆
(ج) گیارہ ہجری (د) دس ہجری

.80 ذیقعد ۹ھ کو حج فرض ہوا۔ آپ ﷺ نے تین سو صحابہ کے ایک قافلے کے ساتھ حضرت ابوبکر کو امیر حج بنا کر بھیجا۔ یہ بتائیں کہ آپ ﷺ نے اپنی طرف سے ہدیٰ کے لیے کتنے اونٹ بھیجے۔
(ا) دس (ب) پندرہ
(ج) بیس ☆ (د) پچیس

.81 سود کی حرمت اور لعان کا حکم کب نازل ہوا۔
(ا) رمضان ۹ھ (ب) شوال ۹ھ
(ج) ذیعقد ۹ھ ☆ (د) ذوالحج ۹ھ

.82 ۹ھ میں کس جھوٹے نبی نے نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا۔
(ا) سجاح (ب) مسلیمہ کذاب ☆
(ج) اسود عنسی (د) طلحہ اسدی

.83 ۱۰ھ کو آپ ﷺ نے آخری حج فرمایا۔ یہ بتائیں آپ ﷺ کی معیت میں کتنے صحابہ کرام نے حج کا سفر کیا۔
(ا) نوے ہزار
(ب) ایک لاکھ ☆
(ج) ایک لاکھ دس ہزار
(د) ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار

.84 اس سال کے بعد آئندہ کسی مشرک کو بیت اللہ کے اندر داخل ہونے کی یا حج کرنے کی اجازت نہ ہوگی۔ یہ الفاظ حضرت علی نے کب فرمائے تھے۔
(ا) ۸ھ (ب) ۹ھ ☆
(ج) ۱۰ھ (د) ۱۱ھ

.85 آپ ﷺ حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر کتنے ذاتی اونٹ بطور ہدیٰ ساتھ لے گئے تھے۔
(ا) ۴۰ (ب) ۶۰
(ج) ۱۰۰ ☆ (د) ۱۲۵

.86 احرام کھولنے کے دن آپ ﷺ نے ۶۳ اونٹ اپنے ہاتھ سے ذبح کیے۔ باقی ۳۷ اونٹ کس نے ذبح کیے۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر (ب) حضرت عمر
(ج) حضرت عثمان (د) حضرت علی ☆

.87 آپ ﷺ کی زندگی میں ایک اور جھوٹے نبی نے جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا تھا نام بتائیں۔
(ا) اسود عنسی ☆ (ب) طلیحہ بن خویلد
(ج) قیس بن عاصم (د) سجاع بن حارث

.88 آپ ﷺ نے آخری نماز کس وقت کی پڑھائی۔
(ا) فجر (ب) ظہر
(ج) عصر (د) مغرب ☆

.89 رحلت کے (آخری) دن آپ ﷺ نے حضرت فاطمہؓ کو کیا لقب دیا۔
(ا) فخر النسا اللعالمین
(ب) سیدۃ النساء اللعالمین ☆
(ج) زہرۃ النساء اللعالمین
(د) فاطمۃ النساء اللعالمین

.90 آپ ﷺ کے آخری کلمات کیا تھے۔
(ا) لا الہ الا اللہ
(ب) لبیک الھم لبیک
(ج) اعلیٰ و اعلیٰ اللہ اعلیٰ
(د) الھم فی الرفیق الاعلی ☆

.91 وہ کون سے صحابی ؓ ہیں جنہوں نے دیدار رسول کئے بغیر ہی صحابہ ؓ میں بہت بلند مقام پایا۔
(ا) حضرت اویس برنی
(ب) حضرت اویس قرنی ☆
(ج) حضرت سلیمان فارسی
(د) حضرت ادریس رومی

.92 آپ ﷺ کے دور میں پولیس کا باقاعدہ محکمہ ابھی معرض وجود میں

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نہیں آیا تھا۔ لیکن جرائم کے سدباب کے لیے کس کو پولیس کے فرائض تفویض کیے گئے تھے۔

(ا) سعد بن زید رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) سعد بن قیس رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(ج) سعد بن ابی وقاص رضی اللہ عنہ
(د) سعد بن زیاد رضی اللہ عنہ

93. حضرت ابوبکر صدیق آپ ﷺ سے کتنے چھوٹے تھے۔
(ا) دو سال ☆ (ب) تین سال
(ج) چار سال (د) پانچ سال

94. بیعت خاصہ یا بیت سقیفہ کے بعد اگلے روز بیعت عامہ ہوئی۔ بیعت عامہ کا اجتماع کہاں ہوا۔
(ا) مسجد قبا
(ب) مسجد نبوی ☆
(ج) سقیفہ بنی ساعدہ
(د) حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ کے گھر

95. حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے حضرت ابوبکر صدیق کی بیعت کب کی۔
(ا) بیعت خاصہ والے دن
(ب) بیعت عامہ والے دن
(ج) بیعت عامہ سے چھ روز بعد
(د) تعزیت انتقال حضرت فاطمہ والے دن ☆

96. مدعیان نبوت میں مسلیمہ کذاب، اسود عنسی، طلیحہ بن خویلد تھے۔ ان کے علاوہ ایک عورت بھی مدعی نبوت بنی۔ نام بتائیں۔
(ا) سجاح بنت حارث ☆
(ب) سجاح حارثہ تمیمہ
(ج) سجاح بنت زید
(د) سجاح بنت خویلد

97. آپ ﷺ کے آخری ایام میں طلیحہ بن خویلد نے نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا۔ آپ ﷺ نے حضرت ضرار کو اس کی سرکوبی کے لیے بھیجا۔ اس کا کیا نتیجہ نکلا۔
(ا) طلیحہ کو گرفتار کر لیا
(ب) طلیحہ کو قتل کر دیا۔
(ج) طلیحہ سے توبہ کرالی
(د) کامیابی نہ ہوئی ☆

98. کون سا جھوٹا نبی بعد میں مسلمان ہو گیا۔
(ا) مسلیمہ (ب) سجاح
(ج) اسود (د) طلیحہ ☆

99. سجاح بنت حارثہ جو کہ مذہباً عیسائی تھی نے نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا پھر مسلیمہ کذاب سے شادی کر لی۔ مسلیمہ کذاب نے حق مہر میں دو نمازیں بخشوائیں۔ بتائیں کون کون سی۔
(ا) فجر اور ظہر (ب) ظہر اور عصر
(ج) عصر اور مغرب (د) فجر اور عشاء ☆

100. جنگ یمامہ میں مسلمانوں کے لشکر کی تعداد پندرہ ہزار تھی۔ یہ بتائیں مسلیمہ کے لشکر کی تعداد کتنی تھیں۔
(ا) ۲۰ ہزار (ب) ۳۰ ہزار
(ج) ۳۵ ہزار (د) ۴۰ ہزار ☆

سیٹ نمبر 5

-1 کس غزوہ پر پہلی دفعہ خواتین شامل ہوئیں؟
(الف) غزوہ خیبر (ب) غزوہ بدر
(ج) غزوہ خندق (د) غزوہ احد ☆

-2 اسلام کی پہلی مسجد کون سی ہے؟
(الف) مسجد قبا ☆ (ب) مسجد اقصیٰ
(ج) مسجد نبویؐ (د) مسجد نمرہ

-3 اسلام کے پہلے شہید کون تھے؟
(الف) حضرت ابوذرؓ
(ب) حضرت حارث بن ابی ہالہؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت ابووقاص
(د) حضرت معاذؓ

4. ”میری قوم میں کسی غلطی پر کبھی اتفاقِ رائے نہیں ہوگا“ یہ کس کے الفاظ ہیں؟
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (ب) حضرت عمرؓ
(ج) حضرت محمدؐ ☆ (د) حضرت علیؓ

5. انجیل میں حضرت محمد ﷺ کا عبرانی نام فارقلیط درج ہے۔ فارقلیط کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
(ا) رہنمائی کرنے والا
(ب) خوراک دینے والا

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(ج) آرام سکون دینے والا ☆
(د) یقین دلانے وال

قرآن پاک کا نزول کس رات کو ہوا تھا؟
(ا) شب معراج (ب) لیلتہ القدار ☆
(ج) لیلتہ العروس (د) شب برأت

رقبے کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا اسلامی ملک کون سا ہے؟
(ا) سوڈان (ب) انڈونیشیا
(ج) قازقستان ☆ (د) نائیجیریا

قرآن مجید کی سب سے چھوٹی سورۃ کون سی ہے؟
(ا) سورۃ العصر ☆ (ب) سورۃ جن
(ج) سورۃ کوثر (د) سورۃ علق

عشرہ مبشرہ میں کل کتنے صحابیؓ شامل ہیں؟
(ا) 5 (ب) 15
(ج) 8 (د) 10 ☆

خلافت راشدہ کل کتنا عرصہ رہی؟
(ا) 20 سال (ب) 25 سال
(ج) 28 سال ☆ (د) 30 سال

اصحاب صفہ کون لوگ تھے؟
(ا) انصار جو مسجد نبوی کے قریب رہائش پذیر تھے
(ب) مہاجر اور انصار جو مسجد نبوی کے قریب رہائش پذیر تھے۔ ☆
(ج) انصار جو مسجد قباء کے قریب رہائش پذیر تھے۔
(د) مہاجر جو مسجد قباء کے قریب رہائش پذیر تھے۔

اے خدا میری قوم کو بخش دے وہ نہیں جانتے کہ وہ کیا کر رہے ہیں آنحضورؐ نے یہ الفاظ کس موقع پر ادا کئے؟
(ا) غزوہ بدر کے شروع ہونے پر
(ب) غزواہ احد کے شروع ہونے پر
(ج) غزوہ خندق کے شروع ہونے پر
(د) غزوہ موتہ کے شروع ہونے پر

غزوہ خندق میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ کس نے دیا تھا؟
(ا) حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ ☆ (ب) حضرت عبداللہؓ
(ج) حضرت زبیرؓ (د) حضرت عمرؓ

کس گناہ کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے قرآن مجید میں فرمایا ہے کہ "اللہ تعالیٰ بلاشبہ اس گناہ کو معاف نہیں کرتا جبکہ اس کے علاوہ تمام گناہوں کو معاف کر دیتا ہے؟"
(ا) منافقت (ب) جھوٹ
(ج) شرک ☆ (د) بے حیائی

کس ملک کو نبیوں کی سرزمین کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) عراق (ب) سعودی عرب
(ج) فلسطین ☆ (د) شام

جنت کے دروازے پر تعینات فرشتے کا نام بتائیں؟
(ا) رضوان ☆ (ب) رع
(ج) ملک (د) اسرافیل

"بے شک ہم نے اس کتاب کو نازل کیا ہے اور ہم ہی اس کی حفاظت کرنے والے ہیں"۔ یہ آیت قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں بیان ہوئی ہے؟
(ا) حم السجدہ (ب) الرحمٰن
(ج) العمران (د) الحجر ☆

یوم التلاق سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(ا) حشر کا دن (ب) فیصلے کا دن
(ج) اکٹھا ہونے کا دن ☆ (د) صور پھونکنے کا دن

صلوٰۃ جنازہ میں کتنی تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں؟
(ا) چار ☆ (ب) پانچ
(ج) چھ (د) آٹھ

الصوم جنۃ میں جنۃ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(ا) جنت (ب) ڈھال ☆
(ج) کامیابی (د) روزہ

قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں زکوٰۃ کے نظام سے متعلق تمام احکامات بیان ہوئے ہیں؟
(ا) سورۃ توبہ ☆ (ب) سورۃ ملک
(ج) سورۃ محمد (د) سورۃ فلق

قرآن مجید کے کل 56 نام ہیں۔ ایک اس کا ذاتی اور 55 اس کے صفاتی نام ہیں اس کا ذاتی نام القرآن ہے بتایئے کہ قرآن مجید میں لفظ القرآن کتنی بار آیا ہے؟
(ا) 55 (ب) 59
(ج) 66 ☆ (د) 70

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22. ''آج علی کی ایک ضرب میری امت کے قیامت تک کے اعمال سے افضل ہے''۔
(ا) غزوہ بدر (ب) غزوہ احد
(ج) غزوہ خندق ☆ (د) غزوہ خیبر

23. جنگ جمل میں حضرت علی کی طرف سے ایک ہزار مجاہدین شہید ہوئے یہ بتائیں حضرت عائشہ کی طرف سے کتنے مجاہدین شہید ہوئے۔
(ا) تین ہزار (ب) پانچ ہزار
(ج) سات ہزار (د) نو ہزار ☆

24. جنگ صفین میں حضرت علی کی فوج کی تعداد ۹۰ ہزار تھی۔ معاویہ کی فوج کی تعداد بتائیں۔
(ا) ۶۰ ہزار ☆ (ب) ۷۰ ہزار
(ج) ۸۰ ہزار (د) ۹۰ ہزار

25. جب امیر معاویہ رضی اللہ عنہ کو شکست کے آثار نظر آئے تو کس نے سیاسی چال سے بچایا۔
(ا) سعد بن زید (ب) عمرو بن العاص ☆
(ج) سعد بن ابی وقاص (د) ابن زیاد

26. ''خلیفہ صالح'' کسے کہتے ہیں۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ
(ج) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ
(د) حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز رضی اللہ عنہ ☆

27. صحابہ کرامؓ میں سب سے پہلے کس صحابیؓ کا انتقال ہوا؟
(ا) حضرت حارثؓ ☆ (ب) حضرت ابوبکرؓ
(ج) حضرت حمزہؓ (د) حضرت احسانؓ

28. کون سے صحابیؓ حضرت عیسیٰؑ سے مشابہت رکھتے تھے؟
(ا) حضرت عروہ بن مسعودؓ ☆
(ب) حضرت عمیرؓ
(ج) حضرت علیؓ
(د) حضرت حارثؓ

29. حضرت طلحہ انصاریؓ نے کتنی عمر میں انتقال فرمایا
(ا) 77 سال ☆ (ب) 80 سال
(ج) 95 سال (د) 90 سال

30. کس صحابیؓ نے سب سے پہلے دشمن اسلام کا خون بہایا؟
(ا) سعدؓ بن ابی وقاص ☆ (ب) حضرت حمزہؓ
(ج) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ (د) حضرت علیؓ

31. حضرت اسامہؓ بن زید کس صحابی کے بیٹے تھے؟
(ا) حضرت عمرؓ
(ب) حضرت حارثؓ
(ج) زید بن خارجہؓ
(د) حضرت زید بن حارثؓ ☆

32. مواخات کے وقت مہاجرین کی کل تعداد بتائیں؟
(ا) 25 (ب) 30
(ج) 35 (د) 45 ☆

33. آنحضرت محمد کی رضاعی بہن کا نام بتائیں جنہوں نے اسلام کر لیا تھا؟
(ا) ہاجرہؓ (ب) رقیہؓ
(ج) جاریہؓ (د) شیماؓ ☆

34. ساقی زم زم کس صحابیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت ابوہریرہؓ
(ب) حضرت عباسؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ
(د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

35. کس صحابیؓ نے نجاشی کے سامنے تقریر کی؟
(ا) حضرت علیؓ (ب) حضرت جعفر طیارؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت عمیرؓ (د) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

36. حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن جراحؓ کا مزار کہاں ہے؟
(ا) کربلا (ب) دمشق ☆
(ج) مکہ (د) مدینہ

37. آنحضرت نے فیاض کا لقب کس صحابی کو دیا؟
(ا) خالد بن ولیدؓ
(ب) حضرت طلحہؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت عبید بن جراحؓ
(د) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ

38. اسلام کے پہلے پرچم بردار صحابیؓ کون تھے؟
(ا) حضرت حمزہؓ (ب) حضرت علیؓ
(ج) حضرت جعفر طیارؓ ☆ (د) خالد بن ولیدؓ

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47. زمانہ جہالت میں عبدالکعبہ کس صحابیؓ کا نام تھا؟
(ا) حضرت عمرؓ (ب) حضرت ابوبکرؓ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ (د) حضرت طلحہؓ

48. حضرت ابوبکرؓ کب خلیفہ مقرر ہوئے؟
(ا) 14ھ (ب) 17ھ
(ج) 21ھ☆ (د) 16ھ

49. حضرت عمر حضور ﷺ سے کتنے سال چھوٹے تھے؟
(ا) 10سال (ب) 13سال☆
(ج) 15سال (د) 9سال

50. حضرت عمرؓ نے کس عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا؟
(ا) 25سال (ب) 30سال
(ج) 33سال☆ (د) 41سال

51. دنیا کی پہلی یونیورسٹی جامعہ ازہر کس اسلامی ملک میں واقع ہے؟
(ا) مصر☆ (ب) شام
(ج) شام (د) ایران

52. دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ آتش فشاں پہاڑ کس اسلامی ملک میں ہیں؟
(ا) شام (ب) انڈونیشیا☆
(ج) عراق (د) بنگلادیش

53. مسئلہ قبرص کن دو ممالک کے درمیان موجود ہے؟
(ا) شام اور ترکی کے درمیان
(ب) انڈونیشیا اور ملائیشیا کے درمیان
(ج) ترکی اور یونان کے درمیان☆
(د) ترکی اور سپین کے درمیان

54. کونسا اسلامی ملک یورپین یونین میں شمولیت کے لیے کوشش کر رہا ہے؟
(ا) شام (ب) ترکی☆
(ج) بوسنیا (د) ایران

55. آسیان تنظیم کا ہیڈکوارٹر کس اسلامی ملک میں ہے؟
(ا) شام (ب) ملائیشیا☆
(ج) انڈونیشیا (د) ترکی

56. ''الصلوٰۃ خیر من نوم'' کا مطلب ہے؟
(ا) نماز ضرور ادا کرنی چاہیے
(ب) نماز نیند سے بہتر ہے☆

بیت المقدس کی فتح کے وقت چابیاں کس صحابی کے حوالے کی گئیں۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (ب) حضرت عثمان غنی
(ج) حضرت عمرؓ☆ (د) حضرت علیؓ

حضرت عمرؓ کی خلافت کتنا عرصہ رہی۔
(ا) دس سال چھ ماہ چار دن☆
(ب) دس سال سات ماہ چار دن
(ج) دس سال آٹھ ماہ چار دن
(د) دس سال نو ماہ چار دن

جیل خانہ جات کس کی ایجاد ہے۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ
(ب) حضرت عمرؓ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ
(د) حضرت علیؓ

کس صحابی نے دریائے نیل کے نام خط لکھا۔
(ا) حضرت عمر☆
(ب) حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص
(ج) حضرت عبیدہ بن جراح
(د) حضرت علی

حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ کا تعلق کس ملک سے تھا؟
(ا) ایران (ب) عراق
(ج) مصر☆ (د) یمن

ملک یمن سے سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟
(ا) حضرت عمرو بن طفیلؓ☆
(ب) حضرت اسامہؓ
(ج) حضرت زویبؓ
(د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

حضرت آمنہؓ کا انتقال کہاں ہوا؟
(ا) ابواء☆ (ب) مکہ
(ج) یمن (د) مدینہ

عشرہ مبشرہ میں شامل صحابہ کرامؓ کی کل تعداد کیا ہے؟
(ا) 10☆ (ب) 15
(ج) 13 (د) 5

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(ج) نماز ضرور ادا کرنی چاہیے
(د) نماز کامیابی کی کنجی ہے

57. کس سورۃ میں بسم اللہ دو مرتبہ آئی ہے؟
(ا) سورۃ توبہ (ب) سورۃ نجم
(ج) سورۃ نمل ☆ (د) سورۃ بقرہ

58. اصحاب کہف کا تعلق کس ملک سے تھا؟
(ا) ایران (ب) عراق
(ج) سعودی عرب (د) شام ☆

59. دریائے فرات کے کنارے کونسا شہر آباد ہے؟
(ا) کربلا (ب) موصل
(ج) بصرہ ☆ (د) دمشق

60. واقعہ معراج کا ذکر کس سورۃ میں آیا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت سارہ کو (ب) سورۃ مریم
(ج) سورۃ آل عمران (د) سورۃ بنی اسرائیل ☆

61. بغداد کو 1258ء میں کس نے تباہ برباد کر دیا؟
(ا) چنگیز خان (ب) ہلاکو خان ☆
(ج) طغرل خان (د) کھچی خان

62. قرآن میں حروف مقطعات کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 25 (ب) 26
(ج) 28 (د) 29 ☆

63. اسلامی معاشی نظام کا سب سے اہم عنصر کونسا ہے؟
(ا) خیرات (ب) فطرانہ
(ج) زکوٰۃ ☆ (د) صدقہ

64. "باب العلم" کا خطاب کونسے صحابی کو عطا کیا گیا؟
(ا) حضرت ابوہریرہؓ (ب) حضرت عباسؓ
(ج) حضرت علیؓ ☆ (د) غزوہ بدر کا دن

65. اسلامی تاریخ میں "یوم الفرقان" کس دن کو کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) فتح مکہ کا دن (ب) صلح حدیبیہ کا دن ☆
(ج) بیعت رضوان کا دن (د) حضرت عمرؓ

66. جنت البقیع کیا ہے؟
(ا) جنت کا ایک باغ ہے
(ب) ایک مسجد کا نام ہے
(ج) مدینہ میں قبرستان ہے ☆
(د) حضرت آدمؑ کا ابتدائی مسکن ہے

67. عالم برزخ میں "برزخ" کا کیا مطلب ہے؟
(ا) قبر (ب) سکون
(ج) وقفہ ☆ (د) خوشی

68. اسلام کی پہلی مسجد کونسی ہے؟
(ا) مسجد قبا ☆ (ب) مسجد نبوی
(ج) مسجد ضرار (د) مسجد عمر

69. بنی اسرائیل کا تعلق کس نبی سے تھا؟
(ا) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(ب) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ الاسلام
(ج) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام ☆
(د) حضرت صالح علیہ السلام

70. OIC کے ممبران کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 51 (ب) 53
(ج) 57 ☆ (د) 60

71. پہلی وحی کے الفاظ کیا تھے؟
(ا) پڑھ اللہ کے نام سے ☆
(ب) شروع اللہ کے نام سے
(ج) نماز قائم کرو
(د) برے کاموں سے دور رہو

72. غزوۂ تبوک کا ذکر قرآن پاک کی کونسی سورہ میں ہے؟
(ا) انبیاء (ب) سورہ صف
(ج) سورہ توبہ ☆ (د) سورہ آل عمران

73. قرآن پاک کی کون سی سورہ سے پہلے بسم اللہ نہیں آتی
(ا) سورہ توبہ ☆ (ب) سورہ نمل
(ج) سورہ ص (د) سورہ بقرہ

74. سورہ یٰسین کا آغاز قرآن پاک کے کونسے پارے سے
(ا) من خلق (ب) حم
(ج) من یقنت ☆ (د) ومالی

75. ان میں کون سے صحابیؓ عشرہ مبشرہ میں نہیں؟
(ا) حضرت سعدؓ بن ابی وقاص
(ب) حضرت زبیرؓ بن عوام
(ج) حضرت خالدؓ بن ولید ☆
(د) حضرت سعیدؓ بن زید

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78. قرآن پاک کی آیات کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(ا) 6666 ☆ (ب) 6652
(ج) 6239 (د) 6591

77. میثاق مدینہ کن کے درمیان ہوا؟
(ا) کفار، یہود، انصار
(ب) انصار، مہاجرین، یہود ☆
(ج) اوس، خزاج، مہاجرین
(د) انصار، خزرج، اوس

78. بیت المقدس کن کے دور میں فتح ہوا؟
(ا) حضرت نبی ﷺ (ب) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ
(ج) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ ☆ (د) حضرت علیؓ

79. قرآن پاک کا نزول کتنے عرصے میں ہوا؟
(ا) 22 سال 2 ماہ 22 دن
(ب) 23 سال 2 ماہ 3 دن
(ج) 20 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن ☆
(د) 23 سال

80. سب سے پہلی الہامی کتاب کونسی ہے؟
(ا) زبور (ب) انجیل
(ج) تورات ☆ (د) قرآن پاک

81. قرأت واجبہ قرآن پاک میں کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) سورہ اخلاق (ب) سورہ فاتحہ ☆
(ج) سورہ نصر (د) قرآن پاک کی ہر ایک آیت کو

82. ذوالقرنین کا ذکر قرآن پاک کی کون سی سورہ میں ہے؟
(ا) سورہ آل عمران (ب) سورہ نساء
(ج) سورہ کہف ☆ (د) سورہ یوسف

83. ہم تیری عبادت کرتے ہیں، اے خدا مجھے سیدھی راہ دکھا!
قرآن پاک کی آیت کا ترجمہ کس سورہ سے لیا گیا ہے؟
(ا) سورہ بقرہ (ب) سورہ فاتحہ ☆
(ج) سورہ کافرون (د) سورہ ق

84. حج کب فرض ہوا؟
(ا) 9 ہجری ☆ (ب) 10 ہجری
(ج) 8 ہجری (د) 6 ہجری

85. پہلی وحی کس تاریخ کو نازل ہوئی؟
(ا) 17 رمضان ☆ (ب) 27 رمضان
(ج) 2 رمضان (د) 18 رمضان

86. ''قسباط القرآن'' کس سورت کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) سورۃ البقرہ ☆ (ب) سورۃ آل عمران
(ج) سورۃ الناس (د) سورۃ الفلق

87. ''عمر ثانی'' کس اموی خلیفہ کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت امیر معاویہؓ
(ب) حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز ☆
(ج) سورۃ الناس
(د) کوئی بھی نہیں

88. صلیبی جنگوں کے فاتح صلاح الدین ایوبی کا مزار کہاں ہے؟
(ا) بصرہ (ب) قاہرہ
(ج) دمشق ☆ (د) یروشلم

89. حضرت موسیٰؑ، حضرت ہارونؑ، حضرت یوسف اور حضرت یعقوبؑ کس قوم پر بھیجے گئے تھے؟
(ا) بنی اسرائیل ☆ (ب) قوم عاد
(ج) قوم ہود (د) قوم لوط

90. حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کب خلیفہ مقرر کیے گئے؟
(ا) 9ھ (ب) 10ھ
(ج) 11ھ ☆ (د) 12ھ

91. ''اُم الانبیاء'' کن کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) حضرت سارہ کو (ب) حضرت ہاجرہ کو
(ج) حضرت حوا کو ☆ (د) کوئی بھی نہیں

92. ''ذوالنورین'' کس خلیفہ راشد کا لقب ہے؟
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (ب) حضرت عمرؓ
(ج) حضرت عثمانؓ ☆ (د) حضرت علیؓ

93. ''ابوالبشر'' کس پیغمبر کا لقب ہے؟
(ا) حضرت ابراہیمؑ (ب) حضرت نوحؑ
(ج) حضرت عیسیٰؑ (د) حضرت آدمؑ ☆

94. کس پیغمبر نے حضرت عزرائیل کو اپنا بھائی بنایا تھا؟
(ا) حضرت عزیزؑ (ب) حضرت ادریسؑ ☆
(ج) حضرت یافثؑ (د) حضرت ابراہیمؑ

95. آپ ﷺ کا نام ''محمد'' کس نے رکھا؟

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(ا) حضرت آمنہ (ب) حضرت ابو طالب
(ج) حضرت عباس (د) عبدالمطلب ☆

.96 وسطی ایشیا کا Land locked ملک کونسا ہے؟
(ا) ایران (ب) کرغیزستان ☆
(ج) ترکی (د) گنی بساؤ

.97 مکہ میں "دارارقم" کی وجہ شہرت کیا تھی؟
(ا) حضور کی رہائش گاہ
(ب) اسلامی تعلیمات کا مرکز
(ج) اسلام کا دعوت حق دینے کا اولین مرکز
(د) اسلام کا اولین مرکز جہاں اولین صحابہ جمع ہوئے ☆

.98 آنحضور ﷺ کی بیماری کے دوران کس نے نماز پڑھائی؟
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ ☆ (ب) حضرت عمرؓ
(ج) حضرت علیؓ (د) حضرت ام مکتومؓ

.99 حضرت عمر جب ۲۶ ذوالحج ۲۳ھ کو فجر کی نماز کے وقت فیروز لولو نامی غلام کے ہاتھوں زخمی ہوئے تو آپ ﷺ نے کس کا ہاتھ پکڑ کر اپنی جگہ نماز کی امامت کے لیے کھڑا کر دیا۔
(ا) حضرت عبدالرحمٰن بن عوف ☆
(ب) حضرت عثمان
(ج) حضرت علی
(د) حضرت زبیر بن عوام

.100 ہجری کیلنڈر کس نے جاری کیا۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ
(د) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

سیٹ نمبر 6

-1 لفظ زکوٰۃ کا ماخذ کیا ہے
(ا) زکت (ب) تزک
(ج) زکا (د) تزکیہ ☆

-2 صدقہ فطر ادا کرنے کا حکم کب آیا؟
(ا) ۲ ہجری ☆ (ب) ۳ ہجری
(ج) ۴ ہجری (د) پانچ ہجری

-3 چاندی کا نصاب گراموں میں کتنا ہے۔
(ا) ۶۱۲٫۳۲ گرام ☆
(ب) ۷۱۲٫۳۲ گرام
(ج) ۸۱۲٫۳۲ گرام
(د) ۵۱۲٫۳۲ گرام

-4 سونے کا نصاب گراموں میں کتنا ہے۔
(ا) ۸۷٫۴۸ گرام ☆ (ب) ۸۸٫۴۸ گرام
(ج) ۸۶٫۴۸ گرام (د) ۸۵٫۴۸ گرام

.5 اسلام کا پانچواں رکن کونسا ہے۔
(ا) روزہ (ب) حج ☆
(ج) زکوٰۃ (د) جہاد

.6 حج کب فرض ہوا۔
(ا) ۷ ہجری (ب) ۸ ہجری
(ج) ۹ ہجری ☆ (د) ۱۰ ہجری

.7 حضرت عثمان غنی کا نام عثمان اور کنیت ابو عبداللہ تھی۔ بئر رومہ میٹھے پانی کا کنواں ایک یہودی کی ملکیت تھا کس صحابی نے اسے خرید کر مسلمانوں کے لیے وقف کر دیا تھا۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(ج) حضرت عبدالرحمٰن رضی اللہ عنہ
(د) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ

.8 مردم شماری کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس خلیفہ راشد کے دور سے شروع ہوا۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ
(ب) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(ج) حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ
(د) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

.9 ہجری سال کا باقاعدہ آغاز تو حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ کے دور میں شروع ہوا بتائیں کب؟
(ا) ۱۴ھ (ب) ۱۶ھ ☆
(ج) ۱۸ھ (د) ۲۰ھ

.10 ۲۸ھ میں قبرص پر حملے کے لیے بحری بیڑہ تیار کیا گیا۔ یہ بتائیں کس نے تیار کروایا۔
(ا) حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(ب) حضرت عبداللہ بن قیس رضی اللہ عنہ

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(ج) حضرت معاویہ ؓ
(د) حضرت علی ؓ

11. پہلے امیر البحر کون تھے۔
(ا) حضرت عبداللہ بن قیس ☆
(ب) حضرت امیر معاویہ
(ج) حضرت عبداللہ بن عمر
(د) حضرت عمرو بن العاص

12. عبداللہ بن صبا عہد عثمانی میں فتنوں کا محور تھا۔ یہ کہاں کا رہنے والا تھا۔
(ا) کوفہ (ب) بصرہ
(ج) دمشق ☆ (د) صنعا

13. اسلامی بحری بیڑہ کس خلیفہ کے دور میں والئی شام امیر معاویہ ؓ نے بنوایا۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر ؓ
(ب) حضرت عمر ؓ
(ج) حضرت عثمان ؓ ☆
(د) حضرت علی ؓ

14. حضرت عثمان غنی کب شہید ہوئے۔
(ا) ۳۵ھ ☆ (ب) ۳۶ھ
(ج) ۳۷ھ (د) ۳۴ھ

15. حضرت علی اور دوسرے صحابہ کے مشورہ پر مصریوں کے مطالبہ پر عبداللہ بن ابی سرح کو حضرت عثمان نے معزول کر کے کس کو والئی مصر بنایا۔
(ا) محمد بن ابی بکر ☆
(ب) عبداللہ بن ابی بکر
(ج) عبدالرحمٰن بن ابی بکر
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

16. حضرت عثمان کی خلافت کتنا عرصہ رہی۔ (سب سے لمبا دورانیہ خلاف)
(ا) بارہ سال
(ب) بارہ دن زیادہ بارہ سال
(ج) بارہ دن کم بارہ سال ☆
(د) گیارہ سال

17. حضرت علی ؓ کا نام علی اور کنیت ابوالحسن اور ابوتراب والدہ نے حیدر (شیر) کا لقب دیا۔ والدہ کا نام فاطمہ بنت اسد تھا۔ یہ بتائیں کہ بعثت نبوی کے وقت آپ ؓ کی عمر کتنی تھی۔
(ا) چھ سال (ب) آٹھ سال ☆
(ج) دس سال (د) بارہ سال

18. جنگ جمل کن کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔
(ا) حضرت علی اور معاویہ
(ب) حضرت علی اور عائشہ ☆
(ج) حضرت علی اور عمرو بن لعاص
(د) حضرت علی اور مروان بن حکم

19. جنگ صفین کن کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔
(ا) حضرت علی اور معاویہ ☆
(ب) حضرت علی اور عائشہ
(ج) حضرت علی اور خوارج
(د) حضرت علی اور معتزلہ

20. جنگ نہروان کن کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔
(ا) حضرت علی اور معاویہ
(ب) حضرت علی اور عائشہ
(ج) حضرت علی اور خوارج ☆
(د) حضرت علی اور معتزلہ

21. جامع القرآن کس کو کہتے ہیں۔
(ا) حضرت ابوبکر ؓ
(ب) حضرت عمر ؓ
(ج) حضرت عثمان ؓ ☆
(د) حضرت علی ؓ

22. حضرت علی کی مدت خلافت ۴ سال ۹ ماہ ہے۔ یہ بتائیں حضرت علی نے کب شہادت پائی۔
(ا) ۲۱ رمضان ۴۰ھ ☆
(ب) ۲۱ محرم ۴۰ھ
(ج) ۱۲ شوال ۴۰ھ
(د) ۲۱ ذیقعد ۴۰ھ

23. حضرت علی کا قاتل عبدالرحمٰن ابن ملجم کس گروہ سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔
(ا) خوارج ☆ (ب) معتزلہ
(ج) صابی (د) مشرک

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24. ہجرت مدینہ کس ماہ میں ہوئی؟
(ا) محرم (ب) صفر
(ج) ربیع الاول ☆ (د) ذوالحج

25. سید الشہداء کن کا لقب ہے؟
(ا) حضرت امام حسینؓ (ب) حضرت حمزہؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت علیؓ (د) حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ بن جراح

26. لیلۃ القدر کی اہمیت کیا ہے؟
(ا) ہزار سال کی عبادت سے بہتر
(ب) ہزار ماہ کی عبادت سے بہتر ☆
(ج) ہزار رات کی عبادت سے بہتر
(د) ہزار دن کی عبادت سے بہت

27. وصال کے وقت حضرت ابوبکر کی عمر مبارک ۶۳ سال تھی۔ یہ بتائیں آپ ﷺ نے کتنا عرصہ خلافت کی ذمہ داریاں سنبھالیں۔
(ا) ۲ سال ۳ ماہ ۱۱ دن ☆
(ب) ۲ سال ۴ ماہ ۱۱ دن
(ج) ۲ سال ۵ ماہ ۱۱ دن
(د) ۲ سال ۶ ماہ ۱۱ دن

28. جنگ یمامہ کے بعد حضرت ابوبکر صدیق نے تدوین قرآن کے لیے کس صحابی کو حکم دیا۔
(ا) حضرت زید بن ثابت ☆
(ب) حضرت زید بن حارثہ
(ج) حضرت عبداللہ بن زید
(د) حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود

29. ایران، شام و عراق کس کے دور میں فتح ہوئے۔
(ا) حضرت محمد ﷺ
(ب) حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ
(ج) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(د) حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ

30. حضرت عمر فاروق کی کنیت ابوحفص تھی۔ والد کا نام خطاب تھا۔ یہ بتائیں حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ بچپن میں کیا کام کرتے تھے۔
(ا) بھیڑ بکریاں چراتے تھے۔
(ب) گائیں چراتے تھے۔
(ج) والد کے ساتھ تجارت کے لیے جاتے تھے۔
(د) والد کے ساتھ اونٹ چراتے تھے۔ ☆

31. بیت المال کا قیام کس خلیفہ راشد کے دور میں ہوا؟
(ا) حضرت عمرؓ (ب) حضرت عثمانؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت عمرؓ (د) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

32. کس خلیفہ راشد کے دور میں دنیا کی بڑی بڑی سلطنتیں عراق، مصر، ایران وغیرہ فتح ہوئیں؟
(ا) حضرت علیؓ (ب) حضرت عثمانؓ
(ج) حضرت ابوبکرؓ ☆ (د) حضرت عمرؓ

33. حضرت عمرؓ کا سنِ وفات کیا ہے؟
(ا) 24ھ (ب) 30ھ ☆
(ج) 32ھ (د) 26ھ

34. کس خلیفہ راشد نے دو ہجرتیں کی؟
(ا) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (ب) حضرت عثمانؓ ☆
(ج) حضرت علیؓ (د) حضرت عمرؓ

35. حضرت عثمانؓ کو کس عمر میں شہید کیا گیا؟
(ا) 90 سال (ب) 83 سال
(ج) 82 سال ☆ (د) 78 سال

36. حضرت عثمانؓ کو "کامل الحیاء" کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) غنی تھے
(ب) ایمان لانے کے بعد نظر اُٹھا کر کبھی نہ دیکھا ☆
(ج) حضور ﷺ کی دو صاحبزادیاں آپ کے نکاح میں آئیں
(د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

37. خلافتِ راشدہ کل کتنا عرصہ رہی؟
(ا) 30 سال
(ب) 29 سال 11 ماہ 24 دن ☆
(ج) 31 سال 11
(د) 32 سال 6 ماہ

38. حضرت عمرؓ نے کتنے سال حکومت کی؟
(ا) 10 سال 5 ماہ ☆ (ب) 11 سال 2 ماہ
(ج) 13 سال (د) 32 سال 6 ماہ

39. حضرت ابوبکرؓ کتنا عرصہ خلیفہ رہے؟

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(ا) 2سال (ب) 2سال4ماہ
(ج) 2سال3ماہ9دن☆ (د) 10سال

زشتوں کی حیثیت کیا ہے؟
(الف)اللہ کا لشکر☆ (ب)اللہ کی بیٹیاں
(ج)اللہ کے ساتھی (د)اللہ کے دوست

برزخ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(الف)انسانی زندگی
(ب)زندگی سے موت تک کا عرصہ
(ج)موت سے قیامت تک کا عرصہ☆
(د)قیامت کا دن

"عربی زبان" کتنے مسلم ممالک کی قومی زبان ہے؟
(الف) 22 (ب) 24
(ج) 28 (د) 26☆

الیگزنڈریہ بندرگاہ کس اسلامی ملک کی مشہور بندرگاہ ہے؟
(الف) مصر☆ (ب) شام
(ج) ترکی (د) ایران

مسلمانوں کی سب سے زیادہ آبادی کس براعظم میں واقع ہے؟
(الف) افریقہ (ب) ایشیا☆
(ج) یورپ (د) جنوبی امریکہ

اس وقت دنیا کا سب سے بڑا مذہب کونسا ہے؟
(الف) عیسائیت☆ (ب) ہندومت
(ج) اسلام (د) بدھ مت

کس ملک میں 1979ء میں اسلامی انقلاب آیا؟
(الف) افغانستان (ب) ایران☆
(ج) عراق (د) شام

کس اسلامی ملک کے جھنڈے پر کلمہ طیبہ لکھا ہوا ہے؟
(الف) ایران (ب) یمن
(ج) سعودی عرب☆ (د) شام

دنیا کا سب سے قدیم دارالخلافہ کونسا ہے جسے اب بھی دارالخلافہ کا درجہ حاصل ہے؟
(الف) تہران (ب) بغداد
(ج) دمشق☆ (د) یروشلم

دنیا کی پہلی زبان یعنی حضرت آدمؑ کی زبان کونسی تھی؟
(الف) عربی☆ (ب) عبرانی
(ج) سرانی (د) یونانی

.50 کونسا اسلامی شہر "مسجدوں کا شہر" کہلاتا ہے؟
(الف) قاہرہ (ب) دمشق
(ج) ڈھاکہ☆ (د) بغداد

.51 زکوٰۃ کے مصارف ہیں
(الف) آٹھ☆ (ب) چھ
(ج) سات (د) دس

.52 حج کے معنی ہیں
(الف) زیارت کا قصد کرنا☆ (ب) مکہ جانا
(ج) مدینہ جانا (د) عرفات میں جانا

.53 حج کا سب سے اہم رکن ہے
(الف) وقوف عرفات☆ (ب) رمی جمار
(ج) طواف (د) سعی

.54 رسول کریم ﷺ نے پوری زندگی میں ایک دفعہ رکن اسلام ادا کیا
(الف) حج☆ (ب) نماز
(ج) روزہ (د) زکوٰۃ

.55 رسول کریم ﷺ نے خطبہ حجۃ الوداع دیا تھا
(الف) میدان عرفات میں☆ (ب) بیت اللہ میں
(ج) مزدلفہ میں (د) منیٰ میں

.56 زم زم کے معنی ہیں
(الف) رک رک کر چلنا☆ (ب) خوشگوار
(ج) خوشبودار (د) ٹھنڈا

.57 صبر کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔
(الف) نہ رونا (ب) روکنا، سہارنا☆
(ج) چیخنا چلانا (د) پیشانی پر بل نہ آنا

.58 رومیوں کے ساتھ جنگ میں ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے کتنا سامان وقف کیا؟
(الف) نصف
(ب) ایک تہائی
(ج) ادھار لے کر دوگنا دیا
(د) اپنے پاس سارا سامان☆

.59 حضور ﷺ نے کتنے دن تراویح جماعت کے ساتھ پڑھائی؟
(الف) تین دن☆ (ب) دس دن
(ج) ایک دفعہ (د) پورا مہینہ

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60. حضرت جعفر طیارؓ کس جنگ میں شہید ہوئے؟
(الف) غزوہ بدر (ب) غزوہ احد
(ج) غزوہ موتی ☆ (د) غزوہ احزاب

61. حضرت جعفر طیارؓ کی اہلیہ محترمہ کا نام؟
(الف) ام جمیل (ب) سیدہ اسماءؓ بنت ابوبکر
(ج) حضرت اسماءؓ بنت عمیس ☆ (د) سیدہ صالحہ

62. حضورؐ نے رشتہ مواخات قائم کیا:
(الف) انصار اور مہاجرین کے درمیان ☆
(ب) غریب مہاجرین اور امیر مہاجرین کے درمیان
(ج) اپنے رشتے داروں اور انصار کے درمیان

63. دوران نماز حضورؐ کی کمر مبارک پر اونٹ کی اوجھڑی کس نے رکھی؟
(الف) ابوجہل (ب) ابولہب
(ج) ابوسفیان (د) عقبہ بن ابی معیط ☆

64. آپؐ کے خاندان بنو ہاشم سے کتنے سال تک مقاطع کیا گیا؟
(الف) تین برس ☆ (ب) چار برس
(ج) چھ برس (د) دو برس

65. کس سفر میں آپ پر پتھر برسائے گئے اور آپ کے پاؤں مبارک تک زخمی ہو گئے؟
(الف) ہجرت مدینہ کے دوران
(ب) شام کے سفر میں
(ج) طائف کے سفر میں ☆
(د) ایسا کوئی واقعہ نہیں ہوا

66. فتح مکہ کے بعد کس نبی کا حوالہ دیتے ہوئے حضور ﷺ نے اہل مکہ کو معاف فرما دیا؟
(الف) حضرت عیسیٰؑ (ب) حضرت موسیٰؑ
(ج) حضرت یوسفؑ ☆ (د) حضرت لوطؑ

67. حضورؐ کے دندان مبارک شہید ہوئے:
(الف) غزوہ بدر میں (ب) غزوہ احد میں ☆
(ج) غزوہ تبوک میں (د) غزوہ احزاب میں

68. ابولہب کی بیوی کا نام کیا تھا؟
(الف) ام جمیل ☆ (ب) ہندہ
(ج) لیلیٰ (د) ام لطیف

69. مدرک سے مراد ہے؟
(ا) جس نے امام کے ساتھ تمام رکعتیں پڑھی ہوں۔ ☆
(ب) جس نے امام کے ساتھ صرف ایک رکعت پڑھی ہو۔
(ج) جس کو کسی بھی وجہ سے امام کے پیچھے نماز توڑنا پڑی ہو۔
(د) جس نے امام کے ساتھ کوئی رکعت بھی نہ پڑھی ہو۔

70. مسبوق سے مراد ہے؟
(ا) جس کو امام کے ساتھ شروع سے ایک یا کئی رکعتیں نہ ملی ہوں۔ ☆
(ب) جس کو امام کے پیچھے کسی مجبوری کی وجہ سے نماز توڑنی پڑی ہو۔
(ج) جس نے جماعت (امام) کے بغیر نماز پڑھی ہو۔
(د) جس میں امام کے ساتھ صرف ایک مقتدی ہو۔

71. نماز تراویح ..... ہے۔
(ا) نفل (ب) سنت موکدہ ☆
(ج) سنت غیر موکدہ (د) واجب

72. نماز وتر ..... ہے؟
(ا) نفل (ب) سنت موکدہ
(ج) سنت غیر موکدہ (د) واجب ☆

73. نماز قصر سے مراد کیا ہے؟
(ا) اگر عصر کی نماز عین عصر کے وقت کے بعد پڑھی جائے۔
(ب) صرف فرض پڑھ لیے جائیں۔
(ج) چار رکعتوں والی نمازوں کی دو رکعتیں پڑھی جائیں۔
(د) سفر میں چار رکعتوں والی نمازوں کی دو رکعتیں پڑھی جائیں ☆

74. وضو میں کتنے فرض ہیں؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین
(ج) چار ☆ (د) پانچ

75. وضو میں کتنی سنتیں ہیں؟
(ا) دس (ب) بارہ
(ج) سولہ/۱۳ (د) اٹھارہ ☆

76. کس نماز میں قرآن مجید کی تلاوت نہیں کی جاتی؟
(ا) نماز کسوف (ب) نماز خسوف
(ج) نماز چاشت (د) نماز جنازہ ☆

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77. نماز جنازہ درحقیقت میت کی مغفرت کے لیے ایک دعا ہے۔ اس کی حیثیت ہے؟
(ا) سنت موکدہ (ب) سنت غیر موکدہ
(ج) فرض کفایہ☆ (د) فرض عین

78. کس سورہ میں نماز جنازہ پڑھنے کا حکم ہے؟
(ا) بقرہ (ب) النساء
(ج) المائدہ (د) توبہ☆

79. نماز جنازہ میں کل کتنی تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین
(ج) چار☆ (د) پانچ

80. وہ کون سی نماز ہے جس میں سجدہ نہیں ہے؟
(ا) نماز جنازہ☆ (ب) نماز کسوف
(ج) نماز خسوف (د) الف، ب اور ج تینوں

81. عیدین کی نماز میں کل کتنی تکبیریں ہوتی ہیں؟
(ا) چھ (ب) آٹھ☆
(ج) گیارہ (د) سترہ

تہجد کے لفظی معنی ہیں؟
(ا) نماز حاجت (ب) سو کر اٹھنا
(ج) مستحسن ہونا (د) نیند توڑ کر اٹھنا☆

نماز کسوف کب پڑھی جاتی ہے؟
(ا) سورج گرہن کے وقت☆
(ب) چاند گرہن کے وقت
(ج) کسی بھی خوف کے وقت
(د) آندھی طوفان کے وقت

کس رکن اسلام کو آپؐ نے ڈھال قرار دیا ہے؟
(ا) نماز (ب) روزہ☆
(ج) حج (د) زکوٰۃ

کون سا رکن اسلام کفارے کے طور پر بھی اپنایا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) نماز (ب) روزہ☆
(ج) حج (د) زکوٰۃ

اسلامی سال میں رمضان کون سا مہینہ ہے؟
(ا) چھٹا (ب) ساتواں
(ج) آٹھواں (د) نواں☆

86. روزہ کب فرض ہوا؟
(ا) ۱۰ شعبان ۲ ہجری☆
(ب) ۲۰ شعبان ۲ ہجری
(ج) ۳۰ شعبان ۲ ہجری
(د) یکم رمضان ۲ ہجری

87. روزہ کن ایام میں ممنوع ہے؟
(ا) ۱۰ محرم اور تشریق کے دنوں میں
(ب) صرف تشریق کے دنوں میں
(ج) صرف عیدین کے دنوں میں
(د) تشریق اور عیدین دونوں کے دنوں میں☆

88. روزہ کا عام مفہوم یا لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) سختی سے عمل کرنا (ب) بھوکے رہنا
(ج) پاک کرنا (د) روکے رکھنا☆

89. رمضان کے پہلے عشرے کو عشرہ رحمت کہا جاتا ہے، بتائیں دوسرے عشرے کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) عشرہ برکت (ب) عشرہ مغفرت☆
(ج) عشرہ نجات نار جہنم (د) عشرہ عبادت

90. رمضان کے تیسرے عشرے کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) عشرہ رحمت (ب) عشرہ بندگی
(ج) عشرہ نجات نار جہنم☆ (د) عشرہ جزائے خیر

91. اعتکاف کے لغوی معنی ہیں؟
(ا) تنہائی میں ٹھہر جانا☆
(ب) سجدے میں گرے رہنا
(ج) ذکر و عبادت کرنا
(د) مسجد سے باہر نہ نکلنا

92. سورہ بقرہ کی کون سی آیت پر روزے فرض کیے گئے؟
(ا) ۲۸۲ (ب) ۲۸۶
(ج) ۲۵۵ (د) ۸۳☆

93. قرآن میں نماز کے ساتھ زکوٰۃ ادا کرنے کا اکٹھا ذکر کتنی بار آیا ہے؟
(ا) ۳۲☆ (ب) ۵۲
(ج) ۶۲ (د) ۸۲

95. نبی اکرم ﷺ سے جب کسی نے اسلام کے متعلق دریافت کیا تو آپ ﷺ نے نماز کے بعد کس چیز کا ذکر کیا؟

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(ا) روزہ (ب) حج
(ج) زکوٰۃ ☆ (د) جہاد

96. اسلامی ملک کے غیر مسلم باشندوں سے عشر کی جگہ پر کیا چیز وصول کی جاتی ہے؟
(ا) خراج ☆ (ب) عشر
(ج) جزیہ (د) فیئے

97. جو غیر مسلم مغلوب ہو کر اسلامی اقتدار کو تسلیم کر لیں حکومت ان کے جان و مال اور آبرو کی حفاظت کے صلہ میں ان سے ایک معمولی ٹیکس لیتی ہے اس کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) جزیہ ☆ (ب) خراج
(ج) عشر (د) عشور

98. اسلامی سلطنت کے غیر مسلموں کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) ذمی ☆ (ب) امی
(ج) جزی (د) خراجی

99. زکوٰۃ کسی مال پر اس وقت واجب ہوتی ہے جب اسے جمع کیے ہوئے
(ا) پورا ایک سال گزر جائے ☆
(ب) جب ایک ماہ رمضان سے دوسرا ماہ رمضان آ جائے
(ج) ۱۰ ماہ مکمل ہو جائیں
(د) دو برس مکمل ہو جائیں

100. ان میں سے کن کو زکوٰۃ دی جا سکتی ہے؟
(ا) والدین
(ب) اولاد
(ج) میاں یا بیوی کو
(د) الف ب اور ج تینوں کو نہیں ☆

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INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING, STRATEGIES, LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

(PEDAGOGY)

Posted BY Muhammad Iqbal SESE Science Bhakkar

METHODS OF TEACHING

Posted BY Muhammad Iqbal SESE Science Bhakkar

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING, STRATEGIES, LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

(PEDAGOGY)

METHODS OF TEACHING

1. LECTURE METHOD

Lecture lays emphasis on the presentation of the content. Teacher is more active and students are passive participants but he uses question–answer technique to keep them attentive in the class. Teacher controls and plans for all acts of students.

STEPS:

i) Preparation: First of all, pupils mind should be prepared to receive the new knowledge. Nothing is to be imparted in vacuum. New knowledge is retained in the mind when it is linked with the relevant previous knowledge. For this purpose, the teacher render;

Put questions

Narrate a story use some audio–visual aid.

Discuss some relevant topic

ii) Presentation: After preparing the students, and announcing the aim of the lesson, teacher starts the presentation of the lesson. Here the teacher uses a number of teaching devices like questioning, narration, explanation, audio–visual aids etc. to make the various ideas clear to the pupils.

iii) Comparison or association: Facts or examples presented in the previous step should be compared and contrasted so that the pupils understand their mutual relationship.

iv) Generalization: Here they understand similarities and different relations. This leads to formulation of general principles, rules and formulas.

v) Application: The generalizations arrived at are applied to solve problems. Knowledge becomes useful when it is put to use.

Advantages:

The following are the major advantages of lecture method.

1. The habit of concentration may be developed among the students.
2. It is an economical teaching method. A large subject content may be taught relatively in small duration.
3. Very high order of cognitive objectives may be achieved.
4. The personality of teacher influences the learner's personality.
5. The new content can be easily introduced.
6. It provides the opportunity to the teacher to use different types of teaching aids.
7. Teacher can employ his full verba communication and competency.

DISCUSSION METHOD

The discussion method of teaching is process in which a small group assembles t communicate with each other, using speaking listening and nonverbal processes in order t achieve instructional objectives. There are grou members, who have reciprocal influence over on another and they are affected by the behavior o one another in the group. The participants us the available time to communicate with eac other.

Principles:

This strategy is based upon the followin principles of teaching:

(1) Principle of active participation.

(2) Principle of freedom for work.

(3) Principle of group work and equ opportunities to as questions and to answ them.

Planning for Discussion:

a. Choosing the discussion topic:

b. Phrasing the Discussion Question:

c. Outlining the Topic

d. Planning Discussion Strategy, T Beginning Phase:

e. Planning the Discussion Strategy, T Middle Phase.

f. Planning Discussion Strategy, The E Phase:

Advantages of Discussion Method:

The following are advantages of discuss method .

a. Discussion helps students assimilate a integrate information, they have initi acquired from reading or lecture.

b. Discussion is useful for emphasizing connection between old and n knowledge.

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c. Discussion is most useful to teach the process of learning that is thinking. A provocative question in discussion stimulates more thinking than a rhetorical question in a lecture.

d. What student can learn about thinking during class discussion.? They learn to approach a process, a problem, or a topic rationally, monitor their own thinking process and question their implicit assumption.

e. The discussion is particularly good at revealing students attitude.

f. Discussion is especially useful in social sciences or social studies because it is ideal way to demonstrate to students of any social, cultural and political problem to be evaluated.

g. Discussion method is practically effective at increasingly students interest involvement.

h. Discussion can promote interpersonal relationship, student rapport, independence and motivation in ways attained by the teacher alone.

DEMONSTRATION METHOD

In demonstrating method, teacher actually performs in front of students. Students observe while teacher explain the event and phenomenon.

Advantages

(i) It helps in involving more senses to make learning permanent.

(ii) Though, teacher behavior is autocratic, he invites the cooperation of pupils in teaching–learning process.

(iii) It develops interest in the learners and motivate them for their active participation.

(iv) It helps in achieving psychomotor objectives.

(v) Any simple or complex skill becomes easy to understand.

Disadvantages

(i) It can be used only for skill subjects.

(ii) Only the attention of the learners is invited towards the activity demonstrated. They are not free to discuss about it.

(iii) Due to poor economic conditions of the government–school scarcity of audio–visual aids and equipments: And, the teachers are not so creative to produce hand–made models for demonstration.

(iv) There is a general of sincerity and diligence among teachers. Who wish to complete the syllabus or syllabi at the earliest without putting sincere efforts.

HEURISTICS METHOD

The term "heuristics' has been borrowed from the word 'Heurises', it means, "discover or investigate". The purpose of communication is to develop the tendency of investigation. Arm Strong is the exponent of this strategy. It is based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible and he should be encouraged to learn himself as much as possible.

A problem is placed before the learners and they attempt to seek the solutions of the problem. The learners get full freedom of working and thinking. The number of devices are used for solving the problem.

Advantages:

The following are the main advantages of Heuristic strategy of teaching:

(1) It develops the scientific attitude of the leaner and tendency of observation.

(2) It evolves the feeling of self confidence and self reliance.

(3) The teacher provides the individual guidance to the learner.

(4) The teacher remains active.

(5) It develops logical and imaginative thinking among the learner.

(6) It is based upon psychological principles o learning.

(7) It creates the situation for divergen thinking.

PROJECT METHOD

a. Project method or a project has bee defined in various ways such as 'it is tha form of coordinated activity that's directe towards the learning of significant skill process. It also involves the acquisition much useful information and inevitab inviolately affects attitudes and interes (Wesley).

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b. It is a problematic act carried to completion in its natural setting (Kilpatrick)

STEPS IN A PROJECT

1. Provision of a situation

A situation is identified or arranged in which some problems are available with interesting ingredient for the pupils.

2. Selection of Objectives

A teacher guides and facilitates his pupils in this phase too, to select and find out aims and objectives of the project being selected, keeping in mind real needs of pupils.

3. Planning

This is a very important step, so one must be careful in drawing a blueprint for a project. Planning should include a few alternatives. A discussion to exchange group ideas and views is very crucial. Suggestions must be critically examined and utilized.

4. Execution

Among group members are assigned duties in a way that all get activities of their choice and capability. No doubt, it needs patience of contributors to make it a success. In one project many activities can be developed. They all help in knowledge growth.

5. Evaluation

Work done on project must be evaluated by themselves (student group) and supervisor (teacher) as well, to locate the follies. Self-criticism is worth training giving. In this step objectives (pre-set) of that project are the standard and performance is measured against this standard.

6. Recording

Group / individuals must maintain a full record of various steps.

Advantages:

It has the following advantages:

(1) Project strategy is based upon psychological and sociological principles.

(2) The new knowledge is imparted by linking it with their life situations.

(3) It develops insight toward life problem.

(4) All school subject can be taught by a integrated approach.

(5) Project Strategy provides an opportunity for work experience, divergent thinking and social efficiency.

ACTIVITY METHOD

Activity method brings the students close to the real life situation. They get firsthand experience in an environment in which they are performing certain activity. It is recognized that the directed activities give reality to learning and effective teaching uses all available sources.

Different types of Activities

1. Exploratory – Knowledge getting
2. Constructive – Experience getting
3. Expressional – Presentation

Various activities suggested in the curriculum

a. Filling in Muslim majority areas in the outline map of the subcontinent.

b. Filling in boundaries of Pakistan in the outline map of the subcontinent.

c. Participation in the debates and dramas.

d. Organizing pupil show and taking part in the role playing.

e. Making charts.

PROBLEM SOLVING METHOD

This method is considered to be an excellent method since it develops skill and scientific attitude. Students become self dependent, self reliant and self confident. But this is a long and slow process in which too much stress is laid on practical work. It presupposes that all the students are problem solvers.

We may define problem solving as: "A manner of dealing with that, which is problematic. A method involving clear definition of problems confronted, formation of hypothetical solutions hunch or suggestion, deliberate test of hypothesis until evidence warrants its acceptance".

Advantages

Problem solving method do possess benefits that are listed as below.

- Pupils learn facts themselves. This is real education / learning.
- Discovery takes place. Acting in new situation is learnt. Confidence to face the problem is developed.

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- Defining the problem and verification of result is learnt.
- Curiosities of pupils are satisfied and devices are found out.
- Ideas are born and originality is developed.

INDUCTIVE METHOD

In this method, the child is enabled to arrive at the general conclusion, establish laws or formulate generalizations through the observation of particular facts, and concrete examples. A universal truth is proved by showing that, if it is true for a particular case and is further true for a reasonably adequate number of cases, it is true for all such cases. The formula or generalization is thus arrived at through a convincing process of reasoning and solving of problems.

Merits

1. It is easy to understand a grammatical or mathematical principle established through a number of simple examples.
2. It is a logical method.
3. It gives the opportunity of active participation.
4. It is based on actual observation, thinking and experimentation.
5. It reduces dependence on memorization and homework.

Drawbacks

1. It is limited in range. It contains the process of discovering the formula with the help of a sufficient number of cases, but 'what next' is not provided in it.
2. Inductive reasoning is not absolutely conclusive. Three or four cases are picked up to generalize an observation.
3. It is likely to be laborious and time-consuming.
4. At the advanced stage, it is not so useful as some of the unnecessary details and explanations may become dull and boring.

DEDUCTIVE METHOD

It is the opposite of the inductive approach. Here the learner proceeds from general to particular, abstract to concrete and formula to examples.

Merits

1. The method is short and time-saving. The books and teachers, thus, have some preference for it.
2. It glorifies memory, as the students have to memorize a considerable number of formulae and definitions.
3. During practice and revision stage, deductive method is adequate and advantageous.
4. It combines with the inductive method to remove the incompleteness and inadequacy of the latter.
5. It enhances speed and efficiency in solving problems.

Drawbacks

1. It is very difficult for a beginner to understand an abstract formula if it is not preceded by a number of concrete instances.
2. Pure deductive work requires a formula for every type of problem and an extensive use of this method will demand the blind memorization.
3. Here memory is more important than understanding and intelligence.
4. If the pupil forgets the memorized formula which is very likely in cramming, he cannot recollect and reconstruct the formula easily.
5. The students cannot become active learners.
6. It is not suitable for the development of thinking, reasoning and discovery.

DRILL METHOD

Major Characteristics:

There is a repeated performance of a learning act until a desired level of skill to do the act correctly is attained or the teacher and student settle for a lesser level of competency. The performance may be verbal, as in music, speaking a foreign language, and speech correction and therapy; written, as in mathematics, spelling, and shorthand; or manual as in industrial arts, art, athletics and physical education, and typing.

Merits:

May be used to develop a desirable skill to perform an act or to acquire a proficiency, especially one that may be habituated, to continue to repeat an act, to make something or to write or say something until it is fully

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understood, to accomplish something overtly that provides a student with a competency or sense of satisfaction, especially if it motivates further participation in learning activities to develop an understanding of the principles underlying the operation of a machine, a tool, or object used in the performance of the skill to be able to judge the quality of such an object to individualize instruction, especially through use of teaching machines, computers, and audio–visual equipment.

QUESTION–ANSWER METHOD

The Socratic strategy is known as question–answer strategy. It is developed by the famous philosopher Socrates. He assumes that all knowledge within the learner and teacher has to unfold it. He further assumes that teacher should present the subject–matter in such a way that learner recognizes the truth and he can identify himself with it.

Focus: The strategy aims at achieving the cognitive objectives and bringing knowledge at the conscious level.

Structure: Socrates has suggested three steps in this strategy:

(1) To prepare questions are arrange them in a sequence.

(2) To present the questions in appropriate way so that curiosity may be created among the learners.

(3) To ask new questions by liking with the learner's responses. Teacher is able to recognize the intention of learner and provides motivation accordingly.

Purposes

(a) Exploring the entering behaviours of the learners.

(b) Provides motivation and encouragement.

(c) Makes them active in the classroom.

(d) Establishes a chain of learning by linking previous knowledge with new knowledge.

(e) Provides the direction to the mental process of learning.

(f) Develops thinking and analysis abilities of the learners.

(g) Revise the teaching content.

(h) Evaluates the effectiveness of teaching learning activities.

Advantages:

The following are major advantages of question–answer method.

(1) The classroom verbal interaction can only be encouraged.

(2) The learner remains active and participates in teaching acts.

(3) The new knowledge is imparted by linking with earlier acquired knowledge.

(4) It involves psychological principles of learning.

(5) It is more useful at primary and secondary level.

(6) It reduces the chances of indiscipline in classroom teaching.

(7) While asking the questions teacher should keep in mind the abilities, needs and interest of the learners.

MICRO TEACHING

The term, first of all, was coined by Dwight W. Allen and his co–workers in 1961 at Stanford University, U.S.A. It is now considered as a very effective teacher training technique at preservice and inservice level and used as an effective research tool all over the world.

Definitions

In order to understand the concept of Micro Teaching more clearly and precisely, let us study the expert views on it.

1. View of Allen:

Allen (1996) defined Micro Teaching as, "a scaled down teaching encounter in class size and class time". In this way, teaching is reduced to simple form. Size of the class is reduced to 5–10 students. Duration of teaching period is reduced to 5–10 minutes.

2. View of Bush:

According to Bush, Micro Teaching is "a teacher education technique which allows teachers to apply well defined teaching skills to a carefully prepared lesson in a planned series of five to ten minutes encounter with small group of real class–room students, often with an opportunity to observe the performance on video–tape".

MICRO TEACHING SETTING

According to the definition of micro teaching, "the teacher teaches a short lesson

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based on one skill, under practice to a small class for a short period of time".

Size of the Micro Class: According to the central concept of micro teaching, size of the class is reduced in order to produce environment for 'learning to teach'.We generally use 5–10 students in a micro–class.

Types of Pupils: The student–teacher has to perform the role of a teacher, of a student, and of a supervisor. These different roles by the student–teacher benefit him in acquisition of the teaching skill under practice.

Time Duration: In micro–teaching setting, the duration of micro class is also reduced. Usually, the duration of micro class is 5–10 minutes.

Teaching Skills

Micro–teaching is used for developing certain teaching skills. A teaching skill is defined as a set of teacher behaviours which are especially effective in bringing about desired changes in pupil–teachers. There are various teaching skills which can be developed among pupil–teachers. Allen and Ryans (1969) have suggested the following fourteen teacher–skills:

1. Stimulus variation
2. Set induction
3. Closure
4. Silence and non–verbal cues
5. Reinforcement
6. Asking questions
7. Probing questions,
8. Divergent questions,
9. Attending behaviour,
10. Illustrating,
11. Lecturing,
12. Higher order questions,
13. Planned repetition, and
14. Communication completeness

ADVANTAGES OF MICRO TEACHING

1. Reduces complexities:

Micro teaching is a scaled down teaching in terms of class size, class time and teaching skill. It reduces the complexities of Macro teaching.

2. More understanding of teaching:

Micro teaching breaks the whole teaching into different teaching skills. Each skill separately provides opportunity to see teaching more clearly.

3. Individualised teaching:

Micro teaching focuses on one individual at a time. Efforts are made to improve teaching of that teacher.

4. Feedback mechanism:

The expert gives his observation in the form of suggestions and practical demonstration to improve teaching.

5. Simulated teaching:

When peers perform the role of students, it is called simulated teaching.

6. Behaviour modification technique:

Micro teaching provides feed–back to teachers to improve their teaching in required direction.

7. Better than traditional teaching practice programmers:

Limitations

1. Costly:

If video recording is to be done, then it is very costly. It is easy to use it.

2. Lack of experts.

In micro-teaching, an expert observes the micro–lesson, then he provides feed–back. It is not an easy job. We have very few experts who can perform different skills properly and provide feedback to student teachers.

3. Not Real teaching:

To teach a few students for a short duration of time is not actually a real teaching. In real class–room situations, teacher has to control the class also.

4. It is training technique:

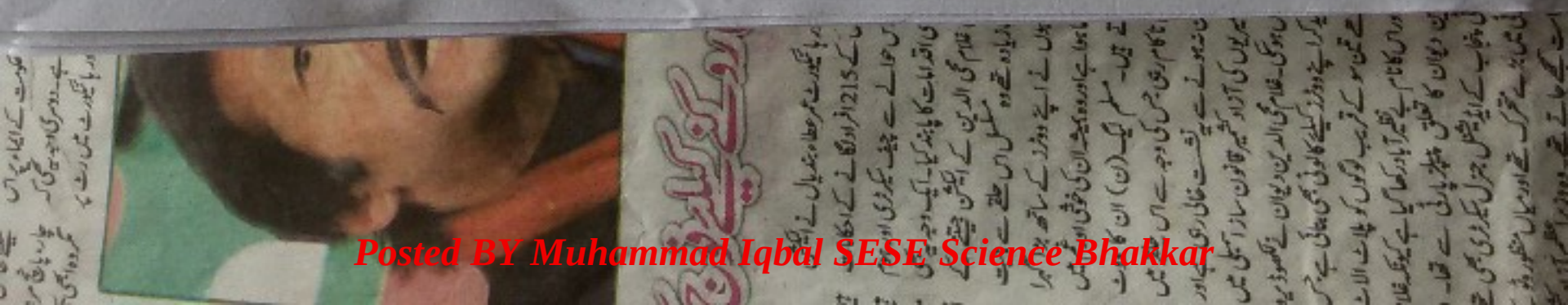
Micro teaching is, in fact, a training technique for teacher–trainees. It cannot be used to present subject matter to students.

5. Intergration of skills is not easy:

Micro teaching provides training in individual skills. After that those teaching skills are integrated. But integration of skills is not an easy job.

SIMULATION METHOD

The words simulation is derived from the word 'simulate' which means to reproduce certain conditions by means of a model, for study or training purposes, for example, to simulate flight



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using a model flight in a wind tunnel. So, simulation refers to operation in which a real situation is represented in another form.

Simulation, is an articial situation of the pupil teacher in the class–room. It is telling the students through artificial environments how to cope with various class–room situations. In other words it is meant to create artificial situations which provide artificial experiences for he participants.

In our daily life, we notice children using simulation during play. Small girls play the role of their mothers using toy kitchen set. When a male child puts on beard and moustaches on his face, and a little girl serves the dishes to him, they are said to simulate that is, initiate the acts of their parents. During N.C.C. training, young boys and girls are engaged in simulating the war strategies.

SIMULATION IN TEACHING

A very important and pertinent question strikes one's mind: Why should a teacher–trainee be not asked to undergo teaching practice–directly in actual class–room situation? Being a trainee, he is not perfect and as such, the time of the class may get wasted and instead of any good teaching, much harm is likely to be done to students. This is why in teaching also, the technique of simulation has been introduced.

ADVANTAGES OF SIMULATED TEACHING

1. Simulation motivates and involves student teachers.
2. It can be enjoyable, realistic and helpful.
3. It forms a valuable element in the practical professional work of student teachers.
4. If forgets close links between theory and practice.
5. Simulations are self–monitoring. Participants recognize own progress by various feedback methods.
6. Personal tensions in the teaching situation are likely to be reduced by the process of self–monitoring.

Problems and Limitations

1. Its use cannot be made in all subjects of the curriculum.
2. It cannot be conveniently used in case of small children.
3. It requires a lot of preparation on the part of teachers.
4. We cannot afford the use of costly, sophisticated audio–visual materials.
5. It also reduces the seriousness of learning.

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

Generally speaking, the instruction provided by a teaching machine or programmed text books is referred to as Programmed Learning or Programmed Instruction.

1. Views of Smith and Moore: "Programmed instruction is the process of arranging the material to be learned into a series of sequential steps, usually it moves the student from a familiar background into a complex and new set of concepts, principles and understanding".
2. Views of Michael J. Apter: On the basis of these definitions we can sum up that:

(i) Programmed learning is a method of individualized instruction.

(ii) The main concern of programmed instruction is to present the material in logical and sequential order.

(iii) Each unit or step contains not only information but it is also terminated with a question.

(iv) In programmed learning the learner proceeds through instructional material at his own speed.

(v) It has a provision for immediate feedback which is based on the theory of reinforcement.

(vi) It has the provision for continuous evaluation.

TYPES OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

1. Linear Programming

The Linear style of programming was developed by B.F. Skinner. It is in a straight line and extrinsic in nature. The learner starts from his initial behaviour and moves to the terminal behavior following a straight line.

In a linear programme, the subject–matter is divided into very small steps known as frames. The learner is required to respond actively at each step. His response is immediately confirmed before he goes to the second frame. It re–inforces his behavior. By proceeding from one step to

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another, the learner may then be able to acquire the desired learning experiences.

The programme is so structured that the probability of correct responses becomes very high.

Linear programming can be produced in book form for use on a linear teaching machine.

All the steps (frames)are so small and sequenced in such a way that the learner makes only correct responses. In case, the learner does not respond correctly to a particular frame he may be required either to repeat the frame or may be acquainted with the correct response.

2. Branching Programming

In branching programming the frame size is much larger than that of linear programming. It is followed by multiple choice answers, only one of which is correct.

It is designed to test student's learning of the material. If he chooses the correct answer, he is told that his answer is correct, and he is then presented with new information. If his answer is incorrect, he is told why is it wrong, and he either returns to the main stem to re–read the information or is routed along a remedial sequence.

Branching programmes may be produced for use on a teaching machine or in book form. The book form is known as the scrambled text book.

Diagrammatic Representation of Branching Programming:

The figure shows the main line and branches. As error on any step may lead to sub–sequence or branch, and then, after certain instructions, back to the main line and so on.

ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATIONS OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

1. The student remains active throughout when he is using a programme.
2. Programmed learning is basically and individualized instruction. Each student proceeds at his own pace. In a conventional teaching, the teacher attends to only children with average abilities. Consequently, the intelligent and the slow learners are ignored.
3. Immediate re–inforcement helps a child to know whether his answer is right or wrong. In normal class feed–back takes a long time.
4. A programme is planned and prepared much more carefully than a teacher would do for a conventional teaching programme.
5. Each programme has to prove itself to be effective during the progress of validation and must be re–written as many times as is necessary.
6. A programme is not a human being and hence can be used at any time of the day.
7. Programme material or teaching machines never get tired and lose their temper or patience.

LIMITATIONS OF PROGRAMMED LEARNING

Programmed instruction has the following limitations:

1. Direct teacher–pupil relationship or contract is not there.
2. Mere manipulation of a machine is not rewarding to children. Once the novelty wears off and if, at the start, too many errors appear the pupil loses interest and motivation. Later the re–inforcements often do not accelerate learning.
3. In language learning, speech is important and there is no scope for providing this experience in programmed learning.
4. Programmed instruction restricts the learner's freedom of choice resulting in damping of his imagination and initiative.
5. Operant conditioning is not found successful with all and in every situation.

COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION (C.A.I.)

In CAI the computer interacts directly with the learners while presenting lessons. It delivers instruction directly to students and allows them to interact with the computer through the lessons programmed in the system. The computer's ability to engage in instructional 'dialogue' with the student while delivering information makes it adaptable to any number of instructional situations. It can facilitate various instructional modes. Let us discuss these modes in brief here:

(i) Tutorial Mode: In the tutorial mode, as programmed instruction, information presented in small units followed by question. The student's response

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analysed by the computer and appropriate feedback is given.

(ii) Drill or practice: This mode is to make sure that concept, rule and procedure has already been learned by the learner. The programme leads the learner through a series of examples to develop dexterity and fluency in using the skill.

(iii) Discovery mode: In this mode inductive approach to learning is taken up, that is, the problems are presented and the learner solves those problems through trial and error.

(iv) Simulation mode: In simulation mode the learner confronts a scaled down approximation of a real–life situation. Thus, this mode allows realistic practice without the expense of risks otherwise involved.

(v) Gaming mode: Gaming mode can or cannot be instructional. It is mostly recreational in purpose, while sometimes it teaches through games. It is specially suitable for young children.

Advantages:

(1) The novelty of working with a computer raises the learner motivation:

(2) Colour, music and animated graphics can add realism and appeal to drilling exercises, laboratory activities, simulations etc.

(3) High–speed personalized responses to learner actions yield a high rate of reinforcement;

(4) Memory capacity allows student's past performance to be recorded and used in planning the subsequent steps;

(5) Step, can present a more positive and effective climate, especially for slow learner.

(6) The record keeping ability of the computer makes individualized instructional feasible. Individual prescriptions can be prepared for all students (particularly mainstreamed special students) and their progress can be monitored.

(7) The teacher's span of control's enlarged, as more information is put easily at the teacher's disposal, helping to keep control close to him.

Limitation:

(i) Despite the dramatic reduction in cost of computer and computer use, computerized instruction is still relatively expensive. Careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of computers in education. Maintenance can also be a problem especially if the equipment subjected to heavy use.

(ii) The design and production of computer specifically for instructional purposes has lagged being design and production for other purposes.

(iii) There is a lack of high quality direct–instruction master for use with computers, especially for the micro–computers. There is also a compatibility problem–often the software developed for one computer system cannot be used with another. The case with which the software–especially cassettes can be duplicate without permission has inhibited commercial publishers and private entrepreneurs from producing and marketing instructional software.

TEAM TEACHING

Team teaching is a comprehensive term with many faces. In most widely applied sense, it means giving two or more teachers a joint responsibility for the education of group of pupils larger than what is generally considered a normal size of class.

TEAM TEACHING DEFINED

1. Views of Shaplin:

Shaplin has defined team teaching in the following words: "Team teaching is a type of instructional organization, involving teaching personnel and the students assigned to them, in which two or more teachers are given responsibility, of working together, for all or a significant part of the instruction of some group of students."

2. Views of M.B. Naik:

"In a team teaching method, two or more teachers make a plan of the subject or subjects co–operatively, carry it out, and always evaluate its effect on the students periodically."

In brief, team teaching refers to the following factors or components:

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1. It involves more than one teacher i.e. there is a group of teachers.
2. Teaching becomes a joint responsibility. This includes instructional planning and other aspects of teaching. Team teaching is essentially cooperative teaching.
3. It is an organization of instructional material or courses of studies at all educational levels such as elementary, secondary or college levels.
4. The number of teachers depends upon nature and objectives of the course, the size of the class and the facilities to be used.

ADVANTAGES OF TEAM TEACHING

1. Better utilization of resource: It results in the optimum use of available resources, human material and finance. A number of teachers can work together and make the best use of their specialized knowledge.
2. Better planning: Team teaching overcomes repetition and allows every teacher to devote more time towards planning and preparation of his unit.
3. Effective use of teaching techniques: Team teaching leads to the integration of the curriculum. Teaching becomes more meaningful and effective. Teachers observe each other and thus improve their teaching techniques.
4. Better follow-up- work: It ensures better follow up work as a number of specialists teach the same subject to the same class.
5. Better motivation: It provides better motivation for good teachers to become team leaders and better motivation for the students while they are being taught by a number of teachers. Teachers with greater technical skills influence the performance of their expert colleagues.

In addition to these advantages, team teaching if very useful for gifted or intelligent students, as well as for the slow learners. It also helps in solving the problem of shortage of subject teachers and ensures improvement of instruction and school atmosphere as a whole.

COOPERATIVE LEARNING

Cooperative learning takes many forms within classrooms. Its essential characteristic is that it fosters positive interdependence by teaching students to work and learn together in a small-group setting. Traditional cooperative learning groups consist of three to four students who work on an assignment or project together in such a way that each group member contributes to the learning process and then learns all the basic concepts being taught. Both individual students and the group as a whole are held accountable for the outcome.

Features of cooperative learning

1. Positive Interdependence: In traditional classrooms, where competition is emphasized, students experience negative interdependence–competing with one another for educational resources and academic recognition. Competition encourages better students to hoard knowledge and to celebrate their successes at the expense of other students. In cooperative learning classroom, students work together to ensure the success of each student. Positive interdependence teaches students that school life for each one of them is enhanced when everyone succeeds.
2. Face–to–Face Interaction: The small group setting allows students to work directly with one another, to share opinions and ideas, to come to common understandings, and to work as a team to ensure each member's success and acceptance.
3. Individual Accountability: In cooperative learning settings, each student is held accountable for his or her own academic progress and task completion, apart from the accomplishments of the group as a whole.
4. Development of Social Skills: Cooperative learning offers students a chance to develop the interpersonal skills needed to succeed at school, work, and within the community.
5. Group Evaluation: Groups of students need to evaluate and discuss how well they are meting their goals, what actions seem to hurt group interactions.

Merits

Benefits of cooperative learning

1. Improve comprehension of basic academic content

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2. Reinforces social skills
3. Allows student decision making
4. Creates active learning environment
5. Boosts students' self–esteem
6. Celebrates diverse learning styles
7. Promotes student responsibility
8. Focuses on success for everyone

ROLE PLAYING OR DRAMATIZATION

The Drama is a form of English literature like prose and poetry. It is also an effective method of teaching as well as device of training. It is effectively used for teaching historical stories and events. The events of history can not be repeated but can only be dramatized by role–playing. The historical content can be made more effective and interesting for the students. The following are the main methods of teaching Drama:

Structure:

It is a dramatic strategy. The student–teacher has to play the role of student and teacher. The student–teacher has to teach a small lesson to his own colleagues, assuming them as secondary class students. They have to act as students. Every pupil has to teach a lesson in a rotation. The teaching is followed by discussion and suggestions which are given for the modification and improvement of behavior.

Characteristics:

A good drama includes the following characteristics:

1. The story should be effective and interesting.
2. The subject–content should be full with the feelings for the welfare of making.
3. The character or role should be encouraging and effective.
4. The dialogue should be active and alive. The dialogue should be short.
5. There should be coordination among the activities and the dialogues.
6. The play should be effective for developing the feelings and under standing of the students.
7. The vocabulary and style of language should be according to the level of the students.
8. The size of play should not be too long. The long drama should be divided into parts or serials like the television.
9. The subject content and dialogue should not reflect adversely on any religion or community.
10. The dialogue and songs should be simple and easy to comprehend easily.
11. There should be turnover in the dialogue so that monotony can be removed. It may be the source of recreation and enjoyment.

Advantage:

This strategy has the following advantages:

1. It provides an opportunity for rehearsal prior to actual classroom teaching.
2. The pupil teacher understand his own teaching activities through analysis, synthesis and evaluation.
3. It is useful for developing social skills.
4. It provides immediate reinforcement for the modification of his behavior.

Limitations:

The strategy suffers from the following limitations:

1. The learning situations are more artificial and pupil–teacher fails to present its real form.
2. It cannot be used for developing specific teaching skills.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LESSON PLANNING

i. Proper lesson planning helps the teachers to do justice with different aspects of the lesson.

ii. Lesson planning helps teacher in identifying the teaching objectives and managing teaching–learning to achieve these objectives.

iii. Lesson planning helps the teacher to plan and use essential component behaviours and teaching skills helpful in realization of teaching objectives. It develops reasoning thinking and imagination powers of the teacher.

iv. Lesson plan helps in making teaching more purposeful properly coordinated and gives the student–teacher more confidence and better performance.

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v. Lesson planning prevents wastage of time and energy because it helps the teacher to be systematic and orderly. It saves him from haphazard teaching.

vi. The pattern followed in a lesson plan helps the teacher to teach, revise and evaluate his teaching. Thus, it helps the pupil in fixing up the knowledge of the subject-matter in their minds.

vii. Proper lesson planning helps in maintaining discipline in the classroom by keeping the students busy in teaching-learning process.

viii. It helps in maintaining the sequence of content and presentation. It prevents the teacher from deviate from the topic. Thus, it prevents duplicacy and confusion.

Lesson-planning gives the teacher confidence and makes the teaching-learning process slick: It provides adequate lesson summaries, helps in assignments and in the selection of proper strategies, tactics and audio-visual aids.

MEANING AND DEFINITION OF LESSON PLAN

i. According to Smith. B.O. (1983) "Daily lesson planning involves defining the objectives, selecting and arranging the subject-matter and determining the method and procedure".

ii. According to Copper Thomas E. (178) "A teaching outline of the important points of a lesson arranged in order they are to be presented, it may include objectives, points to be made, questions to be asked, references to materials assignments etc."

Herbartian Approach To Lesson Planning

It is based on a apperceptive theory of learning i.e. mind of the child is like a clean slate. If the new knowledge related to previous knowledge is given. It will be more easy and retainable for a longer period.

This approach is influenced by classical human organization theory because it is a teacher centred approach.

This approach is used for memory level teaching and involves five steps.

(a) Preparation
(b) Presentation
(c) Comparison
(d) Abstraction
(e) Generalization

This approach is commonly used teaching of various school subjects. On the basis of five steps outline of a lesson plan is given in the following form.

Date _____
Class _____
Period _____
Subject _____
Topic _____

General Objective

These objectives are formulated by the teacher in his subject keeping in view of entering behavior of the learners.

For example: To develop the knowledge of grammar among the students.

Specific Objectives:

These objectives are formulated on the basis of general objectives and considering the nature of the topic and level of students. These are specified in terms of knowledge, skill or appreciation. These objectives are written in behavioural terms.

For Example

Student will be able to recall the definition of noun.

Student will be able to enumerate the examples of noun....

Introduction:

Here, the teacher employs his insight and experience for linking new knowledge with the previous knowledge of the students. The topic is not introduced directly but it is usually emitted by the students' responses by asking introductory questions.

Teaching aids.

Audio-visual aids are selected according to the proposed topic.

Previous knowledge

Students' previous knowledge is mentioned. For example Students are familiar with figure of speech. They know that nouns are naming words.

Statement of aim:

The teacher gives his statement of teaching topic by incorporating the students' responses.

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For example "Today, we will study about the noun and its kinds"

Presentation:

The teacher prepares the developing questions after introducing the topic. These questions are arranged in logical sequence, i.e. from simple to complex, considering the structure of the topic.

Explanation:

The teacher is supposed to explain the answers of the given answer form.

Blackboard summary:

The teacher has to prepare the blackboard summary of his teaching points and explanations.

Review questions:

The purpose of these questions is to practice the students' learning and evaluate their performance whether they have comprehended the teaching unit or not. These review questions are asked only after running the blackboard summary.

For Example

Q.1 What is the definition of noun?

Q.2 Give some examples of noun.....

Home assignments:

At the end of the lesson plan, home assignment is given to the students on the same teaching unit. The purpose of home work is to practice, to organize and to study the topic for better understanding and retention.

MCQs

1. In teaching experienced members guide the immature one's for
   (a) Spending time
   (b) Qualification
   (c) Quality of life
   (d) Adjustment of life
2. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching
   (a) Teaching method
   (b) Teacher
   (c) Pupil
   (d) Contents
3. The goal of teaching is
   (a) To give information
   (b) to involve pupils in activities
   (c) To impart knowledge
   (d) Desirable change in behaviour
4. The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called
   (a) Methods of teaching
   (b) Maxims of teaching
   (c) Techniques of teaching
   (d) Teaching strategies
5. SOLO stands for
   (a) System of the observed learning outcome
   (b) Structure of the observed learning output
   (c) Structure of the observed learning outcome
   (d) System of the observed learning output
6. SOLO taxonomy consists of levels
   (a) 2 (b) 3
   (c) 4 (d) 5
7. With reference to solo taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in
   (a) Unistructural level
   (b) Multistructural level
   (c) Relational level
   (d) Extended abstract level
8. Two or more aspects are understood in
   (a) Unistructural level
   (b) Multistructural level
   (c) Relational level
   (d) Extended abstract level
9. Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in
   (a) Unistructural level
   (b) Multistructural level
   (c) Relational level
   (d) Extended abstract level
10. To go beyond the given in formation is
    (a) Unistructural level
    (b) Multistructural level
    (c) Relational level
    (d) Extended abstract level
11. SOLO taxonomy was presented by
    (a) Bloom (b) Krath whol
    (c) Simpson (d) Biggs & Collis
12. Students are passive in
    (a) Project method

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(b) Discovery method
(c) Lecture method
(d) Inquiry method

13. Symposium is a type of
(a) Discovery method
(b) Discussion method
(c) Lecture method
(d) Demonstration method

14. Heuristic means
(a) To investigate
(b) To show
(c) To do
(d) To act

15. Arm strong was the exponent of
(a) Problem solving method
(b) Project method
(c) Discussion method
(d) Heuristic method

16. According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

17. Activity involves
(a) Physical action
(b) Mental action
(c) Many action
(d) Physical and mental action

18. We move from specific to general in
(a) Inductive method
(b) Deductive method
(c) Drill method
(d) Discussion method

19. Practice is made in
(a) Inductive method
(b) Deductive method
(c) Drill method
(d) Discussion method

20. The Socratic method is known as
(a) Lecture demonstration method
(b) Discussion method
(c) Inquiry method
(d) Question – Answer method

21. Which is not true about projects
(a) It is a purposeful activity
(b) It is proceeded in social environment
(c) It is accomplished in real life
(d) It is teacher centred activity

22. Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is
(a) 5 · 10 min (b) 10 · 20 min
(c) 20 · 30 min (d) 35 · 45 min

23. In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on
(a) Activity
(b) Teacher
(c) Content presentation
(d) Teacher and content presentation

24. American approach emphasizes
(a) Teacher
(b) Content presentation
(c) Learning objectives
(d) Methods

25. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives
(a) Micro lesson plan
(b) Cognitive lesson plan
(c) Affective lesson plan
(d) Psychomotor lesson plan

26. Which is not true about lesson plan
(a) It develops confidence
(b) It helps in oderly delivery of contents
(c) It is developed by students
(d) It saves from haphazard teaching

27. A good drama does not include
(a) Interesting story
(b) Alive dialogues
(c) Very long play
(d) Subject full of feelings

28. Which is not the objective of Drama / role play
(a) Recreation and enjoyment
(b) Development of social skills
(c) Development of skills of conversation
(d) Do make rehearsals

29. Drama or role play is useful for teaching
(a) History
(b) Science
(c) Malts
(d) Language

30. The main types of teleconferencing identified are
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

31. Which is not the types of teleconferencing
(a) Audio teleconferencing

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(b) Video teleconferencing
(c) T.V teleconferencing
(d) Computer teleconferencing

2. Which one is accountable in cooparative learning
(a) Individual (b) Group
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

3. Cooperative learning is an alternative to
(a) Competitive models
(b) Teaching models
(c) Lesson plans
(d) Micro teaching

4. The number of students in cooperative learning groups are
(a) 3 · 4 (b) 5 · 6
(c) 8 · 10 (d) 10 · 15

5. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is
(a) Effective learning
(b) Positive interdependence
(c) Cooperation
(d) Division of labour

6. The students like to spend the most of the time with
(a) Teachers (b) Parents
(c) Relatives (d) Peers

7. Peer culture constitutes
(a) Socialization (b) Individualization
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

. Which is not the advantage of team teaching
(a) Better utilization of resources
(b) Better planning
(c) Better use of teaching techniques
(d) Better financial benefits of teachers

The hypothesis underlying team teaching is
(a) Teachers feel bore while working alone
(b) Teacher are not competent
(c) The best teachers in schools are shared by more students
(d) The single teacher cannot control the class

CAI stands for
(a) Computer analyzed instruction
(b) Computer assisted instruction
(c) Computer assisted interview
(d) Computer analyzed interview

41. Which is not the mode of CAI
(a) Tutorial mode (b) Drill mode
(c) Simulation mode (d) Question mode

42. Example of psychomotor domain is that student:
(a) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution
(b) Performs an experiment
(c) Can compare results of two experiments
(d) Can narrate a story

43. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is:
(a) Responding (b) Valuing
(c) Organizing (d) Characterizing

44. Example of cognitive domain is:
(a) Describe a topic
(b) Develop an X-ray film
(c) Type a letter
(d) Take responsibility for tools

45. At the highest level of hierarchy is:
(a) Understanding (b) Application
(c) Evaluation (d) Analysis

46. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?
(a) Analysis (b) Synthesis
(c) Evaluation (d) Knowledge

47. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Five (d) Six

48. The highest level of cognitive domain is:
(a) Synthesis
(b) Analysis
(c) Comprehension
(d) Evaluation

49. The process of determing the value or worth of anything is:
(a) Test (b) Measurement
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation

50. Educational objectives have been divided into:
(a) Two domains (b) Three domains
(c) Four domains (d) Five domains

51. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in:
(a) 1946 (b) 1956
(c) 1966 (d) 1976

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52. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by:
    (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
    (b) Skinner
    (c) Krathwhol
    (d) Simpson
53. Cognitive domain have:
    (a) Three subgroups
    (b) Four subgroups
    (c) Five subgroups
    (d) Six subgroups
54. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is:
    (a) Comprehension
    (b) Application
    (c) Knowledge
    (d) Synthesis
55. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is:
    (a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis
    (c) Analysis (d) Application
56. The right sequence of subgroups of cognitive domain is:
    (a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, Analysis, Evaluation
    (b) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Evaluation, Analysis, Synthesis
    (c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, Application, Analysis, Synthesis
    (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis, Evaluation
57. Knowing / memorizing and recalling is concerned with:
    (a) Comprehension
    (b) Application
    (c) Knowledge
    (d) Evaluation
58. To grasp the meaning of the material is:
    (a) Comprehension
    (b) Application
    (c) Knowledge
    (d) Synthesis
59. To use previous learned material in new situation is:
    (a) Comprehension
    (b) Application
    (c) Knowledge
    (d) Analysis
60. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is:
    (a) Comprehension
    (b) Application
    (c) Analysis
    (d) Synthesis
61. To put ideas together to form a new whole is:
    (a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis
    (c) Analysis (d) Application
62. To know the worth or value of material is:
    (a) Analysis (b) Application
    (c) Knowledge (d) Evaluation
63. The intellectual skills are reflected by:
    (a) Cognitive Domain
    (b) Affective Domain
    (c) Psychomotor Domain
    (d) None of above
64. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:
    (a) Cognitive Domain
    (b) Affective Domain
    (c) Psychomotor Domain
    (d) None of above
65. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?
    (a) Cognitive Domain
    (b) Affective Domain
    (c) Psychomotor Domain
    (d) None of above
66. The focus of cognitive domain is:
    (a) Physical and Motor Skills
    (b) Intellectual Skills
    (c) Attitudes and Interests
    (d) None of above
67. The affective domain was classified by:
    (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
    (b) Simpson
    (c) Krathwhol
    (d) Bruner
68. Affective domain is divided into:
    (a) Four subgroups
    (b) Five subgroups
    (c) Six subgroups
    (d) Seven subgroups

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69. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:
(a) Responding (b) Valuing
(c) Attending (d) Organization

70. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain:
(a) Attending (b) Responding
(c) Organization (d) Characterization

71. Right order of sub-groups of affective domain is:
(a) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Characterization, Organization
(b) Attending, Responding, Characterization, Valuing, Organization
(c) Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization
(d) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization

72. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:
(a) Attending / Receiving
(b) Responding
(c) Valuing
(d) Organization

73. Which sub-group of affective domain focuses on active participation in:
(a) Attending / Receiving
(b) Responding
(c) Valuing
(d) Organization

74. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is:
(a) Attending / Receiving
(b) Responding
(c) Valuing
(d) Organization

75. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:
(a) Responding
(b) Valuing
(c) Organization
(d) Characterization

76. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:
(a) 1962 (b) 1972
(c) 1982 (d) 1992

77. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in:
(a) 1954 (b) 1964
(c) 1974 (d) 1984

78. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in :
(a) Four subgroups
(b) Five subgroups
(c) Six subgroups
(d) Seven subgroups

79. The characteristic of behavioural objective is:
(a) Observable and Immeasurable
(b) Non-observable and measurable
(c) Observable and measurable
(d) None of above

80. The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is:
(a) Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, Adaptation, Origination
(b) Perception, Complex over response, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Adaptation, Organization
(c) Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechanism Complex overt response, Adaptation, Perception
(d) Guided response, Mechanism, Perception, Set, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt response

81. Objective related to affective domain is:
(a) Student can paint a picture
(b) Student can draw a graph
(c) Student values honesty
(d) Student can write a letter

82. Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:
(a) Application (b) Analysis
(c) Synthesis (d) Evaluation

83. Which is vast in scope:
(a) Teaching Tactic
(b) Teaching Technique
(c) Teaching Strategy
(d) Teaching Method

84. Students find/explore the informations themselves in:
(a) Lecture method
(b) Discovery method
(c) Both
(d) None

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85. Teacher performs practically and explains in:
(a) Lecture method
(b) Discovery method
(c) Demonstration method
(d) Problem solving method

86. Role of student is active in:
(a) Discovery method
(b) Problem solving method
(c) Inquiry method
(d) All above

87. Micro teaching is a:
(a) Teaching method
(b) Teacher training technique
(c) Motivational technique
(d) None of above

88. What is the time of presentation in Micro teaching?
(a) 1 – 5 min (b) 5 – 10 min
(c) 10 15 min (d) 15 – 20 min

89. What is the No. of students in micro teaching?
(a) 1 – 15 (b) 5 – 10
(c) 10 – 15 (d) 15 – 20

90. Microteaching started in:
(a) 1950 (b) 1960
(c) 1970 (d) 1980

91. Microteaching focuses on the competency over:
(a) Methods (b) Skills
(c) Contents (d) None of above

92. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?
(a) Lecture method
(b) Demonstration method
(c) Discussion method
(d) Project method

93. Which one is exception?
(a) Books (b) Magazines
(c) Diagrams (d) T.V

94. Which is not included in print media?
(a) Books (b) Magazines
(c) Diagrams (d) T.V

95. How many senses a person uses while observing film?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

96. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

97. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

98. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

99. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

100. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

101. According to W. Therber, types of Models are:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

102. Mock up models are those which explain:
(a) Principles or working of machine
(b) Internal structure
(c) External structure
(d) None of above

103. A field trip is arranged for:
(a) Making an excursion
(b) See other people doing things
(c) Note the meaning of action
(d) All of the above

104. Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of:
(a) Chalk board
(b) Fellalin
(c) Bulletin board
(d) All of the above

105. The most direct experience from the following is that of:
(a) Motion pictures
(b) Visual symbol
(c) Demonstration
(d) Field trip

106. What is true about Science Text Book?

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(a) There is no difference between textbook and curriculum
(b) Our teachers take textbook as curriculum
(c) Our teachers do not take textbook as a part curriculum
(d) Textbook does not help in the selection of instructional activities

107. Which one is a standard for demonstration method?
(a) Students should observe the demonstration and teacher should not tell important finding
(b) To keep accuracy of results the teacher should dictate the result
(c) Demonstration should be pre-tested to remove the weakness in demonstration
(d) All of the above

108. Wragg has suggested how many numbers of students in a micro teaching class?
(a) 35 to 40 (b) 25 to 30
(c) 15 to 20 (d) 5 to 10

109. What is the merits of microteaching?
(a) Feedback helps in the improvement of method of teaching
(b) Due to shortage of time you divide the lesson plan into small units and thus gain mastery over the skill
(c) It helps in self evaluation and teacher build up confidence in them
(d) All of the above

110. Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as.
(a) Demonstration
(b) Project
(c) Problem-solving
(d) Discussion

111. Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of:
(a) Knowledge and comprehension
(b) Comprehension and application
(c) Higher order skills
(d) Lower order skills

112. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on:
(a) Hypothesis formulation
(b) Observations
(c) Experimentation
(d) Formulation of a law/theory

113. What is the first step in the Project metho of teaching?
(a) Determination of activities
(b) Determination of objectives
(c) Planning
(d) Distribution of work

114. Which one is NOT the Psychologi principle of teaching?
(a) Proceed from concrete to abstract
(b) Proceed from complex to simple
(c) Proceed from known to unknown
(d) Proceed from simple to difficult

115. Which is the SECOND step in the probl solving method?
(a) Testing hypothesis
(b) Recognition and definition of proble
(c) Conclusion
(d) Formulation of hypothesis

116. Which is the best method of teach Science at school level?
(a) Lecture (b) Analytical
(c) Direct (d) Demonstration

117. Which is not the step of scientific metho
(a) Observation (b) Experiment
(c) Prediction (d) Interview

118. The ultimate result of scientific method
(a) Development of knowledge
(b) Development of senses
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

119. Aims are:
(a) National expectations
(b) Institution expectations
(c) Learning expectations
(d) None of the above

120. Goals are at:
(a) National level
(b) Subject level
(c) Classroom level
(d) All of the above

121. Objectives are at:
(a) National level
(b) Subject level

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(c) Classroom level
(d) All of the above

122. To promote science and technology is:
(a) Aim (b) Goal
(c) Objective (d) All of the above

123. To impart computer education is:
(a) Aim (b) Goal
(c) Objective (d) All of the above

124. To identify the parts of the computer is:
(a) Aim (b) Goal
(c) Objective (d) All of the above

125. "State first law of motion" indicates:
(a) Knowledge (b) Comprehension
(c) Application (d) Evaluation

126. "Elaborate with example, the first law of motion" indicates:
(a) Knowledge (b) Comprehension
(c) Application (d) Evaluation

127. Inquiry means:
(a) To investigate (b) To learn
(c) To teach (d) To find

128. Inquiry method includes:
(a) Observation
(b) Experiments
(c) Questioning answering
(d) Showing

129. Which one is the best for large group instruction:
(a) Lecture method
(b) Demonstration method
(c) Project method
(d) Inquiry method

130. Useful for higher classes is:
(a) Lecture method
(b) Demonstration method
(c) Project method
(d) Inquiry method

131. First component of lesson planning is:
(a) Objectives (b) Presentation
(c) Homework (d) Summary

132. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:
(a) Lecture method
(b) Project method
(c) Activity method
(d) Laboratory method

133. It is a learning log of student's achievement:
(a) Project (b) Assignment
(c) Port Folio (d) Observation

134. Demonstration means:
(a) To perform (b) To develop
(c) To show (d) To observe

135. Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six

136. Discovery method is advanced method of:
(a) Heuristic method
(b) Inquiry method
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

137. The steps to be taken in Problem Solving Method are:
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

138. Method based on Dewey's philosophy is:
(a) Lecture method
(b) Demonstration method
(c) Inquiry method
(d) Project method

139. Who says that project is a purposef activity:
(a) Dewey (b) Stevenson
(c) Ballard (d) Kilpatrick

140. Which is not the step of project method:
(a) Planning (b) Execution
(c) Analysis (d) Evaluation

141. Programmed learning was presented by:
(a) J. S. Bruner (b) Benjamin Bloom
(c) John Dewey (d) B. F. Skinner

142. Portfolio is the collection of:
(a) School record
(b) Teacher work
(c) Student work
(d) Office work

143. In programmed learning, learning t place under:
(a) Natural conditions
(b) Artificial conditions
(c) Controlled conditions
(d) None of the above

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144. Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is:
(a) Heuristics Method
(b) Demonstration Method
(c) Discussion Method
(d) Lecture Method

145. An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is:
(a) Method (b) Technique
(c) Strategy (d) Tactic

146. Selection of different media for different students is done in:
(a) Role Playing
(b) Individualized Instruction
(c) Programmed Instruction
(d) Computer Assistant Instruction

147. A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is:
(a) Demonstration Method
(b) Problem Solving Method
(c) Project Method
(d) Drill Method

148. A process in which a small group assembles to communicate will each other, using speaking, listening and non-verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is:
(a) Lecture Method
(b) Discussion Method
(c) Question Answer Method
(d) Demonstration Method

149. During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a:
(a) Exercise (b) Activity
(c) Topic (d) Question

150. The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
(a) Five Stages (b) Four Stages
(c) Three Stages (d) Two Stages

151. The 'Surface' Category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
(a) Prestructural and Unistructural
(b) Unistructural and Multistructural
(c) Multistructural and Relational
(d) Relational and Extended Abstract

152. The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
(a) Prestructural and Unistructural
(b) Unistructural and Multistructural
(c) Multistructural and Relational
(d) Relational and Extended Abstract

153. Synthesis requires:
(a) Formulation of new structural material
(b) Understanding the structure of the material
(c) Judge the value of material
(d) Use the material in new situation

154. "The students will be able to translate a paragraph of English into Urdu" This objective fits in the category of cognitive domain:
(a) Knowledge (b) Comprehensive
(c) Application (d) Analysis

155. Microteaching is a technique of teaching:
(a) In classroom
(b) Subject in detail
(c) By more than one teacher
(d) A narrow and specific skill

156. The fixation of correct information through repetition is caused by:
(a) Lecture Method
(b) Demonstration Method
(c) Activity Method
(d) Drill Method

157. The domain which deals with physical abilities and coordination objectives is called:
(a) Affective Domain
(b) Psychomotor Domain
(c) Cognitive Domain
(d) Solo Taxonomy

158. Lecture method is generally described as:
(a) Teacher Centered
(b) Child Centered
(c) Activity Centered
(d) None of the above

159. The name of Heuristic method is derived from the Greek word:
(a) Hervules (b) Hero
(c) Heurises (d) None of the above

160. "Teaching is a form of interpersonal influence aimed at the changing the

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behaviour potential of another is the view presented by:

(a) N.L. Gage
(b) Ned.A.Flanders
(c) M.C. Morrison
(d) Stones

161. Solo Taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's:

(a) Ability (b) Understanding
(c) Performance (d) Skill

162. Lesson plan makes the work:

(a) Regular (b) Systematic
(c) organized (d) a, b, c

163. Simulation is an elaborate type of:

(a) Role play (b) Gaming
(c) Socio drama (d) All

164. Basic feature in lesson planning is:

(a) Content (b) Method
(c) Objectives (d) Evaluation

165. The method based on the psychological principle of "Trial and Error" is:

(a) Heuristic method
(b) Problem solving method
(c) Project method
(d) Activity method

166. A student performs a skill independently at the level of psychomotor domain is:

(a) Imitation
(b) Manipulation
(c) Precision
(d) Articulation

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KEY MCQ's

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c)
7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (c)
13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a)
19. (c) 20. (d) 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (c)
25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (a) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (d)
37. (a) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (b) 41. (d) 42. (b)

43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (d)
49. (d) 50. (b) 51. (b) 52. (a) 53. (d) 54. (c)
55. (a) 56. (d) 57. (c) 58. (a) 59. (b) 60. (c)
61. (b) 62. (d) 63. (a) 64. (b) 65. (c) 66. (b)
67. (c) 68. (b) 69. (c) 70. (d) 71. (d) 72. (a)
73. (b) 74. (d) 75. (d) 76. (b) 77. (b) 78. (d)
79. (c) 80. (a) 81. (c) 82. (c) 83. (c) 84. (b)

85. (c) 86. (d) 87. (b) 88. (b) 89. (b) 90. (b)
91. (b) 92. (d) 93. (d) 94. (d) 95. (b) 96. (a)
97. (b) 98. (c) 99. (d) 100. (d) 101. (b)
102. (a) 103. (d) 104. (d) 105. (d) 106. (b)
107. (c) 108. (d) 109. (d) 110. (b) 111. (b)
112. (d) 113. (b) 114. (b) 115. (d) 116. (d)
117. (d) 118. (a) 119. (a) 120. (b) 121. (a)
122. (a) 123. (b) 124. (c) 125. (a) 126. (b)

127. (a) 128. (c) 129. (a) 130. (a) 131. (a)
132. (c) 133. (c) 134. (c) 135. (c) 136. (c)
137. (d) 138. (d) 139. (d) 140. (c) 141. (d)
142. (c) 143. (c) 144. (a) 145. (c) 146. (b)
147. (d) 148. (b) 149. (c) 150. (d) 151. (b)
152. (d) 153. (a) 154. (b) 155. (d) 156. (d)
157. (b) 158. (a) 159. (c) 160. (a) 161. (c)

162. (d) 163. (d) 164. (c) 165. (a) 166. (d)

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (ECE)

Pakistan has committed to achieve Education for All (EFA). Promotion of Early Childhood Education and Care is the first goal of EFA:

"Expanding and improving comprehensive Early Childhood Care and Education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children."

Out of the six aims of EFA three are directly focused on commitment to ECE. The main goal is to provide Primary Education opportunities for the children belonging to the following population segments:

- most vulnerable
- disadvantaged
- girl child
- ethnic minorities.

Out of 7.4 million total population of school age children, only 30% are enrolled in primary schools. Out of this 30% the dropout rate is 30 - 40%. The ratio of girl child dropout rate is even higher.

Directorate of Staff Development (DSD) in Collaboration with Donors

DSD in collaboration with UNESCO and Ministry of Education successfully completed a series of training sessions for Early Childhood Education (ECE) in June - July, 2010. 132 Master Trainers (LTEs and teachers from 33 Laboratory Schools of GCETs) were able to benefit form the training. An ECE Resource Center has been estabilished at DSD to create awareness about the learning corners. ECE resource centers are also estabilished in GCETs to facilitate the implementation of ECE.

The Government of Punjab: The Way Forward

The ultimate success of ECE will be that the school going children complete their primary education and that the drop out rate is minimized. This can only happen if the ECE program provides a conductive learning environment. For this we need to join hands for the following:

ECE program requires support in the following areas:

- teacher training for46,000 new ECE teachers.
- resource/material development
- setting up of62.000 new ECE centres within a period often years.
- construction of building and physical facilities.

Benefits of Early Childhood Education

Early Childhood Education:

- helps children learn to be friendly, share and cooperate with others.
- fosters school readiness and an easier transition to next grade
- provides positive behaviour and support for children with challenging behaviours
- provides for the holistic development of the child-which includes physical, social, emotional, cognitive and moral development.
- promotes health and nutrition awareness
- facilities screening for all children - hearing, vision, articulation, behavior etc.
- reduces dropout rale and increases literacy rale.
- develops self awareness and a sense of identity in a child.
- helps children to become confident self directed learners.
- promotes respect for cultural values and traditions.
- builds strong home school relationship

National Education Policy (September 2009)

On 9th September 2009, the Govt, of Pakistan approved the new National Education Policy. This is the first time in the history of Pakistan that an education policy contained a full section on Early Childhood Education. This is encouraging. The new National Education Policy 2009 has recognized the catalytic role of ECE and envisaged a number of policy actions, including additional budget, teachers and assistants for ECE. Policy actions also include interactive environment, including play, rather than focus on regimes that require rote-laerning.

"It (play) has a fundamental role in ECE supplying the foundation upon which learning is built"

How children Learn

During Early years of education children learn most effectively through 'real' experiences and by using all their senses, sight, taste, smell, hearing and touch. When learning is reinforced with practical experiences it lays a firm foundation for later learning.

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ECE Teachers' Role

Supportive and motivating

Learning environment

- non threatening _____
- stimulating
- challenging

In an ECE environment children get to experience through play, exploration and hands on activities and social interactions. _

In the Early Years, the students experience the following areas

- Personal and Social Development
- Physical development
- Language and literacy
- Knowledge and understanding of the world around us
- Creative development
- Mathematical development

Personal and Social Development

This is the development of child's strong personal preferences for food, clothes and relationships between a child and other children and a child and adults. Initially young children are often involved in parallel play, later they develop the skills to be able to involve themselves in group play.

Desirable outcomes

- work well in groups and are willing to take turns and share fairly
- treat living things, property and their environment with care and concern
- show a range of feelings such as wonder, joy or sorrow
- respond to cultural and religious events
- are able to select an activity

Physical development

Physical activity and exercise strengthens the muscles, joints of the child, improves the child's posture, balance, coordination and flexibility. The bone density increases and the child feels more active, energetic and confident. The physical development of children is often grouped into gross motor, fine motor and coordination skills

Desirable outcomes

- use a range of large and small equipment with increasing skill
- use balancing and climbing apparatus, with increasing skill

Language and Literacy

This is the development of listening skills and the child's ability to talk. Children use talk to recall real-life experiences, to respond to instructions, to predict, to question, to imagine, to direct and to empathies. It is the development of reading and writing skills and understanding the uses of the written work.

Desirable outcomes

- recognize letters of the alphabet by shape and sound
- associate sounds with patterns in rhymes, with syllabus, and with words and letters
- listen attentively to stories, songs and rhymes
- use and enjoy books, know that pictures and words have meaning
- use increasing vocabulary to express thoughts and explore meanings
- take part in role-play and make up their own stories
- talk about their experiences
- recognize own names and use upper and lower case letters

Knowledge and understanding of the world

This is development of the child's ability to explore experiment and discover, to observe, to reason, to understand and to solve problems. Children develop knowledge, skills and attitudes that help them to make sense of their world. It develops natural curiosity and provides children with an opportunity to experience the world around them.

Desirable outcomes

- talk about their families and past and present events in their lives
- explore features of living things natural and man made objects
- look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change
- talk about and sometimes record their observations
- question why things happen and how things work

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- make appropriate use of technology to support their learning
- health & safety

Creative Development

Creativity makes a child a unique individual, as it is the development of the child's ability to create images, sounds and express thoughts through role play and appreciate the creations of others. This area of learning focuses on arts, playing with colours and painting as well as imaginative play.

Desirable outcomes

- explore colour, texture, shape, space and form in two and three dimensions
- use a widening range of materials, musical instruments, imaginative play and other resources to express idea to communicate feelings.

Mathematical Development

Mathematical development involves the child's ability to classify by matching, sorting, comparing and ordering. It is the development child's concept of numbers, space, time, length, weight and capacity.

Desirable outcomes

- use mathematical language to describe shape, position, size or quantity (e.g. circle, cube, behind, bigger, than, more)
- compare, sort, match, order, sequence and count, using every day objects
- are familiar with counting games, number rhymes, songs and stories
- recognize and use numbers form 0 to 09
- through practical activities, begin to solve practical problems such as add one more, lake one away,
- how many altogether, how many are left?

Learning is strengthened by better home school partnership

The parent, teacher and child triangle is a perfect illustration of this partnership.

Through Early Childhood Development (ECD) schools aim to create an enabling environment for young children with an equal focus on health, nutrition and schooling.

MCQs

1. ECe stands for
   (a) Elementary class education
   (b) Early childhood education★
   (c) Extending class eduction
   (d) Exclusive class education
2. What is the population of school age children in Paksitan?
   (a) 6 million (b) 7 million
   (c) 7.4 million★ (d) 8 million
3. How many students are enrolled in primary schools of schools age children.
   (a) 20% (b) 30%★
   (c) 40% (d) 50%
4. Drop out rate in primary schools is
   (a) 30 – 40% (b) 40 – 50%
   (c) 50 – 60% (d) 60 – 70%
5. EFA stands for
   (a) Education Foundation Association
   (b) Education free for all
   (c) Education Found Association
   (d) Education for all★
6. Which Educational Policy contains a full section or ECE
   (a) 2009★ (b) 1998 – 2010
   (c) 1978 (d) 1972
7. How many areas are in the curriculum of ECE
   (a) 4 (b) 6★
   (c) 8 (d) 10
8. Which is the area of curriculum in ECE
   (a) Personal & social development
   (b) Physical development
   (c) Language and literacy
   (d) All above★
9. Which is not the area of curriculum in ECE
   (a) Knowledge & understanding of the world around us
   (b) Creative development
   (c) Moral development★
   (d) Mathematical development

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ASSESSMENT, ITEM DEVELOPMENT AND SLO

BASIC CONCEPTS

Concepts of Test

According to Norman E. Gronlund (1985):

"Test is an instrument or systematic procedure for measuring a sample of behaviour. (Answers the question "How well does the individual perform)."

According to Ebel & Frisbie (1991):

"A test is a set of questions, each of which has a correct answer, that examinee usually answers orally or in writing."

According to Mehrens and Lehmann (1984):

"Test connotes the presentation of a standard set of questions to be answered."

Concept of Measurement

According to Norman E. Gronlund (1985):

"Measurement is the process of obtaining a numerical description of the degree to which an individual possesses a particular characteristic." (Answers the question how much).

According to Mehrens & Lehmann (1984):

"Measurement is to obtain information in quantitative form".

According to Ebel & Frisbie (1991):

"Measurement is the process of assigning numbers to individuals or their characteristics according to specified rules".

According to the Dictionary of Education (1989):

"Measurement is the process of finding dimensions of any object and the quantity found by such an act."

Concept of Assessment

According to Murry Print (1993):

"Assessment involves the interpretation of measurement data. It makes sense of the data collected on student performance."

According to the Dictionary of Education (1989):

"Assessment is the process whereby one attempts to measure the quality and quantity of learning and teaching using various assessment techniques."

Concept of Evaluation

According to Norman E. Gronlund (1985):

"Evaluation is the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting information to determine the extent to which pupils are achieving instructional objectives." (Answers the question "How Good")

According to Mehrens & Lehmann (1984):

"Evaluation is the process of delineating, obtaining and providing useful information's for judging decision alternatives."

According to Ebel & Frisbie (1991):

"Evaluation is an information gathering process that results in judgments about the quality or worth of a performance, product, process or activity."

DISTINCTION BETWEEN MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT / EVALUATION

Measurement

1. Measurement is the process of obtaining a numerical description of the degree to which an individual possesses a particular characteristic.
2. It answers the question "How much?"
3. Measurement is limited to quantitative description nly.
4. It is concerned with tests and examinations.
5. It involves collection of data.
6. It is only a quantitative assessment of instructional utcomes.
7. Measurement describes a situation.
8. It is basic and limited concept.
9. Measurement is component of evaluation.
10. It provides results in numeric.
11. It provides percentage.

Evaluation / Assessment

1. Evaluation is the systematic process of collecting, nalyzing and interpreting information to determine he extent to which pupils are achieving instructional bjectives.
2. It answers the question "How good?"
3. It includes:
   (i) Quantitative description (80/100 Marks)

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(ii) Quantitative description (non measurement)

(iii) Value judgment (Asjad is making good progress Maths)

4. It is concerned with whole process of education.
5. It involves evaluation of data.
6. It is continuous process which covers every aspect of n individual's achievement in an educational rogramme.
7. Evaluation judges the worth or value.
8. It is comprehensive and vast concept.
9. Evaluation is a whole process consisting of easurement and non-measurement techniques.
10. It interprets numeric.
11. It evaluates percentage.

TYPES OF ASSESSMENT

The way that tests and other evaluation techniques are used in classroom instruction also forms a convenient framework for describing evaluation procedures. One such classification system follows the sequence in which evaluation procedures are likely to be used in classroom instruction. These categories classify the evaluation of pupil performance in the following manner:

1. Determine pupil performance at the beginning of nstruction (placement evaluation).
2. Monitor learning progress during instruction formative evaluation).
3. Diagnose learning difficulties during instruction diagnostic evaluation).
4. Evaluate achievement at the end of instruction summative evaluation).

The functions of each of these types of classroom evaluation require instruments specifically designed for the intended use.

PLACEMENT ASSESSMENT

Placement evaluation is concerned with the pupil's entry performance and typically focuses on questions such as.

(1) Does the pupil possess the knowledge and skill needed to begin the planned instruction? For example, does the beginning reader have the necessary reading-readiness skills, or does the beginning algebra student have a sufficient command of computational skills?

(2) To what extent has the pupil already mastered the objectives of the planned instruction? Sufficient mastery might indicate the desirability of skipping certain units or being placed in a more advanced course.

(3) To what extent do the pupil's interests, work habits, and personal characteristics indicate that one mode of instruction might be better than another (e.g., group instruction versus independent study). Answers to question like these require the use of a variety of techniques: readiness tests, pretests on course objectives, self-report in inventories, observational techniques, and so on. The goal of placement evaluation is to determine the position in the instructional sequence and the mode of instruction that is most likely to benefit the pupil the most.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

According to N.E. Gronlund (1985):

"Formative evaluation is used to monitor learning progress during instruction and to provide continuous feedback to both pupil and teacher concerning learning successes and failures. Feedback to pupils reinforces successful learning and identifies the learning errors that need correction. Feedback to the teacher provides information for modifying instruction and prescribing group and individual remedial work."

Features:

1. It is assessment made during instructions.
2. It monitors learning progress during instruction.
3. It continuously provides feed back fo pupils.
4. Feed back to pupils reinforces successfu learning.
5. It also identifies learning errors that nee correction.
6. Formative Assessment provides feed bac to teacher concerning learning successe and failures.
7. Feed back to teachers provides informatio for modifying instruction / method.

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8. Feed back to teacher also provides information for prescribing remedial work.
9. It evaluates the student progress in detail (chapter wise / topic wise)
10. The ultimate advantage is improvement in learning on behalf of student and improvement in method / instruction on behalf of teacher.

Tools of Formative Assessment:

1. Teacher Made Tests
2. Observation Techniques

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

N.E. Gronund (1985) observes:

"Summative evaluation typically comes at the end of a course or unit of instruction. It is designed to determine extent to which the instructional objectives have been achieved and is used primarily for assigning course grades or certifying pupil mastery of the intended learning out-comes."

Features:

1. It is assessment made at the end of the program.
2. It determines the overall success or failure of pupil.
3. It is more comprehensive and vast.
4. It is used for promotion, certification and grading.
5. It identifies the academic potential.
6. It helps in future decisions and predictions.
7. It also helps in comparing the performances of different groups.

Tools of Summative Assessment:

1. Teacher made achievement tests.
2. Ratings on performance like laboratory and oral report.
3. Assessment of products like drawings and research reports.

DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT

N.E. Gronlund states that:

"It is concerned with permanent learning difficulties that are left unresolved by corrective procedures of formative assessment."

If a student continues to fail in mathematics, despite the use of improved methods of instructions, then more detailed diagnosis is needed. Formative assessment provides first aid treatment for simple learning problems while diagnostic assessment is comprehensive and detailed search for the underlying problems that are not responded by first aid treatment.

Features:

1. It determines the causes of learning problems.
2. It formulates a plan for remedial action.
3. It is comprehensive and detailed search.
4. It needs the help of psychological, medical and subject experts.
5. It helps in vocational, individual and social guidance.

Tools of Diagnostic Assessment:

1. Diagnostic Tests
2. Observation Techniques

ROLE / PURPOSE / USE OF EVALUATION

The need for assessment and evaluation in education may be discussed as under:

1. Selection Decisions:
2. Placement Decisions:
3. Classification Decisions:
4. Diagnostic and Remedial Decisions
5. Feed back:
6. Guidance and Counseling:
7. Use in Administration:
8. Improves Learning:
9. Improves Instruction:
10. Promotion in Next class:
11. Motivation and Competition:
12. Reporting pupil progress to parents:
13. Programme Evaluation:
14. Theory Development:
15. Assigning Marks to students:

EDUCATION TAXONOMIES

TAXONOMIES OF EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

The educational objectives are divided into three domains according to this taxonomy. These are

a) Cognitive domain
b) Affective domain
c) Psychomotor domain

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M.B.D MCQs Persona

A. COGNITIVE DOMAIN:

It deals with thinking process and mental faculties. It is further divided in six sub groups by Bloom in 1956.

1. Knowledge:

(i) Knowledge is defined as the remembering of previously learned material.

(ii) This is the lowest level of learning.

(iii) This involves recalling of simple facts to complete theories.

(iv) This includes:

a) Knowledge of facts e.g., solids expand on heating.

b) Knowledge of terms e.g.; Abiogenesis.

c) Knowledge of principles e.g.; Boyles law, Charles law.

d) Knowledge of concepts e.g; force, solubility.

e) Knowledge of methods and procedures e.g; scientific method.

2. Comprehension:

(i) Comprehension is defined as the ability to grasp the meaning of material.

(ii) This may be shown by:

(iii) Translating material

(iv) Interpreting material

(v) Estimating future trends

(vi) Level of learning is one step higher to that of knowledge.

(vii) Example: Explain Newton's third law of motion.

3. Application

(i) Application refers to the ability to use learned material in new and concrete situation.

(ii) This include application of rules, methods, concepts, principles, laws and theories.

(iii) This require higher level of understanding.

(iv) Example: Why does water pipe burst when temperature falls to 0·C.

4. Analysis:

(i) Analysis refers to the ability to break down material into its components parts so that its organizational structure may be understood.

(ii) This includes:

a) Identification of parts.

b) Analysis of relationship between parts.

c) Recognition of organizational principles.

(iii) Level of learning is higher than that comprehension and application.

(iv) Example: Analyze the organizatio structure of art, music or writing.

5. Synthesis:

(i) Synthesis refers to the ability to put pa together to form a new whole.

(ii) This may involve:

a) Production of a new speech or theme

b) Production of research proposal

c) Production of scheme for classify information's

(iii) This lead to formulation of new patterns structures

(iv) Example: write a creative short story.

6. Evaluation:

(i) Evaluation is concerned with the ability judge the value of material like no report or poem for a given purpose.

(ii) Judgments are based on definite criteria.

(iii) This is the highest level of learni outcome in cognitive hierarchy.

(iv) Example: Evaluate the poetry of Allar Iqbal.

B. AFFECTIVE DOMAIN:

It deals with attitudes, liking, dislikin habits, values and feelings. It is further divid into five subgroups by Krathwohl in 1964.

1. Receiving:

(i) Receiving refers to students willingness attend a particular phenomenon.

(ii) This is the lowest level of learning come in affective domain.

(iii) Examples:

a) Attending classroom activities

b) Listening textbook reading

c) Listening music

2. Responding:

(i) Responding refers to active participation the part of the students.

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(ii) This involves:

a) Reading assigned material

b) Reading voluntarily

c) Reading for pleasure

(iii) These include objectives concerned with interest and enjoyment.

(iv) Examples: A student

(a) Completes assigned home work

(b) Obeys school rules

(c) Participates classroom discussions

(d) Completes laboratory work

3. Valuing:

(i) Valuing is concerned with the worth or value a student attaches to a particular object, phenomenon.

(ii) This ranges from simple acceptance of value to more complex level of commitment.

(iii) This include objectives concerned with attitude and appreciation.

(iv) Example:

a) Appreciating good literature or music

b) Appreciating science

c) Showing concern for the welfare of the other

d) Demonstrating problem solving attitude

4. Organization

(i) Organization is concerned with:

a) Bringing together different values

b) Resolving conflicts between them

c) Building internal consistent value system

(ii) This include objectives concerned with development of philosophy of life.

(iii) Example:

d) Recognizing for balance between freedom and responsibility in democracy.

e) Understanding accepting own strengths and limitations.

5. Characterization

(i) At this level, the individual has a value system that controls the behavior for a sufficiently long time to develop a characteristic life style.

(ii) Learning out come indicates typical behavior of the students.

(iii) Examples:

a) Displaying safety consciousness

b) Using objective approach in problem solving

c) Maintaining good health habits

d) Practicing co–operation in group activities.

C. PSYCHOMOTOR DOMAIN:

It deals with the development of Psychomotor skills. It is further divided into seven subgroups by Simpson in 1972.

1. Perception:

It is concerned with the use of sense organs to obtain cues that guide motor activity.

Example–observing computer for operating

2. Set:

(i) Set refers to readiness to take particular type of action.

(ii) This include:

a) Mental readiness to act

b) Physical readiness to act

c) Motional readiness (willingness)to act

(iii) Example: Showing desire to compose

3. Guided Response:

(i) Guided response include early stages for learning skill

(ii) It includes:

a) Imitation

b) Trial and error

(iii) Examples:

a) Performing experiments as demonstrated

b) Applying first aid bandages as demonstrated

c) Operating microscope as demonstrated

4. Mechanism:

(i) Learned responses become habitual

(ii) Movements can be performed with some confidence and proficiency

(iii) Movement patterns are less complex

(iv) Example:

(a) Setting laboratory and equipment

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(b) Writing smoothly and legibly

(c) Operating a slide projector

5. Complex Overt Response:

(i) It involves complex movement patterns

(ii) Learned responses are performed skillfully

(iii) Proficiency is indicated by a quick, smooth, accurate, performance, requiring a minimum of energy.

(iv) Performance is made without hesitation.

(v) Movements are with ease and good muscle control.

(vi) Learning outcome include coordinated motor activities.

(vii) Example:

a) Operating computer skillfully.

b) Demonstrating skill in driving automobile.

c) Demonstrating correct form in swimming.

6. Adaptation

(i) In this stage, skills are so highly developed that an individual can modify movement

(ii) Example

(a) Adjusting tennis play to counteract opponents style.

(b) Modifying swimming strokes to fit the roughness of water.

7. Origination

(i) It refers to the creating of new movement patterns to face a specific problem.

(ii) Learning outcome emphasize creativity

(iii) Example

(a) Creating a musical composition

(b) Designing a new dress style.

2. SOLO TAXONOMY

SOLO, which stands for Structure of the Observed Learning Outcome, provides a systematic way of describing how a learner's performance grows in complexity when mastering many tasks, particularly the sort of tasks undertaken in school.

1. Pre-Structural

The task is not attacked appropriately; the student hasn't really understood the point and uses too simple a way of going about it

2. Unistructural

One aspect of a task is picked up or understood serially, and there is no relationship of facts or ideas.

3. Multistructural

Two or more aspects of a task are picked up or understood serially, but are not interrelated.

4. Relational

Two or more aspects of a task are integrated so that the whole has a coherent structure and meaning.

5. Extended Abstract

That coherent whole is generalized to a higher level of abstraction.

The two surface level responses involve understanding of ideas or facts. Unistructural responses and questions require the knowledge or use of only one piece of given information, fact, or idea, obtained directly from the problem. With an increase of quantity, multistructural responses or items require knowledge or use of more than one piece of given information, facts, or ideas, each used separately, or in two or more distinct steps, with no integration of the ideas. In contrast, the two deep process constitute a change of quality of thinking that is cognitively more challenging that surface questions. Relational responses or questions require integration of at least two separate pieces of given knowledge, information, facts, or idea, which when working together answer the question. In other words, relational questions require learners to impose an organizing pattern on the given material. The highest level of the SOLO taxonomy, extended abstract requires the respondent to go beyond the given information, knowledge, information, or ideas and deduce a more general rule or proof that applies to all cases. In this latter cases, the learner is impose an organizing patter on the given material. The highest level of the SOLO taxonomy, extended abstract requires the respondent to go beyond the given information, knowledge, information, or ideas and deduce a more general rule or proof that applies to all cases. In this latter case, the learner is forced to think beyond the given and bring in related, prior knowledge, ideas, or information in order to create an answer prediction, or hypothesis that extends the given to a wider range of situations.

PLANNING FOR CLASSROOM TEST

The likelihood of preparing valid, reliable and useful classroom tests and assessments is greatly enhanced if a series of steps like that shown in figure is followed.

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Planning for Classroom test involves following steps

1. Using the results
2. Appraising the assessment
3. Administering the assessment
4. Assembling the assessment
5. Preparing relevant assessment tasks
6. Selecting appropriate assessment tasks
7. Developing specifications
8. Determining the purpose of measurement

1. THE PURPOSE OF CLASSROOM TESTING

1. Pre-tests measure readiness and entry performance
2. Formative tests monitor learning progress, detect learning error and provide feed back
3. Diagnostic tests, diagnose performance learning difficulties
4. Summative tests are meant for grading, promotion and certification

2. DEVELOPING TEST SPECIFICATION

To ensure that classroom tests and assessments measure a representative sample of instructionally relevant tasks it is important to develop specifications that can guide the selection of test items and assessment tasks. One device that has been widely used for this purpose is a two way chart, called a table of specifications (or test blueprint).

Building a Table of Specifications:

Building a table of specifications involves:

1) Preparing a list of instructional objectives,
2) Outlining the course content, and
3) Preparing the two-way chart. These steps will be illustrated for a weather unit in a middle school earth sciences class.

1. Preparing the List of Instructional Objectives.

Using the procedure for stating instructional objectives, the following list of general objectives and specific learning outcomes was prepared for the weather unit. Although the list is not exhaustive, it illustrates both the method of stating the objectives and the desired amount of detail. If this weather unit was being taught at a lower grade level, our objectives would be defined by fewer and simpler specific learning outcomes; at a higher grade level more complex learning outcomes would be included.

2. Outlining the Instructional Content.

The second step in preparing a table of specifications is to make an outline of the instructional content. The instructional objectives describe the types of performance the students are expected to demonstrate.

3) Preparing the Two-Way Chart

1) The final step in building a table of specifications is to prepare a two-way chart that relates the instructional objectives to the instructional content, thus specifying the nature of the sample of test items and assessment tasks. An example of the chart for our middle school weather unit is presented in Table.

SELECTING APPROPRIATE TYPE OF TEST ITEMS

The tests constructed by teachers may be classified objectives tests or essay tests, which may be subdivided into the following basic types of test items.

Objective Test:

A. Supply type:

1) Short answer
2) Completion

B. Selection type:

1) True-false or alternative response
2) Matching
3) Multiple choice

Essay Test:

A. Extended response

B. Restricted response

CONSIDERATIONS IN PREPARING RELEVANT TEST ITEMS AND ASSESSMENT TASKS

a) Matching Items and Tasks to Intended Outcomes

b) Obtaining a Representative Sample of Items and Tasks

ADMINISTRATING OF THE TEST

Physical Environment

1) Adequate work space

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2) Proper light
3) Ventilation and
4) Comfortable temperature

Psychological Environment

Provision of conducive psychological atmosphere is of great importance which means atmosphere free of threatening and warning pupils like:

1) Threatening pupils with tests if they do not behave.
2) Warning pupils to do their best "because this test is important."
3) Telling pupils they must work fast in order to complete the test on time.
4) Threatening dire consequences if they fail the test.

1. Use of Result and Time Limit:
2. Time of Testing:
3. Brief Directions:

TYPES OF TEST BY METHOD (OBJECTIVE TYPE & SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

1. TYPES OF OBJECTIVE TEST ITEMS

Characteristics:

1) The objective type test require the pupils to supply a word or to select a correct answer from a no. of alternatives.
2) The objective type test is highly structured
3) Scoring is objective that is quick, easy and accurate.
4) Objective tests are inappropriate for organizing and integrating ideas.
5) The main characteristics are:
a) High Reliability
b) Specificity
c) Objectivity
d) Adequate content sampling

1. SIMPLE FORM

A) SHORT ANSWER

Characteristics:

1) It is a supply type test.
2) It is answered by a word, phrase, number or symbol.
3) It is in the form of question.
4) It stands between essay type and objective type test.
5) It is suitable to measure simple learning outcome like knowledge of terminology, facts, principles and procedure.
6) Problem solving outcomes are also measured in Maths and Science by these tests.

Examples:

1) What does a thermometer measure? (Temperature)
2) What is the symbol for oxygen? (0)
3) What is the square root of 64? (8)
4) What is "range" in statistics?

(Range is the difference between the largest and smallest score.)

Merits:

1) Easy to construct as it measure simple learning outcome.
2) Guessing is not possible as pupils supply the answer rather than selection.
3) Partial knowledge is not sufficient for answering correctly.
4) It is good to assess the lowest level of learning (knowledge).

Demerits:

1) It is not suitable for measuring complex learning outcomes.
2) There is difficulty of scoring when answers are given with varying degree of correctness. (e.g; where was Quaid born?)

Answer:

i) Karachi
ii) Sindh
iii) Pakistan

3) Scoring is subjective as examiner cannot anticipate all the answers.

B) MATCHING EXERCISES

Characteristics:

1) It is a selection type test.
2) It consists of two parallel columns.
3) Word, number or symbol in one column is matched to a word, sentence or phrase in the other column.

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4) The item in the column for which a match is sought are called premises.

5) The items in the column from which the selection is made are called responses.

6) It measures factual informations based on relationship between two things.

7) Relationships between two things include the following:

Persons	------	Achievements
Dates	------	Historical Events
Terms	------	Definitions
Rules	------	Examples
Symbols	------	Concepts
Author	------	Titles of Books
Machines	------	Uses
Principles	------	Illustrations
Objects	------	Name of objects
Parts	------	Functions

Examples:

Below are listed capital cities in the first column and countries in the second column. Place the letter corresponding to the country in the space before is capital city. Each match carries one point.

Merits:

1) It is in compact form and measures large amount of factual material in short time.

2) It can be easily constructed.

Demerits:

1) Homogeneous material is difficult to find.

2) It measures only factual informations.

3) It generally provides clues.

Characteristics

1) It is selection type test.

2) It consists of a declarative statement.

3) Pupils are required to select one of the two possible answers in the form of:

i) True or False

ii) Right or wrong

iii) Correct or incorrect

iv) Yes or No

v) Agree or disagree

4) It can measure simple learning outcomes like knowledge and understanding.

5) It is also used to distinguish fact from opinion.

6) It can also measure the ability to recognize cause and effect relationship.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ'S)

Characteristics

a) One or more introductory sentences which are called stem.

b) A list of three of more choices from which the examinee is required to choose the correct one. The suggested choices are called alternative, responses or options.

c) All the choices should be plausible answer those who do not possess sufficient knowledge of the matter being evaluated.

Merits:

Multiple choice type test have become very popular. They are most highly regarded because they have several advantages which are as follows:

a) They can measure from the rote knowledge level' to the most complex level knowledge i.e; understanding, judgment, and ability to solve problems.

b) A large amount of course can be tested because) the examinees do not require much time for writing the answer.

c) They are objective in scoring because the key for the correct answer is prepared along with the test.

d) They can check discriminating ability of the examinees if they are prepared in the best form.

e) They reduce the effect of guessing because there are three or four choices so reliability of each item is increased.

f) Their format is helpful in item analysis to find out the area of weakness of the examinees.

g) They do not require that only homogeneous 1 material should be tested as in the case of matching type test.

h) They can measure cognitive levels much better than true/false items because examiners do not score for merely knowing that whether the statement is true or false but for knowing which is the correct answer.

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i) They can be written in several forms which provide opportunities for measuring different kinds of thinking.

j) The can provide diagnostic information if the choices are so constructed that they provide information about the, kind of mistakes that examinees make. However, constructing such type of response requires a lot of time and thinking.

k) They can be easily adapted for machine scoring and for computer administration and scoring. They can be easily compiled from test items banks.

l) They do not permit the examinees to bluff or dress up their answers because the examinees are not allowed to elaborate their answers.

Demerits:

In spite of several advantages, the multiple choice type test have the following limitations.

a) They require examinees to select the answer from a fixed list of choices and do not permit to create or express their own ideas or solutions.

b) They can check superficial and limited knowledge only.

c) Intelligent examinees may suffer if they choose incorrect answer due to ambiguities of wording while the poor examinees choose correct answer due to their limited understanding.

d) They give the impression to the examinees that there is one correct answer to each problem that is not the case in real life of human beings.

e) They cannot measure attitudes or motor skills, which need active performance and demonstration.

f) Examinees who do not know correct answer can succeed in guessing.

g) It is difficult to find four choices for each item out of which three may be plausible incorrect answers.

h) They require more time to construct so they are time consuming.

i) Examinees may be successful in selecting the correct through a process of elimination by rejecting responses, which seem unsatisfactory.

j) They can shape the education in undesirable way because the type of examination shapes the content and nature of teaching.

ADVANTAGES OF OBJECTIVE ITEMS

1) The scoring is not affected by personal opinion of the scorer i.e., they have high objectivity.

2) A large sampling of the course content is possible, by' including large number of test items.

3) Scoring is objective and is quick, easy and consistent.

4) High reliability is possible when constructed well.

5) These restrict the pupil to a specific response called for. In this way prevent bluffing.

6) The writing skill has no influence on scoring.

7) These are efficient for measuring knowledge of facts. Some types can also measure understanding, thinking skills and other complex outcomes.

8) Less time is required to score the objective type test.

9) Due to lack of choices, pupils prepare to whole syllabus.

10) Guess papers and selective studies are discouraged.

11) Untrained staff can score with the help of scoring key.

LIMITATIONS OF OBJECTIVE ITEMS

1) The objective type test cannot measure the ability to select, organize and integrate ideas.

2) The preparation is difficult and time consuming as large number of questions are needed.

3) The selection type items are subject to guessing.

4) The pupils can easily copy in the examination center.

5) The preparation of items demand training.

6) The writing abilities cannot be assessed.

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7) A lot of time and money is needed to develop objective type tests.

8) Availability of objective type tests in the market reduces the habit of studying books.

9) Theories and experiments cannot be asked by these tests.

10) The guessing correction formula needs to be applied.

Correction for Guessing

Correcting for guessing is usually done when students do not have sufficient time to complete all items on the test and when they have been instructed that there will be a penalty for guessing. The most common formula used for this purpose is the following:

Score = Right -- Wrong/(n — 1)

In this formula, n is the number of alternatives for an item. Thus, the formula applies to various selection-type items as follows:

CONSTRUCTING SUBJECTIVE TEST ITEMS

1. ESSAY TESTS

Definitions:

1) Robert. L Ebel and David A. Frisbie in their book Essentials of Educational Measurement (1986) writes, "An essay tests presents one or more question or other tasks that require extended written responses from the persons being tested."

2) Gilbert Sax in Principle of Educational and Psychological Measurement and Evaluation (1986) states, "Essay test is a test containing questions requiring the student to respond in written. Essay test emphasize recall rather than recognition of correct alternative. Essay tests may require relatively brief responses or extended responses"

3) William Wiersma and Stephen G. Jurs in their book Educational Measurement and Testing (1990) write, "Essay item is an item that requires the student to structure a rather long written response up to several paragraphs."

Merits of Essay Tests:

1) Abilities like logical thinking, critical reasoning and systematic presentation, etc can be best evaluated by the essay type of tests.

2) They provide an opportunity to the student to show their originality of thought as they permit freedom of response.

3) They help to develop good study habits such as preparing outlines and summaries, organizing arguments for and against a topic.

4) They provide opportunities to students to develop abilities such as to organize ideas effectively, to criticize or justify a statement and to interpret, etc.

5) They can be successfully employed for evaluating the performance of students in all the school subjects.

6) It is relatively easier to prepare an essay type test than to prepare an objective type test.

7) It is relatively easier to administer an essay type test.

8) It takes relatively lesser time to mark an essay type test.

9) Guessing is eliminated to some extent.

10) The students cannot guess the answer because they have to supply it.

11) They give examinee freedom, to respond within broad limits.

12) They can measure divergent thinking.

13) They require less time for typing, duplicating or printing. They can be written on the blackboard also if the number of question and student is not very large.

14) It is more economical to use essay type tests than objective tests.

15) They can measure complex learning outcomes, which cannot be measured by other means.

16) They stress integration and application o thinking and problem solving skills.

17) They can be used as an instrument for measuring and improving expression skills and language of the examinees

18) They are more helpful in evaluation the quality of the teaching process.

19) Students focus on learning broad concept and articulating relationship, comparing and contrasting.

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20) They set better standards of professional ethics for teachers because they require more time in assessing and scoring.

21) They provide less scope for unfair means.

Demerits of Essay Type Tests:

1) They generally stress the length enumeration of memorized facts.

2) They have limited content validity becausequestions can be asked in an essay type test.

3) They are difficult to score objectively because the examinees have wide freedom of expression.

4) There is the lack of consistency in judgments even among competent examiners.

5) They have 'halo' effect which means that the examiners judgment in evaluating one characteristic is influenced by another characteristic. A well behaved student on account of his behavior may get more marks.

6) They have 'question' carry effect'. A student who gives the best answer in the beginning of the answer book is likely to get more marks in the subsequent and vice versa.

7) They have 'examinee to examinee carry effect which means that a particular student may get marks not only on the basis of what he has but also on the basis of the answer of the previous student.

8) The examiners may be influenced by the language of the examinees. The quality of handwriting of the examinees may also influence the examiners. The length of the answer rather than the depth of the content may also influence marking.

9) Some examiners are too liberal in marking and some too strict.

10) Sometimes it is said that the 'mood' of the examiners also influence marking. Immediate happy events in the family or the job may motive the examiner to be more generous. A quarrel in the family may lead to the award of low marks.

11) Essay type of test may not provide a true picture of the comprehension level of the examinee. Some students cram answer and write the same in the examination and get good marks.

12) They are time consuming both for the examiner and the examinee.

13) The speed of writing may influence the performance of the students. Students who are slow in writing may not be able to provide answer to the entire question in the limited timetable allotted for the paper. This results in low scores although the students may be knowing the correct answers of all questions.

TYPES OF ESSAY TESTS

1. RESTRICTED RESPONSE TEST

The restricted response question usually limits both the content and the response. The content is usually restricted by the scope of the topic to be discussed. Limitations on the form of response are generally indicated in the question.

Another way of restricting responses in essay tests is to base the questions on specific problems. For this purpose, introductory material like that used in interpretive exercises can be presented. Such items different from objective interpretive exercises only by the fact that essay questions are used instead of multiple-choice or true false items.

Because the restricted response question is more structured, it is most useful for measuring learning outcomes requiring the interpretation and application of data in a specific area. In fact, any of the learning outcomes measured by an objective interpretive exercise can also be measured by a restricted response essay question. The difference is that the interpretive exercise required pupils to select the answer, whereas the restricted response question requires them to supply it. In some instances, the objective interpretive exercise is favored because of the ease and reliability of scoring. In other situations, the restricted response question is better because of its more direct relevance to the learning outcome (e.g., the ability to formative valid conclusions).

Although restricting pupils' response to essay questions makes it possible measure more specific learning outcomes, these same restrictions make them less valuable as a measure of those learning outcomes emphasizing integration, organization, and originality. Restricting the scope of the topic to be discussed

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and indicating the nature of the response desired limit the pupil's opportunity to demonstrate these behavior. For such outcomes, greater freedom of response is needed.

Merits:

1) It measures more specific learning out comes.
2) It is more objective than extended response questions.
3) It is more reliable than extended response questions.
4) Scoring is easy as compared to extended response questions.
5) It can sample wide range of contents.

Demerits:

1) Students feel restriction in expressing ideas complete.
2) It is less objective and reliable than objective type questions.
3) Writing abilities cannot be assessed.
4) Difficult to construct as number of questions needed are more than extended response questions.
5) Critical ideas and problem solving skills can not be asked and measured.

EXTENDED RESPONSE TESTS

The extended response question allows pupils to select any factual information that they think is pertinent, to organize the answer in accordance with their best judgment, and to integrate and evaluate ideas as they deem appropriate. This freedom enables them to demonstrate their ability to select, organize, integrate, and evaluate ideas. On the other hand, this same freedom makes the extended response question in efficient for measuring more specific learning outcomes and introduces scoring difficulties that severely restrict its use as a measuring instrument.

It seems more sensible to identify the complex behaviors we want to measure, formulate questions that elicit these behaviors, evaluate the results as reliably as we can, and then use these admittedly inadequate data as the best evidence we have available.

Merits:

1) Students feel complete freedom to express the ideas.
2) It is used to present, integrate and evaluate the ideas.
3) It measures complex learning outcomes that cannot be measured by other type of questions.
4) Easy to construct as few questions are needed.
5) Copying is difficult.

Demerits:

1. Cannot measure specific learning outcome.
2. Scoring is subjective and unreliable.
3. Scoring is difficult.
4. Sampling of the contents is inadequate.
5. Success or failure may be due to choices.

DEVELOPMENT SCORING RUBRICS

A scoring rubric is a set of guidelines for the application of performance criteria to the responses and performance of students. A scoring rubric typically consists of verbal descriptions of performance or aspects of student responses that distinguish between advanced, proficient, partially proficient, and beginning levels of performance.

LEVELS OF RUBRIC

The number of levels and the verbal descriptions used to guide the scoring may vary from situation to situation. For the hands-on science task involving the floating pencil shown in figure, for example, the separate scoring rubrics were used for each part of the response. For the part of the task where the students were supposed to identify the mystery water and explain how they could "tell what the mystery water is," student responses were scored using a rubric with three levels:

Complete: Students stated that "the mystery water was fresh water and gave a satisfactory explanation that referred to observations made doing the hands-on task".

Partial: Students stated that the water was fresh but did not support the choice by direct reference to observations from the hands-on task.

Incorrect: Student gave the wrong answer or gave contradictory explanation for the choice of the correct answer of fresh water.

Example Task:

First-grade children are asked to arrange four pictures of trees in the order of the seasons b

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pasting them in four boxes and printing the name of each season in the box.

Scoring Rubric:

0 points: Students does not respond appropriately.

1 point: student begins the task, but does not complete arrangement.

2 points: Student arranges the pictures in the right order, beginning with any season.

IMPORTANT TEST CHARACTERISTICS

1. VALIDITY

Validity is the degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure.

Meter is used for the purpose of measuring length while scale is used for the purpose of measuring weight. If meter is used for measuring length, it will be valid because it is supposed to measured length and if it is used for measuring weight, it will not be valid.

TYPES OF VALIDITY:

1. Content Validity:

"Content validity is the degree to which a test measures an intended content area."

It is concerned with the ability of a test to cover all contents. If a test is designed to measure the concepts of Biology and the items of the test deal only with five out of ten chapters then the test will show poor content validity.

A test with good content validity covers all the contents. Content validity is of prime importance for achievement tests. It is measured by expert judgment. It cannot be computed by any formula and cannot be expressed quantitatively. Usually experts are asked to assess the content validity of a test. However developing a table of specification for item development ensures the content validity. A table of specification is a device which results in a balanced coverage of contents.

2. Construct Validity:

A construct is a non-observable trait such as learning, anxiety, creativity, curiosity, scientific attitude, intelligence which explains behavior.

Construct validity is the degree to which a test measures an intended hypothetical construct.

A construct cannot be seen, only its effect can be observed e.g., intelligence cannot be seen but we observe that some students learn faster than others. To explain this difference, a theory of intelligence was developed. It was hypothesized that intelligence is related to learning. Tests were developed to measure intelligence. Students having high IQs tend to learn faster.

Construct validity involves testing hypothesis deduced from a theory concerning the construct. For example, if a theory of intelligence hypothesized that students with high IQs learn faster then students achieving high scores an a test designed to measure intelligence if indeed learn faster, it will be evidence in support of construct validity of a test.

3. Concurrent Validity:

Concurrent validity is the degree to which the scores on a test are related to the scores on another already established test administered at the same time.

Often a test is developed that claims to do the same job as other tests e.g., a paper and pencil test that does the same job as performance test, will be preferred. In the same way a shorter test doing the same job as longer test, will be preferred. In these cases, the concurrent validity of the paper and pencil test and shorter test need to be established.

Steps:

1. Administer the new test.
2. Administer already developed valid test to the same group at the same time or shortly thereafter.
3. Correlate the two set of scores.
4. High correlation coefficient will indicate good concurrent validity and vice versa.

4. Predictive Validity:

Predictive validity is the degree to which a test can predict how well an individual will do in future.

A mathematics aptitude test that have high predictive validity will accurately predict which students will do well in mathematics and which will not. Predictive validity is of prime importance for tests which are used for the purpose of admission or selection of students. If the admission or selection test will have high predictive validity then the students will get high scores in future programmes.

Steps:

1. Administer the test (Maths aptitude test)

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2. Wait until behavior to be predicted occurs (Wait until students have completed course in Maths)
3. Obtain scores in final exams.
4. Correlate the two set of scores.
5. High correlation coefficient will indicate high predictive validity of the test administered.

2. RELIABILITY

Reliability is the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it measures.

A reliable test gives the same scores when administered and re-administered while an unreliable test does not give the same scores.

If an intelligence test was unreliable, then a student scoring an IQ of 120 today might scores an IQ of 140 tomorrow and a 95 day after tomorrow. If the test was reliable and if the student IQ was 110, then we would not expect fluctuation in score from testing to testing. A score of 105 would not be unusual but a score of 145 would be very unlikely.

Reliability is expressed numerically as a coefficient. A high coefficient indicates high reliability and a low coefficient indicates low reliability. If a test were perfectly reliable, the coefficient would be 1.00.

A valid test is always reliable but a reliable test is not necessary valid.

TYPES OF RELIABILITY:

1. Test Retest Reliability:

Test retest reliability is the degree to which scores are consistent over time.

Test retest reliability is established by determining the relationship between scores resulting from administering the same test, to the same group at different times.

Steps:

1. Administer the test.
2. After sometime (say two weeks) administer the same test to same group.
3. Correlate the two sets of scores.
4. High correlation coefficient indicates good test retest reliability.

2. Equivalent - Forms Reliability:

Equivalent forms of a test are two tests that are identical in every way except for the actual items included.

The two tests are identical in term of:

(i) Number of items
(ii) Structure
(iii) Difficulty level
(iv) Directions for administering, scoring and interpretation.
(v) Measuring variable.

If these two tests are administered to the same group, it is expected that group will get same scores in these tests.

It is determined by establishing the relationship between scores resulting from administering two different forms of the same tests, to the same group, at the same time.

Steps:

1. Administer one form of the test to a group.
2. Administer the second form of the test to the same group.
3. Correlate the two set of scores.
4. High correlation coefficient indicate good equivalent-forms reliability.

3. Split-Half Reliability:

Split-half reliability is determined by establishing the relationship between the scores on two equivalent halves of a test administered to a group at one time. In this type, test items are divided into two equal halves. Suppose a test consists of 20 items, it can be divided into two equal halves as under:

(i) Odd numbers: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19
(ii) Even numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

The scores on odd numbers are correlated with even numbers to compute the split-half reliability. The correction formula known as Spearman-Brown prophecy formula is used which is as under:

Steps:

1. Administer a test to a group.
2. Divide the test-item into two halves (odd-even)
3. Compute the scores on each half.
4. Correlate the two sets of scores.

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5. Apply the Spearman-Brown correction formula.
6. High correlation coefficient will indicate good split-half reliability.

KUDER-RICHARDSON METHOD

Kuder-Richardson method estimates reliability. It measures reliability. It measures reliability from a single administration of a test will the help of formulas. It measures the internal consistency of the test. One such formula is Kuder Richardson 20. it is based on proportion of persons passing each item and standard deviation of total scores.

A more simpler formula is Kuder-Richardson formula 21. It is based on the number of correct answers. This formula is:

Reliability estimate (KR-21) =

Where

K = the number of items in the test

M = the mean

S = the standard deviation of the test scores.

3. USABILITY:

It is the characteristic of a test to fulfill following practical consideration.

1. Time for Administration:

The shorter test are favoured but they have how reliability. A safe procedures is to allot as much time as is necessary to obtain valid and reliable results. Some where between 20-60 minutes of testing time is probably a fairly good guide.

2. Ease of Administration:

A test will be easy to administer when

(i) Directions will be simple and clear.

(ii) Sub-tests will be few.

(iii) Time of test will be suitable.

The complicated directions, a number of sub-tests and short time adversely affect the validity and reliability of a test.

3. Ease of Scoring:

Those tests are favoured that offer ease and economy of scoring without sacrificing scoring accuracy.

4. Ease of Interpretation:

When the test results are presented to the pupils or parents, ease of interpretation and application are especially important. If results are correctly interpreted, they contribute in important educational decisions.

5. Availability of Equivalent Forms:

Equivalent forms of a test measure the same aspect of behavior by using test items that are alike in contents, difficulty level and other characteristics. The equivalent forms of a test are often desirable e.g. if a teacher may feel that score of a student in an achievement test is very low, he may easily check by administering the equivalent form.

6. Cost of Testing:

Test should be economical but sacrificing valid and reliable test of being high cost and selecting cheaper tests is false economy.

4. OBJECTIVITY

The objectivity of a test refers to the degree to which equally competent scorers obtain the same results. Most standardized tests of aptitude and achievement are high in objectivity. The test items are of the objective type (e.g., multiple choice), and the resulting scores are not influenced by the scorers' judgment or opinion. In fact, such tests are usually constructed so that they can be accurately scored by trained clerks and scoring machines. When such highly objective procedures are used, the reliability of the test results is not affected by the scoring procedures.

For classroom tests constructed by teachers, however, objectivity may play an important role in obtaining reliable measures of achievement. In essay testing the results depend to a large extent on the person doing the scoring. Different persons get different results, and even the same person may get different results at different times. Such inconsistency in scoring has an adverse effect on the reliability of the measures obtained, for the test scores now reflect the opinions and biases of the scorer as well as the differences among pupils in the characteristic being measured.

In the use of essay tests, for example, objectivity can be increased by careful phrasing of the questions and by a standard set of rules for scoring. Such increased objectivity will contribute to greater reliability without sacrificing validity.

ITEM ANALYSIS

It includes:

1) Item difficulty

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2) Discrimination Power

3) Effectiveness of Distracters

a) Item Difficulty:

It deals with how difficult is the test item. It is indicated by the percentage of pupils who got the item right. It is recommended that test item would be neither too easy nor too difficult.

Steps:

NR = Number of students who got the item right.

NT = Total number of students.

1. F is acceptable when it rangers from 30% to 70%.
2. Value more than 70% indicates that item is very easy.
3. Value less than 30% indicates that item is very difficult.

b) Discrimination Power:

It refers to the degree to which test item discriminates between pupils with high and low achievement.

One purpose of testing is to discriminate between high and low achievers.

where n = Number of high or low achievers

NH = Number of high achievers who got the item right.

NL = Number of low achievers who got the item right.

1. D is acceptable when value rangers from 1-0.30.
2. Value of 1 indicates 100% discrimination.
3. Value less than 0.30 indicates incapability of the item to discriminate.

c) Effectiveness of Distracters

How well each distracter is operating can be determined by inspection, and so there is no need to calculate in index of effectiveness, although the formula for discriminating power can be used for this purpose. In general, a good distracter attracts more students from the lower group than the upper group. Thus, it should discriminate between the upper and lower groups in a manner opposite to that of the correct alternative. An examination of the following item-analysis data will illustrate the ease with which the effectiveness of distracters can be determined by inspection. Alternative A is the correct answer.

First, not that the item discriminates positively, because 5 in the upper group and 3 in the lower group got the item right. The index of discriminating power is fairly low, however (D=20), and this may be partly due to the effectiveness of some of the distracters.

Alternative B is a poor distracter because it attracts more students from the upper group than from the lower group. This is most likely due to some ambiguity in the statement of the item.

Alternative C is evidently not a plausible distracter because it attracted no one. Alternative D is functioning as intended, for it attracts a larger proportion of students from the lower group.

Thus, the discriminating power of this item can probably be improved by removing any ambiguity in the statement of the item and revising or replacing alternatives B and C. The specific changes must, of course, be based on an inspection of the test item itself, item-analysis data merely indicate poorly functioning items, not the cause of the poor functioning.

TYPES OF TEST BY PURPOSE

TEACHER MADE TEST:

Test developed by the class teacher in order to assess the achievements of the students in particular subject is called a teacher made test e.g., Achievement test in the subject of Biology for class 9th.

Teacher made test is useful for the following purposes:

1. Evaluating the learning outcomes and content unique to a particular class or school.
2. Evaluating pupils' day-to-day progress and their achievement on work units of varying sizes.
3. Evaluating knowledge of current developments in such rapidly changing content areas as science and social studies.

STANDARDIZED TEST

"Standardized test refers to a test that

(i) has been expertly constructed

(ii) includes explicit instructions for uniform administration and scoring and

(iii) provides tables of norms for score interpretation purposes derived from

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administering the test in uniform fashion to a defined sample of persons."

Advantages

1. Well Constructed by the experts
2. Well Defined Objectives
3. Helpful in Decision Making about (Aptitude/ Attitude/ Personality/ Achievement/ etc).
4. Used Separately for (Individuals/Groups)
5. Results (Valid/ Reliable/ Acceptable/ Usable/Interpretable/ etc)
6. Maximum Objectivity
7. Specified with respect to the (Age/ Sex/ Class/ Society/ Language/ Area/ Time/ Subject/ Objectives/ Requirement/ Skill/ Administration/ Values/ etc).

Disadvantages

1. Difficult to (Construct/ Maintain Standard/ Secrecy for Ever/
2. Not for all Situations/ Subjects/ skills/ etc
3. Expensive
4. Time Consuming With Respect to the Construction/ Review
5. Need Continuous Input/ Revisions/ Updating)
6. Specified.
7. Can not measure complex learning outcome
8. Narrows the curriculum

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN STANDARDIZED TEST AND TEACHER MADE TEST:

1. Both are based on a table of specifications.
2. Both have same type of test items.
3. Both provide clear direction to the pupils.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STANDARDIZED TEST AND TEACHER MADE TEST:

A- Standardized Tests:

1. Learning outcomes and content measured:

(i) Measure outcomes and content common to majority of schools.

(ii) Tests of basic skills and complex outcomes adaptable to many local situations;

(iii) content-oriented tests seldom reflect emphasis or timeliness of local curriculum.

2. Quality of test items:

General quality of items high. Written by specialists, pretested, and selected on basis of effectiveness.

3. Reliability:

Reliability high, commonly between .80 and .95; frequently is above .90.

4. Administration and scoring:

Procedures standardized; specific instructions provided.

5. Interpretation of scores:

Scores can be compared with those of norm groups. Test manual and other guides aid interpretation and use.

B- Teacher Made Test:

1. Learning outcomes and content measured:

(i) Well adapted to outcomes and content of local curriculum.

(ii) Flexibility affords continuous adaptation of measurement to new materials and changes in procedure.

(iii) Adaptable to various-sized work units.

(iv) Tend to neglect complex learning outcomes.

2. Quality of test items:

Quality of items is unknown unless test item file is used. Quality typically lower than standardized because of teacher's limited time and skill.

3. Reliability:

Reliability usually unknown; can be high if carefully constructed.

4. Administration and scoring:

Uniform procedures favored but may be flexible.

5. Interpretation of scores:

Score comparisons and interpretations limited to local school situation.

NORM REFERENCED AND CRITERION REFERENCED TEST

Norm Referenced

A test designed to provide a measure of performance that is interpretable in terms of a

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individual's relative standing is some known group.

Criterion Referenced Test

A test designed to provide a measure of performance that is interpretable in terms of a clearly defined and delimited domain of learning tasks.

Comparison of Norm Referenced Tests (NRTs) and Criterion Referenced Tests (CRTs)

1. Both require specification of the achievement domain to be measured.
2. Both require a relevant and representative sample of test items.
3. Both use the same types of test items.
4. Both use the same rules for items writing (except for item difficulty).
5. Both are judged by the qualities of goodness (validity and reliability).
6. Both are useful in educational measurement.

Differences Between NRTs and CRTs (But it is only a matter of emphasis)

1. NRT Typically covers a large domain of learning tasks, with just a few items measuring each specific tasks.

   CRT Typically focuses on a delimited domain of learning tasks, with a relatively large number of items measuring each specific task.

2. NRT Emphasizes description of what learning tasks individuals can and cannot perform.

   CRT emphasizes description of what learning tasks individuals can and cannot perform.

3. NRT favors items of average difficulty and typically omits easy items.

   CRT Matches item difficulty to learning tasks, without altering item difficulty or omitting easy items.

4. NRT Used primarily (but not exclusively) for survey testing.

   CRT Used primarily (but not exclusively) for mastery testing.

5. NRT Interpretation requires a clearly defined group.

   CRT Interpretation requires a clearly defined and delimited achievement domain.

MEASURING TECHNIQUES

1. OBSERVATIONAL TECHNIQUES

It is a very important tool for collecting information about an individual. The method of observation is an age-old technique. Even when psychology had not developed as a subject, an individual's behaviour was studied through observation. It is a very exhaustive method because it is used extensively in every sphere of activity.

Carter V. Good and Skates have written about the technique of observation. It is as follows:

1) 'Observation is specific—It is not haphazard looking around for general impressions'.
2) 'Scientific observation of behaviour is systematic—It is not chance dropping in on a situation apportunistically'.
3) 'Observation is quantitative—By recording the number of instances, certain types of behaviour are noted'.
4) 'Observation is recorded immediately—Notes are made promptly rather than drawing from memory'.
5) 'Observation is an expert job—Being done by someone trained to do such job'.
6) 'Observational results can be checked and substantiated to ascertain reliability and validity'.

Good has defined observation as 'Observation deals with the overt behaviour of persons in appropriate situations'.

Types of Observation

a) Controlled observation:

Controlled observation is done in some specific conditions. In this type of observation, time, place, conditions and observation units are pre-determined.

b) Uncontrolled observation:

In uncontrolled observation, the observer is given freedom. He himself decides upon the circumstances and the type of behaviour is to be observed.

c) Standardized observation:

Under standardized observation, an individual's behaviour is observed when he is

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examined. This examination technique also helps to throw light on a number of his attributes.

d) Natural observation:

In natural observation, an individual is generally watched in a real situation.

MERITS

1. Reliable and Objective

Observation is more reliable and objective as actual behaviour of the child is recorded.

2. Natural Setting

It is the study of an individual in a natural setting so it is more useful than the restricted study in test situation.

3. Useful for Young and Shy Children

This method is very useful for young and shy children. It is easier to observe the young children rather than taking information by interview.

4. No Need of Equipment or Tool

This method does not require special equipment or tools. It can be used by all teachers with a little training or experience.

5. Useful for Individuals as well as Groups

The method of observation is adaptable both to individuals and groups.

6. Immediate Detection of Problems

The problems can be immediately detected and corrective actions can be taken immediately.

LIMITATIONS

1. Subjectivity

There is a great chance for personal prejudices and bias of the observer.

2. Less accuracy

As observation is recorded after some time of occurrence of events so records written may not be 100% accurate.

3. Interference

Observation is self interfering. The act of observing produces distortion of the phenomenon.

4. Objective Recording

There is danger of concentrating on the aspects of limited significance simply because they can be recorded objectively and accurately.

5. Lack of Competency

Lack of competency of observer may hamper validity and reliability of observation.

6. Unnatural Situation

The people being observed become conscious and begin to behave in an unnatural manner. The situation does not remain real and natural.

7. Expensive

It is a costly affair. It involves expenses on traveling, staying and purchasing of sophisticated equipment.

8. Slow and Laborious

It is slow and laborious process. A particular situation desired to be observed might not occur for long time.

2. RATING SCALES

Rating scale has been devised to measure the personality of an individual.

According to Wright Stone, 'Rating scale is a selected list of words, phrases, sentences or paragraphs following which an observer records a value or rating based upon some objective scale of values'.

In the words of A.S. Barr and his colleagues: 'Rating is a term applied or judgement regarding some situation, object or character. Opinions are usually expressed on a scale of values. Rating techniques are devices by which such judgments may be quantified'.

Rating scale is nothing but quantifying the essence of facts evaluated through classification.

TYPES OF RATING SCALES

Rating scales are of different types. The main ones are as follows.

a) Numerical Rating Scale

One of the simplest types of rating scales is that in which the rater checks or circles a number to indicate the degree to which a characteristics is present. Typically, each of a series of numbers is given a verbal description that remains constant from one characteristic to another. In some cases, it is merely indicated that the largest number is high, 1 is low, and the other numbers represent intermediate values.

Example

1. To what extent does the student participate in group discussions?

   1 2 3 4

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2. To what extent are the comments related to the topic under discussion?

1 2 3 4

b) Graphic Rating Scale

The distinguishing feature of the graphic rating scale is that each characteristics is followed by a horizontal line. The rating is made by placing a check on the line. A set of categories identifies specific positions along the line, but the rater is free to check between these points.

Example:

Directions: Indicate the degree to which this student contributes to a group problem-solving task by placing an X anywhere along the horizontal line under each item.

c) Descriptive Graphic Rating Scale

The descriptive rating scale uses descriptive phrases to identify the points on graphic scale. The descriptions are thumbnail sketches of how students behave at different steps along the scale. In some scales, only the center and end positions are defined. In others, each point has a descriptive phrase. A space for comments is frequently provided to enable the rater to clarify the rating.

ADVANTAGES OF RATING SCALES

a) This method acquaints the teacher with a student's working.

b) By compiling a student's progress report, it helps parents to know about their child's abilities. Further on its bases, a student's rank in the class can be mentioned.

c) On the basis of the conclusions drawn by this method, a student becomes aware of his shortcomings and is inspired to overcome from them.

d) Conclusions based on this method help administration in taking appropriate decisions in matter of appointments, transfers, promotions, etc.

e) This method also helps selecting children for admission.

DEMERITS OF RATING SCALES

There are certain drawbacks of rating scales. They are as follows.

a) **The Error of Leniency:**

If the evaluator is acquainted with the individuals being evaluated there can be leniency in judgment.

b) **Halo Effect:**

According to this effect, once a person gets influenced by someone then that impression persists.

c) **Logical Error:**

When an evaluator finds similarity between the performance of two youngsters, he gives them the same grading. This type of evaluation cannot be impartial.

d) **Difference Between the Quality of Judgment of Two Different Evaluators:**

It is natural that there would be difference between the evaluations done by two different evaluators. Because they being two different individuals their evaluation capabilities are bound to be different from each other.

e) **These ratings are subjective, hence are not fully reliable.**

3. ANECDOTAL RECORD

Anecdotal method is frequently used in schools. In this method, a student's work, behavior or an important event of his life is mentioned. This method is more useful for teachers because being overworked they forget about a student's special behaviour. Hence, whenever a teacher finds an event or behaviour of a student to be of special significance, he must note it down in the anecdotal record.

According to Brown and Martin's (1938), 'Anecdotes are descriptive accounts of episodes or occurrences in the daily life of students'. According to Rath: 'An anecdotal record is a report of a significant episode in the life of a student'.

Types of Anecdotal Records

Anecdotal records are used for guiding a student. The most important types of anecdotal records among different types of records are as follows.

a) The first type of record contains only the objective account of a student's behaviour. In this type of record, there are no comments.

b) In the second type of record, brief comments along with the subject's behaviour account are noted down.

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c) In the third type of record, problems related to his/her behaviour are noted down.

d) In the fourth type of record, student's behaviour along with his good and bad qualities, and suggestions for improvement are mentioned.

Steps in Anecdotal Record

The main steps in the anecdotal record are as follows.

a) Getting Cooperation:

Cooperation is the first step that is sought. It is needed to collect information about the student whose anecdotal record is being compiled, so that the teacher can document his behaviour judiciously.

b) Length of Detail:

In the second step, care is taken to see that the teacher records only the relevant information of a student which is necessary. This means the teacher would concentrate only on the limited points, and hence the account would be clear and useful.

c) Preparing the Circular:

The third step involves preparation of a form by the teacher to enter details of the anecdotal record. There are four columns in this form. In the first column, the teacher enters the date, in the second column: the place, in the third one: the event and in the last column: the comments. On the top of the form, the name and the class of the student are mentioned. At the end of the columns, space is provided for the examiner or the teacher to sign.

Procuring the Main Narrative:

Quite a few things happen in the course of study in the classroom which form the material suitable for writing an anecdote. The teacher, however, cannot disturb teaching to record those events. If the teacher does so, continuity would be disturbed and the students' attention distracted. In such a situation, the teacher should make use of certain symbols so that after the class is over, on seeing the symbol the event is recalled and recorded in the form.

e) Main File:

It is essential to file each student's anecdotal narratives so that whenever required they can be easily retrieved and referred to. These narratives should be kept in the counsellor's office.

f) Summary:

Once a month, each student's narrative should be summarized. The annual summary should be prepared by the counselor only.

Advantages of Good Anecdotal Records

Educational significance of an anecdotal record is evident from its benefits:

a) Anecdotal record generates a teacher's interest in a student, leading to a healthy rapport between the teacher and the taught.

b) On the basis of anecdotal record, a teacher can form an accurate opinion about a student's personality and also find out how the student is forming up.

c) New teachers can get full knowledge about each student by going through these records.

d) With the help of anecdotal records, a teacher can, keeping in view the interests and needs of students, suitably modify and change the syllabus.

e) With the help of anecdotal records, a counsellor can have advance knowledge of a student's problems, and when a student comes for the interview, the counsellor finds it easier to do his job because of the advance knowledge.

f) These narratives help in rationalizing various actions of a student in different situations. This helps the counsellor in providing guidance.

g) After studying these anecdotal records, a teacher is tempted to take more interest in a student's development rather than providing mere bookish knowledge to them.

h) These narratives are helpful in problem solving.

i) While standardized tests evaluate personality, anecdotal records play a corroborative role in evaluation.

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Limitations of Anecdotal Records

However, anecdotal records suffer from certain limitations. These limitations are as follows.

a) Subjectivity: Anecdotal records are subjective type. While writing the anecdotal record, the event must be watched very carefully so that the description is vivid, objective, impartial and brief.

b) Writing these records is a difficult task because of the large number of students in schools. Even if narratives are prepared for all the students, then preserving them becomes a difficult task.

c) The main account should be kept secret as they are confidential. Only the counsellor should have access to it.

d) These accounts are available for either brilliant students or those who are at the lower end of the ladder. Teachers hardly pay any attention to the average level students.

e) These narratives by mentioning either good or bad deeds do not give a balanced account of student's activities.

4. CHECK LISTS

The checklist, the simplest of the devices, is a prepared list of behaviour or items. The presence or absence of the behaviour may be indicated by checking yes or no, or the type or number of items may be indicated by inserting appropriate word or number.

Trait Absent/Present

Regularity _____

Cleanliness _____

Consistency _____

Classroom Involvement _____

Steps

1) Identify each of the specific actions desired in the performance.

2) Add to the list those actions that represent common errors (if they are useful in the assessment, are limited in number, and can be clearly stated).

3) Arrange the desired actions (and likely errors, if used) in the approximate order in which they are expected to occur.

4) Provide a simple procedure for checking each action as it occurs (or for numbering the actions in sequence, if appropriate).

In the area of work habits, for example, a primary teacher might list the following behaviors (to be marked yes or no).

- Follows directions. Y/N
- Seeks help when needed. Y/N
- Works cooperatively with others. Y/N
- Waits turn in using materials. Y/N
- Shares materials with others. Y/N
- Tries new activities. Y/N
- Completes started tasks. Y/N
- Returns equipment to proper place. Y/N
- Cleans work space. Y/N

Although such items can be used in checklist form if only a crude appraisal is desired, they can also be used in rating scale form by recording the frequency of occurrence (e.g., always, sometimes, never).

5. PEER APPRAISAL

In some instances it is possible to have students rate their peers on the same rating device used by the teacher. At the conclusion of a student's oral report before the class, for example, the other students could rate the performance on a standard rating form. The average of these ratings is a good indication of how the group felt about the student's performance. Following techniques are used in peer appraisal.

1. GUESS WHO TECHNIQUE

One of the simplest methods of obtaining peer judgments is by means of the guess-who technique. Each student is presented with a series of brief behavior descriptions and asked to name those students who best fit each description. The descriptions may be limited to positive characteristics or they may also include negative behaviors. The following items, taken from a form for assessing sociability, are typical of the types of positive and negative descriptions used:

1) Here is someone who is always friendly.

2) Here is someone who is never friendly.

The main advantage of the guess-who technique is its usability. It can be administered in

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a relatively few minutes to students of all age levels, and scoring is a simple matter of counting the number of nominations received. Its main limitation is the lack of information it provides on the shy, withdrawn student. Such students are frequently overlooked when nomination methods are used. In effect, they have no reputation in their peer group and are simply ignored during the rating process.

2. SOCIOMETRIC TECHNIQUE

Socio-metric devices are useful for evaluating growth in social relations and observing changes in the social structure of a group.

Olson has reported the use of a simple technique for giving a socio metric test and securing social status scores. The children in a given group are asked to give three names of children in response to the following statements:

I would like best to work with these children

... ...

... ...

... ...

I would like best to play with these children

... ...

... ...

... ...

I would like best to have these children sit near me.

... ...

... ...

... ...

The social status score is the number of choices received by each child. Students chosen by no other child are usually referred to as isolates, children with low scores are called neglectees, children with high scores are know as stars.

The graphic picture of social relations is called a sociogram. The sociogram given in figure below shows the pattern of choices of 10 students. Every child was asked to choose the two students with whom he would like to study and whether he would give him first or second place. Sociograms are measures of social acceptance.

Sociometric devices can prove useful for appraising the extent to which leadership roles have shifted and preferences of children for one another have changed. If the teacher knows the changes which are most desirable and beneficial in terms of human relationships in the class, he is able to evaluate the progress of the class in this respect over a period of time.

6. SELF REPORTS

1. INTERVIEW

a) In an interview, two different persons interact facing each other.

b) Interview is also a means of establishing contact with each other.

c) The interviewer has a prior knowledge of the objectives of interview.

d) During the brief span of interview, apart from gathering information about an individual, the interviewer gets a peep in the interviewee's personality from his demeanour and behaviour which is not the case with other techniques.

e) Interview is the most widely used technique. It can be used for people coming from diverse backgrounds and under all conditions.

f) Professional people are needed to conduct an interview, who can skim out desirable information from the candidate by putting relevant questions without causing any embarrassment.

g) The process of interview is as much dependent on the interviewee as on the interviewer.

PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW

An interview has the following objectives.

a) The main objective of an interview is to gather different types of information and particulars from an individual.

b) Helping an individual to solve educational, vocational, social and personal problems, and adjustment.

c) It helps in choosing suitable candidates for various posts.

d) Candidates are admitted into various courses through interview.

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e) Certain physical defects in individuals, that cannot be found through psychological tests, can be ascertained through interview.

f) Interview elicits information on an individual's mannerisms, aptitudes and views.

g) Psycho-analytical interview helps in curing mentally sick individuals.

h) Interview helps in removing probable causes of various problems.

i) Helps in finding the psycho-social impact of media on individuals.

STEPS OR COMPONENTS OF AN INTERVIEW

(a) Preparation or Start of an Interview:

i) During the interview, the first interviewer should establish a friendly rapport with the candidate, element of intimacy in this rapport helps a candidate in answering questions without hesitation and fear.

ii) Personal reference: To clarify his points, the interviewer should give instances of his personal experience.

b) The Body of the Interview:

The middle part of the interview is very important because it is only here that the desired information is gathered. To make the middle part more useful, attention should be paid to the following suggestions:

I. Use Motivating Questions: Motivating questions should be asked in the interview by the interviewer so that the candidate feels comfortable in answering them.

II. Proper Use of Silence: Silence should be understood in its correct perspective. While answering, if a candidate becomes silent it should not be misconstrued as his ignorance or arrogance.

III. Limited Information: The interviewer should not attempt to gather too much information in one sitting due to time boundation.

IV. Understanding Candidate's Attitude: The interviewer should understand the candidate's emotions, his negative and positive reactions, and respond clearly by saying 'good', 'OK', 'yes', etc.

V. Control Over Interview: The candidate should be free to express his views. However, if the interviewer does not conduct the interview in a controlled manner he might fail to obtain necessary information. After the initial liberal approach, the interviewer should draw the candidate into discussion on the main subject by putting direct questions.

c) Closing the Interview:

Sometimes an interviewer, propelled by his own interest, drags on the interview to such a length that the candidate starts feeling bored. Hence, during an interview care must be taken to ensure as to how to end the interview. If a process is brought to an end judiciously it leaves a healthy effect on its results.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INTERVIEWING

For making an interview successful the following suggestions should be kept in mind:

a) The interviewer should be in full control of the interview. During the interview, the interviewer should keep reminding the interviewee about the object of the interview so that his answers are suited to meet the objective which they are looking for.

b) It is an important element of the process to gain the interviewee's confidence. This confidence can be induced in the interviewee by showing interest and trust in him.

c) The interviewer should listen intently and with patience to all that the candidate says.

d) While interviewing, it should be ensured that the interviewee feels at home and is comfortably seated. His emotions should not be hurt.

e) During the interview, the interviewer and the candidate should cooperate with each other and the interviewer should exhibit goodwill towards the candidate.

f) To make the interview successful adequate time should be given to the interview.

ADVANTAGES OF INTERVIEW

1. High Responses:

The percentage of response is likely to be much higher than in case of questionnaire.

2. Greater depth:

It permits greater depth and provides a true picture of opinions and feelings.

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3. Flexibility:

The interview is more flexible than questionnaire. The interviewer can elaborate and clarify the questions when the respondent is unable to understood.

4. Establishment of Rapport:

The interview permits establishment of greater rapport and stimulates respondent to give complete and valid answer. By establishing rapport, interviewer can get delicate and confidential informations.

5. Assurance of Confidentiality:

The interviewer can give assurance that the facts will be kept confidential and will be used properly.

6. Two-way Communication:

It permits exchange of ideas and thoughts. It gives opportunity for give and take.

7. No doubt or misunderstanding:

The interviewer is personally present to remove the doubt or misunderstanding.

8. Friendly Atmosphere:

The interviewer can create a friendly atmosphere which is necessary for obtaining desired data.

9. High Reliability:

The data collected through interviews has been found to be more reliable.

10. Only method \of specific categories:

It is the only method used for categories like young children, illiterates, abnormal children and mentally retarded children.

LIMITATIONS OF INTERVIEW

1. Expensive:

Interview is comparatively a costly affair. The cost per interview is higher than any technique used to collect data.

2. Bias:

Interviewer bias is the major weakness of the interview. Interviewers tend to get data that aggress with their personal conviction.

3. Time Consuming:

A busy person may prefer to fill out a questionnaire at convenient time rather than submit to a long interview.

4. Large no of Workers needed:

A large no. of trained field workers are required to take interview which entails a lot of expenditures.

5. Recording of data is difficult:

The data obtained from interview is difficult to record. Writing during interview affect rapport and recording affect conduct of interview. Writing after interview leads toward unconscious selection of the material.

6. Does not suit specific categories:

Interview does not suit infants, sky people, and deaf people.

7. Needs Expertise:

As the objectivity, sensitivity, and insight of the interviewer is crucial, high level of expertise is required to conduct an interview.

8. Tape recording makes the interviewee cautious:

Cautions take him away from giving any secrets.

2. INTEREST INVENTORY

As with attitude measurement, information about students' interests can be gathered from simple self-report devices prepared by the teacher. An interest inventory for reading, for example, might be no more than a list of types of books with the students asked to mark whether they like or dislike each type. An example of such an inventory is shown in illustrative inventory for surveying reading interests.

Reading Interest Inventory:

Directions: For each type of book listed below, circle L if you like reading that type of book and circle D if you dislike reading that type. List any other types of books you like to read on the lines below.

L	D	1. Adventure	L	D	10. Mystery
L	D	2. Animal	L	D	11. Politics
L	D	3. Art	L	D	12. Psychology
L	D	4. Biography	L	D	13. Romance
L	D	5. Boating	L	D	14. Science
L	D	6. Car racing	L	D	15. Science fiction
L	D	7. History	L	D	16. Sociology
L	D	8. Hobbies	L	D	17. Sports
L	D	9. Music	L	D	18. Western

List any others hare _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

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Figure simpler version of this inventory could be developed for students at the primary level by using broader categories (e.g., animals, people, places).

Various methods of responding can be used with informal interest inventories. The different, dislike, or strongly like, like, indifferent, dislike, strongly dislike. When there are relatively few items to respond to, the students can rank them in order from like most to like least, as in the following example:

Rank	Type of Reading
_____	Fiction
_____	Nonfiction
_____	Poetry
_____	Drama

A simple paired-comparison procedure also might be used to discover the students' reading preferences when there are relatively few items to respond to. Using these same four items, for example, we would have six pairs as follows:

_____	Fiction	_____	Fiction
_____	Nonfiction	_____	Drama
_____	Fiction	_____	Nonfiction
_____	Poetry	_____	Drama
_____	Nonfiction	_____	Poetry
_____	Poetry	_____	Drama

The students are instructed to mark the type of reading that they most prefer in each pair. A simple tally of the number of marks for each type of reading will indicate the students' relative preference.

Using any of the preceding response methods, we can obtain an interest score for each individual student, or we can combine the results for the entire class. Although students can fake responses to informal interest inventories, they seldom do. There are no right or wrong answers, and the results are usually used to plan classroom activities or to develop individual learning programs. In contrast with attitude scales, there is little reason to fear that one's responses to the inventory will influence one's grades.

3. QUESTIONNAIRE

In psychology, questionnaire is widely used for gathering information concerning an individual. A questionnaire is an inventory of some selected questions compiled for collating information about an individual's personality.

Goode and Hatt have defined questionnaire as follows: 'The word questionnaire refers to a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fills in himself'.

According to Barr, Davis and Johnson, 'Questionnaire is a systematic compilation of questions that are submitted to a sampling of population from which information is desired'.

TYPES OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire is of many types, but among them two are most important mentioned as follows.

Closed Questionnaire:

In this, answers to the questions are given in 'yes' or 'no', or by ticking (•) a choice among a number of given responses. Some illustrative questions are given below:

a) Do you like gossiping? Yes/No

b) Do you want to have more friends? Yes/No

In this questionnaire, an examinee writes nothing on his own. The benefits of this method are as follows.

a) Giving answers is simple.

b) Takes less time.

c) It is objective.

d) Listing and explanation is easy.

The Open Ended or Unrestricted Questionnaire:

In this technique, the examinee instead of answering in 'Yes or No' writes the full answer. For instance,

a) What are your views on Indo-Pak relations?

b) The impact of earthquake in Gujarat and how has it affected the people psychologically. What are your views in this regard?

The person giving the answers is free to express his views. But this method is time consuming.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD QUESTIONNAIRE

a) Questions included in the questionnaire should be clear, appropriate and in keeping with its objectives.

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b) The order of the questions should be appropriate—starting with general and simple, and leading to specific and tough.

c) Directions in the questionnaire should be clear and comprehensive.

d) Each question should represent only one view at a time.

e) The language should be simple and unambiguous, so that answers can be written without any confusion.

f) Questions should be objectives and the number of questions as far as possible should be limited.

g) Marking explanation should be simple and intelligible.

h) Questionnaire should be attractive enough in its format and design.

ADVANTAGES:

1. Economical:

It is economical way of collecting informations of significance to researcher. It is economical in term of time, effort and cost.

2. High Coverage:

It is the best tool for scattered subjects. It permits a nation wide as well as international coverage. It makes possible contact with those who could not otherwise be reached.

3. Group administration:

It allows group administration and covers a large group at the same time.

4. Ease:

It is easy to plan, construct and administer.

5. Dependability:

It is regarded as dependable when used to obtain statement of facts.

6. Personal informations:

Personal informations can be obtained when respondents are allowed to omit name and signature or if assured that their replies will be kept confidential.

7. Responses at leisure time:

It permits the respondents to answer at leisure i.e. It does not place pressure for immediate response.

8. Validity of responses:

The written responses in the language of respondents increases the validity of responses. In interview or observation, recording by the researcher decreases the validity of responses.

9. Great Potentiality:

The questionnaire has great potentialities when it is used properly. If it is eliminated, the progress in many areas of education would be greatly handicapped. It is easy to tabulate and analyze.

LIMITATIONS

1. Low Responses:

The mailed questionnaires have low response rates.

2. Limited validity of data:

If the response rate of mailed questionnaires is less than 40%, the data obtained are of limited validity.

3. No clarification:

In case of interview, clarification can be made of ambiguous questions but in questionnaire there is no provision of clarification.

4. Emotional topics:

It is not helpful in finding informations about complex emotional subjects. People do not like to put their personal feelings in black and white. The delicate and controversial issues can be discussed only in interview.

5. Body language remains unnoticed:

The behaviours, gestures, emotions and reactions remain unnoticed.

6. Lack of Motivation:

The questionnaire has no potential to motivate the subjects to respond on a specific issue whereas in interview interviewer can motivate the subjects and can get responses on a specific issue.

7. Lacks representative sample:

The respondents who return the questionnaires may not constitute a representative sample. Only more responsible, research minded or those in favour of issue may choose to respond.

8) It is impossible to put down certain delicate issues in writing.

9) The questionnaire cannot be used with illiterate subjects and children.

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TYPES OF MARKING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS

1. Traditional Marking Systems

The traditional method of reporting pupil progress, which is still in wide use today, is to assign a single letter grade (e.g., A, B, C, D, F) or a single number (e.g., 5, 4, 3, 2, 1) to represent a pupil's achievement in each subject.

2. Pass-Fail System

It is a two-category marking system (e.g., satisfactory-unsatisfactory, pass-fail)

3. Checklists of Objectives

For more informative progress reports, some schools have replaced or supplemented the traditional marking system with a list of objectives to be checked or rated. These reports, which are most common at the elementary school level, typically include ratings of progress toward the major objectives in each subject matter area. The following statements for reading and arithmetic are examples:

Reading:

1. Reads with understanding.
2. Works out meaning and use of new words.
3. Reads well to others.
4. Reads independently for pleasure.

Arithmetic:

1. Uses fundamental processes.
2. Solves problems involving reasoning.
3. Is accurate in work.
4. Works at a satisfactory rate.

The symbols used to rate pupils on each of these major objectives vary considerably. Some schools retain the traditional A, B, C, D, F lettering system but more commonly shift to fewer symbols, such as O (outstanding), S (satisfactory), and N (need improvement).

4. Letters to Parents

For greater flexibility in reporting pupil progress to parents, some schools have turned to using informal letters, enabling them to report on the strengths, weakness, and learning needs of each pupil and to suggest plans for improvement. In addition, the report can include as much detail as is needed to pinpoint the pupil's progress in all areas of development.

5. Parent-Teacher Conferences

To overcome the limited information supplied by the traditional report card and to establish better cooperation between teachers and parents, some schools regularly schedule parent-teacher conferences. This reporting method has been most widely used at elementary level, with its greatest use in the primary grades.

6. Multiple Marking and Reporting Systems

The typical multiple reporting system retains the use of traditional marking (letter grades or numbers) and supplements the marks with checklists of objectives. In some cases, two marks are assigned to each subject: one for achievement and the other for effort, improvement, or growth.

GRADING

- A grade is an alphabetical or numerical symbol, or mark, that indicates the degree to which intended outcomes have been achieved.
- The major purpose of grades is to communicate how well a student is doing in the various subject areas.
- Another purpose often attributed to grades is that they serve as a motivator for student performance.
- Grades also serve as an indication of achievement to be expected in the future. Past performance is the best single predictor of future performance.
- The major objection to grades is that there is considerable variability in the meaning of a given grade; further, there are so many different methods of grading and such diversity of symbols that it is difficult to interpret exactly what a given set of grades means.

PURPOSES OF GRADING:

Purposes as given by Karmel and Karmel (1987) are as under:

1) They provide data for parents on their children progress.
2) They certify promotional status and graduation.

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3) They serve as an incentive to do school lessons.
4) The help in educational and vocational guidance by presenting a realistic basis for future choices.
5) They serve as a reference point for personal development.
6) They provided a basis for awarding honors.
7) They enable the school to ascertain the amount of extracurricular activities, if any, in which the students should participative.
8) The may be used as a source for communication to prospective employees.
9) They provide information for curriculum research.
10) They provide data to a school that the student may later attend through transfer or graduation.

TYPES OF GRADING

1. Percent Grading

Percent grading involves averaging scores and converting them to a percent.

2. Norm-Referenced Grading

Norm-referenced grading involves rank ordering students and expressing a given student's achievement i n relation to the achievement of the rest of the class; in essence, the rest of the class serves as the norm group.

3. Normal Curve Grading

In the extreme form norm-referenced grading is based on an assumption of a normal distribution, and a fixed percentage of students receive each grade; Some students must receive failing grades regardless of their actual level of achievement.

4. Pass-Fail Grading

A pass fail system usually result in a reduction of achievement levels' quite naturally. Students are less motivated to do well in such courses and devote most of their energies to those courses in which they will receive a letter grade.

Pass-fail grading does not fulfill any of the purposes of grades communication, motivation, and prediction.

5. Criterion-Referenced Grading

Criterion-referenced grading involves expressing a student's achievement in relation to pre-specified criteria rather than the achievement of others in the class.

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CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

CONCEPT OF CURRICULUM

1. DEFINITIONS OF CURRICULUM

1. The curriculum comes from the Latin word "currere" which means 'to run'. It is a runway or course on which one runs to reach the goal.
2. The concise oxford dictionary defined curriculum as 'course of study.'
3. Curriculum can be defined as, a course of learning activities set out for learner to perform in order to achieve certain goal.
4. According to J.F. Kerr (1968) curriculum can be defined as, "All the learning which is planned and guided by the school, whether it is carried on in the groups or individually inside the school or outside it.
5. According to Alberty A and Alberty E (1959) Curriculum is the sum total of student activities which the school sponsors for the purpose of achieving its objectives.
6. According to Beck and Cook, Curriculum is the sum of educational experiences that children have in school.

Ralph Tyler (1949): All of the learning of students which is planned by and directed by the school to attain its educational goals.

D.K. Wheeler (1967): By "curriculum" we mean the planned experiences offered to the learner under the guidance of the school.

E. Eisner (1979): The curriculum of a school, or a course, or a classroom can be conceived of as a series of planned events that are intended to have educational consequences for on or more students.

G. Saylor, w. Alexander & A.J. Lewis (1981): We defined curriculum as a plan for providing sets of learning opportunities for persons to be educated.

The above definition argues that a curriculum consists of:

1. Planned learning experiences;
2. Offered within an educational institution/program;
3. Represented as a document; and
4. Includes experiences resulting from implementing that document.

2. DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN VARIOUS TERMS

Curriculum

Curriculum is sum of all

1. The planned learning opportunities offered to the learners by educational institution.
2. The experiences learners encounter when curriculum is implemented.
3. Activities that educators have devised for learners and are represented in the form of written document.
4. The Processes where by teachers make decisions to implement those activities by interaction with learner resources, and the learning environment.

Briefly a curriculum includes

1. A detailed statement of curriculum intent (Aims, goals, objectives)
2. List of Contents
3. Learning activities (Methods)
4. Evaluation Procedures.

Syllabus

A syllabus is typically a list of content areas which are to be assessed. Sometimes the list is extended to include a number of objectives and learning activities. Syllabus is clearly intended to be a subsection of curriculum. The organizations involved in the construction of curriculum produce syllabus documents.

A. Syllabus includes

1. Objectives
2. List of Subject
3. List of content (topics, sub topic)
4. List of recommended Books
5. List of recommended teaching methods.

Course

It is a set of subjects with detailed description of the contents e.g., course of 8th class. The course of 8th class includes all the subjects with detailed description in the from of books. Course of 8th class

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include textbooks of English, Urdu, Islamiat, Maths, etc.

Instruction

The term instruction refers to the set of activities employed by teachers to enhance student learning. Clearly this term is also subsumed within the broader context of curriculum.

Textbook

A text book is a prescribed book for the student of a particular age group. It covers items as given in the syllabus. Such a book forms the basis of teaching learning in the class. Later on the students can revise their syllabus by studying that book whenever they feel like doing so.

The textbooks have following characteristics

1. It is a standard book in the subject.
2. It is meant both for the teachers and the students.
3. It is a manual of instruction.
4. It is both content and technique.
5. It is used for formal as well as informal education.
6. It is the foundation on which the course is built up.
7. It is a tool for realizing the instructional objectives of the subject.
8. It contains selected material.
9. It presents material in graded form.
10. It is a principal source of study material for a given course.
11. It is a learning instrument used by the students.

SCOPE OF CURRICULUM

The scope of curriculum includes:

Programme of Studies: It refers to various subjects like History, Mathematics and Urdu and their teaching.

Programme of Activities: It includes various activities like assembly, drill, co-curricular activities etc.

Programme of Guidance: It includes helping students to solve their educational, financial, vocational social and personal problems.

4. CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRICULUM

1. Curriculum develops social understanding.
2. Curriculum plays a part in intellectual development of pupils.
4. It maintains continuity of experience.
4. It helps to achieve all the objectives.
5. It maintains balance between objectives (information, skills and attitudes)
6. It helps in understanding/using local environment and traditions.
7. A good curriculum is flexible.

5. COMPONENTS/ ELEMENTS OF CURRICULUM

Components of the curriculum are:

1. Objectives 2. Contents
3. Teaching Method 4. Evaluation

1. Objectives: On the basis of situation analysis, objectives are selected. Objectives serve as the blue prints for the development of curriculum.
2. Contents: Objectives provide the guideline for the selection of contents. If objectives are clear, selection of contents will be easy. Contents may include facts, concepts, theories. Contents are organized according to scope and sequence.
3. Teaching Method: It includes the teaching activities of the teacher as well as learning experiences of the pupil. It constitutes a significant part. All the contents can not be taught effectively by one method.
4. Evaluation: It judges the value or worth of the curriculum or any components of the Curriculum. Objective, contents, method can be evaluated in this process.

FOUNDATIONS OF CURRICULUM

FOUNDATIONS OF CURRICULUM

Curriculum foundations may be defined as those basic forces that influence and shape the minds of curriculum developers and hence the content and structure of the subsequent curriculum. The literature in this area of curriculum generally distinguishes three categories of sources for curriculum foundations.

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1. Studies of learners and learning theory (psychology).
2. Studies of life (sociology and culture).
3. Studies of the nature and value of knowledge (philosophy).

1. PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS

Philosophy and philosophical assumptions are basic to all curriculum foundations as they are concerned with making sense of what we encounter in out lives. Philosophy is 'concerned with clarification of concepts in which our experience and activities are intelligible'. For curriculum developers, then, an understanding of philosophy and a comprehension of one's own educational philosophy are essential in order to make useful and intelligible statements about experiences which are to be passed on to next generations.

How curriculum developers perceive the world, and hence education, may be determined by posing three philosophical questions. What is real? What is good? What is true? Individuals will perceive and answer these questions in different ways and hence individual philosophies emerge. In turn, differing philosophies will affect how individuals perceive and relate to the curriculum.

Let us examine these three fundamental questions in a little more depth and see how they can significantly influence curriculum developers and subsequent curriculum development.

Ontology

Ontology is concerned with the nature of reality and it asks the question: What is real? While this question may appear obvious at first glance, it deserves greater consideration. Different societies, for example, perceive reality in quite different ways as do the individuals who constitute those societies. In medieval society, for example, it was accepted as real that the earth was flat, yet today we would regard that as nonsense. Similarly, one society may regard the use of chemical fertilizers as essential, while to another the reality consists of the waste products of animals.

Thus what is real to a society is very important when constructing a curriculum that will perpetuate that sense of reality. Indeed, it may well be that some curriculum developers see their role as re-creating reality in society by using the school curriculum as a vehicle for change.

Epistemology

The philosophical problem that deals with the nature of knowledge and the nature of knowledge is called epistemology. 'Epistemology is the study of the nature, scope and applicability of knowledge.' In curriculum, where what we advocate becomes the basic for student learning, we are centrally concerned with the nature of knowledge, how we know and how we know what we know.

When posing epistemological questions in curriculum we ask: what is true? How do we know that truth? How do we know that we know? These are obviously vital questions for curriculum developers to consider.

Axiology

Axiology is that aspect of philosophy that is concerned with the nature of value. Axiological questions are a fundamental feature of our life in that the resulting decisions have a profound effect upon our behaviour. Questions such as: what is good? What is desirable to humans? Are both fundamental to our very existence and constantly present in our daily lives. Thus axiological considerations are important in one's development of a curriculum for future generations.

Zais (1976) contends that axiological questions are usually divided into two main categories: ethics and aesthetics. Ethics is concerned with concepts of good and bad, right and wrong as they apply to human behaviour. When constructing curricula, developers need to be aware of both their own ethical positions and the ethical basis that they are integrating into the curriculum. Thus developers will select objectives and contents that, in their mind, are more ethical both in terms of knowledge and process.

Aesthetics is concerned with such value issues as beauty and enjoyment of human experience. Aesthetics questions include: what is beautiful" what aspects of the senses produce enjoyment? And what aesthetic experiences yield 'higher-order' enjoyment?

2. SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

Curriculum must take into account the sociological considerations otherwise it will remain bookish and divorced from life. A curriculum that ignores sociological foundations does not serve any purpose individuals, who cannot play their role effectively as enlightened members of a society.

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A sound curriculum must be based on the needs and aspirations of a society. An unrelated curriculum may lead to individuals, who can neither find employment nor engage themselves in fruitful occupations and consequently remain dissatisfied, maladjusted and frustrated.

Etymological Meaning of Sociology

Sociology as defined in dictionaries ins "the science or study of society".

The term was coined by COMTE (1830) linking the Latin "socius" (originally a people, tribe or city allied to Rome, but later a society) to the Greek "logos" (study). The term spread rapidly and is now used in virtually all languages to denote any real rigorous, reasoned study of society.

Definitions of Sociology

"Sociology is the systematic study of the groups and societies, human beigns build and the way these alliances effects our behaviour".

"Social life" encompasses all interpersonal relationships. The "causes and consequences of human behaviour" encompasses how these relationships, groups, and organizations are inter-related and how they influence personal and interpersonal behaviour.

"Sociology is the study of social relationships, social institutions and society".

Role of Sociology in Curriculum Development

According to sociologists, schools are social institutions specially setup for the preservation of culture and transmission of culture by society. School seeks to discharge this function through the curriculum. The curriculum, therefore, includes learning experiences based on the ways of life, kinds of knowledge, attitudes and beliefs that are considered important by the society. Some kinds of selection are needed, as all the aspects of culture cannot be included in the curriculum planning thus becomes a way for the selection of various elements.

There are various sociological foundations like cultural, economic and political that deeply influence the school curriculum, its conception, content and organization.

- Core values of society
- Changing values of the people
- Demands of modernization
- Criterion of a good family life
- New forms of cooperation
- Media explosion
- Population explosion
- Regional and national imbalances
- Economic efficiency
- Education for fellowship and leader creative and purposeful activities.

Culture

Culture defines an accepted way of li One implication of this statement, of course, that the "accepted" way of life is the prefer way that is the "accepted" way of life has mo "value" then other alternative ways.

We can see that culture is a "value load enterprise, so to speak. It provides the mem of society with the "goods" and the "bads", th "beautiful" and the "uglies," the "should's" an the "should not's".

Society and Culture

A society is a collection of individuals, wh have organized themselves into a distinct grou To be a society, however, a distinct group and n just a collection of individuals, the members of t group must perceive themselves as "having thi in common", which enable them to "belon These "things in common" are the stuff of wh culture is made. Culture, then, may roughly viewed as a kind of social cement that consist the characteristics, habits ideals, attitudes, be and ways of thinking of a particular grou people. Even from these sketchy definitions, clear that while society and culture is certainly the same thing, "without a culture these coul no society, and without a society there coul no culture".

Complexity of the Concept "Culture"

Culture is a highly complex concept requires a great deal of considerations and then we are able to allow here; it is simil such concepts as "democracy", "morality" "love", which have a multiplicity of meanings

In relatively broad term we might sa culture defines an accepted may of life. It inc a vast array of easily observed facets of such as material dress, fads, foods, games, child bearing and rearing practices, and re and patriotic rituals.

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The Structure of Culture

A structural framework was proposed for the purpose of facilitating study of curriculum. This theoretical model was based upon a classification of total curricular phenomenon into a complex of eight internal factors, which act.

- Epistemology
- Society/Culture
- The individual
- Learning theory
- Aims
- Contents
- Learning activities
- Evaluation

In much the same ways, the study of culture will be facilitated if we are able to proceed upon the basic of a hypothetical structural framework. One useful framework, proposed by Ralph Lintion (1936), is presented here because of its simplicity and its congruence with the theoretical constituents of society and culture that we have been developing.

Linton has proposed that all elements of culture can be classified into three principal categories.

- The universals
- The specialties
- The alternatives

The Universals

The universals comprise those values, beliefs and customs that are generally held by the entire adults population. For example, in a wide variety of generally, behaviour in such areas as language, food, religion and economics substances rather circumscribed in our society.

The Specialties

The second category identified by Linton, includes those elements of the culture to be found only within sub-groups of the society. Among the most common of these are the vocational subgroups; in our society certain behaviour is expected of professors, for example, that be quite different from those expected of businessmen. Thus, professors are expected to be shabbily dressed: thinker leftist a their politics, absentminded, and impractical in worldly affairs; businessmen, a contrast, tend to be viewed as smartly dressed doers, conservative in their polities mentally alert, well organized, efficient, and practical.

The Alternatives

The alternatives are those beliefs and practices that violate culturally accepted norms (universals and specialties) in their attempt to fulfill a need, solve are like specialties, however, all members of the society may not share them on like specialties, however, any sub-group may not share them. A simple, tangible example of an alternative might be the introduction of pizza in place of the food as an afternoon (lunch) or dinner.

Sociological Foundations

It is hardly surprising that society and culture exert enormous influences on the formation of the school curriculum or indeed an curriculum. After all as it was society that devise schooling to ensure the survival of the cultur heritage, we would expect to see an extensiv influence of society and culture upon curriculu in schools.

Curriculum developers serve the function translating traditional assumptions, ideas, value knowledge and attitudes into curriculu objectives, content, learning activities a evaluation. Of these curriculum element sociological sources have their greatest impact content. In acting this way, curriculum develope both transmit and reflect the culture of which th are part. Thus it is not possible to talk about culture-free curriculum. Rather, one shou consider a curriculum as a situation whe judgments are made as to what aspects of cultu are to be included and why.

Consequently, when developers devi curricula the cultural background of tho developers will become evident in the conte they select, the methods they include, t objectives they set and so forth.

Influences of society and culture curriculum

The societal and cultural influences th affect curriculum developers are evident in bo conscious and unconscious ways and their impa certainly profound. Australian education, manif through the curriculum, reflect Australian soci and culture, and that reflection is a result curriculum developers being an integral part that society and culture in both of the abo ways. In this sense the curriculum more 'reflec society than leads society to change.

Indirectly society and culture influen curriculum developers simply because they members of a particular society. Cultural valu

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attitudes and beliefs are acquired by individuals unaware of that process.

3. PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

The contribution of psychological sources to the foundations of curriculum is significant and growing. As this relatively young discipline matures, the scope for applying its concepts, principles, processes and values to curriculum development it becoming increasingly more apparent.

If the purpose of psychology is the study of human behaviour, then psychologists are concerned with describing, explaining, predicting and investigating the behaviour of humans. Curriculum, therefore, can draw upon psychology, particularly educational psychology, for at least five areas of information:

1. Educational objectives
2. Student characteristics
3. Learning processes
4. Teaching methods
5. Evaluation procedures

The study of psychology does not, at least for the moment; provide a source for content in a school curriculum (Other than for a few subjects on psychological studies). Content is drawn from the domains of sociology and philosophy. However, psychology, through its understanding of learners and learning procedures, does indirectly influence the selection of specific content for students as well as the selection of learning activities for students to acquire content. Let us briefly examine the psychological sources that the curriculum developer can employ.

Educational Objectives

Knowledge of the psychology of learning helps the curriculum developer devise and phrase appropriate goals and objectives. With this background the developer can determine if goals and objectives are suitable for various developmental levels and ages of learners and hence which are attainable and which are not. Subsequently, the formulation of curriculum goals and objectives has a profound influence upon the selection of content for the curriculum.

Student Characteristics

An understanding of the nature of learners, particularly of individual differences and of personality, will assist the curriculum developer to make more appropriate choices in curriculum decision-making. The study of personality can tell us whether different personalities respond to learning experiences in different ways. Indeed this is something the experienced teacher has long known and concerned teachers have endeavored to accommodate these differences within their classrooms. Similarly, an understanding of individual differences is more useful to the curriculum developer. The more effective curricula in schools, for example, are able to accommodate differences in student skills and abilities.

Learning Processes

Perhaps the greatest contribution that psychology makes to curriculum is an understanding of how people learn. The curriculum developer who has a sound grasp of learning and learning theory is in a commanding position to devise an appropriate curriculum for learners. In particular, an understanding of learning is essential to the effective selection of appropriate learning/teaching strategies.

Teacher Methods

Psychology makes a significant contribution to both the selection of learning experiences and the way that teaching is conducted in the classroom. In the school curriculum an understanding of psychology is essential to the curriculum developer in devising appropriate learning experiences and conditions for learning. In selecting learning experiences the curriculum developer should have taken account of learning theories, individual differences amongst students, motivation strategies, personality, cognitive and affective development, teaching styles, group dynamics, teaching methodology and learning styles. This extensive list of psychological factors suggests that the curriculum developer can make substantial use or psychological source when selecting learning/teaching experiences.

Evaluation Procedures

Psychology can also provide curriculum developers with directions for undertaking the evaluation of student and teacher performance. Educational psychologists have developed a vast array of techniques for measuring the degree of student learning, student attitudes towards learning/teaching and so forth, as well as the extent of teacher effectiveness.

Educational psychologists, as well as other educator, have been concerned with such evaluation issues as:

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1. Norm-referenced assessment or criterion-referenced assessment.
2. The role of formative evaluation.
3. Appropriate instruments of measure student performance.
4. Determination of teacher effectiveness.

To conclude this section, the contribution of philosophy, sociology and psychology to curriculum has been seen to be fundamental in nature. When curriculum developers undertake their task – whether they be a group working at systemic level, a group of classroom teachers, or those in educational but non-schooling situations – they will, knowingly or unknowingly, decide upon certain views of knowledge and values, interpret the nature of society to devise their content and employ psychological principles to make selections for their curriculum. The premise upon which this chapter has been based claims that a sound awareness of and familiarity with these foundation sources will facilitate more effective curriculum development.

CONTENT/ SUBJECT MATTER SELECTION

The curriculum material or content is the subject matter of the teaching learning process. It includes knowledge skills and values.

Every subject of a class needs material/content to be included. This selection of curriculum material is not haphazard activity. It is not an activity of going into a library and organizing the material what so ever available there.

The selection of curriculum content is a planned activity and follows a certain criteria.

1. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CURRICULUM MATERIAL.

1. Significance: It deals with how essential the material is to the subject.

   In this criteria, content or material is judged in term of how essential or basic it is for the subject or discipline. It the material is considered of value to the subject, it is included in the subject.

2. Validity: This criteria deals with how accurate or true the material is:

   The material is regarded as valid when it is authentic or true or accurate. For example, content that purports to cover the geography of Pakistan should do just that and not included Pakistani economics.

   The criteria of validity is also measured in terms of objectives. It means the materials which fulfil objectives are valid.

3. Social Relevance

   It deals with whether the material is worthwhile to society.

   This criteria is concerned with social relevance. It deals with moral values, ideals, social problems and controversial issues. Those material are selected which are in accordance with social values ideals, culture and traditions. Those materials are selected which reflect:

   (a) Democratic principles and values
   (b) Understanding of cultural groups
   (c) Social awareness
   (d) Change in society

4. Utility

   It deals with how useful the content is to adult functioning (adult life):

   This criteria is concerned with the usefulness of material for the learner. The material selected under this criteria helps students preparing them for adult life. Mostly the institutions select material which are theoretical but this criteria helps to select contents which are valuable to the real word. It includes contents like career education, personal health personal finances and computer education.

5. Learnability

   It deals with whether the contents are easy to learn.

   According to this criteria those materials should be select which students can learn. So the contents should not be very difficult. There could be a problem of individual differences. This problem can be minimized by selecting a wide range of contents. Some contents for high achieves and other for low achievers.

6. Interest

   It deals with whether material is of intrinsic interest to learner.

   This criteria is of prime importance but unfortunately it has lowest priority among the curriculum developers. Actually there is a mismatch between the contents of student's interest and contents which

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curriculum developer thinks best for the students to learn.

2. METHODS OF CONTENT SELECTION

The curriculum worker must not only choose among the criteria of content selection but also must explore the cultural heritage for the kind of content implied by them. This requires procedure for the selection of subject matter. In some cases these procedures are based almost entirely upon practical reason and judgment, as in the case of those used to satisfy such criteria as survival and social reconstruction. Some of these procedures, however, approach the rigor of scientific investigation, as in the case of experimental procedures and those devised to discover the content or the skills that are most useful in the performance of a particular set of activities.

1. The Judgmental Procedure

In this procedure, content are selected on the basis of judgement of curriculum developers. The experts of the curriculum decide which contents are of value to be indeed in the curriculum.

The judgmental procedure is loosely defined and can be described only in broad outlines. Since it has not been reduced to a set of techniques. Successful use of it depends upon the point of view of the curriculum worker. The most "objective" selection of content by this procedure requires that his interests, knowledge, and ideals rise above special social groups and embrace the common good. In short, this procedure perhaps more than any other method of content selection demands broad social vision and freedom from the restricting influences of partisan rationalizations.

Phases of Judgmental Procedure

Selection of subject matter by judgment requires the curriculum worker to raise and answer the following questions: (1) What social and educational objectives should be accepted? (2) What is the existing state of affairs in which these objectives are considered desirable and appropriate, and in which they must be realized? (3) What subject matter best satisfies these objectives under the existing conditions? As long as individuals are divided on either the first or second of these questions, they can reach no agreement upon the third. The first two questions, therefore, are the crucial points of the procedure.

If the criteria for the validation of educational objectives have been used with care the first two questions have been answered well. The criteria of emocratic ideals, social adequacy and basic human needs have demanded answers to the questions of these first two phases of the judgmental procedure. These answers have required thorough study of past and present stages of the development of society. They have called for through understanding of the processes of social change and the forces that shape the change. They have demanded understanding of the differences among persons regarding educational and social goals, and mastery of the social and intellectual techniques needed to resolve these differences.

Ways of Preparing for the Questions of the Judgmental Procedure

When the curriculum worker is collecting data to help determine objectives or when he is using these same data to select content with the judgmental procedure, he is not expected to make original social and historical investigations. The knowledge he needs must be drawn from scholarly works in cultural anthropology, sociology, economics, political science geography, history, psychology, and social philosophy.

In addition, the judgmental procedure calls for extensive group discussion and deliberation in which general points of view and personal and group opinions are critically evaluated and reconstructed in the process of agreeing upon social ideals and goals. Curriculum content chosen on the basis of the prejudices and rationalizations of uniformed and uncritical persons will not satisfy the conditions of the judgmental procedure. Nor will the selection of such content improve the curriculum.

2. The Experimental Procedure

The experimental procedure of content selection tries to determine by actual use whether or not subject matter satisfies a particular criterion. It answers such questions as: is this subject matter interesting? Is this subject matter used by adults? The try out of subject matter yet of course, be done under prescribed conditions and by techniques that make the procedure as rigorous as possible. Errors due to personal or

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group prejudices misjudgment, and outside conditions are reduced to a minimum.

The General Pattern of Experimentation

All experimentation follows the same general pattern: (1) a hypothesis, that is, an idea to be tried out: (2) control of the conditions of the try-out; (3) an objective account of the results; and (4) checking the results against the hypothesis to find whether or not the hypothesis is true.

When these requirements are translated into procedures of content selection, they take the following form:

1. Tentative selection of subject matter in accordance with a criterion.
2. Hypothesis that the tentatively selected subject matter meets the conditions of the criterion (that it is interesting or useful).
3. Prescribed conditions of the try out (description of children, teacher, classroom, methods of teaching, materials to be used, and other factors affecting the experiment).
4. Objective techniques for determining the results (tests and other observations and records).
5. Checking the results against the hypothesis to find whether or not the subject matter satisfies the criterion.

This procedure has not been used extensively, but its findings have been generally respected. It has been used, for example, in ascertaining the interests of children in poetry and other forms of literature, in music, and in color combinations and arrangement.

3. THE ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

The analytical procedure is one of the most widely known methods of content selection. It has been closely identified with the criterion of utility, although it has been used with other critiera. In general, it consists of an analysis of the things people do in order to discover the subject matter functioning in these activities.

General Forms of the Analytical Procedure

There are three forms of the analytical procedure, all following more or less the same pattern. First is activity analysis, in which the purpose is to discover the general kinds of activities engaged in by people of given national group of region. The second, job analysis, is activity analysis applied to vocational operations. To determine what should be taught in the professional preparation of teachers, for example, an analysis would be made of what teachers actually do, and these activities would become the basis of teacher education. A third form of this procedure is simply the analysis to determine the generally useful knowledge and skills.

Techniques of Analysis

The analytical procedure of content selection consists of the application of certain techniques of fact finding to the activities under investigation. Therefore, the first step is the selection of the area of human concern, the specific function, or the specialized occupation to be investigated. After one of these has been selected, it is broken down into more specific elements, and an appropriate technique is chosen for collecting facts about these various elements. There are six such techniques in general use. While most of these originated in job analysis, they have been adapted with varying success to the study of major life activities as well as to more specific functions.

1. **Interviewer:** The interviewer requests a person on the job, or one who performs certain activities, to name the duties for which he is responsible or the ideas and skills he employees. These are listed by the interviewer and are returned in typed form for the worker to correct. Other person on the same job, or engaged in the same activity, are also interviewed independently. From these interviews a composite list of duties is made.
2. **Working on the Job:** The investigators works on the job, studying the operations required and making a list of them. Since the job is new to him, he is more apt to be aware of the duties than a worker who has become habituated to the job.
3. **Analysis of the Job or Activity by the worker:** A person who has become familiar with a job or activity is asked to list his duties or the operations he performs. This differs from the preceding technique primarily in the amount of familiarity with the work on the apart of the persons involved, the worker being more familiar than the investigator.

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4. **Questionnaire:** The duties or operations involved in a job or activity are sought by means of an inquiry blank sent to the workers or persons whose activities are under investigation. This is similar to the interview technique, the latter being more dependable because the investigator can check the responses of the worker by further questioning.

5. **Documentary Analysis:** The investigator makes an analysis of magazines, correspondence, public records, and the like, and tabulates the information, skills, or principles found in these documents. These findings throw light on what will be needed by persons who use these documents or who are involved in activities from which they result.

6. **Observing the Performance of People:** The curriculum worker, or a group of persons under his direction, observe and tabulate the things people in general, or people of a particular social group, do in their endeavors. This may be concerned with the daily activities of people or it may involve analysis of individuals or groups in certain situations. Children's "needs" as they perceive them may be studied in the classroom or in other group situations in connection with the criterion of interest. Following this type of analysis, content may be selected to meet these self perceived "need".

The application of these six techniques yields a list of performances or "need". The question then is how to determine the relative importance of the items on the list. In some cases this question is answered at the outset by selecting for analysis the activities of highly efficient persons. In other cases some standard is employed by which to judge the relative weight to be given each item. One of the most common standards is frequency of occurrence.

3. CONTENT ORGANIZATION

The organization of content may be defined as those principles responsible for ordering and arranging content into systematic categories for the purpose of facilitating learning. The term 'architecotonics' relates to the structures needed to present a curriculum and the principles which assist the curriculum developer to organize the content of a curriculum in such a way so as to achieve maximum effectiveness for students. For our purposes we will concentrate upon the most important principles of the organization of content, namely:

1. Scope of curriculum content.
2. Sequence of curriculum content.

Scope of Curriculum Content

The term 'scope' refers to the breadth and depth of content to be studied in the curriculum at any one time. That is, how the content is arranged at a specific point in time and the degree of depth of that content to be covered in that particular time (usually one term, semester or year in a school.

A useful starting point when dealing with the scope of content in a curriculum is to pose questions about the nature and balance of the content. For example, in the content of a school curriculum we might ask the following questions:

1. How much of each content area should students study at any one time?
2. Is there a body of common content that students should know?
3. If one supports the notion of a core plus electives approach to content, what should be the role of elective content?
4. What content should be excluded from the curriculum?

1. Time is a major constraint when determining the scope of content. Breadth of content is always bought at the expense of depth, and the reverse is also applicable.
2. The notion of a core or common content appears acceptable to educators and society. The core concept suggests that there is a body of content that all students should acquire as a result or their schooling experience.
3. The scope of content may be also be influenced by the notion that schools should provide content to meet the special needs of children and adolescents. This might take the form of electives or options to accommodate student interests and social contexts. Alternatively, special content might be devised to meet the needs of less able and more able students.
4. Integration of content is to be encouraged in order to provide some sense of reality to

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the learner. While schools provide specialist content through the form of subjects, the fundamental purpose of these subjects should not be overlooked. In the end, however, the ultimate responsibility for integration of content lies with the leaner.

5. A final point to note when considering the scope of curriculum content is to reiterate a previous question. What content should be included and excluded from the curriculum?

Sequence of Curriculum Content

Sequence is defined as the order in which content is presented to learners over time. In other words, content is broken down into manageable sections that can be presented learners over a period of time in varying arrangements or order. The order in which those parts are presented to learners is called sequencing.

How should content be arranged for learner? In attempting to answer this question, several important, related questions need to be posed.

1. What criteria should determine the order of content?
2. What should follow what, and why?
3. When should learners acquire certain content?

Traditionally, subjects have been sequenced according to a logical criterion, that is, the 'logical' approach of the decision-makers involved. However, in reality this was little more than an intuitive response to past practices and the nature of the subjects involved. Thus arithmetic was studied before geometry and grammar before literature. While this approach seemed to work it was rarely challenged and was perceived by teachers as a natural sequencing of content to learners. The following principles have become increasingly acceptable as criteria for sequencing content:

1. Simple to complex: In this situation, sequence is seen as a progression from simple, subordinate components to complex structures, which in turn are the subordinate components of even more complex super ordinate structures.
2. Prerequisite Learning's: To understand one set of laws or principles, the learner must acquire the prerequisite learning. To apply a law of motion in physics to a practical problem, for example, one must first know the law.
3. Chronology: This principle suggests sequencing content according to the chronology of recorded events. This is particularly important if one accepts a causal relationship between events such that to understand an event you need to understand what preceded it.
4. Whole-to-Part Learning: The rationale for this principle is that understanding the whole makes possible the understanding of partial or constituent phenomena. In literature it is useful to study a novel as a whole before an analysis of its constituent parts.
5. Increasing Obstruction: Content may be sequenced from concrete to abstract, that is, understand concrete concepts before moving into abstract, idealistic or theoretical concepts. For example, understanding distance on the ground before studying scale in geography or technical drawing.
6. Spiral Sequencing: This term was described by Bruner (1965) Bruner noted that students should be exposed to the until the whole concept or lot of learning's has been acquired.

CURRICULUM EVALUATION

Curriculum evaluation is the process of delineating, obtaining and providing information useful for making decisions and judgments about curricula.

Curriculum evaluation differs from other kinds of educational evaluation in that it focuses upon how teachers and students interact over a particular curriculum or syllabus..... curriculum a study of the context in which the interactions with student occur (including parent and community inputs) and an analysis of the interests, motivations and achievements of the students experiencing a particular curriculum.

1. FORMATIVE AND SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

Formative evaluation, is concerned with helping the developer of programs or products (curricula, books, television shows, etc.) through

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the use of comprisal research methodology." By way of contrast, "summative evaluation is concerned with evaluating the overall program after it is in operation."

The merit of summative evaluation as a basis for revising curriculum plans has generally been recognized. Formative evaluation, however, provides a valuable and powerful new tool for helping curriculum planners reach rational and valid decisions. To capitalize on this tool requires a close collaborative relationship between the curriculum planners and a formative evaluation researcher. Morocco described how formative evaluation can be used at each of three stages of program development: planning designing, implementing the program, and disseminating it to other users. At the planning/designing stage, formative evaluation can help program developers gather information about alternative approaches to achieve the goal. Formative evaluation can provide information derived from a trial use of new plans, including views and attitudes of those trying out the plan.

At the implementation stage, formative evaluation can "identify and conceptualize program factors or processes that are influencing the ultimate success of the program.

At the innovation stage, formative evaluation provides data regarding the actual use of the program as a basis for further modifications in program and strategies in implementation. Planning and innovation work hand in hand.

The value of formative evaluation should not blind curriculum planners to the utility of summative evaluation.

In summative evaluation, measure the results of instruction, presumably carried out according to a panther the plan previously developed as a part of the planning process or one improvised by the teacher on the spot. This type of evaluation if often based on tests of all sorts, student reaction to the instruction, teachers views concerning the effectiveness of instruction, teachers view concerning the effectiveness of instruction, follow up studies of students who have participated in a program of instruction, parents reactions, employer ratings of graduates, reports from college examination bureaus, and similar types of evidence of varying degrees of validity. It should be evident, however, that any ine of distinction between the two types of valuation is rather nebulous. Certainly, summative evaluation also contributes high significant data for revising curriculum plans formulating new ones, adding or dropping courses of instruction, selecting new content, revising goals and objectives, and the like. The difference lies more in the purposes for which evaluation used and when it is used than in methodology analytical techniques, and the like. One value formative evaluation has been to emphasize the importance of using evaluative processes as part of planning itself.

PATTERNS OF CURRICULUM

1. CHILD OR CENTERED CURRICULUM

Activity centred curriculum focuses on learner so it is also called learner centred curriculum. It emphasizes on students activities is also called as project curriculum or experience curriculum.

Features

1. Contents are selected according to interest of students.
2. It is based on common interest, common activities, common learning.
3. There is preparation but no pre-planning
4. Students and teachers cooperatively plan
5. Problem solving is dominent method.
6. No need of co-curricular activities.
7. Special subjects for special needs.
8. Teacher training is needed.
9. Physical characteristics.

   It needs flexible rooms, playgrounds buildings to conduct activities.
10. Classroom need materials for activities.
11. Transport facility.

    For visit and observation transport facility required.
12. No rigidity in planning.

It need flexibility in planning to conduct activities.

Merits

1. Due to performing activities, students become confident.
2. Students get durable knowledge. Learning is effective.
3. Students and teachers work cooperatively

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4. Education according to the intellect level.
5. Students learn skills of practical life.
6. It is innovative organization of the curriculum.

Demerits

1. Expensive method due to conduct of activities.
2. Selection of activities is difficult.
3. No continuity in experiences.
4. Students work according to their will.
5. Focus is on activities rather than subject.
6. Social values are ignored.

2. SUBJECT CENTERED CURRICULUM

It is the most old and recognized form of a curriculum. In this type knowledge is presented in the form of subjects. All the subjects are isolated from one another and taught independently e.g; History is taught independently from geography, economics and sociology.

Features

1. Organization of Subjects
   Contents are selected and organized according to the need of scientists and researchers.
2. Focus on explanation
   It focuses on explanatory methods. It includes four principles:

1. Easy to difficult
2. Organization of contents
3. Whole to part
4. Chronological order

Compulsory and Elective Subject

Some subjects are compulsory while other are elective.

1. Experiences are not identical
2. Courses and programes are preplanned
3. Individual interest and capabilities are cared.
4. Teachers should be expert in at least-one subject.
5. Every teacher has a separate classroom.
6. Transportation is provided for trips.

Merits

1. Logical Method: Teacher/Subject centred curriculum is the logical method for the presentation and explanation of contents.
2. Intellectual Development: As the subject is studied logically, it promotes intellectual development.
3. Benefits from cultural heritage: It helps pupils to attain knowledge gained through the experiences of centuries.
4. Wide acceptance: It is widely and traditionally accepted over years.
5. Teacher are trained in subject centred curriculum.
6. Planning is simple & easy

Demerits

1. Knowledge is divided into different subjects.
2. Teacher refuses the responsibility other than his own subject.
3. Due to attainment of knowledge in parts, students overall personality is not developed.
4. Students interest is neglected and demand of subject is fulfilled.
5. Suitable for teachers to present the contents and facts.
6. Social problems are neglected.
7. Fails thought provoking.

3. CORE CURRICULUM

1. In this type of curriculum, there exists a set of common learnings.
2. Common learnings include knowledge, skills and values.
3. These common learnings are provided to all the learners.
4. These common learnings are expected essential for the learners to function effectively in the society.
5. These common learnings vary according to different experts.
6. The common learnings or core usually consists of the following compulsory subjects.

(a) English (b) Mathematics
(c) Science (d) Social studies
(e) History (f) Geography
(g) Physical education

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7. The core curriculum along with compulsory subject also includes optional subjects like.
   (a) Fine arts
   (b) Home economics
   (c) Language
   (d) Music etc
8. It emphasizes that all students would experience a set of common and essential learnings that were necessary for learners to function effectively in society.

Issues in core curriculum.

1. What should be included in the core?
2. How large should be the core?
3. What should be excluded form the core?
4. Is a core required of all learners?

4. INTEGRATED CURRICULUM

In the curriculum broad based, the numbers of subjects increased to seven or eight. Each subject attained its independent status. As a result the basic skills were thwarted and the basic philosophy of the initial stage i.e., emphasis on skills weakened. Moreover, the use of workbooks in the schools gained strength. The increased number of books and exercise books aggravated the problem further. It become difficult for schoolchildren to carry heavy bags. It resulted in mental pressure on a child and the parents of an average income group become hard pressed on a child and the parents of an average income group become hard pressed financially. In order to solve these problems, the Federal Education Ministry started implementing certain measures to improve the situation and taking it as a federal project, developed Model Integrated Curriculum for Classes I-III through experts and local teachers. The curriculum committee extensively reviewed manuscript in its meeting held from 1-4 June, 1985 and made some recommendations and suggestions keeping in view the followings:

i. Reduction of existing curriculum load of the Primary Classes making them easier for the children.
ii. Stress on basic skills.
iii. Integration of various subjects such as Social Studies, Science, Islamyiat and Art in a single textbook.
iv. To include, in curriculum, suitable subject matter related to religious duties in light of Mosque School environments.
v. To give proper place to teaching of language and mathematics.
vi. To suitable integrate different subjects through language and to suggest adequate curricular activities.

Objectives of Integrated Curriculum

i. The basic objective of integrated curriculum is to emphasize the learning and basic language skills for the children of classes I-III. This would increase the literacy rate of the country.
ii. Reduction of textual books to one or two only so that the teachers may focus their attention on language skills and along with it they may be able to impart the concept of other subjects.
iii. In integrated curriculum, the mental level and interest of the children acquires the central place which is the basic condition of acquiring knowledge.
iv. Interesting textual material not only attracts the children but also provides opportunities to groom up their mental faculties. Therefore efforts have been made to prepare the integrated curriculum with the following comprehensive general objective.

General Objectives

i. Teaching of fundamental learning skills. Listening, speaking, reading and writing.
ii. To acquaint with the social environment to highlight social role of the individual and to develop adaptability to the changing circumstances.
iii. To develop love and acquaintance with Islamic faith and to train the children in accordance with Islamic values.
iv. Develop observation, curiosity, sense of inquiry, capability to solve problems and to inspire creative talents among the children.
v. To inculcate love for the country.

Integrated curriculum they meant the presentation of concepts of two or more subjects in the lessons of a textbook in such a manner as to avoid repetition, duplication and undue emphasis on

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different topics of school subjects and through this approach to reduce conceptual volume of subjects.

Integrated curriculum for the elementary classes was constructed in light of the following principles.

i. Basic language skills i.e., listening, speaking, writing receive preference over knowledge, information, concepts and terminology.

ii. Mathematics enjoy pivotal position in the elementary stage curriculum and it will have separate textbooks for each class.

iii. Social Studies, Islamyiat and subject matter of Arts etc. (concepts, skills and activities) be presented in the context of the textbook meant for each class.

MODELS OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Following are the models of curriculum, which are mostly used,

1. The Tyler Models
2. The Wheeler Models
3. The Lawton Model

There are many models but the best one is Tyler Model, which is proposed by Ralph W. Tyler's model. This is rational/objectives base model.

1. THE TYLER MODEL OF CURRICULUM

The conceptual model proposed by Ralph Tyler for analyzing and developing a curriculum answers the following four questions:

1. What educational purpose should the school seek to attain?
2. What educational experiences can provide that are likely to attain these purpose?
3. How can these educational experiences be effectively organized?
4. How can we determine whether these purposes are being attained?

Tyler's questions represent a four steps in this sequence:

- Identifying objectives
- Selecting the means for the attainment of these objectives.
- Organizing these means.
- Evaluating the outcomes.

Objectives

A: What educational purpose should the school seek to attain?

Selecting learning experiences

B: What educational experiences can provide that are likely to attain these purpose?

Organizing learning experiences

C: How can these educational experiences be effectively organized?

Evaluation

D: How can we determine whether these purposes are being attained?

Tyler Model

We can represent this model graphically as under:

Selecting	Organizing
Experiences	Experiences
Identifying	Evaluating
Objectives	Outcomes

A: What educational purposes should the school seek to attain?

What Aims, Goals, and Objectives should be sought?

Educational objectives become, the criteria for selecting materials, content, outlined, instructional methods developed, and tests prepared.

How to write objectives

Objectives often incorrectly stated as activities the instructor must do, rather than statements of change for students.

Objectives can be indicated as generalized patterns (To Develop Appreciation, to develop broad interests.) These are more goals than objectives. It is necessary to specific the content to which this behavior applies.

Should specify the kind of behavior and the content or area in which the behavior is to operate.

Sources of Identifying Objectives

- Student
- Society
- Subject matter

Student as source

The curriculum worker begins his or her search for educational objectives by gathering and

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analyzing data. Relevant to student needs and interests. The total range of needs.... Educational, social, occupational, physical, psychological and recreational..... is studied. Tyler recommends source of data collection are:

- Observation by teacher.
- Interviews with teacher.
- Interview with students.
- Questionnaires.
- Tests.

By examining the needs and interest of the student, the curriculum developer identifies a set of potential objectives.

Society as Source

Tyler suggested that curriculum planners develop a classification scheme that divides life into various aspects such as:

- Health
- Family
- Recreation
- Vocation
- Religion
- Comp Consumption
- Civic roles

By examining the needs of society, they identifies the set of educational objectives.

Subject Matter as Source

The third source which used by the curriculum developer is subject matter itself.

Examples

To create a simple web page using a text editor.

To apply Dewey's theory of the child and the curriculum to the process of developing a curriculum module.

B: What educational experiences can be provided that are likely to attain

Criteria for selecting experiences; are they:

- Valid in light of the ways in which knowledge and skills will be applied in out of school experiences?
- Feasible in terms of time, staff expertise, facilities available within and outside of the school community expectations?
- Optimal in terms of students learning the content?
- Capable of allowing students to develop their thinking skills and rational powers?
- Capable of stimulating in students greater understanding of their own existence as individuals and as members of groups?
- Capable of fostering in students an openness to new experiences and a tolerance for diversity?
- Such that they will facilitate learning and motivate students to continue learning?
- Capable of allowing students to address their needs?
- Such that students can broaden their interests?
- Such that they will foster the total development of students in cognitive, affective, psychomotor, social, and spiritual domains?

Curriculum Content

Criteria for selecting content

- What will lead to student self sufficiency?
- What is significant?

o Two definitions of "significance":

1. having or conveying a meaning, expressive, suggesting or implying deeper or unstated meaning
2. Important, notable; consequential

- What is valid (authentic, "true")?
- What is interesting?

o Note: student may not even Know his own interests

- What is useful?
- What is learnable?

C: How can the educational experiences be organized

Education experiences must be organized to reinforce each other.

Vertical vs. horizontal organization. Continuity refers to the vertical reiteration of major curricular elements. Reading social studies materials continued up through higher grades. Sequence refers to experiences built upon preceding curricular elements but in more breadth and detail. Sequence emphasizes higher levels of

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treatment. Integration unified view of things. Solving problems in arithmetic as well as in other disciplines.

We aim for educational effectiveness and EFFIENCY.

Most institutionalized education is MASS education: we want to be able to teach GROUPS instead of individuals.

D: How can we determine whether these purposes are being attained?

There are two types of evaluation by which we can determined the purposes attained by whole process.

1. Formative evaluation
2. Summative evaluation

This image summarizes the steps of the Tyler Model.

From Ornstein and Hunkins 1998.

Strengthen of this model

Following are the strong aspects of this model.

1. It is logical model.
2. It provide useful base for planning curricula.
3. It provides recipe type approach.
4. It is simple model.
5. It is efficient approach.
6. It is practical approach to devising curricula is the essence of this model.

2. WHEELER MODEL OF THE CURRICULUM PROCESS

The curriculum process consists of five phases:

- The selection of aims, goals and objectives
- The selection learning experiences calculated to help in the attainment of these aims, goals and objectives.
- The selection of content (subject matter) through which certain types of experience may be offered.
- The organization and integration of learning experiences and content with respect to the teaching-learning process within school and classroom.
- Evaluation

Phase 1 Aims, Goals and Objectives

One of the major difficulties of the curriculum process is the transition from general aims to the particular objectives of the classroom. A three step process is necessary here:

The Ultimate goals: are the expected outcomes expressed as patterns or categories of behavior. They will be produced most successfully by an analysis of records of behavior and generalizations about it.

Mediate goals: are the patterns of expected behavior at given stages over the educational period. Because patterns of behavior are developed through learning experiences over time, the behavior expected of a fifteen-year-old cannot be expected of a ten-year-old.

Proximate goals: in the traditional school with its separate-subject organization, these proximate goals were the "curriculum" or course of study. In the terminology used here, they are the most specific statements of intended behavioral outcomes possible in phase 1.

Phase 2 The selection of learning experiences

This phase deals with physical experiences, behavioral sciences and mental approaches. The process of curriculum is concerned with the selection of appropriate experiences to bring about the desired behavior specified in phase 1. Though learning experiences are specific, they may be classified into general categories which deal with man's functioning in particular ways, or his interests in certain directions, or his attempts to solve certain kinds of problem.

Phase 3 The selection of Content

The selection of content by bodies outside the school (even though teachers are represented on these bodies) determines the experiences undergone by the students, that is, the curriculum. Obviously every learning experience involves content, in that a person is acting upon or being acted upon by some other person or thing. The result is behavior with respect to an environment. For purposes of conservation, application, extension and prediction, various aspects of this environment may be arranged and organized from a particular point of view.

Phase 4 Organization and integration of experiences and content

Phase 4 is the combining of information about experiences, including developmental sequences and stages discovered. The phase concerned with educational sequences, that is,

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with sequences of selected experiences-with-content planned to produce certain behavior within the general areas of understandings, sensitivities, feelings, attitudes, values and skills

Phase 5 Evaluation

The final phase in the curriculum process is the coming to conclusion about the success or failure of the educational enterprise by means of some measurement or assessment of change in behavior. In this phase we check:

- Formal purpose is quite clear.
- Certain goals have been stated
- Has the student actually acquired the facts, the knowledge, the skills, the attitudes, the beliefs and the values that were intended?
- Does he habitually respond in the expected ways?

3. DENIS LAWTON MODEL OF THE CURRICULUM PROCESS

Lawton's most important contribution was to demonstrate how wider cultural issues and political ideologies shape curriculum thinking. Lawton's (1989, 1996) cultural analysis model constructs the curriculum as a selection from culture. Lawton's work concentrates on the compulsory curriculum and subdivides culture into nine systems — the socio-political system, the economic system, the communications system, the rationality system, the technology system, the morality system, the belief system, the aesthetic system and the maturation system. Lawton's analysis exposes the cultural features common to all societies. His view was that the compulsory curriculum should ensure that these aspects of culture are transmitted. Lawton's nine cultural systems do help to develop the full extent of possible curriculum space and indicate what may be missed by over specialization.

Purpose

- To Describe the nature of vocational education
- To Describe the essentials of culture for transmission by the compulsory curriculum

Components

- Liberal
- Vocational
- Socio-political system
- Economics system
- Communications system
- Rationality system
- Technology system
- Morality system
- Belief system
- Aesthetic system
- Maturation system

"Curriculum is a selection from the culture of society of aspects which are so valuable that their survival is not left to chance, but is entrusted to teachers for expert transmission to the young" (Lawton, 1955)

CURRICULUM

Step 1: (Philosophical Aims)

- Reality
- Knowledge
- Core Values

Step 2: (Sociology & Culture)

- Maladjustment in the society
- Rapid social change
- Compatibility with society and knowledge

Step 3: (Culture)

- Selection of data (content) from culture

Step 4: (Psychology Method)

- Delivery of contents (teaching methodology)
- Need and level of students

Step 5: (Evaluation)

- Feed back (traditionally grading system etc)
- Sequence and structure

Practical

QUALITY DRIVE

A number of quality related initiatives have been initiated in the field as QD, LND, newly inducted educators' training etc. In order to ensure quality in implementation of these initiatives, the following instructions are issued for urgent compliance in letter and spirit:

1. QD initiative of Secretary Schools has been launched in all 36 districts of Punjab.
2. All adopting officers will visit their adopted schools on every Monday and Saturday till 31 May 2015. Then they will adopt other school for next two months: Sep-Oct; then

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Nov-Dec; and then Jan-Feb 2016. They will ensure that all students of class 1-3 recognise, read and write Minimum Standards of Urdu, English and Maths.

3. QD Minimum Standards as finalised by School Education Department are attached for strict implementation as MEAs will conduct test of QD on May 30, 2015, based on these guidelines. LND test will also be taken based on these guidelines.

4. Concerned officers will also focus on class-5 for best result in PEC exam 2016. They will ensure that results of class-5 PEC exams of last three years are displayed for comparison and concentrate their efforts in all adopted schools. They will also arrange test of all classes in start and then on 30 may 2015 for comparison and gauge improvement. More importantly, environment of classes/school and teachers' change in attitude must be focused in adopted school. Highly friendly and congenial environment of classroom is the target.

5. Creating civic sense among students is very important. Let students learn better etiquettes and life values from school and display practically when they grow up.

6. QD principles and learning modes will also be shared with teachers of adopted school so that they continue practising them in other classes as well.

7. For adoption of schools by RPMs/DTSC heads/TEsfor QD, pl do care enrolment of school for three years, number of teachers, PEC results of three years for improvement, students in class 5 etc.

8. THE concerned will convene meeting of DTEs concerned on every Friday at 2.30 pm to check progress of QD and share the same with their RPM and DTSC heads to solve difficulties.

9. All VPs of GCETs will adopt their attached Lab schools and DTSC heads will adopt another school for QD. They will ensure QD in class 1-3 and also prepare class-5 for coming PEC exam 2016.

10. The DTSC heads may start training of educators as per lists provided by EDO (Education) concerned. There is no need to wait for all categories to be finalized. TA/DA/ remuneration etc, however, be paid to teachers subject to their joining.

11. PEC result 2015 has been declared. All DTSC heads are requested to arrange certificate giving ceremony at cluster level to shining/brilliant students on 11.4.2015.

12. Today Principal GCET Lahore requested to allow morning assembly as it is highly effective for moral grooming and dissemination of department initiatives of QD etc. The same was discussed with the worthy PD DSD. As per directions, GCETs, after ensuring proper security measures, may convene morning assembly of students.

MCQs

1. Instrument used for measuring sample of behaviour is:
   (a) Test (b) Measurement
   (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
2. Limited to quantitative description of pupils performance is:
   (a) Evaluation (b) Measurement
   (c) Test (d) Examination
3. The purpose of the evaluation is to make:
   (a) Decision (b) Prediction
   (c) Judgment (d) Opinion
4. The purpose of evaluation is to make judgment about educational:
   (a) Quantity (b) Quality
   (c) Time period (d) Age
5. Evaluation that monitors learning progress is:
   (a) Placement evaluation
   (b) Formative evaluation
   (c) Diagnostic evaluation
   (d) Summative evaluation
6. A formal and systematic procedure of getting information is:
   (a) Assessment (b) Test
   (c) Measurement (d) Evaluation
7. The process of obtaining numerical value is:
   (a) Test (b) Measurement
   (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
8. A sum of questions is:
   (a) Test (b) Testing
   (c) Assessment (d) Examination

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9. The first step in measurement is:
   (a) Decision of what to measure
   (b) Development of the test
   (c) Administering the test
   (d) Marking of the test
10. The purpose of formative evaluation is:
   (a) Monitoring progress of students
   (b) Selecting students
   (c) Promotion to next grade
   (d) Check final status
11. To assess achievement at the end of instructions is:
   (a) Placement assessment
   (b) Formative assessment
   (c) Summative assessment
   (d) Diagnostic assessment
12. Vast of all in scope?
   (a) Test (b) Measurement
   (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
13. The right sequence is:
   (a) Test, Assessment, Evaluation, Measurement
   (b) Assessment, Measurement, Evaluation, Test
   (c) Test, Measurement, Assessment, Evaluation
   (d) Evaluation, Test, Measurement, Assessment
14. The least in scope is:
   (a) Test (b) Measurement
   (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
15. Permanent difficulties in learning are investigated in:
   (a) Summative evaluation
   (b) Diagnostic evaluation
   (c) Formative evaluation
   (d) None of above
16. Broader in meaning is:
   (a) Aims
   (b) Objectives
   (c) Instructional objectives
   (d) Specific objectives
17. Procedures used to determine person's abilities is:
   (a) Maximum performance test
   (b) Typical performance test
   (c) Norm – Referenced test
   (d) Criterion referenced test
18. The purpose of evaluation is to:
   (a) Make judgment about the quality of something
   (b) Assign a mark or score to a student
   (c) Measure the achievement of students
   (d) Test the student in a subject
19. In norm referenced test the comparison is between:
   (a) Groups (b) Individuals
   (c) Areas (d) Interests
20. In which question marking will be more reliable?
   (a) Completion
   (b) Short answer
   (c) Multiple choice question
   (d) Essay
21. Facility value of less than 0.20 means:
   (a) Item is too easy
   (b) Item is easy
   (c) Item is acceptable
   (d) Item is difficult
22. Objective type question have advantage over essay type because such questions:
   (a) Are easy to prepare
   (b) Are easy to solve
   (c) Are easy to mark
   (d) Test critical thinking
23. Discrimination value of more than 0.4 means:
   (a) Item is good
   (b) Item is acceptable
   (c) Item is weak
   (d) Item discriminating negatively
24. Tests involving the construction of certain patterns or solving problems in terms of concrete materials are called:
   (a) Intelligence tests
   (b) Performance tests
   (c) Scholastic aptitude tests
   (d) Interest tests
25. In Multiple – choice item, the stem of the items should be:
   (a) Large (b) Small
   (c) Meaningful (d) Relevant
26. Which appropriate verb will you use to make an objective behavioral?
   (a) To know

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(b) To appreciate
(c) To understand
(d) To construct

27. Objectives representing the purposes of instruction of a teacher are called:
(a) Performance
(b) Instructional
(c) Attainment
(d) Terminal objectives

28. The main advantage of essay type is:
(a) They can measure complex learning outcomes which cannot be measured with other types of questions
(b) The student can guess the answer
(c) Are essay to mark
(d) Can diagnose the learning difficulties of students

29. Running description of active behavior of a student as observed by the teacher is:
(a) Anecdotal record
(b) Autobiography
(c) Interview
(d) Questionnaire

30. A test very popular with class-room teacher is:
(a) True False Test
(b) Completion Test
(c) Matching items
(d) Multiple choice

31. Frequently used tools of summative evaluation are:
(a) Test
(b) Teacher observation
(c) Daily assignment
(d) Oral questioning

32. Which of the following statement is a criterion referenced interpretation:
(a) Asjad can state Newton's 2nd Law of motion
(b) Ahmad got the highest score
(c) Dawood GRE score is 350
(d) Rimsha percentile in math test is 35

33. The most commonly used guessing correction formula to predict and control is:
(a) S=R-W (b) S=R-w/2-1
(c) S=R-W/N-1 (d) S=R-W/1

34. The summative evaluation is:
(a) Diagnostic (b) Certifying judgment
(c) Continuous (d) On going

35. The difference between maximum and minimum values is:
(a) Mean (b) Mode
(c) Range (d) Quartiles

36. The number of score lying in a class interval is:
(a) Mid point
(b) Quartiles
(c) Class boundaries
(d) Frequencies

37. A multiple choice question is composed of question or statement referred as:
(a) Stem (b) Distracter
(c) Foil (d) Response

38. In a norm referenced test which item is best? Whose:
(a) Item difficulty is near zero
(b) Item difficulty is near 100
(c) Item difficulty is near 70
(d) Item difficulty is near 50

39. Which question have increasing objectivity of marking:
(a) Unstructured essays
(b) Structured essays
(c) Short answer
(d) Multiple type questions

40. The most widely used format on standardized test in USA is:
(a) Multiple Choice
(b) Essay Type
(c) Matching list
(d) Short answers

41. Which questions are difficult to mark with reliability:
(a) Multiple type question
(b) Short answer
(c) Structured essays
(d) Unstructured essays

42. Projective techniques are used to measure:
(a) Aptitude (b) Intelligence
(c) Knowledge (d) Personality

43. Test meant for prediction on a certain criterion are called:
(a) Achievement test
(b) Aptitude test

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(c) Personality tests
(d) Non-standardized test

44. Kuder-Richardson method is used to estimate:
(a) Reliability (b) Validity
(c) Objectivity (d) Usability

45. Value that divides the data into two equal parts is:
(a) Mean
(b) Median
(c) Mode
(d) Mean deviation

46. The test measures what we intend to measure. This quality of the test is called:
(a) Validity (b) Reliability
(c) Usability (d) Objectively

47. The length of a test is an important factor in obtaining a representative:
(a) Mode (b) Sample
(c) Group (d) Factor

48. Median of 1, 6, 4, 5, 2, 3, is:
(a) 2 (b) 2.5
(c) 3 (d) 3.5

49. The formula for Mean is used:
(a) X=LL+UL/2 (b) M=N+1/2
(c) =Ex/N (d) N=EF

50. The test made to compare the performance of student with the other students is called:
(a) Criterion reference
(b) Norm reference
(c) Achievement
(d) Diagnostic

51. Summative evaluation is used:
(a) At the start of the programme
(b) At the end of the programme
(c) During the programe
(d) At all times

52. The appearance of normal curve resembles with:
(a) U (b) Bell
(c) V (d) Skew ness

53. The alternative name of the "table of specification" is:
(a) Test Blue Print
(b) Test Construction
(c) Test Administration
(d) Test Scoring

54. "Table of specification" helps in:
(a) Test Development
(b) Test Administration
(c) Test Scoring
(d) Test Reporting

55. The purpose of table of specification is:
(a) To develop integration betw objectives and contents
(b) To develop a balance test
(c) To help the teacher for sampl questions from all contents
(d) All above

56. Table of specification is prepared by:
(a) Developing list of instruction objectives
(b) Preparing the draft of course conten
(c) Preparing two way chart
(d) All above

57. The supply type test item is:
(a) True / False items
(b) Matching items
(c) M.C.Q items
(d) Completion items

58. Alternative response item is:
(a) True / False
(b) Right / Wrong
(c) Correct / Incorrect
(d) All above

59. How many columns matching items have:
(a) One column (b) Two column
(c) Four column (d) Five column

60. The item in the column for which a matc is sought is:
(a) Premise (b) Response
(c) Distractar (d) None of above

61. Identifying relationship between two thing is demonstrated by:
(a) True / False
(b) Completion item
(c). Matching item
(d) Short answer

62. The statement of problem in M.C.Qs is:
(a) Stem (b) Option
(c) Distracter (d) Premise

63. The list of suggested answers in M.C.Qs is:
(a) Alternatives (b) Choices
(c) Options (d) All above

64. The correct option in M.C.Q is:

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(a) Answer (b) Distracters
(c) Response (d) None of above

65. The incorrect options in M.C.Q are:
(a) Answers (b) Distracters
(c) Responses (d) None of above

66. The most widely applicable test item is:
(a) Short Answers
(b) Completion
(c) Matching
(d) M.C.Q

67. The type of essay item in which contents are limited is:
(a) Restricted Response Questions
(b) Extended Response Questions
(c) M.C.Q
(d) True / False

68. The ability to select, organize, integrate and evaluate ideas is demonstrated by:
(a) Restricted Response
(b) Extended Response Question
(c) M.C.Q
(d) True / False

69. The score of a student getting 70 correct and 30 incorrect answers in True / False items by applying guessing correction formula will be:
(a) 30 (b) 40
(c) 50 (d) 60

70. The score of a student getting 70 correct and 30 incorrect answers in M.C.Q items having four options by applying guessing correction formula will be:
(a) 30 (b) 40
(c) 50 (d) 60

71. The Analysis of items is necessary in:
(a) Teacher Made Test
(b) Standardized Test
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

72. Which one is not the type of test by purpose:
(a) Essay Type Test
(b) Standardized Test
(c) Criterion reference test
(d) Norm referenced test

73. The type of the test by method is:
(a) Standardized test
(b) Norm referenced test
(c) Objective type test
(d) Criterion reference test

74. Students performance is compared with others students in:
(a) Norm referenced test
(b) Criterion referenced test
(c) Objective referenced test
(d) None of above

75. Student's performance is compared with clearly defined learning tasks in:
(a) Norm referenced test
(b) Criterion referenced test
(c) Objective referenced test
(d) None of above

76. Test that measure learning out come of students is:
(a) Aptitude Test
(b) Intelligence Test
(c) Achievement Test
(d) Diagnostic Test

77. The tests designed to predict future performance is:
(a) Aptitude Test
(b) Intelligence Test
(c) Achievement Test
(d) Diagnostic Test

78. The founder of modern intelligent tests was:
(a) Alfred Binet (b) Terman
(c) Stern (d) Gulford

79. The formula to determine I.Q was presented by:
(a) Alfred Binet (b) Terman
(c) Stern (d) Gulford

80. I.Q of a student having same physical and mental age will be:
(a) 90 (b) 100
(c) 110 (d) 120

81. The I.Q of a student having twelve years mental age and ten years physical age will be:
(a) 90 (b) 100
(c) 110 (d) 120

82. The quality of test that measures "what it claims to measure" is.
(a) Reliability (b) Validity
(c) Objectivity (d) Differentiability

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83. The characteristic of a test to discriminate between high achievers and low achievers is:
(a) Reliability (b) Validity
(c) Objectivity (d) Differentiability

84. If the scoring of the test is not effected by any factor, quality of test is called:
(a) Reliability
(b) Validity
(c) Objectivity
(d) Differentiability/Discrimination

85. The quality of test to give same scores when administered at different occasions is:
(a) Reliability (b) Validity
(c) Objectivity (d) Differentiability

86. If the sample of the question in the test is sufficiently large enough, the quality of test is:
(a) Validity (b) Usability
(c) Adequacy (d) Objectivity

87. The quality of test showing ease of time, cost, administration and interpretation is called:
(a) Validity (b) Usability
(c) Adequacy (d) Objectivity

88. Item Analysis focuses to find out:
(a) Facility index
(b) Discrimination power
(c) Effectiveness of Distracters
(d) All above

89. Facility index (Difficulty level) of an item determines?
(a) Ease or difficulty
(b) Discrimination Power
(c) Effectiveness of distracters
(d) All above

90. High and low achievers are sorted out by:
(a) Facility Index
(b) Discrimination power
(c) Effectiveness of distracters
(d) All above

91. Test item is acceptable when its facility index / difficulty level ranges from:
(a) 20-60% (b) 30-70%
(c) 40-80% (d) 10-50%

92. Test item is very easy when value of facility index / difficulty level is higher than:
(a) 70% (b) 60%
(c) 50% (d) 30%

93. Test item is very difficult when its facility index / difficulty level is less than:
(a) 20% (b) 30%
(c) 40% (d) 50%

94. Discrimination power of an item acceptable when its value ranges from:
(a) 0.30 – 1 (b) 0.2 – 1
(c) 0.1 – 1 (d) 10 – 1

95. Test item discriminates 100% when value for discrimination is:
(a) 1 (b) 0.1
(c) 0.01 (d) 10

96. Test item can not discriminate low achievers and high achievers when the value is lower than:
(a) 0.10 (b) 0.20
(c) 0.30 (d) 0.40

97. Good distracter is that which:
(a) Attracts high achievers more than low achievers
(b) Attracts low achievers more than high achievers
(c) Attracts equally high and low achievers
(d) Does not attract

98. Bad distracter is that which:
(a) Attracts high achievers, more than low achievers
(b) Does not attract at all to any student
(c) Attracts high achievers and low achievers equally
(d) All above

99. The type of interview when interviewee is one:
(a) Individual Interview
(b) Single Interview
(c) Structural Interview
(d) Focused Interview

100. What is interview called when interviewees are more than one:
(a) Group Interview
(b) Panel Interview
(c) Structural Interview
(d) Focused Interview

101. The planned interview is:

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(a) Group Interview
(b) Panel Interview
(c) Structural Interview
(d) Focused Interview

102. Discussion is concentrated on one problem in:
(a) Group Interview
(b) Panel Interview
(c) Structural Interview
(d) Focused Interview

103. The collection of productive work called to evaluate the performance of students is:
(a) Port Folio (b) Project
(c) Assignment (d) All above

104. The type of marking and reporting system is:
(a) Traditional marking system
(b) Pass-fail system
(c) Letters to the parent
(d) All above

105. What is the Average of 20, 21, 22, 23:
(a) 20 (b) 21
(c) 21.5 (d) 22

106. What is the Mode of 5, 6, 3, 5, 7, 2, 5, 7:
(a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

107. What is the Median of 3, 4, 5, 7, 1, 9, 2, 6, 8:
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 7

108. What is the Median of 1, 6, 4, 5, 2, 3:
(a) 2 (b) 2.5
(c) 3 (d) 3.5

109. Item with difficulty index of 5% is:
(a) Very easy (b) Easy
(c) Acceptable (d) Difficult

110. Quality of a test to give same scores at two times is called:
(a) Validity (b) Reliability
(c) Objectivity (d) Usability

111. Alfred Binet's major contribution was testing in the field of:
(a) Mental (b) Achievement
(c) Diagnosis (d) None of above

112. The series which divides the distribution in two equal halves is called:
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Range

113. The score in a distribution which has maximum frequency is called:
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Range

114. Accuracy of measurement is called:
(a) Validity (b) Reliability
(c) Practicability (d) All of the above

115. Which type of test ends to have the lowest reliability?
(a) True - false (b) Completion
(c) Matching (d) Essay

116. Most of the tests used in our schools are:
(a) Intelligence tests
(b) Achievement tests
(c) Aptitude tests
(d) Personality tests

117. _____ involves professional judgment of the value or worth of measured performance.
(a) Test (b) Evaluation
(c) Assessment (d) Measurement

118. The term evaluation usually covers:
(a) Students performance
(b) Teacher performance
(c) Instructions performance
(d) All of above

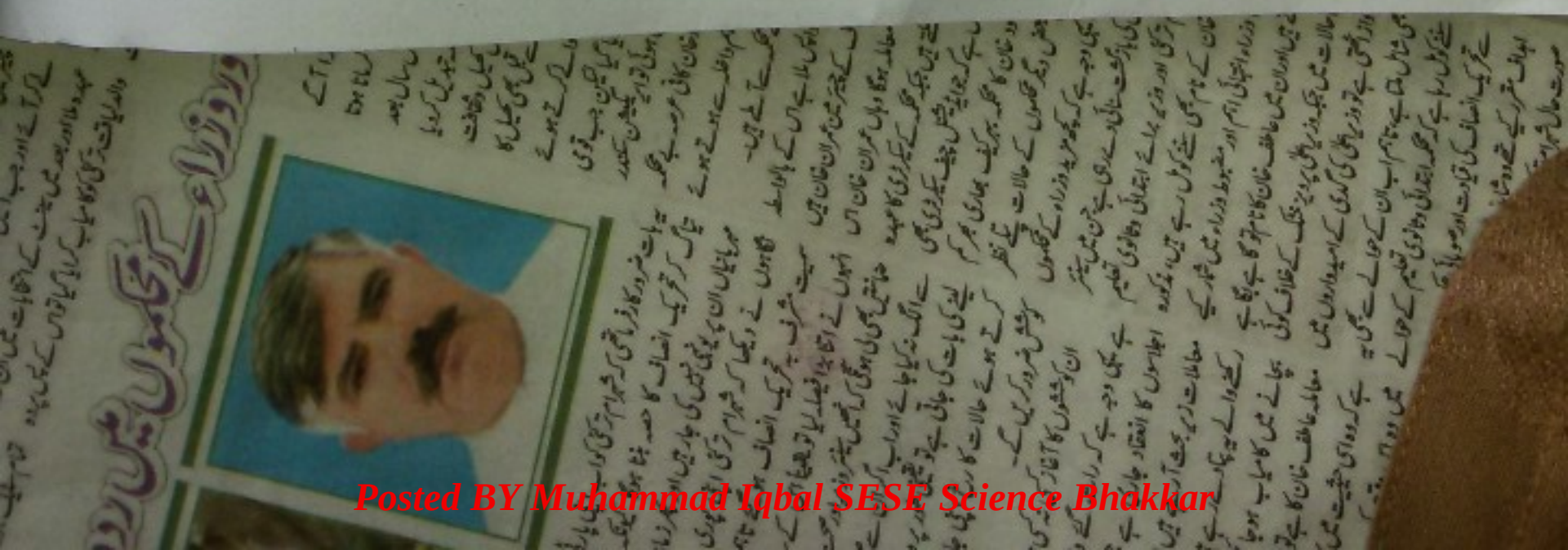
119. Multiple choice question provide a broad sampling of:
(a) Knowledge (b) Learning
(c) Content (d) Comprehension

120. Norm reference test are designed to rank pupil:
(a) Learning (b) Effort
(c) Achievement (d) Knowledge

121. Reliability is concerned with the _____ of students.
(a) Consistency (b) Stability
(c) Dependability (d) All of above

122. Project is concerned with:
(a) Practical work
(b) Theoretical work
(c) Physical work
(d) Mental work

123. _____ is calculated by adding all the scores in distribution and then diving that sum by the numbers of scores.
(a) Mean (b) Mode
(c) Median (d) Standard deviation



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124. The primary determinant of a grade is the _____ of students.
(a) Knowledge (b) Learning
(c) Performance (d) Assessment

125. An ability test includes:
(a) Achievement, aptitude & attitude
(b) Aptitude, attitude and interest
(c) Attitude, interest & intelligence
(d) Achievement, aptitude & intelligence

126. We use simulation as a teaching technique in:
(a) Short answers
(b) Completion items
(c) Performance test
(d) Matching exercises

127. The main purpose of classroom testing is:
(a) Compare students performance
(b) Measure teachers effectiveness
(c) Reporting to parents
(d) Improve instruction

128. Diagnostic evaluation is done:
(a) Before Teaching
(b) After Teaching
(c) In Between Teaching
(d) None of the above

129. What the individual can perform in future is measured by:
(a) Intelligence test
(b) Personality test
(c) Achievement test
(d) Aptitude test

130. The best measure to avoid the guessing in a structured test is to use:
(a) True – false items
(b) Completion items
(c) Matching items
(d) Multiple-choice items

131. The first and most important step in making a test is:
(a) Collecting context
(b) Defining objectives
(c) Determing process
(d) Proper planning

132. The final product of measurement is:
(a) Test item
(b) Scores
(c) Interpretation of scores
(d) Performance

133. Essay test have advantage over the objective tests because they:
(a) Are free from opportunities of bluffing
(b) Have high consistency in marking
(c) Provide adequate representation
(d) Provide opportunities to organize knowledge

134. The basic function of educational measurement is to find out student's:
(a) Achievement (b) Attitudes
(c) Habits (d) Interests

135. If a criterion referenced test is reliable, then scores from test are:
(a) Useful (b) Standardized
(c) Consistent (d) Valid

136. Construct validity is established through:
(a) Logical analysis
(b) Standardized analysis
(c) Both a & b
(d) Neither a nor b

137. The standard error of measurement is a measure of:
(a) Location (b) Central tendency
(c) Variability (d) Association

138. Which of the following is not a strength of multiple choice items:
(a) Effective testing of higher cognitive levels
(b) Content sampling
(c) Score reliability
(d) Allows for educated guessing

139. When constructing multiple choice items, it is best to:
(a) Make all option of same length
(b) Put main idea in items
(c) Use only two options
(d) Repeat key words of stem in options

140. Use of many selected responses in a test can provide good:
(a) Level of difficulty
(b) Objectivity
(c) Context sampling
(d) Time sampling

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141. Variation in the scores of an individual from time to time could be best judged by reliability techniques of:
(a) Parallel test forms
(b) Rational equivalence
(c) Split half
(d) Test-retest

142. The most significant advantage of true – false items is:
(a) Wide sampling
(b) Item validity
(c) Ease of construction
(d) Elimination of guessing

143. Improvement of scores on a post test after having the pre test the threat affecting the results is referred as:
(a) Instrumentation (b) History
(c) Testing (d) Mortality

144. The most comprehensive term used in the process of educational testing is called:
(a) Test (b) Interview
(c) Evaluation (d) Measurement

145. Monitoring the outcomes with reference to the objectives the term used is called:
(a) Test (b) Interview
(c) Evaluation (d) Measurement

146. Learning difficulties during instruction can be checked with the help of evaluation type called:
(a) Placement (b) Summative
(c) Diagnostic (d) Formative

147. Test designed to measure the number of items an individual can attempt correctly in a given time is referred type of test as:
(a) Power (b) Supply
(c) Achievement (d) Speed

148. Test designed to measure the learning during specific time of an individual is referred type of test as:
(a) Power (b) Supply
(c) Achievement (d) Speed

149. 27% of the papers with the highest scores = lowest score = 10. When H=8, L=3 for item No. 10. What is the index of difficulty for item No. 10?
(a) 0.5 (b) 1.1
(c) 0.25 (d) 0.55

150. In a multiple choice test number of alternatives (N) is 4. What would be the score of candidate who has done 40 items correctly and 9 items wrongly?
(a) 43 (b) 31
(c) 37 (d) 49

151. Spearman-brown Prophecy formula is:
(a) R = (b) S = R – W
(c) S = R – (d) · = 1 –

152. An aptitude test measure:
(a) Overall mental ability
(b) Attained ability
(c) Present attainment
(d) Potential ability

153. The first step in constructing a test is to:
(a) Select a variety of items from which to choose
(b) Define the objectives of the course
(c) Delimit the content to be covered by the test
(d) Decide what kind of test to use

154. Other things being equal, which type of test tends to have the lowest reliability:
(a) True - false (b) Completion
(c) Matching (d) Essay

155. The chief point of distinction between teacher – made test and standardized tests lies in the area of:
(a) Objectivity (b) Norms
(c) Overall quality (d) Sampling

156. Seventy fifth percentile may also be termed as:
(a) Q1 (b) Q2
(c) Q3 (d) Q4

157. The quality testing in education is only possible by using:
(a) Achievement test
(b) Intelligence test
(c) Aptitude test
(d) Standardized achievement test

158. Achievement Test batteries are widely used at:
(a) Elementary School level
(b) Secondary School level
(c) Intermediate level
(d) Degree level

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159. The scale that is used for attitude measurement is named as:
(a) Technical Scale
(b) Ordinal Scale
(c) Likert Scale
(d) Projective Scale

160. The type of test used for obtaining dependable ranking of the students is:
(a) Norm reference
(b) Diagnostic
(c) Prognostic
(d) Criterion reference

161. The most significant advantage in the true-false test is:
(a) Wide sampling
(b) Items validity
(c) Elimination of guessing
(d) None of the above

162. A test designed to know the students position in a group is called:
(a) Criterion reference
(b) Norm reference
(c) Achievement
(d) Aptitude

163. A sum of questions is:
(a) Test (b) Measurement
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation

164. The instrument to measure is:
(a) Test (b) Content
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation

165. Measurement is the:
(a) Qualitative value
(b) Value judgement
(c) Numerical value
(d) None of the above

166. Evaluation is:
(a) Numerical Value
(b) Value Judgement
(c) Qualitative Value
(d) None of the above

167. The scores of student in a paper is:
(a) Test (b) Measurement
(c) Evaluation (d) All of the above

168. A test answers the question:
(a) How well (b) How much
(c) How good (d) None of the above

169. Measurement answers the question:
(a) How well (b) How much
(c) How good (d) None of the above

170. Evaluation answers the question:
(a) How well (b) How much
(c) How good (d) None of the above

171. A symbol indicating the performance of student is:
(a) Test (b) Grade
(c) Report (d) Measurement

172. Evaluation Techniques are selected on basis of:
(a) Usability (b) Reliability
(c) Validity (d) Objectivity

173. CRT is clearly defined and delimited domain of:
(a) Knowledge
(b) Performance
(c) Learning Task
(d) Evaluation

174. Evaluation is the systematic process collecting and analyzing data in order make:
(a) Prediction (b) Judgments
(c) Decisions (d) Results

175. Instructional objectives must include:
(a) Action verb
(b) Learning resources
(c) Learning activities
(d) Teaching strategies

176. The first draft of objectives needs to be:
(a) Tested (b) Assessed
(c) Measured (d) Evaluated

177. Usually NRT is not used for:
(a) The measure of achievement
(b) Objective type item
(c) Mastery testing domain
(d) Subjective item

178. Example of psychomotor domain is student:
(a) Demonstrates awareness environmental pollution
(b) Performs an experiment
(c) Can compare results of experiments
(d) Can narrate a story

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179. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is:
(a) Responding (b) Valuing
(c) Organizing (d) Characterizing

180. Example of cognitive domain is:
(a) Describe a topic
(b) Develop an X-ray film
(c) Type a letter
(d) Take responsibility for tools

181. At the highest level of hierarchy is:
(a) Understanding
(b) Application
(c) Evaluation
(d) Analysis

182. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?
(a) Analysis (b) Synthesis
(c) Evaluation (d) Knowledge

183. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Five (d) Six

184. The highest level of cognitive domain is:
(a) Synthesis
(b) Analysis
(c) Comprehension
(d) Evaluation

185. The process of determing the value or worth of anything is:
(a) Test (b) Measurement
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation

186. Educational objectives have been divided into:
(a) Two domains (b) Three domains
(c) Four domains (d) Five domains

187. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in:
(a) 1946 (b) 1956
(c) 1966 (d) 1976

188. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by:
(a) Benjamin S. Bloom
(b) Skinner
(c) Krathwhol
(d) Simpson

189. Cognitive domain have:
(a) Three subgroups
(b) Four subgroups
(c) Five subgroups
(d) Six subgroups

190. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is:
(a) Comprehension
(b) Application
(c) Knowledge
(d) Synthesis

191. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is:
(a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis
(c) Analysis (d) Application

192. The right sequence of subgroups of cognitive domain is:
(a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, Analysis, Evaluation
(b) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Evaluation, Analysis, Synthesis
(c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, Application, Analysis, Synthesis
(d) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis, Evaluation

193. Knowing / memorizing and recalling is concerned with:
(a) Comprehension
(b) Application
(c) Knowledge
(d) Evaluation

194. To grasp the meaning of the material is:
(a) Comprehension
(b) Application
(c) Knowledge
(d) Synthesis

195. To use previous learned material in new situation is:
(a) Comprehension
(b) Application
(c) Knowledge
(d) Analysis

196. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is:

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(a) Comprehension
(b) Application
(c) Analysis
(d) Synthesis

197. To put ideas together to form a new whole is:
(a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis
(c) Analysis (d) Application

198. To know the worth or value of material is:
(a) Analysis (b) Application
(c) Knowledge (d) Evaluation

199. The intellectual skills are reflected by:
(a) Cognitive Domain
(b) Affective Domain
(c) Psychomotor Domain
(d) None of above

200. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:
(a) Cognitive Domain
(b) Affective Domain
(c) Psychomotor Domain
(d) None of above

201. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?
(a) Cognitive Domain
(b) Affective Domain
(c) Psychomotor Domain
(d) None of above

202. The focus of cognitive domain is:
(a) Physical and Motor Skills
(b) Intellectual Skills
(c) Attitudes and Interests
(d) None of above

203. The affective domain was classified by:
(a) Benjamin S. Bloom
(b) Simpson
(c) Krathwhol
(d) Bruner

204. Affective domain is divided into:
(a) Four subgroups
(b) Five subgroups
(c) Six subgroups
(d) Seven subgroups

205. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:
(a) Responding (b) Valuing
(c) Attending (d) Organization

206. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain:
(a) Attending (b) Responding
(c) Organization (d) Characterization

207. Right order of sub-groups of affective domain is:
(a) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Characterization, Organization
(b) Attending, Responding, Characterization, Valuing, Organization
(c) Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization
(d) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization

208. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:
(a) Attending / Receiving
(b) Responding
(c) Valuing
(d) Organization

209. Which sub-group of affective domain focuses on active participation in:
(a) Attending / Receiving
(b) Responding
(c) Valuing
(d) Organization

210. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is:
(a) Attending / Receiving
(b) Responding
(c) Valuing
(d) Organization

211. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:
(a) Responding (b) Valuing
(c) Organization (d) Characterization

212. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:
(a) 1962 (b) 1972
(c) 1982 (d) 1992

213. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in:
(a) 1954 (b) 1964
(c) 1974 (d) 1984

214. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in :
(a) Four subgroups
(b) Five subgroups
(c) Six subgroups
(d) Seven subgroups

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215. The characteristic of behavioural objective is:
(a) Observable and Immeasurable
(b) Non-observable and measurable
(c) Observable and measurable
(d) None of above

216. The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is:
(a) Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, Adaptation, Origination
(b) Perception, Complex over response, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Adaptation, Organization
(c) Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechanism Complex overt response, Adaptation, Perception
(d) Guided response, Mechanism, Perception, Set, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt response

217. Objective related to affective domain is:
(a) Student can paint a picture
(b) Student can draw a graph
(c) Student values honesty
(d) Student can write a letter

218. Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:
(a) Application (b) Analysis
(c) Synthesis (d) Evaluation

219. The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
(a) Five Stages (b) Four Stages
(c) Three Stages (d) Two Stages

220. The 'Surface' Category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
(a) Prestructural and Unistructural
(b) Unistructural and Multistructural
(c) Multistructural and Relational
(d) Relational and Extended Abstract

221. The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
(a) Prestructural and Unistructural
(b) Unistructural and Multistructural
(c) Multistructural and Relational
(d) Relational and Extended Abstract

222. Synthesis requires:
(a) Formulation of new structural material
(b) Understanding the structure of the material
(c) Judge the value of material
(d) Use the material in new situation

223. "The students will be able to translate a paragraph of English into Urdu" This objective fits in the category of cognitive domain:
(a) Knowledge (b) Comprehensive
(c) Application (d) Analysis

224. Solo Taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's:
(a) Ability (b) Understanding
(c) Performance (d) Skill

KEY MCQ's

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

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

1. The Tripitaka is sacred book of which religion?
   (a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism★
   (c) Confucianism (d) Taoism
2. Which is the world's oldest religion?
   (a) Judaism (b) Islam
   (c) Christianity (d) Hinduism★
3. Which is the largest religion in the world?
   (a) Islam (b) Hinduism
   (c) Christianity★ (d) Judaism
4. Who was founder of Confucianism?
   (a) Hiragana (b) Lao Tse
   (c) Kung Fu Tsu★ (d) Maha youa
5. Confucianism was founded in
   (a) 400 BC (b) 550 BC★
   (c) 500 BC (d) 475 BC
6. Judaism was found in
   (a) 1000 BC (b) 1100 BC
   (c) 1300 BC★ (d) 900 BC
7. Ashoka was great king of Sub continent Indo Pak. its religion was
   (a) Jeanism (b) Hinduism
   (c) Shintoism (d) Buddhism★
8. Gautam Siddhartha Buddha was born in 563 BC in ———.
   (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal★
   (c) India (d) Sri Lanka
9. Which among the following is the sacred book of the Confucianism?
   (a) The Tripitaka (b) The Analects★
   (c) Torach (d) None of these
10. Where was Jesus Christ born?
   (a) Iraq (b) Jerusalem★
   (c) Mecca (d) Madina
11. When was Buddhism founded?
   (a) 598 BC (b) 525 BC★
   (c) 409 BC (d) 399 BC
12. Torah is the religious book of which religion?
   (a) Judaism★ (b) Christianity
   (c) Taoism (d) None of them
13. Synagogue is place of worship of which religion?
   (a) Confucianism (b) Judaism★
   (c) Buddhism (d) None of them
14. After Christianity and Islam, the third biggest religion is ———.
   (a) Judaism (b) Shintoism
   (c) Buddhism (d) Hinduism★
15. Which of the following is the sacred book of Hinduism?
   (a) Vedas (b) Upanishads
   (c) Ramayana (d) All of them★
16. The Sacred place of Christians is ———
   (a) Nazareth (b) Jerusalem★
   (c) Mecca (d) None of these
17. Who was the founder of Judaism?
   (a) Lao Tse (b) Jesus Christ
   (c) Moses★ (d) None of these
18. Taoism was founded in ———.
   (a) 16th Century★ (b) 12th Century
   (c) 15th Century (d) 14th Century
19. Tao-te-Ching is the sacred book of ———.
   (a) Confucianism (b) Shintoism
   (c) Buddhism (d) Taoism★
20. Jerusalem is a sacred place for ———.
   (a) Christian (b) Jews
   (c) Muslims (d) All of these★
21. Gautam Siddhartha Buddha was born in ———.
   (a) 569 BC (b) 563 BC★
   (c) 566 BC (d) 568 BC
22. Religion Shintoism is followed in which of the following countries?
   (a) China (b) Thailand
   (c) Japan★ (d) Nepal
23. Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak in ———.
   (a) 875 AD (b) 1650 AD
   (c) 1500 AD★ (d) 1575 AD
24. Golden Temple is the sacred place of which religion?
   (a) Sikhism★ (b) Hinduism
   (c) Buddhism (d) Taoism
25. Who is the founder of Taoism?
   (a) Lun Yu (b) Tao-te-Cheng★
   (c) Lao-tse (d) Hung Fe

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OLD AND NEW NAMES

1. Rhodesia's new name is_____
   (a) Zaire (b) Zimbabwe★
   (c) Tanzania (d) Swaziland
2. Belize was formerly known as
   (a) British Hondoras★ (b) Nicaragua
   (c) Aksai Chin (d) Malvinas
3. Abyssinia is the old name of which of the following countries
   (a) Malaya (b) Ethiopia★
   (c) Rhodesia (d) Ceylon
4. Which of the following is the old name of Ankara?
   (a) Ottawa (b) Angora★
   (c) Avon (d) Elbe
5. New name of British Guiana is _____
   (a) Tuvalu (b) Greenland
   (c) Guyana★ (d) Gold Coast
6. Cambodia is the new name of _____
   (a) Formosa (b) Kampuchea★
   (c) Nyasaland (d) Manchukus
7. Sri Lanka is the new name of _____
   (a) Malaya (b) Dhomey
   (c) Malawi (d) Ceylon★
8. Oslo is the capital of Norway. What is its old name?
   (a) Christina★ (b) Ellice Islands
   (c) Benin (d) Formosa
9. Congo is the old name of _____
   (a) Botswana (b) Guyana
   (c) Zaire★ (d) Harare
10. Suriram is the new name of _____
    (a) Congo
    (b) Dutch Guyana★
    (c) Dutch East Indies
    (d) Burma
11. Kalaolit Nunaat is the new name of _____
    (a) Greenland★ (b) Tamil Nada
    (c) Nyasaland (d) Saigon
12. Southern Rhodesia is the new name of _____
    (a) Indonesia (b) Taiwan
    (c) Zimbabwe★ (d) None of these
13. Myanmar is the new name of _____
    (a) Somalia (b) Burma★
    (c) Indonesia (d) None of these
14. Formosa is the old name of _____
    (a) Cambodia (b) Rhodesia
    (c) Taiwan★ (d) Bangkok
15. Ghana is the new name of _____
    (a) Guyana (b) New Guinea
    (c) Gold Coast★ (d) Asia Minor
16. Thailand is the new name of _____
    (a) Ceylon (b) Siam★
    (c) Bankok (d) None of them
17. Ceylon changed its name to Sri Lanka in
    (a) 1972★ (b) 1976
    (c) 1978 (d) None of these
18. The Netherlands is the new name of _____
    (a) New Hebrides (b) Lesotho
    (c) Nyasaland (d) Holland★
19. New Name of Nippon is
    (a) Japan★ (b) Bangkok
    (c) Singapore (d) Saigon
20. Gorkhali is the new name of _____
    (a) Indonesia (b) Nyasaland
    (c) Nepal★ (d) None of these
21. Kinshasa is the new name of _____
    (a) Malaya (b) Leopoldville★
    (c) Rhodesia (d) None of these
22. Dutch East Indies is the new name of _____
    (a) Nyasaland (b) Netherlands
    (c) Indonesia★ (d) None of these
23. Malaysia is the new name of _____
    (a) Zaire (b) Malaya★
    (c) Cune (d) Abuja
24. Manchukno is the old name of
    (a) Malawi (b) Manchuria★
    (c) Malagasy (d) None of them
25. Iraq is the new name of _____
    (a) Mesopotamia★ (b) Constantinople
    (c) Angora (d) None of them
26. Burma, changed its name to Myanmar in_____
    (a) 1978 (b) 1989★
    (c) 1988 (d) None of these
27. Zambia is the new name of _____
    (a) Congo
    (b) Northern Rhodesia★
    (c) Hespania
    (d) Euphra

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28. Nyasaland is the old name of _____
(a) New Hebrides (b) Tripoli
(c) Malawi★ (d) None of them

29. Leningrad is the new name of _____
(a) Stalingrad (b) Volgograd
(c) Salisbury (d) Petrograd★

30. Beijing is the new name of _____
(a) Taiwan (b) Formosa
(c) Peking★ (d) None of these

31. Republic of Botswana is the new name of _____
(a) Bechuanaland★ (b) Somalia
(c) Burkina Faso (d) None of these

32. Benadir is the new name of _____
(a) Indonesia (b) South Africa
(c) Somalia★ (d) None of these

33. Hispaniola is alternative name of _____
(a) Iran (b) Cuba
(c) Fiji (d) Haiti★

34. Salisbury is the old name of
(a) New Hebridges (b) Siam
(c) Harare★ (d) None of them

35. Upper Volta is the new name of _____
(a) USA (b) Somalia
(c) Burkina Faso★ (d) None of these

36. Formosa is the new name of _____
(a) Nigeria (b) Burkina Faso
(c) Taiwan★ (d) None of these

37. Cambodia was earlier known as
(a) Mauritania (b) Persia
(c) Kampuchea★ (d) None of these

38. The old name of Libya is _____
(a) Trablus (b) Tripoli★
(c) United Arab (d) Undlas

39. New name of Persia is _____
(a) Iran★ (b) Baghdad
(c) Turkey (d) Iraq

40. When is the old name of _____
(a) Austria (b) Venus
(c) Luxemburg (d) Vienna★

41. What is the new name of Bombay _____
(a) Mumbai★ (b) Delhi
(c) Bombie (d) Bombai

42. Ethiopia is the new name of _____
(a) Somalia (b) Indonesia
(c) Abyssinia★ (d) None of these

43. Kingdom of Lesotho is the new name of _____
(a) Burkina Faso (b) Nigeria
(c) Basutoland★ (d) None of these

44. What is the new name of Montgomery?
(a) Jaranwala (b) Sahiwal★
(c) Pakpatan (c) None of these

45. Helvetia is the old name of _____
(a) Switzerland★ (b) Spain
(c) France (d) Thailand

46. Biafra is the new name of _____
(a) Sudan (b) Nigeria★
(c) South Africa (d) None of these

47. Bophuthatswana is the new name of _____
(a) Sudan (b) South Africa★
(c) Burkina Faso (d) None of these

48. Magyar is the old name of _____
(a) Japan (b) Austria
(c) Australia (d) Hungary★

49. Cambal pure is the old name of _____
(a) Jakababad (b) Attock★
(c) Pakpattan (d) None of these

50. "Ajodhanpur" is the old name of _____
(a) Jakababad (b) Attock
(c) Pakpattan★ (d) Lahore

51. What is the old name of Sahiwal city?
(a) Montgomery★ (b) Lawrencepur
(c) Lyallpur (d) Lahore

52. What is the old name of Bin Qasim?
(a) Cambalpur (b) Gaddomi
(c) Mansoora (d) Pepri★

53. Burkina Faso is the new name of.
(a) Lower Volta (b) Rhodesia
(c) Burma (d) Upper Volta★

54. What is the new name of Bombay?
(a) Banglore (b) Mumbai★
(c) Banaras (d) Dili

55. The new name of East Pakistan is.
(a) Bangladesh★ (b) East Burma
(c) Formosa (d) None of these

FAMOUS AIRPORTS OF WORLD

1. Abidjan is the name of Airport
(a) Ivory Coast★ (b) Japan
(c) Russia (d) Canada

2. Monrovia is the name of Airport
(a) China (b) Liberia★
(c) Russia (d) Canada

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3. Niamey is the name of Airport
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Niger★ (d) None

4. O'Hare Airport is the name of
(a) New York Airport
(b) Chigaco Airport★
(c) Paris Airport
(d) None of the Above

5. King Abdul Aziz international Airport is the name of
(a) Makkah Airport
(b) Jeddah Airport
(c) Riyadh Airport★
(d) None of the Above

6. Largest Airport of the world is
(a) New York Airport
(b) Chigaco Airport
(c) King Abdul Aziz Airport★
(d) None of the Above

7. Subang is the name of Airport of _____.
(a) Malaysia★ (b) Indonesia
(c) New York (d) Sir Lanka

8. Tabilisi is the name of Airport
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Russia (d) Georgia★

9. Ulan Bator is the name of Airport
(a) Malaysia (b) Japan
(c) Magnolia★ (d) None

10. Minsk is the name of Airport
(a) China (b) Malaysia
(c) Belarus★ (d) Canada

11. What is the name of Rome Airport?
(a) Subang
(b) Leonardo da Vinci★
(c) Dorval
(d) None of the Above

12. Ch. de Gaulle is the name of
(a) Paris Airport★
(b) London Airport
(c) Dorval Airport
(d) None of these

13. Manama is the name of Airport
(a) Bahrain★ (b) Malaysia
(c) Russia (d) None

14. "Khalida" is the international Airport of which country?
(a) Lebanon★ (b) Pakistan
(c) Bangladesh (d) Malaysia

15. Name the airport located at the highest altitude i.e. 4363 m
(a) Schepol International Airport
(b) Lhasa Airport★
(c) Chicago O'Hare International Airport
(d) None of these

16. Which of the following countries has the largest number of Airports?
(a) Russia (b) Brazil
(c) China (d) USA★

17. Schiphol Airport is situated in
(a) Amsterdam★ (b) Liverpool
(c) New York (d) Rotterdam

18. The oldest Airport of the world is located in
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Netherlands★ (d) None

19. Which is the oldest Airport of the Pakistan?
(a) Karachi Airport★
(b) Islamabad Airport
(c) Lahore Airport
(d) Ziarat Airport

20. Kimpo Airport is situated in
(a) N. Korea (b) S.Korea★
(c) Laos (d) None

21. Busiest Airport of world is
(a) Schiphol (b) O'Hare★
(c) New York (d) None of these

22. What is the name of Oslo Airport?
(a) Fornebu★ (b) Dallas
(c) Subang (d) Schiphol

23. Hellenikon is the Airport of
(a) Malta (b) Greece★
(c) Syria (d) France

24. Heathrow Airport is the Airport of
(a) London★ (b) Liverpool
(c) Rome (d) None

25. Narita is the name of Airport of
(a) Scoul (b) Tokyo★
(c) Nairobi (d) Rome

26. Jeddah is the Airport of.
(a) Saudi Arabia★ (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

27. What is the name of Lahore Airport?
(a) Allama Iqbal Airport★
(b) Jinnah Airport
(c) Punjab Airport
(d) Bhutto Airport

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28. Which of the following Airports belongs to Australia?
(a) Schwechat (b) Tullamarine★
(c) Dorval (d) None of these

29. Gatwick International Airport is located in
(a) Canada (b) UK★
(c) Russia (d) USA

30. What is the name of Bombay Airport?
(a) Santa Cruz★ (b) Dum Dum
(c) Nehru (d) Gandhi

31. Dum Dum is the name of Airport
(a) Calcutta★ (b) New York
(c) Oslo (d) Dhaka

32. Jinnah Airport is name of
(a) Karachi Airport★
(b) Islamabad Airport
(c) Lahore Airport
(d) Airport of Iran

33. Chaklala is the Airport of _____.
(a) Pakistan★ (b) India
(c) Nepal (d) None

34. Bandaranaike is the name of _____.
(a) Airport of Sri Lanka★
(b) Airport of Iran
(c) Airport of Italy
(d) Airport of USA

35. Accra is the name of Airport
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Russia (d) Ghana★

36. Ezezia Aeroparque is the Airport of _____
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) China (d) Argentina★

37. Ketak is the Airport of
(a) Bangkok
(b) Hong Kong★
(c) China
(d) None of the Above

38. Schwechat is the name of Airport of
(a) Oslo (b) Geneva
(c) Chile (d) Vienna★

39. "Dorval" is the name of the Airport of _____.
(a) Canada★ (b) Russia
(c) Japan (d) China

40. J.F. Kennedy is name of Airport of
(a) Washington (b) New York★
(c) Seattle (d) California

FAMOUS AIRLINES OF WORLD

1. Askari Airline is the name of airline of
(a) Finland (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Pakistan★

2. Air Mashriq is the name of airline of
(a) Pakistan★ (b) France
(c) Bangladesh (d) England

3. Air Koryo Airline belongs to which country?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) North Korea★ (d) Bangladesh

4. S-7 is the name of airline of
(a) Russia★ (b) France
(c) Austria (d) USA

5. West Virginia is the name of airline of
(a) USA★ (b) France
(c) Germany (d) England

6. Aero Asia is the airline of _____.
(a) Pakistan★ (b) Thailand
(c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia

7. Shaheen Air Line is the name of airline of
(a) Pakistan★ (b) Brunei
(c) Bangladesh (d) Iran

8. Carpat air is the airline of _____.
(a) Romania★ (b) Thailand
(c) Indonesia (d) Slovenia

9. Adria Airways is the airline of _____.
(a) Slovenia★ (b) Thailand
(c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia

10. Which of the following is Japan airline?
(a) JAL★ (b) Aero Japan
(c) Air Japan (d) Japan Air

11. Garuda airline is the name of airline of
(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia★
(c) America (d) Spain

12. 'Lufthansa' is the name of airline of
(a) Australia (b) France
(c) China (d) Germany★

13. Which of the following airlines is the oldest airline of the world?
(a) Orient Airline (Pakistan)
(b) KLM Airline (Holland) ★
(c) Delta Airline (America)
(d) Qantas (Australia)

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14. Which is the OLDEST airline of the Pakistan?
(a) Orient Airways★
(b) Pakistan Airline
(c) PIA
(d) None of these

15. 'Qantas' is the name of airline of
(a) Russia (b) Australia★
(c) Malaysia (d) Germany

16. Which is the first private airline of Pakistan?
(a) Orient Airways
(b) Pakistan Airline
(c) PIA
(d) Hajveeri Airline★

17. 'Shagreen Air' is the airline of
(a) Pakistan (b) Chili★
(c) Bangladesh (d) Iran

18. Trans World airways is a airline of
(a) Canada (b) America★
(c) UK (d) France

19. 'Freedom Air' is the name of airline of
(a) New Zealand★ (b) South Africa
(c) South Korea (d) Canada

20. Delta airline is an airline of
(a) America★ (b) Canada
(c) UK (d) Italy

21. Ariana airline is an airline of
(a) Afghanistan★ (b) America
(c) Iran (d) France

22. Lion airways is a airline of
(a) Singapore★ (b) Hong Kong
(c) Malaysia (d) France

23. Which of the following is Russian airline?
(a) Aeroflot★ (b) Aero Asia
(c) Russian float (d) Aero Russia

24. Which of the following is French airline?
(a) France Air (b) Air France★
(c) Air French (d) All of them

25. Name the Sri Lankan Airline?
(a) Lankan International
(b) Lankan Air
(c) Lanka International
(d) Air Lanka★

26. United Airlines is an airline of———.
(a) America★ (b) France
(c) United Kingdom (d) Canada

27. Name the Oman airline?
(a) Air Oman (b) Aero Oman
(c) Oman Air★ (d) Oman Airline

28. Sun Airline is the name of airline of
(a) Russia (b) America
(c) Nepal★ (d) China

29. "British Airways" is the name of airline of
(a) Commonwealth (b) British★
(c) Ireland (d) None of them

30. "Cathay Pacific" is the name of airline of
(a) Hong Kong★ (b) Singapore
(c) China (d) Romania

31. Qatar's airline belongs to
(a) Qatar Airways★ (b) Aero Qatar
(c) Air Qatar (d) Qatar Airline

32. "Thai Airways" is the airline of which country?
(a) China (b) Hong Kong
(c) Malaysia (d) Thailand★

33. Queensland is the airline of
(a) New Zealand (b) Australia★
(c) Norway (d) America

34. Olympic Airways is the name of airline of
(a) Greece★ (b) Italy
(c) Austria (d) Romania

35. Middle East Airline belongs to which country?
(a) America (b) Lebanon★
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Syria

36. Daily Air Airline belongs to which country?
(a) Taiwan★ (b) France
(c) Germany (d) England

37. Air Aland Airline belongs to which country?
(a) Finland★ (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Austria

38. Eagle Air Airline belongs to which country?
(a) Germany (b) Austria
(c) Iceland★ (d) England

39. Imair Airlines belongs to which country?
(a) Azerbaijan★ (b) France
(c) Germany (d) England

40. Golden City Airlines is the name of airline of
(a) France (b) Azerbaijan
(c) Germany (d) Austria★

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NEWS AGENCIES

1. Bangladesh's news agency is _____.
   (a) BTA (b) BSS★
   (c) API (d) BBC
2. What is the name of Germany's news Agency?
   (a) IPT (b) DPA★
   (c) API (d) ZNA
3. MIT is the news agency of.
   (a) Andorra★
   (b) Switzerland
   (c) United States of America
   (d) Newzealand
4. Name the news agency of Bulgaria?
   (a) BTA★ (b) Bernama
   (c) Belga (d) BBS
5. Name the news agency of Czech Republic
   (a) Ceteka★ (b) API
   (c) BBS (d) BBC
6. Which is the German news agency?
   (a) Klet (b) API
   (c) GRP (d) DPA★
7. Which is the Russian news agency?
   (a) BBB (b) Mont same
   (c) Interfax★ (d) DPA
8. Which is the Iranian news agency?
   (a) RNAI (b) IRNA★
   (c) AIRN (d) RINA
9. "Itar-Tass" is the news agency of _____.
   (a) Pakistan (b) Russia★
   (c) India (d) Romania
10. "JANA" is the news agency of _____.
   (a) Japan
   (b) Russia
   (c) Libya★
   (d) United States of America
11. Name the news agency of Mongolia is _____
   (a) PPI (b) MENA
   (c) Montasame★ (d) KPI
12. SANA is the news agency of _____.
   (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Jordan
   (c) Syria★ (d) Romania
13. "SPA" is the News Agency of _____.
   (a) Romania
   (b) Saudi Arabia★
   (c) Jordan
   (d) United States of America
14. The International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX), founded in
   (a) 1992 (b) 1996★
   (c) 1994 (d) 1988
15. News agency "API" belongs to which country?
   (a) Pakistan
   (b) India★
   (c) United States of America
   (d) Russia
16. News agency "APP" belongs to _____
   (a) Iraq (b) Russia
   (c) Afghanistan (d) Pakistan★
17. Bakhtar is the news agency of _____
   (a) Afghanistan★
   (b) Russia
   (c) Romania
   (d) United States of America
18. What is the name of Syria's news Agency
   (a) Belga (b) DPA
   (c) SANA★ (d) AGI
19. What is the name of Germany's news Agency?
   (a) Belga (b) SANA
   (c) DPA★ (d) AGI
20. What is the name of Nigeria's news Agency
   (a) Belga (b) NAN★
   (c) SANA (d) DPA
21. What is the name of Italy's news Agency
   (a) AGI★ (b) Belga
   (c) SANA (d) DPA
22. What is the name of Belgium's Agency?
   (a) SANA (b) DPA
   (c) Belga★ (d) AGI
23. 'ZIANA' is a news agency of _____
   (a) Zambia (b) Zimbabwe★
   (c) New Zealand (d) Zaire
24. BOPA is the news agency of _____
   (a) Botswana★
   (b) South Korea
   (c) United States of America
   (d) Bahrain
25. CANA is the _____
   (a) Caribbean news agency★
   (b) Islamic world news agency

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(c) Latin America countries news agency
(d) South Korean news agency

26. JTA is a news agency of _____
(a) Israel★
(b) Jordan
(c) Germany
(d) United States of America

27. PANA is the news agency of _____
(a) Senegal★ (b) Poland
(c) Russia (d) Georgia

28. CAN is the central news agency located at
(a) Bridge town
(b) Kubal
(c) Shanghai
(d) United States of America★

29. What is the name of Brazil's news Agency?
(a) BZIPN (b) BPKN
(c) BANA★ (d) BENP

30. "Jullant Postan" is a newspaper of
(a) Denmark★
(b) Germany
(c) United States of America
(d) Spain

31. Tass is the news agency of
(a) United Kingdom (b) Russia★
(c) China (d) Australia

32. Reuter is the news agency of
(a) United Kingdom★
(b) United States
(c) Former USSR
(d) Germany

33. The name of the news agency of U.S. is
(a) United Press International★
(b) Reuters
(c) Tass
(d) The Guardian

34. "AFP" is the news agency of _____.
(a) France★ (b) Iran
(c) Afghanistan (d) Pakistan

35. Star news agency is the agency of
(a) Italy★
(b) Germany
(c) India
(d) United States of America

36. Vietnam's news agency is known as
(a) VAN (b) VWN
(c) VNA★ (d) VNW

37. WAFA is the News Agency of _____.
(a) Pakistan (b) Jordan
(c) Syria (d) Palestine★

38. "WAM" news agency belongs to _____.
(a) Bahrain
(b) Kuwait
(c) UAE★
(d) United States of America

39. What is the name of Chinese news agency?
(a) Xinhua★ (b) Tinhua
(c) Hinhua (d) Zinhua

40. What is the name of Lithuania's news Agency?
(a) LPTU (b) LPT★
(c) LNP (d) None of these

41. PALK is the news agency of.
(a) Pakistan
(b) United States of America
(c) Peru★
(d) Syria

42. KIAP is the news Agency of.
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Kenya★ (d) Peru

43. "Agerpres" is the news agency of _____.
(a) South Africa (b) Romania★
(c) Argentina (d) Georgia

44. "AGI" is the news agency of _____.
(a) India (b) Germany
(c) South Africa (d) Italy★

45. News agency AIP belongs to _____.
(a) United States of America
(b) Palestine
(c) Afghanistan★
(d) Pakistan

46. Which is the news agency of Egypt?
(a) EGP (b) MENA★
(c) APP (d) KPI

47. Belga is the news agency of _____.
(a) Romania (b) Bulgaria
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Belgium★

48. News agency of Malaysia is _____.
(a) MAD (b) WAM
(c) Bernama★ (d) Interfax

49. Anatolia is the news agency of _____.
(a) Romania (b) England
(c) U.S.A. (d) Turkey★

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50. News agency of Morocco is called _____
(a) MAP★ (b) MAD
(c) MAT (d) Mao

WORLD'S FAMOUS SECRET AGENCIES

1. RAW was established in
(a) 1965 (b) 1967
(c) 1988 (d) 1968★

2. "SAVAK" is secret police of
(a) Iran★
(b) United States of America
(c) Syria
(d) Israel

3. MAD is the name of secret agency of _____.
(a) Germany★
(b) United States of America
(c) London
(d) Manchester

4. FSB is the Intelligence agency of _____.
(a) United States of America
(b) Russia★
(c) China
(d) None of these

5. FBI of America was established in
(a) 1908★ (b) 1913
(c) 1914 (d) 1918

6. MI 5, a UK secret agency was established in _____.
(a) 1906 (b) 1909★
(c) 1915 (d) 1918

7. MI 6 is the secret agency of _____.
(a) Russia
(b) United States of America
(c) Britain★
(d) Italy

8. Scotland Yard is the name of investigation agency of U.K, it was established in
(a) 1870 (b) 1880
(c) 1890★ (d) 1900

9. RAW is an abbreviation of _____.
(a) Red Army Wing
(b) Research and Analysis Wing★
(c) Research and Warning
(d) None of these

10. MI 5 is the secret agency of _____.
(a) Russia
(b) United States of America
(c) Britain★
(d) Italy

11. Scotland Yard secret agency is belongs to
(a) Russia (b) Israel
(c) Canada (d) Britain★

12. RAW is the secret agency of _____
(a) India★
(b) United States of America
(c) Russia
(d) Israel

13. KGB is the secret agency of _____
(a) Russia★ (b) Italy
(c) America (d) North Korea

14. CIA is the secret agency of
(a) United States of America★
(b) United Kingdom
(c) Canada
(d) India

15. MI 6 is the name of secret agency, headquarter is located in
(a) Paris (b) Moscow
(c) London★ (d) New York

16. LEKEM is the secret agency of
(a) Israel★
(b) India
(c) United States of America
(d) Denmark

17. Cryptography is a branch of science which deals with
(a) Crimes
(b) Secret writing★
(c) Dictionary
(d) Old thing

18. RAMA is a secret agency of
(a) Israel (b) Afghanistan★
(c) Iran (d) Iraq

19. MOSAD and AMAN are secret agencies of
(a) Palestine (b) Israel★
(c) France (d) Germany

20. Pentagon is the military headquarter _____.
(a) UK (b) Russia
(c) China (d) USA★

21. SUPO is a secret agency of _____.
(a) Norway (b) Denmark
(c) Finland★ (d) Switzerland

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22. What is Gestapo?
(a) Secret police of Israel
(b) Secret police of Germany★
(c) Secret police of Thailand
(d) Secret police of Russia

23. DST is the secret agency of _____.
(a) Turkey (b) Morocco★
(c) Iran (d) Afghanistan

24. "KHAD" is the name of secret agency of
(a) Iran (b) Turkey
(c) Iraq (d) Afghanistan★

25. FBI is the investigation agency of _____.
(a) United States of America★
(b) UK
(c) Pakistan
(d) Russia

26. SSS is the secret agency of _____.
(a) Syria
(b) Iraq★
(c) United States of America
(d) Nepal

27. The headquarters of MI 5 is located in
(a) United States of America
(b) Congo
(c) London★
(d) Manchester

28. "MUST" is the investigation agency of _____.
(a) Sweden★ (b) Denmark
(c) Finland (d) Norway

29. MIT is the secret agency of _____.
(a) Turkey★
(b) United States of America
(c) Iraq
d) Kuwait

30. MI 6 a Britain secret agency, was established in
(a) 1906 (b) 1909★
(c) 1912 (d) 1915

31. Which of the following intelligence agency is known as "The Company"?
(a) CIA★ (b) MI 6
(c) FBI (d) DIA

32. FIA is the investigation agency of _____.
(a) Pakistan★
(b) United States of America
(c) India
(d) Italy

33. The headquarters of Federal Investigation Agency is located in
(a) Lahore (b) Islamabad★
(c) Peshawar (d) Karachi

34. FIA of Pakistan has working relation with which of the following international organizations?
(a) UNO (b) CIA
(c) RAW (d) INTERPOL★

35. BND is the secret agency of _____.
(a) France
(b) United States of America
(c) Germany★
(d) India

36. BIN is the secret agency of _____.
(a) Indonesia★
(b) United States of America
(c) UK
(d) Russia

37. ISI is a Military Intelligence agency of _____.
(a) Pakistan★ (b) Iran
(c) Iraq (d) India

38. VEVAK is the name of investigation agency of
(a) Iraq
(b) United States of America
(c) Iran★
(d) Denmark

39. FIA of Pakistan was established on
(a) 12 March 1949
(b) 12 March 1975
(c) 13 January 1975★
(d) 13 August 1975

40. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was established in
(a) 1941 (b) 1947★
(c) 1945 (d) 1949

INTERNATIONAL DAYS, WEEKS & YEARS

1. World day for War orphans is observed every year on
(a) 1st January (b) 3rd January
(c) 5th January (d) 6th January★

2. World Cancer Day is observed every year on
(a) 21st February (b) 12th February
(c) 04th February★ (d) 19th February

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M.B.D MCQs Persona

3. Darwin Day is observed every year on
   (a) 21st February (b) 12th February★
   (c) 04th February (d) 19th February
4. International Mother Language Day is observed every year on
   (a) 21st February★ (b) 12th February
   (c) 04th February (d) 19th February
5. International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is observed every year on
   (a) 23rd November (b) 21st November
   (c) 25th November (d) 29th November★
6. World Television Day is observed every year on
   (a) 23rd November (b) 21st November★
   (c) 25th November (d) 27th November
7. International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women is observed every year on
   (a) 23rd November
   (b) 21th November
   (c) 25th November★
   (d) 27th November
8. Father's day is celebrated on
   (a) 18th June★ (b) 15th July
   (c) 25th August (d) 9th April
9. International women day is
   (a) 8th March★ (b) 29th September
   (c) 25th January (d) 16th March
10. International Tourism day is observed on
   (a) 25th September
   (b) 26th September
   (c) 27th September★
   (d) 29th September
11. Last week of September is observed as.
   (a) World heart day
   (b) World Maritime day★
   (c) Cooperation day
   (d) None of these
12. 30th December day is observed as.
   (a) Muslim League day★
   (b) Congress day
   (c) Resolution day
   (d) None of these
13. February 5 is observed annually as
   (a) Black day
   (b) Maritime day
   (c) Accession day
   (d) Kashmir solidarity day★
14. 23 April day is observed as a
   (a) International day of science
   (b) International day of human rights
   (c) International day of books★
   (d) International day of population
15. Which year is celebrated as International Year of Planet Earth?
   (a) 2007 (b) 2008
   (c) 2009 (d) All of above★
16. Labour day is observed every year on
   (a) 9th April (b) 1st May★
   (c) 1st April (d) 25th January
17. International day against drug abuse is observed on
   (a) 16th June (b) 6th June
   (c) 26th June★ (d) 14th June
18. 11th July is observed as
   (a) World maritime day
   (b) World population day★
   (c) Universal children day
   (d) World No tobacco day
19. Which of the following Muslim countries celebrated its independence day on 1st January?
   (a) Sudan★ (b) Senegal
   (c) Morocco (d) None of these
20. Armistice Day is held to commemorate the end of the First World War on
   (a) 8th February (b) 11th November★
   (c) 15th September (d) 21st September
21. International Civil Aviation Day is observed every year on
   (a) 2nd December (b) 3rd December
   (c) 5th December (d) 7th December★
22. International literacy day is celebrated on
   (a) 4th August (b) 8th September★
   (c) 15th September (d) 21st September
23. International Day of Disabled Persons is observed every year on
   (a) 2nd December (b) 3rd December★
   (c) 5th December (d) 7th December
24. World No tobacco day is observed on
   (a) 15th May (b) 25th September
   (c) 10th September (d) 31st May★

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25. Which year is celebrated as International Year of the Potato?
(a) 2008★ (b) 2009
(c) 2010 (d) 2007

26. World Diabetes Day is observed on
(a) 14th October (b) 27th June★
(c) 10th December (d) 18th September

27. World telecommunication day is observed on
(a) 10th May (b) 25th September
(c) 17th May★ (d) 15th September

28. 2005–2014 Decade is being celebrated by UNO as
(a) Water for Life
(b) Mother Language
(c) World's Indigenous People★
(d) Literacy Decade

29. 2005–2015 Decade is being celebrated by UNO as
(a) Water for Life★
(b) Mother Language
(c) World's Indigenous People
(d) Literacy Decade

30. Global Family Day is observed every year on
(a) 1st January★ (b) 3rd January
(c) 5th January (d) 6th January

31. International day of first Aid is observed on
(a) 14th September★ (b) 3rd December
(c) 23rd December (d) 15th December

32. Labour day observed on 1st May all over the world but USA and Canada observed this day as
(a) Day of Justice
(b) Day of Capitalism
(c) Day of Law and order★
(d) Slavery day

33. Which year is celebrated as International Year of Natural Fibers?
(a) 2009★ (b) 2001
(c) 2005 (d) 2010

34. Which day is observed on 21 March?
(a) Civil Aviation day
(b) International day for eradication of poverty
(c) International day for elimination of racial discrimination★
(d) World environmental day

35. International day of Seas is observed on
(a) 13 December
(b) 15 December★
(c) 17 December
(d) 19 December

36. Common Wealth Day is observed on
(a) 15th May
(b) 10th May
(c) 2nd Monday of March★
(d) 18th May

37. World food day is observed on
(a) 5th October (b) 10th October
(c) 8th October (d) 16th October★

38. World meteorological day is observed on
(a) 23rd March★ (b) 15th April
(c) 18th March (d) 15th September

39. 29th December is observed on
(a) International women's day
(b) World telecommunication day
(c) International day for biological diversity★
(d) Human right day

40. World Aids Day is observed annually on
(a) 15th December (b) 15th September
(c) 1st December★ (d) None of these

41. Earth day is observed on
(a) 22nd April★ (b) 10th April
(c) 1st September (d) 15th April

42. World Disabled day is observed on
(a) 1st December (b) 3rd December★
(c) 5th December (d) 13 October

43. 10 November day is observed as a
(a) International day of science★
(b) International day of human rights
(c) International day of books
(d) International day of population

44. Which year is celebrated as International Year of Astronomy?
(a) 2008 (b) 2009★
(c) 2007 (d) 2010

45. International day for natural disaster reduction is observed on second Wednesday of which month
(a) November (b) September
(c) December (d) October★

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46. International day of solidarity with Palestinian people is observed on
(a) 19th November (b) 29th November★
(c) 9th November (d) 15th November

47. 7th April is the day celebrated as
(a) Peace Day
(b) Human Right Day
(c) World Health Day★
(d) Water Day

48. Pakistan day is celebrated on
(a) 14th August★ (b) 23rd March
(c) 6th September (d) 28th May

49. White cane day is observed on every year
(a) 15 October (b) 17 October★
(c) 19 October (d) 23 October

50. Which day is observed on 7 December?
(a) Civil Aviation day★
(b) Disarmament day
(c) Cultural day
(d) Postal day

51. World's indigenous people day is observed on
(a) 7 August (b) 9 August★
(c) 11 August (d) 13 August

52. Road safety day is observed on
(a) 1st June (b) 2nd June
(c) 3rd June★ (d) 4th June

53. United Nations Day is observed on_____ every year
(a) 19th October (b) 24th October★
(c) 21st October (d) 25th October

54. The world consumer day is being observed on?
(a) 20th December (b) 15 the March★
(c) 28th December (d) 31st December

55. What day is observed internationally on 5 October?
(a) Children day (b) Education day
(c) Teachers day★ (d) Aids day

56. Which day is observed as the world day for water?
(a) 15th March (b) 20th March
(c) 18th March (d) 22nd March★

57. World press freedom day is observed on
(a) 3rd May★ (b) 13th May
(c) 15th May (d) 18th May

58. World environmental day is observed on
(a) 15th June (b) 5th June★
(c) 25th June (d) None of these

59. World Postal Day is observed on
(a) 9th October★ (b) 18th September
(c) 25th December (d) 1st June

60. World Tourism Day is observed on
(a) 15th November
(b) 27th September★
(c) 5th November
(d) 17th September

61. International Days for families is observed on
(a) 10th July (b) 22nd April
(c) 15th May★ (d) 5th June

62. Which year is celebrated as International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition?
(a) 2002 (b) 2003
(c) 2004★ (d) 2005

63. Which year is celebrated as International Year of Rice?
(a) 2004★ (b) 2005
(c) 2006 (d) 2007

64. Friendship day is observed on
(a) 16th May (b) 6th August★
(c) 17th May (d) 19th May

65. International day for Heart is observed on
(a) 30th September★
(b) 25th November
(c) 28th November
(d) None of these

DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF COUNTRIES & CITIES

1. Which place is called the "City of Angels"?
(a) Bangkok★ (b) Banaras
(c) Cairo (d) London

2. Which place is called the Brasilia of Pakistan?
(a) Islamabad★ (b) Karachi
(c) Lahore (d) Quetta

3. Scotland is also known as _____.
(a) Empire City
(b) The Isle of Spring
(c) Land of Cakes★
(d) None of the above

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4. 'Land of the Flying Fish' is nick name of _____.
(a) Barbados★ (b) Trinidad
(c) Myanmar (d) Gibraltar

5. Which country is also known by the famous name of 'Land of Lilies'?
(a) Netherland★ (b) Canada
(c) Norway (d) None

6. 'Land of Midnight Sun' is the famous name of _____.
(a) Norway★ (b) Denmark
(c) Korea (d) Canada

7. 'Land of Morning Calm' is the famous name of _____.
(a) Thailand (b) Cambodia
(c) Bhutan (d) Korea★

8. Which country is called land of pagoda?
(a) Nepal (b) China
(c) India (d) Myanmar★

9. 'Land of Thousand Lakes' is the nickname of _____.
(a) Netherland (b) Finland★
(c) U.S.A. (d) Canada

10. Which place is called Buffer state of Asia?
(a) Iraq (b) Syria
(c) Palestine (d) Afghanistan★

11. 'Land of White Elephants' is the nickname of which country?
(a) Bhutan (b) India
(c) Singapore (d) Thailand★

12. Playground of Europe is nickname of
(a) Switzerland★ (b) Venice
(c) Stockholm (d) None of the above

13. Which country is called "Thunderbolt of Asia"?
(a) Bhutan★ (b) Mongolia
(c) China (d) None of the above

14. Which city is called 'City of Seven Hills'?
(a) Himalayas (b) Rome★
(c) Venice (d) None of these

15. Which country is called 'Isle of Pearls'?
(a) Thailand (b) Bahrain★
(c) Japan (d) Switzerland

16. Chicago is called as the _____
(a) Windy city★
(b) Most modern city
(c) City of Seven Hills
(d) None of these

17. Which city of the world is called Venice of the North?
(a) Stockholm★ (b) London
(c) Scotland (d) None of these

18. Which place is called the Pyramid City?
(a) Cairo★ (b) Rome
(c) Amritsar (d) Paris

19. 'Gift of Nile' is the nickname of_____
(a) Egypt★ (b) Iraq
(c) Jordan (d) Libya

20. Which country is called "Land of Lilies"?
(a) Canada★ (b) Finland
(c) Switzerland (d) France

21. City of widows is located in which country?
(a) India★ (b) Japan
(c) Russia (d) None

22. Which place is called "city of seas"?
(a) Sydney★ (b) Tokyo
(c) Karachi (d) None

23. Which country is also called land of Protease?
(a) Angola (b) Switzerland
(c) South Africa★ (d) None of the above

24. Which country is called the 'Cockpit of Europe'?
(a) South-hall (b) Bangalore
(c) Belgium★ (d) Berlin

25. 'Land of Maple Leaf' is the nickname of _____
(a) New York (b) Canada★
(c) Malta (d) None

26. Which country is 'Sick Man of Europe'?
(a) Turkey★ (b) France
(c) South-hall (d) Berlin

27. The 'Garden of England' is _____
(a) London (b) Kent★
(c) Dublin (d) None of these

28. Which is called as the 'Herring Pond'?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean★
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Mediterranean Sea

29. Which country is called as Horn of Africa?
(a) Kenya (b) Somalia★
(c) Algeria (d) Cuba

30. Which place is called the 'Land of the Rising Sun'?
(a) Japan★ (b) Norway
(c) Ireland (d) Thailand

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31. Which country is called "Switzerland of Africa"?
(a) Somalia (b) South Africa
(c) Swaziland★ (d) Congo

32. Which country is called the "land of amber"?
(a) Lebanon (b) Nepal
(c) Lithuania★ (d) Korea

33. Which country is called 'Playground of Europe'?
(a) USA (b) Switzerland★
(c) Los Angeles (d) None of these

34. Venice is also known as _____
(a) Queen of the Adriatic★
(b) Holy Land
(c) Holy city
(d) Beauty city

35. Which country is called 'The Battle Field of Europe'?
(a) Germany (b) Belgium★
(c) France (d) Denmark

36. Which city is also called by the name of 'Eternal City'?
(a) Baghdad (b) Stalingrad
(c) Ankara (d) Rome★

37. Zanzibar is also known as _____
(a) Island of spice (b) Island of cloves★
(c) Island of Flavour (d) Town of Food

38. Which place is called the 'Land of Midnight Sun'?
(a) Norway★ (b) Sweden
(c) Denmark (d) Japan

39. Gibraltar is also known as
(a) Key to Mediterranean★
(b) The eternal city
(c) Queen of the Adriatic
(d) None of above

40. Which country is called Great Britain of Pacific?
(a) Japan★ (b) New Zealand
(c) Singapore (d) None of the above

41. Which land is called land of "milk and honey"?
(a) Cuba (b) India
(c) Lebanon★ (d) Nigeria

42. Which place is called the 'Pillars of Hercules'?
(a) Venice (b) Straits of Gibraltar★
(c) Natal (d) None of these

43. Which city is called 'City of Golden Gate'?
(a) Paris (b) New York
(c) Rome (d) San Francisco★

44. Laos is also called as_____
(a) Land of Thousand Elephants★
(b) Land of White Elephants
(c) Hermit Kingdom
(d) Land of Elephants

45. Which place is also known as the 'Fortune Island'?
(a) Canary Island★
(b) Island Cocas
(c) Christmas Island
(d) Cook Island

46. Which country is called land of "Mighty Rivers?
(a) Korea (b) Nigeria★
(c) Egypt (d) Ethiopia

47. Which city is also called Forbidden City?
(a) Lhasa★ (b) Ireland
(c) Palestine (d) Vatican

48. Which city is also known as 'Emerald Island'?
(a) Ireland★ (b) Scotland
(c) Finland (d) Greenland

49. 'Empire City' is the nickname of _____
(a) Rome (b) London
(c) Madrid (d) New York★

50. Switzerland is also known by the distinctive name of _____.
(a) Land of Thousand Lakes
(b) Land of Milk & Honey
(c) Playground of Europe★
(d) Land of Humming Bird

51. Which city is called "City of Parks"?
(a) Banaras (b) Quito
(c) Kiev★ (d) Rome

52. Which place is called "City of Mosques"?
(a) Dhaka★ (b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad (d) Baghdad

53. 'Island of Cloves' is the nickname of _____.
(a) Sweden (b) Madagascar★
(c) Cuba (d) Iraq

54. Which mountain range is also known as "Roof of the World"?
(a) Pamir (Tibet) ★

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(b) Lhasa (Tibet)
(c) Allapuzhe (India)
(d) None of the above

55. 'Sorrow of China' is nickname of which river?
(a) Yangtze-Hang
(b) River Hwang Ho★
(c) Long Sea
(d) Cling King

56. 'White City' is the distinctive name of _____.
(a) Belgrade★ (b) Bangkok
(c) Oslo (d) None

57. Manchester of Pakistan is the name of
(a) Faisalabad★ (b) Sahiwal
(c) Multan (d) Karachi

58. Belgium is also known as _____.
(a) Play Ground of Europe
(b) Venice of North
(c) White man's Grave
(d) Cockpit of Europe★

59. 'World's Bread Basket' is the nickname of _____.
(a) North of America★
(b) South America
(c) Cuba
(d) None of them

60. Philadelphia is also known as _____.
(a) Pearl of the Pacific
(b) Quaker City★
(c) Empire City
(d) Isle of Pearls

61. "Land of Thousand Islands" is the nickname of _____
(a) Indonesia★ (b) Malaysia
(c) Malaysia (d) Japan

62. Which city is also known as 'The Isle of Spring'?
(a) Java (b) Jamaica★
(c) Sumatra (d) Barbados

63. Which country is called Land of Golden Fiber?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Bangladesh★ (d) None of the above

64. 'Mother-in-Law of Europe' is the nickname of which country?
(a) Norway (b) Denmark★
(c) Germany (d) England

65. 'Land of Snow' is the nickname of _____.
(a) Canada★ (b) Greenland
(c) Iceland (d) Norway

66. 'Little Venice' is the nickname of _____.
(a) Venezuela★ (b) Ireland
(c) Finland (d) Rome

67. Which place is called "City of roses"?
(a) Peshawar (b) Swat
(c) Shiraz★ (d) Paris

68. Kochi (India) is also known as _____.
(a) Queen of the Adriatic
(b) The Down Under
(c) Pearl of Arabian Sea
(d) Queen of the Arabian Sea★

69. Land of silver fiber is the nickname of
(a) Pakistan★ (b) India
(c) Bangladesh (d) China

70. "The Imperial City" is called as _____.
(a) Baghdad (b) Grenada
(c) Rome★ (d) Ireland

71. Johannesburg is also known as _____.
(a) Golden City★ (b) Imperial City
(c) Twin City (d) White City

72. 'The Modern Babylon' is also called as _____.
(a) New York (b) London★
(c) Rome (d) None of them

73. Which place of the world is called "city of peace"
(a) Baghdad★ (b) Venice
(c) Rome (d) Quito

74. Which country is called "Land of Free People"?
(a) Lebanon (b) Australia
(c) Thailand★ (d)

75. City of Colleges is the nickname of
(a) Lahore★ (b) New York
(c) Karachi (d) Rome

76. City of Conferences is nick name of
(a) Bangkok (b) Venice
(c) Cairo (d) Geneva★

77. Which country is called "Land of fertile fields?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Algeria★ (d) Australia

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78. Which place is called "Valley of Flowers"?
(a) Lahore (b) Quetta
(c) Peshawar★ (d) Swat

79. Which city is called "City of Space Flights"?
(a) London
(b) Bangkok
(c) Cape Kennedy★
(d) Chicago

80. Which country is also called "Switzerland of Middle East"?
(a) Lebanon★ (b) Jordon
(c) Iran (d) Tajikistan

FAMOUS PLACES OF WORLD

1. Which is the capital of east Timor?
(a) Tini (b) Dili★
(c) Juba (d) Cancun

2. Waterloo is located in:
(a) France (b) Belgium★
(c) Switzerland (d) UK

3. Johannesburg is famous for
(a) Gold mines★ (b) Diamond mining
(c) Seaport (d) Oil fields

4. Where is the leaning Tower of Pisa?
(a) America (b) Italy★
(c) France (d) China

5. Havana is famous for
(a) Cigar manufacturing★
(b) Sugar industry
(c) Oil refinery
(d) None of them

6. The Yellow Stone national Park is in:
(a) USA★ (b) China
(c) Italy (d) Nepal

7. Adelaide city of Australia is famous for
(a) Textile Industry★
(b) Oil refineries
(c) Cricket grounds
(d) None of them

8. What is the importance of city Baku?
(a) Tanning industry
(b) Oil centre★
(c) Seaport
(d) Coal mining

9. Why Aberdeen city of England is an important city?
(a) Industrial city
(b) Seaport
(c) Famous as Granite City
(d) All of them★

10. Wimbledon known for lawn tennis courts is in:
(a) London★ (b) New York
(c) Washington (d) Geneva

11. Golan Heights belonging to country A was captured by country B. Which of the following A and B respectively?
(a) Syria and Israel★
(b) Israel and Iraq
(c) Iran and Iraq
(d) Kuwait and Iraq

12. Glasgow city is famous for_____
(a) Textile centre
(b) Military base
(c) Biggest ship building centre★
(d) None of these

13. Greenwich, a city of London is famous for
(a) Calculating the time of all the countries★
(b) Beautiful gardens
(c) Both of them
(d) None of these

14. Name the city which is a seat of UNO International Court of Justice
(a) Hamburg (b) Greenwich
(c) Geneva (d) Hague★

15. Sharjah is located in:
(a) Qatar (b) UAE★
(c) Kuwait (d) Saudi Arabia

16. Seraglio is a
(a) Anicient residnece of the sultan of Turkey at Istanbul★
(b) A roof with smal regular opening
(c) A kind of piller supporting a building
(d) Passage for he escape of smoke

17. Which of the following cities was known earlier as 'Pearl of the Antilles'?
(a) Mumbai (b) Cuba★
(c) Manila (d) Shangai

18. The International Rice Research Institute is located in:
(a) Malaysia (b) Thailand
(c) Philippines★ (d) Indonesia

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19. Kirkuk famous for its oil fields is the city of
(a) Iran (b) Syria
(c) Iraq★ (d) Saudi Arabia

20. The official residence of the Pope is in:
(a) England (b) America
(c) Vatican City★ (d) Rome

21. Which is the world's second most populous city of the world?
(a) Shanghai (b) Tokyo
(c) London (d) Mexico city★

22. With which activity is the Wall Street in New York, USA associated?
(a) Films
(b) Banking and Finance★
(c) Defence
(d) Literacy arts

23. Where is "Elysee Palace?
(a) Italy (b) France★
(c) Spain (d) Germany

24. Bali is famous tourist resort of
(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia★
(c) Australia (d) None of these

25. The famous Eiffel Tower is in:
(a) Paris★ (b) Italy
(c) New York (d) London

26. Which city is called Brasilia of Pakistan?
(a) Swat (b) Karachi
(c) Islamabad★ (d) Sahiwal

27. Niagara Falls is in:
(a) UK (b) USA★
(c) South Africa (d) Australia

28. Cancun is a famous city of country
(a) Spain (b) Italy
(c) USA (d) Mexico★

29. Flint city is famous for car manufacturing is the city of
(a) USA★ (b) Japan
(c) Spain (d) Germany

30. Pentagon is:
(a) A large building housing the Ministry of Defence of Russia
(b) A large building housing the Ministry of Defence of USA★
(c) Steel Manufacturing Centre
(d) None of these

PARLIAMENTS

1. What is the name of Bangladeshi Parliament?
(a) Tsongdu (b) Jatiya Sangshad★
(c) Shergo (d) Majlis

2. Name the parliament of Malaysia is
(a) Majlis
(b) Parliament
(c) National Assembly
(d) Dewan Rakyat★

3. Which of the following is the Parliament of Netherlands?
(a) The States General★
(b) Sejm
(c) Staten
(d) Parliament

4. Name the Parliament of Romania is
(a) People's Congress
(b) Riksdag
(c) Storting
(d) Grand National Assembly★

5. Which of the following is the Parliament of Spain?
(a) Sejm
(b) House of Assembly
(c) Staten
(d) Cortes★

6. Name the Parliament of United States is
(a) Federal Assembly
(b) National Assembly
(c) People's Assembly
(d) Congress★

7. The name of parliament of China is
(a) National People's Congress★
(b) Parliament
(c) National Congress
(d) National People's Assembly

8. Name the Parliament of Nepal?
(a) Rajya Sabha
(b) Shergo
(c) National Panchayat★
(d) Assembly

9. Which country's parliament is called "Mother of All Parliaments"?
(a) Britain★ (b) USA
(c) China (d) Russia

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10. Which is considered as parliament of world?
    (a) UNO
    (b) General Assembly★
    (c) IMF & WB
    (d) WTO
11. Folketing is the parliament of which country?
    (a) Ireland (b) Denmark★
    (c) Mexico (d) Germany
12. Parliament of Norway is known as
    (a) People's Congress
    (b) Parliament
    (c) Storting★
    (d) National Congress
13. Parliament of Sweden is known as
    (a) People's Congress
    (b) Parliament
    (c) Riksdag★
    (d) National Congress
14. Which of the following is the oldest Parliament of world?
    (a) Althing★
    (b) National Assembly
    (c) Bondesrat
    (d) National congress
15. Althing is the parliament of
    (a) States General (b) Iceland★
    (c) UK (d) USA
16. Parliament of Denmark is known as
    (a) Peoples Assembly
    (b) Folketing★
    (c) National Chamber of Representatives
    (d) Federal Assembly
17. What is the name of Parliament of Austria?
    (a) Federal Assembly★
    (b) Parliament
    (c) National Congress
    (d) National People's Assembly
18. Bundesrat is the parliament of
    (a) States General (b) Germany★
    (c) Cartes (d) Diet
19. Parliament of Ireland is known as
    (a) Knesset (b) Diet
    (c) Oireachtas★
    (d) States General
20. Knesset is the parliament of which country?
    (a) Ireland (b) Israel★
    (c) Mexico (d) USA
21. Which of the following is the Parliament of Japan?
    (a) Folketing (b) Yuan
    (c) Knesset (d) Diet★
22. People's Great Hural is the parliament of which country?
    (a) Cuba (b) Mexico
    (c) Magnolia★ (d) Nigeria
23. Congress is the parliament of
    (a) Peru (b) USA
    (c) Philippines (d) All of above★
24. Parliament of Oman is known as
    (a) Majlis-e-Shoora
    (b) National Congress
    (c) National Assembly
    (d) Consultative Assembly★
25. Parliament of Jordan is known as
    (a) Majlis-e-Shoora
    (b) Majlis-i-Umma
    (c) Majlis-al-Umma★
    (d) Majlis-ul-Nawab
26. Parliament of Sri Lanka is known as
    (a) Federal Congress
    (b) People's Congress
    (c) Parliament★
    (d) National Congress
27. Parliament of Sudan is known as
    (a) National Assembly
    (b) Constituent Assembly★
    (c) Parliament
    (d) People's Assembly
28. Parliament of Libya is known as
    (a) National Congress
    (b) National Assembly
    (c) People's Peritoneal
    (d) General People's Congress★
29. Name the Parliament of France
    (a) Bundestrat
    (b) Eduskusta
    (c) Landstraad
    (d) National Assembly★

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30. Which of the following is the name of Cuban Parliament?
(a) National People's Congress
(b) National Assembly of People's Power★
(c) People's National Congress
(d) People's Assembly

31. Which of the following is the Parliament of Indonesia?
(a) People's Consultative Assembly★
(b) Majlis
(c) Shoora
(d) Congress

32. Parliament of Kuwait is known as
(a) Majlis-al-Nawab
(b) Majlis Shoora
(c) Majlis-i-Umma★
(d) Majlis-ul-Umma

33. Parliament of Philippines is known as
(a) People's Congress
(b) Parliament
(c) Congress★
(d) National Congress

34. Which of the following is the Parliament of Norway?
(a) Storting★ (b) Sejm
(c) Cortes (d) National Parliament

35. Parliament of Libya is called
(a) National Congress
(b) General People's Congress★
(c) People's Assembly
(d) Parliament

36. Parliament of Qatar is known as_____
(a) Advisory Council★
(b) Parliament
(c) Majlis Shora
(d) Majlis-al-Umma

37. "Doma" is the parliament of the country_____
(a) India (b) Myanmar
(c) Russia★ (d) Bhutan

38. 'Riksdag' is the Parliament of _____
(a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Sweden★ (d) United States

39. Name of Afghan Parliament is
(a) Federal Parliament
(b) Shora★
(c) Congress
(d) Majles

40. Name the Parliament of Australia
(a) National Congress
(b) Parliament
(c) Federal Parliament★
(d) National Assembly

HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS

1. Highest military award of Pakistan is_____
(a) Iron Cross (b) Nishan-e-Haider★
(c) Military Nishan (d) None of these

2. Highest military award of Japan is_____
(a) Order of the rising sun★
(b) Victoria cross
(c) Iron cross
(d) Param Vir Chukara

3. Highest military award of Thailand is_____
(a) Military cross (b) Order of Rama★
(c) Iron cross (d) None of these

4. Highest military award of Belgium is_____
(a) Iron cross (b) Medal of honour
(c) Virtuti millitari (d) Military cross★

5. Highest military award of Pakistan is_____
(a) Nishan-e-Imtiaz
(b) Iron Cross
(c) Nishan-e-Pakistan★
(d) None of these

6. Highest military award of France is_____
(a) Legion d'honneour★
(b) Military Cross
(c) Iron Cross
(d) Medal for Valour

7. Highest military award of Vietnam is_____
(a) Medal of honour
(b) National order of Vietnam★
(c) Nishan-e-Haider
(d) None of these

8. Highest military award of South Africa is_____
(a) Param vir chukara
(b) NKWE ya gauta (Gold Leopard) ★
(c) African medal
(d) None of these

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9. Highest military award of Turkey is_____
   (a) Order of the crescent★
   (b) Virtuti military
   (c) War cross with sword
   (d) None of these
10. Highest military award of Germany is_____
   (a) Victoria cross (b) Iron cross★
   (c) Military cross (d) Medal of honour
11. Highest military award of Australia is_____
   (a) Iron cross
   (b) Military cross
   (c) Australian active service medal★
   (d) None of these
12. Highest military award of Kuwait is_____
   (a) Order of leopard
   (b) Wisam-al-Tahir★
   (c) Iron cross
   (d) None of these
13. Highest military award of Norway is_____
   (a) Order of Leopold
   (b) Radetzky Korhaz
   (c) Iron cross
   (d) War crass with sword★
14. Pentagon is the military head quarter of _____.
   (a) UK (b) USA★
   (c) Russia (d) China
15. Highest military award of Russia is_____
   (a) Order of the patriotic war★
   (b) Military cross
   (c) Param vir chukara
   (d) None of these
16. Highest military award of Italy is_____
   (a) Medal for Valour★
   (b) Victoria Cross
   (c) Iran Cross
   (d) Order of Rising
17. Highest military award of Poland is_____
   (a) Virtuti military★ (b) Medal of honour
   (c) Iron cross (d) None of these
18. Highest military award of Netherlands is_____
   (a) Order of William★
   (b) Medal of honour
   (c) Iron cross
   (d) None of these
19. Highest military award of Britain is_____
   (a) Iron Cross (b) Victoria Cross★
   (c) Victoria Medal (d) Military Cross
20. Highest military award of India is_____
   (a) Iron Cross (b) Military Cross
   (c) Victoria Cross (d) Param Vir Chakra★

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EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER to DECEMBER 2015 MCQs

1. Fossils of a giant herbivorous dinosaur have been unearthed in Australia on 26th September 2015. These fossils date back to how many years ago?
   (a) 500 million years ago
   (b) 300 million years ago
   (c) 100 million years ago
   (d) 104 million years ago★
2. World Tourism is celebrated on September every year.
   (a) 27th★ (b) 24th
   (c) 26th (d) 23rd
3. Alpine glaciers in Italy have lost _____ percent of their area over past three decades, according to a WWF study.
   (a) 30% (b) 50%
   (c) 40%★ (d) 60%
4. China has on 25th September 2015 launched a new model of which carrier rocket from Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre in the province of Gansu? Rocket carried 4 micro satellites to space to be used for testing.
   (a) Long March 10 (b) Long March 11★
   (c) Long March 12 (d) Long March 13
5. Scientists have developed chip based technology integrated into portable instrument for using in field situations to detect which disease?
   (a) Malaria (b) Tetanus
   (c) Ebola★ (d) Typhoid
6. Total lunar eclipse is set to occur on 27th/28th September 2015 depending on which part of the world it is along with a special phenomenon called:
   (a) Blood moon (b) Black moon
   (c) Blue moon (d) Supermoon★
7. Recently an MoU has been signed with China by which organisation in the area of anti-doping?
   (a) World Anti Doping Agency/ WADA★
   (b) World Customs Organisation/WCO
   (c) World Anti Doping International Agency/WAA
   (d) None of these
8. Kunduz is in news because of militant seizure. Where is Kunduz?
   (a) Nigeria (b) Syria
   (c) Iraq (d) Afghanistan★
9. "A Million Voices: The World We Want" report by _____
   (a) WHO (b) IUCN
   (c) UNISEF (d) UN★
10. Invisible clouds of electromagnetic radiation to enable mobile and Wi-Fi networks refer to
    (a) Electrofog (b) Electromist
    (c) Electrosmog★ (d) None of these
11. Which noted British film-maker known for his movies like King Kong has passed away on 28th September 2015?
    (a) Richard Attenborough
    (b) John Guilliermin★
    (c) Anthony Asquith
    (d) John Boulting
12. American designer Ralph Lauren has appointed whom as the new CEO of his company?
    (a) Stefan Larsson★ (b) Arthur L. Peck
    (c) Jan Larsson (d) None of these
13. China on 30th September 2015 launched a new 20th generation satellite into orbit named
    (a) BeiDou Navigation Satellite System★
    (b) Baidu Navigation Satellite System
    (c) Xichang Navigation Satellite System
    (d) None of these
14. A study conducted in October 2015 has become the first to show that ancient Britons may have mummified their dead during which age?
    (a) Stone Age (b) Iron Age
    (c) Bronze Age★ (d) None of these
15. Water reserves on Moon are the result of which phenomenon?
    (a) Asteroids acting as delivery vehicles★
    (b) Falling ice comets
    (c) Water in the atmosphere
    (d) None of these
16. Which typhoon is expected to hit China's eastern coastal region of Hainan or the western Guangdong province on 4th October 2015, Chinese Met department has indicated?

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(a) Typhoon Mujigae ★
(b) Typhoon Dujuan
(c) Typhoon Wushu
(d) None of these

WTO released its 2015 Annual Report on 30th September 2015 according to which global trade will grow by what percentage in 2015?
(a) 2.8 ★ (b) 2.6
(c) 2.7 (d) 2.5

Peter Mackler Award is related to the field of
(a) Architecture (b) Astronomy
(c) Journalism ★ (d) Literature

Cotopaxi volcano is in
(a) Indonesia (b) Italy
(c) Iceland (d) Ecuador ★

Which of the following country's President made the announcement on 3rd September 2015 to reduce its military personnel by three lakh?
(a) China ★ (b) USA
(c) Canada (d) Afghanistan

Which city has been selected as the host for the 2022 Commonwealth Games at the Federation's general assembly in New Zealand on 2nd September 2015?
(a) Tokyo (b) Beijing
(c) New Delhi (d) Durban ★

In which country, the first ever International Cricket Tournament for People with Physical Disabilities began from 2nd September 2015?
(a) Qatar (b) Bangladesh ★
(c) China (d) Russia

What is the new name of the Mount McKinley of North America?
(a) Proud of America (b) Denali ★
(c) Alaskans (d) Arcticans

Name the company that has bought a 15% stake in Russia's second-largest oil field from Rosneft, for about USD 1.35 billion?
(a) ONGC ★ (b) Indian Oil
(c) HPCL (d) ESSAROil

Name the Australian all-rounder player who announced his retirement from Test Cricket during September 2015?
(a) Michael Clarke (b) Miclael Hussey
(c) Shane Watson ★ (d) DaviUMIIer

26. Which of the two countries opened their borders to thousands of exhausted refugees of Syria on 5th September 2015?
(a) Hungary & Switzerland
(b) Austria & Germany ★
(c) Germany & Hungary
(d) Switzerland & Austria

27. Who is longest British serving morarch?
(a) Victoria of the United Kingdcm
(b) Elizabeth II of the United Kiigdom ★
(c) George III of the United Kirgdom
(d) James VI of Scotland

28. Scientists have discovered a new member of the human family tree in a South African cave. What is the na>ne of this humanlike creature with more primitive characteristics?
(a) HomoNaledi ★ (b) Homo Sapiens
(c) HomoErectus (d) Homo Egaster

29. The first fully automated restaurant in US is the first of its kind in the world. What is its name?
(a) Techno Biz (b) Eatsa ★
(c) Foodie (d) Tech Crunch

30. Which smartphone that was launched on 9th September 2015 offers 3D Technology?
(a) Apple Inc's iPhone 6S and 6S Plus ★
(b) Sony's Experia
(c) Nokia's Lumia
(d) Samsung's J5

31. Which Australian wicketkeeper announced retirement from first class cricket on 9th September 2015?
(a) Shane Watson (b) Chris Rogers
(c) Michael Clarke (d) Brad Haddin ★

32. UNEP has released the first Global Waste Management Outlook report on 7th September 2015. What is the amount of e-vste generated in 2014 according to this rtort?
(a) 51.8 MT (b) 41.8 MT ★
(c) 61.8 MT (d) 31.8MT

33. Naie the first Indian golfer who qualified for thiPresidents Cup on September 7, 2015
(a) Jyoti Randhawa (b) Shiv Kapur
(c) Anirban Lahiri ★ (d) Arjun Atwal

34. WEF on 7th September 2015 released the Incluave Growth and Development Report for

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that first time. What rank does India score on overall inclusive growth as per this report?
(a) Bcttom half of low middle income countries★
(b) Midde half of low middle income countries
(c) Top half of low middle income countries
(d) Middle Half of high middle income countries

35. Which county is planning free Wi-Fi services in half of its towns and cities in 2015 and nationwide by 2016?
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) Philippines★ (d) Cambodia

36. Switzerland has recently received information request for which Indore based textiles firm in a suspected black money case by tax authorities in India?
(a) Filtech Fabrics
(b) N. R. Filter and Fabric Private Limited
(c) Fashion Clothing Company
(d) Neo Corp International Limited★

37. Name the longest reigning monarch in British history.
(a) Queen Victoria
(b) Queen Anne
(c) Queen Elizabeth II★
(d) Queen Elizabeth I

38. Two Mughal monuments have recently been the focus- of an intensive conservation programme by Intach and Department of Archeology, Delhi. They are:
(a) Aga Khan Palace and Jama Masjid
(b) Lai Kila and Balban's Tomb
(c) Purana Kila and Taj Mahal
(d) Baradari and Imam Bara★

39. Recently, a super henge and massive Neolithic stone monument has been located around 3 kms from Stonehenge. In which area has this discovery been made?
(a) Durrington Walls★
(b) Shropshire
(c) Surrey
(d) Sussex

40. The recent 2015 G-20 meet was held in which city?
(a) Ankara, Turkey★
(b) London, UK
(c) Washington, US
(d) Adelaide, Australia

41. NASA's LADEE spacecraft has found what gas in the lunar atmosphere for the first time?
(a) Hydrogen (b) Helium
(c) Neon★ (d) None of these

42. Which recent movement has won 25% of the vote in Italy in 2013 paving the way for anti system parties in Europe and announced it will contest elections in 2018?
(a) 5 Star Movement★
(b) 6 Star Movement
(c) 7 Star Movement
(d) 8 Star Movement

43. French scientists are planning to awaken a 30,000 year old giant virus after ascertaining if it is harmful to humans and animals. What is its name?
(a) Mollivirus sivericum
(b) Mollivirus sibericum★
(c) Mollivirus antarcticum
(d) None of these

44. A report written by a robot journalist has been published in China. What is the name of the robot journalist?
(a) Dream writer★ (b) Tech writer
(c) Bot Writer (d) Rapid Writer

45. CAD has seen a drop in Q1FY2015-2016 to what value, according to the RBI?
(a) USD 6 billion (b) USD 6.1 billion
(c) USD 6.2 billion★ (d) USD 6.3 billion

46. Jaipur based website firm CarDekho is acquiring which auto portal owned by Times Internet and what is the name of its parent company?
(a) Zigwheels and Girnar Soft★
(b) Gaadi.com and Infotech Soft
(c) Zigwheels and Infotech Soft
(d) Gaadi.com and Girnar Soft

47. Airbnb has acquired which trip planning tool for an undisclosed amount on 12th September 2015?
(a) Vamo★ (b) Jamo
(c) Camo (d) Bamo

48. JK Group is set to acquire which BK Birla flagship firm tyre manufacturing plant in Haridwar for INR 2200 crore?
(a) Kesoram Industries Ltd★
(b) Cavendish Industrials Ltd

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(a) Kesoram Industries Ltd★
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(c) Birla Industries Ltd
(d) None of these

49. Leander Paes has won the US Open Mixed Doubles Title to record how many Grand Slam mixed doubles wins in his career and beat which other record holder?
(a) 9 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles and Mahesh Bhupathi★
(b) 10 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles and Rohan Bopanna
(c) 11 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles and Mahesh Bhupathi
(d) 12 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles and Rohan Bopanna

50. Which Socialist leader has been elected as leader of British opposition Labour Party on 12th September 2015?
(a) Jeremy Corbyn★
(b) Gavin Corbyn
(c) John Corbyn
(d) Dave Corbyn

51. The Cabinet of which nation submitted its resignation on 12th September 2015?
(a) Ethiopia (b) Egypt★
(c) Syria (d) Malaysia

52. Which organisation voted to ban the cloning of all farm animals and sale of cloned livestock, on 11th September 2015?
(a) European Commission★
(b) European Union
(c) OECD
(d) None of these

53. ISRO was awarded the Gandhi Peace Prize on 9th September 2015. Which year was this prize launched?
(a) 1975 (b) 1985
(c) 1995★ (d) 2005

54. In a first surgery of its kind in the world, a Spanish cancer patient suffering from chest wall sarcoma has benefited from which scientific innovation:
(a) 2D Printed Titanium Sternum and Rib Implant
(b) 3D Printed Titanium Sternum
(c) 3D Printed rib implmant
(d) Both b and c★

55. Full Spectrum Deterrence Capability refers to:
(a) Deterrence capability in line with the dictates of 'credible minimum deterrence' in order to dissuade all forms of aggression
(b) Deterrence capability in line with maximal credible deterrence to escalate aggression and start an arms race
(c) Arms race is to be avoided through this form of deterrence
(d) Both a and c★

56. New word for businesses build around entomophagy or consumption of insects and insect farming coined in the UK
(a) Entrepreneurs (b) Entopreneurs★
(c) Insect Farmers (d) None of these

57. World's largest music company has bought a 50% stake in Enchanted Valley Carnival for an undisclosed sum on 11th September 2015. Name the company?
(a) Times Group
(b) Universal Music Group★
(c) EMI
(d) Warner Music Group

58. Which is the largest G20 investor in India since 2000?
(a) US (b) UK★
(c) Turkey (d) None of these

59. Which nation declared a state of crisis along its border with Serbia on 15th September 2015, detaining migrants and threatening to prosecute those illegally entering the country?
(a) Austria (b) Slovakia
(c) Hungary★ (d) None of these

60. What is sonogenetics?
(a) New technique to activate brain, heart, muscle and other cells using ultrasonic sound waves★
(b) Light based technology to manipulate neurons and other cells in the body
(c) Both of the above
(d) Neither of the above

61. When was the 2015 International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone layer celebrated by the UN?
(a) September 16★ (b) September 15
(c) Septembers (d) September 18

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62. Text based UNSC reforms will be continued in the 70th session and this was a decision adopted:
(a) By consensus★
(b) 70% Yes 30% No
(c) 51 % Yes & 49% No
(d) None of these

63. The Pentagon has established the first ever country special cell to speed up defense ties with which of the following nations:
(a) India★ (b) Cambodia
(c) China (d) Japan

64. Which two nations were reinstating border controls to cope with onslaught of refugees following a similar move by Germany, on Tuesday 15th September 2015?
(a) Hungary & Czechoslovakia
(b) Austria & Slovakia★
(c) Russia & Ukraine
(d) None of these

65. World's longest chain of continental volcanoes created over the past 33 million years stretching along 2000 km in which continent?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Australia★ (d) None of these

66. On 15th September 2015, Google hired which former Hyundai CEO and auto industry veteran to run its self driving car program?
(a) John Krafcik★ (b) John Smith
(c) John MacDonald (d) John Blair

67. Argentinian scientists have successfully produced what developmental stage of endangered species such as Asiatic cheetah, tiger and Bengal cat using frozen skin cells on September 15 2015?
(a) Embryos★ (b) Foetus
(c) Sperm (d) Ova

68. In one of the first studies of its kind, researchers found viruses living in the intestines of:
(a) Old men & women
(b) Toddlers
(c) Newborn babies★
(d) Adults

69. Man made global warming has caused the following years to be the warmest ever recorded as per the British Met Office:
(a) 2012,2013,2014
(b) 2013,3014,2015
(c) 2014,2015,2016★
(d) 2000,2001,2002

70. Which tennis player attained the 10th title of his career at the 2015 US Open Singles?
(a) Novak Djokovic★ (b) Roger Federer
(c) Andy Murray (d) None of these

71. Finnish Telecom Group Nokia announced 14th September 2015 that it has received regulatory approvals for proposed acquisition of which company?
(a) Alcatel Lucent★ (b) Siemens
(c) Symantecs (d) Hewlett

72. Saudi National Day was celebrated on which day?
(a) 22nd September (b) 23rd September
(c) 24th September (d) 25th September

73. World Rhino Day was celebrated on the following day:
(a) 21st September (b) 22nd September
(c) 23rd September (d) 24th September

74. Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare J.P. Nadda released the NHP/National Health Profile on 22nd September 2015. Which of the following statements are correct about NHP?
(a) e-Book/digital version of NHP was released for the first time.
(b) This is NHP's 11th edition
(c) NHP 2015 incorporates data from ESI and Railways for the first time
(d) All of the above★

75. Stanford engineers including that of Indian origin have developed which type of coating to boost and cool solar cells and their efficiency?
(a) Transluscent (b) Transparent★
(c) Opaque (d) None of these

76. 13 year old Odisha student has won the Community Impact Award at the Google Science Fair in the 13 to 15 years category for developing a water purifier working through waste corn cobs on 22nd September 2015. She is:
(a) Sripada Srisai Lalita Prasida★
(b) Geetika Srisai Lalita Prasida
(c) Malini Srisai Lalita Prasida
(d) None of these

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77. Google has allowed users to avail which facility after the recent undo technology on 24th September 2015:
(a) Block feature
(b) Unsubscribe feature
(c) Both of the above ★
(d) Neither of the above

78. US airlines will commence with the testing of a new NASA developed software designed to save time, cut GHG emissions and more. What is the name of this software?
(a) Traffic Aware Planner/ TAP ★
(b) Traffic Aware Schedule/TAS
(c) Traffic Aware System/TAS
(d) None of these

79. World's biggest genetic rice database is now available for free, as per the announcement by a leading rice research group, International Rice Research Institute on 23rd September 2015. How many varsities of rice genetic sequences can be accessed through IRRI's database?
(a) 3042 (b) 3024 ★
(c) 3142 (d) 3124

80. Which company recently said it will set aside 6.5 billion euros to cover cost of diesel emissions scandal and win back the customers trust on 22nd September 2015?
(a) Volkswagen ★
(b) Daimler-Chrysler
(c) Ford
(d) None of these

81. VW CEO has recently resigned on September 23rd 2015 following a diesel emissions scandal. He is:
(a) Martin Winterkorn ★
(b) Martin Winterborn
(c) Martin Schneider
(d) None of these

82. Sterlite Technologies has entered into definitive agreement for acquisition of which telecom software product company on 23rd September 2015?
(a) Elitecore Technologies Pvt Ltd ★
(b) Supercore Technologies Pvt Ltd
(c) Deepcore Technologies Pvt Ltd
(d) None of these

83. US cleared a USD multi billion deal for 22 Apache attack helicopters and 15 Chinook heavy-lift choppers with which American Aviation company on 22nd September 2015?
(a) Boeing ★ (b) Concorde
(c) Lufthansa (d) None of these

83. Archaeologists have discovered a pre Roman era tomb in which location on 19th September 2015?
(a) Pompeii ★ (b) Capua
(c) Ostia (d) None of these

84. Melting of Arctic permafrost will add how much to the cost of climate change according to estimates by Cambridge University and US National Snow and Ice Data Centre in Colorado's Boulder area?
(a) USD 43 million
(b) USD 43 billion
(c) USD 43 trillion ★
(d) None of these

85. e-Commerce giant Flipkart has announced appointment of which 3 former Amazon, Google and Microsoft senior technology executives. Name them.
(a) Dan Rawson, Ravi Byakod and Anand Lakshminarayanan ★
(b) Jeff Bezos, Eric Schmidt and Amy Hood
(c) Vikas Purohit, David D. Drummond and Peggy Johnson
(d) None of these

86. Local printer of which International paper has not published 22nd September's edition in Thailand on account of too sensitive to print information in the country -
(a) Washington Post
(b) New York Times ★
(c) Guardian
(d) None of these

87. Telangana government has entered into PPA with which state for purchasing 1000 MW of power?
(a) MP (b) Chhattisgarh ★
(c) AP (d) Kerala

88. Which well known Malayalam playback singer passed away on 20th September 2015 on account of cancer?
(a) Radhika Thale ★
(b) Anumppamma
(c) Maduh Balakrishnan
(d) P. Leela

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89. Which well known BCCI president recently passed away at the age of 75 on 20th September 2015?
(a) Jagmohan Dalmiya★
(b) Sunil Gavaskar
(c) N. Srinivasan
(d) Raj Singh Durgarpur

90. Which party in Greek national elections has won the mandate to form government for the second time in 2015, on 21st September 2015?
(a) Left wing Syriza party★
(b) Far Right Golden Dawn
(c) New Democracy
(d) Nationalist Independent Greeks

91. Which renowned Urdu scholar 20 September 2015 was honoured with the Jnangarima Manad Alankaran by Bharatiya Jnanpith in New Delhi?
(a) Gulzar
(b) Shamim Hanfi★
(c) Javed Akhtar
(d) None of these

92. The US Internal Revenue Service thinks bitcoin is property; a federal judge thinks it's a currency. What has the Commodity Futures Trading Commission decreed it as?
(a) Property (b) Currency
(c) Commodity★ (d) Futures

93. 193 member state of the UN have adopted new development goals to be attained by 2030. How many are these in number?
(a) 15 (b) 16
(c) 17★ (d) 18

94. International Day of Peace was observed on 21st September 2015. What was its theme for this year?
(a) Collaborations for Peace- The End of War
(b) Partnership for Peace-Dignity for All★
(c) Alliance for Peace- Justice for All
(d) None of these

95. China and which other country have recently entered into an agreement to keep the technology of PAC JF-17 combat aircraft secret from India and the US on 21st September 2015?
(a) Bangladesh★ (b) Japan
(c) Pakistan (d) Afghanistan

96. The Nepalese constitution has declared which animal as the national animal of the country on 20th September 2015?
(a) One horned rhino (b) Cow★
(c) Bull (d) None of these

97. Which commission set up in 2010 by International Telecommunication Union and UNESCO has found in a report that more than half the world's population is now offline?
(a) UN Broadband and W-Fi Commission
(b) UN Broadband Technology Commission
(c) UN Broadband Commission★
(d) None of these

98. Ericsson has partnered which IT major to bring in a set of Wi-Fi and LTE solutions providing customers with voice and data connectivity?
(a) HCL Technologies
(b) Symantec
(c) HP★
(d) Microsoft

99. US bike maker Harley Davidson appointed new MD of its India operations on 21 September 2015. He is:
(a) Vikram Pawah★ (b) Anoop Prakash
(c) Marc McAllister (d) None of these

100. American Space agency NASA is collaborating with Honeybee Robotics in Brooklyn Navy Yard for what project?
(a) First space vessel to explore deep space
(b) First space shotgun to determine strength of other asteroids and space rocks to check if they are fit for sampling★
(c) First space suit to be used both inside the space capsule and outside it
(d) First space station on Mars

101. A global research team on 20th September 2015 has identified a protein that helps heart muscles regenerate following a heart attack. What is it called?
(a) Amino Acid 9
(b) Follistatin-likel★
(c) Follistatin-like 2
(d) None of these

102. Name the famous author of Hollywood Wives who recently succumbed to breast cancer on 19th September 2015.
(a) Jackie Collins★ (b) Zadie Smith
(c) Harper Lee (d) Toni Morrison

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103. By how much have Etihad Airways and equity partner airlines increased funds from their unique platform financing transaction?
(a) USD 400 to 800 million
(b) USD 500 to 700 million★
(c) USD 600 to 900 million
(d) None of these

104. 8K Miles has purchased which US based company on 18th September 2015?
(a) NexAge Technologies★
(b) NewAge Technologies
(c) Enomaly
(d) GoGrid

105. World Bank economist Kaushik Basu has provided proof for which mathematical theorem on 19th September 2015?
(a) Pythagorean theorem★
(b) Fermat's Last Theorem
(c) Abel's Binomial Theorem
(d) Abhyankar-Moh Theorem

106. Scientists have discovered which creature was the earliest to stand upright on all fours:
(a) Bunostegos akokanensis★
(b) Scutosaurus karpinskii
(c) Deltavjatia vjatkensis
(d) Anthodon serrarius

107. Japanese parliament has voted into law what is a defence policy shift for the first time since 1945. The law is regarding:
(a) Loosening the limits of pacifist constitution on military
(b) Permission for Japanese troops to fight abroad for the first time since 1945
(c) Both of the above★
(d) Neither of the above

108. Which well known cricket commentator and writer died on 17th September 2015 in Pune, Maharashtra at the age of 89?
(a) Bal Pandit★
(b) Harsh Bhogle
(c) Farouk Engineer
(d) -Sunil Gavankar

109. A giant virus M. sibericum has been discovered in Serbia. The following statements about the virus are true:
(a) The virus is 30,000 years old
(b) It has found to be still functional and capable of infecting hosts other than humans
(c) It infected single cell amoebas during the late Stone Age
(d) All of the above★

110. Which French start up working with the government lab has discovered in-vitro human sperm claiming a breakthrough in treatment of infertility?
(a) Kallistem★ (b) Genestem
(c) Spermstem (d) None of these

111. A coup has taken place before elections in which West African country on 17th September 2015?
(a) Benin (b) Burkina Faso★
(c) Gambia (d) Ghana

112. Which European nation has made arrangements to protect national borders from illegal migration recently?
(a) Hungary (b) Croatia★
(c) Both a and b (d) Neither a nor b

113. Vice President Hamid Ansari on 18th September 2015 signed two MoUs with which ASEAN nation while on an official visit?
(a) Laos★ (b) Vietnam
(c) Cambodia (d) Indonesia

114. Recently, the US Federal Reserve Chief Janet Yellen undertook the following on 17th September 2015?
(a) Interest rates in the US were changed
(b) Interest rates in the US were kept the same★
(c) Interest rates in the US were lowered
(d) Interest rates in the US were raised

115. Hero Cycles has acquired which Delhi based premium bicycle brand for an undisclosed sum on 18th September 2015?
(a) Firefox Bikes★
(b) Champion Bikes
(c) Firefox Cycle Accessories
(d) Champion Cycle Accessories

116. European telecom group Altice has become a major force in the US cable market after agreeing to buy which company:
(a) Cablevision★ (b) Cablefield
(c) Suddenlink (d) None of these

117. Cognizant has recently named which former PepsiCo executive to its Board of Directors?
(a) Indra Nooyi
(b) ZeinAbdalla★

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(c) Francisco D'Souza
(d) None of these

118. Nobel Prize 2015 for Literature went to which famous author?
(a) Patrick Modiano
(b) Svetlana Alexeivich★
(c) Orhan Pamuk
(d) None of these

119. Earth's inner core was formed _____ billion years ago, according to research released on October 8, 2015.
(a) 1 billion (b) 1.5 billion
(c) 1-1.5 billion★ (d) 1.6 billion

120. GoI has taken what decision to push clean energy projects?
(a) Waive transmission charges for electricity generated from renewable sources★
(b) Provide subsidies for renewable energy electricity
(c) Make renewable energy generated electricity compulsory in homes and offices
(d) None of these

121. Which Indian has recently been invited to the United Nations' High Level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport (HLAG-ST) on 18th September 2015?
(a) Metro Man E. Sreedharan★
(b) Agricultural Scientist M. S. Swaminathan
(c) TERI D-G R. K. Pachauri
(d) None of these

122. Name the bilateral military exercise which India and China will embark on from October 11 to 23.
(a) Hand in Hand★
(b) Hands Together
(c) Hand For Hand
(d) None of these

123. Nepalese parliament passed a new national constitution inking a historic agreement to divide the country into how many federal provinces on September 17, 2015?
(a) 7★ (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

124. Suzuki Motor Corp is buying back stake held by top shareholder Volkswagen AG for USD 3.9 billion after an international arbitration court ordered the German automaker to sell its holding in August 2015. What is the percentage of the stake being repurchased?
(a) 20.2% (b) 20.1%
(c) 19.9%★ (d) 19.8%

125. A global ocean containing vast reservoir of liquid water was found to lie beneath Saturn's geologically active moon using research data from a NASA mission, on September 17 2015. What is the name of the moon and the mission?
(a) Enceladus and Cassini★
(b) Enceladus and New Horizons
(c) Tethys and Cassini
(d) Rhea and Cassini

126. Half of the world's marine population disappeared between which years, according to a September 2015 estimate by WWF?
(a) 1970 to 2012★ (b) 1980 to 2013
(c) 1990 to 2014 (d) 2000 to 2015

127. Which nation declared a state of crisis along its border with Serbia on 15th September 2015, detaining migrants and threatening to prosecute those illegally entering the country?
(a) Austria (b) Slovakia
(c) Hungary★ (d) None of these

128. Exchange traded funds withdrew the second largest amount in emerging markets after China in which country from August to September?
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Japan (d) India★

129. What is sonogenetics?
(a) New technique to activate brain, heart, muscle and other cells using ultrasonic sound waves★
(b) Light based technology to manipulate neurons and other cells in the body
(c) Both of the above
(d) Neither of the above

130. When was the 2015 International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone layer celebrated by the UN?
(a) Septembers
(b) September 16★
(c) Septembers
(d) September 18

131. Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping was held on 28 September 2015 at which location?
(a) Washington, USA
(b) New York, USA★

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(c) Chicago USA
(d) Seattle USA

132. International Translation Day was observed across the world on which day?
(a) 28th September
(b) 29th September
(c) 30th September★
(d) 31st September

133. Which well known international figure associated with the NSA has joined Twitter on 29th September 2015?
(a) Julian Assange
(b) Edward Snowden★
(c) Richard Ledgett
(d) Michael S. Rogers

134. Researchers have found that nerve cells at which part of the brain send out electrical signals in either a constant hum or in sudden bursts, on 30th September 2015?
(a) Cerebrum (b) Amygdala
(c) Hypothalamus (d) Cerebellum★

135. China's rising assertions in S. China Sea have precipitated the first ever tri-ministerial dialogue between which three countries on 30th September 2015?
(a) India, Japan and China
(b) India, Japan and the UK
(c) India, Japan and Malaysia
(d) India, Japan and the US★

136. Infogain, a San Francisco based IT consulting firm has indicated it will acquire IT operations of which company, on 29th September 2015?
(a) BlueTech
(b) BluestarInfoTech★
(c) Blue Star Info
(d) None of these

137. Who has been awarded the Pride of Britain Award by Prince Charles on 28th September 2015?
(a) PritiPatel (b) Dee Patel★
(c) KiranPatel (d) None of these

138. Education World has conferred the Lifetime Achievement in Education Leadership award 2015 on which educationist?
(a) P.A. Inamdar
(b) Samuel Paul
(c) Riyaz Punjabi
(d) Ramdas M. Pai★

139. Which typhoon struck mainland China on 29th September after lashing Taiwan, where it killed two; injured hundreds and left hundreds of thousands without power or water?
(a) Erica (b) Katrina
(c) Dujuan★ (d) None of these

140. Which former Real Madrid and Spain midfielder passed away on 28th September 2015?
(a) Sergio Ramos
(b) GarethBale
(c) Cristiano Ronaldo
(d) Ignacio Zoco★

141. World Heart Day has been celebrated on _____ September.
(a) 27th (b) 28th
(c) 29th★ (d) 30th

142. Which former England cricketer died on 27th September 2015 in Australia?
(a) Tom Armitage (b) Leland Hone
(c) Alfred Shaw (d) Frank Tyson★

143. A unit from which country has been given the UN Champions of the Earth prize 2015 on 28th September 2015?
(a) South Africa★
(b) South America
(c) United States
(d) United Kingdom

144. Nepal has taken what recent action on 27th September 2015 as a result of fuel shortage?
(a) Odd even license plate system for vehicles on alternative days★
(b) Changing to CNG driven cars
(c) Disallowing vehicles to ply on roads during weekends
(d) None of these

145. Mars has recently been found to contain which element on the surface, suggesting the possibility of life?
(a) Carbon (b) Water★
(c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen

146. Which India governor passed away on 26th September 2015?
(a) Syed Ahmed★
(b) Ram Nath Kovind
(c) Jyoti Prasad Rajkhowa
(d) Padmanabha Balakrishna Acharya

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147. Brazil has pledged to slash GHG emissions by what percent by 2030?
(a) 43percent★ (b) 42 percent
(c) 41 percent (d) 40 percent

148. Which world number one team has won their sixth title at the Guangzhou Open 2015?
(a) Sania Mirza and Leander Paes
(b) Sania Mirza and Martina Hingis★
(c) Sania Mirza and Maria Sharapova
(d) Sania Mirza and Serena Williams

149. Which Joint Exercise will be conducted between India and Sri Lanka for improving cooperation and interoperability on 29th September 2015?
(a) DostShakti (b) Varuna
(c) Mitra Shakti★ (d) None of these

150. Which two countries have decided to take swift action on elephant conservation on September 26th, 2015?
(a) China and the UK
(b) Japan and the US
(c) China and the US★
(d) Japan and the UK

151. International Day of Older Persons was celebrated on which day?
(a) 1st October 2015★
(b) 2nd October 2015
(c) 3rd October 2015
(d) 4th October 2015

152. Chinese people celebrated their National Day on _____ October.
(a) 1st★ (b) 2nd
(c) 3rd (d) 4th

153. Australian communities have taken a step forward with the launch of which satellite designed specifically for the National Broadband Network?
(a) Sky Master (b) Sky Muster★
(c) Sky Challenge (d) None of these

154. WHO has announced that which disease will now be treated as soon as it is diagnosed with life saving drugs?
(a) HIV★ (b) Malaria
(c) Typhoid (d) Encephalitis

155. Britain has officially approved which scientific procedure for the first time on October 1st, 2015
(a) Foetus transplant
(b) Embryo transplant
(c) Womb Transplant★
(d) Placenta transplant

156. Book titled "The Courage to Act- A Memoir of a Crisis and Its Aftermath" was authored by which noted economic and business figure in October 2015?
(a) Ben Bernanke★ (b) Janet Yellan
(c) Donald Trump (d) None of these

157. Facebook has created new emojis for expressing emotions called _____.
(a) Emotions (b) Reactions★
(c) Interactions (d) Feelings

158. Myanmar has launched its first ever election app on 8th October 2015 called _____
(a) MVoter2015★ (b) FVoter2015
(c) Voter2015 (d) None of these

159. UNCTAD released the Trade and Development Report 2015 entitled _____ on October 6th 2015.
(a) Making the International Financial Architecture Work for Development★
(b) Making the Infrastructure Generation Work for Development
(c) Making the Policy Initiatives Work for Sustainable Development
(d) None of these

160. Who has won the 2015 FIDE World Chess Cup on 5th October 2015?
(a) Peter Svilder
(b) Sergey Karjakin★
(c) Anand Vishwanathan
(d) None of these

161. The Clintons' War on Women has been authored by which writer (s)?
(a) Roger Stone (b) Robert Morrow
(c) Both a and b★ (d) None of these

162. Raif Badawi has won the PEN Pinter Prize with which British Poet on 6th October 2015
(a) James Fenton★ (b) Paul Farley
(c) Maurice Riordan (d) None of these

163. Which of the following scientists have won the Nobel Prize in chemistry on 7th October 2015?
(a) Tomas Lindahl (b) Paul Modrich
(c) AzizSancar (d) All of these★

164. Which climate change expert was elected as the new IPCC chairman succeeding R. Pachauri?

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(a) Chris Field
(b) Jean-Pascal van Ypersele
(c) Thomas Stacker
(d) Hoesung Lee★

165. Which country's agreement for DTAA and prevention of fiscal evasion regarding taxes on income has been cleared for amendment by Union Cabinet on 7th October 2015?
(a) Israel (b) Vietnam
(c) Both of these★ (d) None of these

166. Researchers have created a new index for searching for alien life called _____.
(a) Living Index for Transiting Planets
(b) Habitability Index for Transiting Planets★
(c) Habitabiiity Index for Planets in Transition
(d) None of these

167. MoU has been signed with which country in the field of sports cooperation with India on 7th October 2015?
(a) Kazakhstan (b) Turkmenistan
(c) Afghanistan (d) Both a and b★

168. Researchers have discovered a hog nosed rate in Sulawesi, Indonesia which represents a new genus. What is its name?
(a) Rattus norvegicus.
(b) Hyorhinomys stumpkei
(c) Hyorhinomys stuempkei★
(d) None of these

169. Which renowned Swedish crime writer has died on 5th October 2015 at the age of 67?
(a) Stieg Larsson (b) Harry Martinson
(c) Liza Marklund (d) Henning Mankell★

170. World Habitat Day has been observed on which day?
(a) October 5th 2015★
(b) October 6th 2015
(c) October 7th 2015
(d) October 8th 2015

171. Which US state on October 5th 2015 gave permission to terminally ill patients to end lives under doctoral supervision?
(a) Wisconsin (b) Tennessee
(c) California★ (d) Utah

172. Who are the winners of the Nobel Prize in Physics announced on 6th October 2015?
(a) Takaaki Kajita
(b) Arthur. B. McDonald
(c) Stephen Hawking
(d) Both a and b★

173. A new report by WWF has found _____ new species in the eastern Himalayas released on 6th October.
(a) More than 200★ (b) Less than 200
(c) 200 (d) None of these

174. Scientists announced the discovery of which fossil remains in northwestern New Mexico badlands?
(a) Kembetopsalis simmonsae
(b) Kimbetopsalis simmonsae★
(c) Acomys russatus
(d) Agouti paca

175. Researchers have discovered how to use signature from traces of noble gases for monitoring CO_2 stored underground. Noble gases include:
(a) Helium, Neon and Argon★
(b) Oxygen, Hydrogen and Nitrogen
(c) Barium, Uranium and Argon
(d) None of these

176. Scientists have discovered an immune system gene associated with higher rates of amyloid plaque buildup in brains of Alzheimer's patients. Name the variant in gene _____ associated with the build up of plaque,
(a) IL1RAP★ (b) APOEe4
(c) Both of the above (d) None of these

177. Which eminent author has returned the Sahitya Akademi award to protest intolerance towards right to dissent in the country?
(a) ArunJoshi
(b) Ruskin Bond
(c) Nayantara Sehgal★
(d) Mahesh Dattani

178. Who has been given additional charge as the CEO ofFSSAI?
(a) Shashank Bahugana
(b) Ashish Bahugana★
(c) Sunil Bakshi
(d) Bimal Kumar Dubey

179. According to scientists, a single nerve cell in the brain carries how many genetic mutations?
(a) More than 1000★ (b) Less than 1000
(c) 1000 (d) None of these

180. Who has won the Nobel Prize 2015 in Physiology or Medicine?

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(a) William C. Campbell
(b) Satoshi Omura
(c) Youyou Tu
(d) All of these★

181. NASA awarded prizes in 3-D Printed Habitat Challenge Design Competition. The first place went to which team?
(a) Team Deep Space Exploration and Cloud Computing
(b) Team Deep Space Exploration Architecture and Clouds Architecture Office
(c) Team Space Exploration and Cloud Architecture
(d) Team Space Exploration Architecture and Clouds Architecture Office★

182. Chinese archaeologists have excavated a turtle shaped brick tomb dating back 800 years back to the ———— dynasty.
(a) Jin★ (b) Lin
(c) Ming (d) None of these

183. Israel police has barred Palestine residents of Jerusalem from entering which part of the region on October 4, 2015 for 2 days?
(a) Old City★ (b) Gaza Strip
(c) West Bank (d) None of these

184. World Bank has projected that number of people living in extreme poverty is going to fall below which percentage of the world's population in 2015?
(a) 6% (b) 7%
(c) 8% (d) 10%★

185. Which famous freedom fighter's birtff anniversary was celebrated on October 4th 2015?
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Shymaji Krishna Varna★

186. Who has been formally elected BCCI president at the Special General Meeting of the Board?
(a) Shashank Manohar★
(b) Sharad Pawar
(c) Jagmohan Dalmiya
(d) None of these

187. Which former West Indies Cricket Board CEO has passed away on October 3rd, 2015?
(a) Steven Camacho (b) Viv Richards
(c) Steve Camacho★ (d) Gary Sobers

188. Who has been elected the Speaker of the Greek parliament on October 4th 2015?
(a) Nikos Voutsis★
(b) Zoe Konstantopoulou
(c) Alexis Tsipras
(d) None of these

189. Scientists have invented the medicinal version of which popular dessert?
(a) Cocoa (b) Chocolate★
(c) Ice Cream (d) Custard

190. Which comet is made of a larger and smaller lobe when two completely formed, distinct objects merged together, according to NASA's Rosetta?
(a) 67A (b) 67C
(c) 67H (d) 67P★

191. Which former Australian Test Player died on 2nd October 2015 at the age of 81?
(a) Lindsay Kline★ (b) Brett Lee
(c) Shane Warne (d) None of these

192. Which technology software maker acquired Ireland based video game engine and 3D physics provider Havok from which American chipmaker?
(a) Microsoft-Intel★ (b) Microsoft- IBM
(c) Apple-IBM (d) HP-Intel

193. Global warming could change the shape of the planet due to melting glaciers which ————.
(a) Increase the sea level
(b) Erode the land
(c) Dig deeper valleys and shed sediment into the ocean
(d) All of these★

194. Researchers have found a new way to shrink transistors beyond a certain size by making them from parallel rows of —— nanotubes.
(a) Carbon★ (b) Hydrogen
(c) Helium (d) Uranium

195. Right Livelihood Laureates for 2015 announced on 1st October 2015 honoured which of the following individuals?
(a) Gino Strada and organisation Emergency
(b) Kasha Jacqueline Nabagesara (Uganda) and Sheila Watt-Cloutier (Canada)

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(c) Tony de Brum
(d) All of these★

196. NASA has made which important discovery regarding Pluto through the New Horizons probe?
(a) A blue haze surrounds Pluto
(b) Pluto has patches of water ice
(c) Both of the above★
(d) None of these

197. A new study of a _____ million-year-old wing of a primitive bird has revealed that some of the most ancient birds were capable of performing aerodynamic feats in a manner similar to modern avian species.
(a) 125★ (b) 150
(c) 175 (d) 200

198. 2015 Nobel Peace Prize went to which group, as announced on 9th October 2015?
(a) National Dialogue Quarter (Tunisia)★
(b) Medecine Sans Frontier (Paris)
(c) Doctors Without Borders (US)
(d) None of these

199. TVS Logistics Services has announced that it will pick up majority stake in which Australia based privately held logistics firm, on 9th October 2015?
(a) Bluestar International Freight
(b) Transtar International Freight★
(c) Whitestar International Freight
(d) None of these

200. Which famous Urdu novelist has announced he will be returning the Maharashtra State Urdu Sahitya Akademi Award?
(a) Noorul Hussain
(b) Shamoil Ahmed
(c) Rahman Abbas★
(d) Abdus Sammad

201. The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the governing body of association football, futsal and beach football, on 8 October 2015 suspended which office bearers provisionally?
(a) Sepp Ballter (b) Jerome Valcke
(c) Michel Platini (d) All of these★

202. The 20th _____ Day was celebrated on 9th October 2015 across the globe.
(a) World Plant Day (b) World Health Day
(c) World Egg Day★ (d) None of these

203. Which group has been launched by 20 nations vulnerable to climate change on 8th October 2015?
(a) V20★ (b) B20
(c) C20 (d) None of these

204. The Joint Declaration of the Heads of the Migration Authorities of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) nations was released on 9 October 2015 after the first BRICS Ministerial meeting on Migration held in Sochi, Russia. Declaration was guided by the _____.
(a) Ufa Declaration★ (b) Delhi Declaration
(c) Both of the above (d) None of these

205. Annual meetings of the WB Group and IMF were held between 9th and 11th October 2015 in _____.
(a) Lima★ (b) New York
(c) Delhi (d) London

206. Which former treasury chief of Britain died in October 2015 at the age of 88?
(a) Henry Brooke (b) John Diamond
(c) Geoffrey Howe★ (d) Joel Barnett

207. Pakistani singer Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan's _____ birth anniversary was celebrated by Google with a doodle on October 13th.
(a) 65th (b) 66th
(c) 67th★ (d) 68th

208. Which eminent Punjabi writer has announced on 13th October 2015 that she will be returning her Padma Shri to protest against rising communal tension in India?
(a) Hardeep Kumar Tiwana
(b) Amrita Pritam
(c) Balwant Gargi
(d) Dalip Kumar Tiwana★

209. Who won the China Open Men's Singles title on 11th October 2015 by defeating Rafael Nadel?
(a) Andy Murray (b) Roger Federer
(c) Novak Djokovic★ (d) None of these

210. NASA has released a report entitled _____ for establishing permanent settlements and creating deep space habitation facilities on the red planet.
(a) NASA's Journey to Mars: Pioneering Next Steps in Space Exploration★
(b) NASA's Epic Journey to Mars: Next Steps in Space Exploration

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(c) NASA's Journey to Mars: Steps Forward in Space Exploration
(d) None of these

211. Name NASA's first miniature satellite that has been sent into space on October 8 2015?
(a) OCSD★ (b) ODSD
(c) OTSD (d) None of these

212. Martina Hingis won the women's doubles title of the China Tennis Open with which partner on 10th October 2015?
(a) Maria Sharapova (b) Sania Mirza★
(c) Venus Williams (d) Serena Williams

213. Who has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2015 for his analysis of poverty, consumption and welfare on October 12th 2015?
(a) Jean Tirole (b) Robert J. Shiller
(c) AlvinRoth (d) Angus Deaton★

214. Which Spanish player won the China Open women's singles title on 11th October 2015?
(a) Conchita Martinez
(b) Carbine Muguruza★
(c) Laura Pous To
(d) Silvia Soler Espinosa

215. Who has won the Russian Formula One Grand Prix on 11th October 2015?
(a) Lewis Hamilton★ (b) Nico Rosberg
(c) Sebastian Vettel (d) Sergio Perez

216. Which well known Kashmiri literary figure returned the Sahitya Akademi award to protest against the feeling of threat being faced by minorities due to rising intolerance:'
(a) Ghulam Nabi Firaq
(b) Ghulam Nabi Khayal★
(c) Amin Kamil
(d) Akhtar Mohiuddin

217. Fiji's Parliament has elected whom as the next President of the country on 12th October 2015?
(a) Ratu Epeli Ganilau
(b) Jioje Konrote★
(c) Rate Josef Iloilo
(d) Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau

218. Indian and Chinese armies launched their 5th annual anti-terrorism exercise Hand in Hand in which Chinese city?
(a) Beijing (b) Shanghai
(c) Kunming★ (d) None of these

219. Which Belarusian President has been re-elected for the fifth term?
(a) Alexander Grischko
(b) Alexander Lukashenko★
(c) Vladimir Kumets
(d) Andrei Kim

220. Iran tested a new guided long range ballistic missile named as _____.
(a) Emad★ (b) Shahab-3
(c) Shaheen (d) None of these

221. Dell is currently poised for the biggest takeover in the tech industry through purchase of counterpart _____.
(a) AMC (b) FMC
(c) EMC★ (d) DMC

222. Which is the term popularised to describe start ups valued at USD 1 billion or more?
(a) Tiger (b) Unicorn★
(c) Sigma (d) Centaur

223. Spain and Equatorial Guinea celebrate their national day on _____ October.
(a) 11 (b) 12★
(c) 13 (d) 14

224. Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (NASA) images have shown what finding regarding sand dunes on the red planet?
(a) Presence of resistant and highly fractured surface among sand dunes
(b) Information about erosion and movement of surface material
(c) Data about wind and weather patterns as wen as son grains ana grain sizes
(d) All of these★

225. What does MT stand for?
(a) Magentotelluric★ (b) Mettallotelluric
(c) Statotelluric (d) None of these

226. Hereditary gene mutations have been known to play a critical role in familial Parkinson's disease, but researchers have now discovered a new immune regulating gene tied to Parkinson's disease known as _____.
(a) IFNBeta★ (b) VIFTBeta
(c) IFN Alpha (d) IFN Gamma

227. What is the percentage of original habitats in the eastern Himalayas which have remained intact, according to a new WWF study?
(a) 23% (b) 24%
(c) 25%★ (d) 26%

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228. Three UK firms have created a new technique to use radio beams for freezing drones in mid light called _____.
(a) AUTS (b) AUDS★
(c) AUKS (d) None of these

229. Who has been elected as the first PM of Nepal under the new constitutional system on 11th October 2015?
(a) KPSharma Oli★
(b) Sushil Koirala
(c) Rajendra Mahato
(d) None of these

230. University of Jordan conferred an honorary doctorate on which Indian politician?
(a) PM Narendra Modi
(b) CM Devendra Fadnavis
(c) President Pranab Mukherjee★
(d) Vice President Hamid Ansari

231. Scientists have demonstrated for the first time how water is drained from the Greenland ice sheet lake through _____.
(a) Water tunnel (b) Subglacial tunnel★
(c) Glacier (d) None of these

232. British scientists have sequenced an ancient African genome from a _____ year old Ethiopian skull confirming mass migration wave from Eurasia to Africa around 3000 years ago.
(a) 4500★ (b) 4600
(c) 4700 (d) 4800

233. NASA's Pluto Exploration Programme has indicated that Pluto is geologically active after more than _____ billion years.
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4★

234. Which Palestine university conferred an Honorary Doctorate on President Pranab Mukherjee at a ceremony in Ramallah on 13th October 2015?
(a) Al Quds University★
(b) Islamic University of Gaza
(c) Arab American University of Jenin
(d) Palestine Polytechnic University

235. Which writer has been named the winner of Man Booker Prize 2015 on 14th October, 2015?
(a) Hanya Yanagihara
(b) Sunjeev Sahota
(c) Marlon James★
(d) None of these

236. Melting of Antarctic ice shelves is set to double by _____, according to a new study by WHOI.
(a) 2030 (b) 2050★
(c) 2070 (d) 2090

237. Pakistan's Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif on 30 September 2015, during his speech at the United Nations General Assembly, proposed _____ with India aimed at defining the relationship between the Asian countries as one of cooperation, not of confrontation.
(a) 2-point Peace Initiative
(b) 4-point Peace Initiative★
(c) 6-point Peace Initiative
(d) 8-point Peace Initiative

238. Which country's flag was raised for the first time at United Nations headquarters in New York on 30 September 2015?
(a) Russian flag
(b) Thailand's flag
(c) Palestinian flag★
(d) Canadian flag

239. Supreme Court of Pakistan on 8 September 2015 ordered immediate adoption of _____ as official language of the country. With this order, _____ will be used as an official language at the government offices of Pakistan.
(a) Urdu★ (b) English
(c) Punjabi (d) All of these

240. Etihad Airways has announced an information technology deal worth USD 700 million over the next decade with which IT major?
(a) HP (b) Symantec
(c) Apple (d) IBM★

241. Which former Google adviser was appointed on 14th October 2015 as the Executive Chairman of Twitter?
(a) Jack Dorsey
(b) John Doerr
(c) Omid Kordestani★
(d) Basil Horangic

242. The youngest ever fossils of a type of giant hadrosaur living around 70 million years ago has been discovered in Mongolia, known as

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(a) Saurolophus angustirostris★
(b) Saurolophus morrisi/augustynolophus
(c) Saurolophus osborni
(d) None of these

243. China, Indonesia signed 5.5 billion US dollars deal on 17th October 2015 to build high-speed railway in
(a) China (b) Indonesia★
(c) Pakistan (d) Canada

244. Which Organization in its Treat-All recommendation made on 30 September 2015 removed all the limitations on eligibility for Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) among people living with HIV. With this, all populations and age groups will now eligible for treatment.
(a) International Labour Organization (ILO)
(b) World Health Organization (WHO) ★
(c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(d) None of these

245. Pakistan and ———on 16 October 2015 signed an agreement to build a 1100-km gas pipeline stretching from Karachi on Arabian Sea to the eastern city of Lahore.
(a) Russia★ (b) China
(c) Indonesia (d) Canada

246. Name the Afghan refugee teacher who was in 2015 awarded with the 2015 Nansen Refugee Award by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
(a) Iffat Ashiq (b) AqeelaRashid
(c) Nasreen Asifi (d) Aqeela Asifi★

247. Pakistan set to itself a target of generating 40000 MWs nuclear energy. It will be achieved as part of the Nuclear Energy Vision of:
(a) 2020 (b) 2025
(c) 2040 (d) 2050★

248. Which country has decided to boycott 61st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference to be held in Islamabad?
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Malta
(c) Canada (d) India★

249. On 16th October 2015, ———— was observed across the globe.
(a) World Sight Day (b) World Food Day★
(c) World Health Day (d) None of these

250. Which university conferred an Honorary doctorate on President Pranab Mukherjee on October 15 2015?
(a) Al Quds University
(b) Hebrew University of Jerusalem★
(c) Open University of Israel
(d) None of these

251. Which indigenous surface to surface cruise missile was test fired in Odisha on 16th October 2015?
(a) Trishul (b) Nag
(c) Nirbhay★ (d) None of these

252. Pakistan and which nation signed a major agreement to construct 1,100 km gas pipeline from Lahore to Karachi on 16th October 2015?
(a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) Myanmar (d) Russia★

253. Scientists have recently created the first high resolution ———— of the inner ear on 16th October 2015.
(a) Gene decoding map
(b) Gene expression map★
(c) Gene cell map
(d) None of these

254. Scientists have found fossilised remains of mammal in Spain on 16th October 2014?
(a) Spinolestes xenarthrosus★
(b) Prototheria echidnas
(c) Sivatherium giganteum
(d) Megatapirus augustus

255. Scientists have discovered which innovation that could be used to design prosthetic limbs with the sense of touch?
(a) Plastic limbs (b) Plastic skin★
(c) Rubber limbs (d) Rubber skin

256. 17th October is celebrated as International Day for Eradication of ————.
(a) Slavery (b) Illiteracy
(c) Poverty★ (d) None of these

257. Which country shut down its border with Croatia to prevent free flow of migrants on 17th October 2015?
(a) Germany (b) Slovenia
(c) Hungary★ (d) None of these

258. Which Nobel Peace Prize winner has been conferred with the Harvard University prestigious humanitarian award for 2015?
(a) Mala Yousafzai
(b) Kailash Satyarthi★
(c) Tawakkul Karmon

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(d) Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

259. Which tropical storm has intensified in the eastern Pacific Ocean on 17th October 2015?
(a) Olaf★ (b) Sven
(c) Viktor (d) None of these

260. The 81 st Congress of Pen International 2015 was held in which Canadian city?
(a) Vancouver (b) Quebec★
(c) Toronto (d) None of these

261. Which astronaut broke the US record for the most time spent in Space on 17th October 2015?
(a) Scott Kelly★ (b) Mark Kelly
(c) PeteFreeland (d) Sunita Williams

262. Which Hindu and Urdu poet has returned his Sahitya Akademi award on 18th October 2015?
(a) Munawwar Rana★
(b) Javed Akhtar
(c) Hannah Tarin
(d) Khalid Irfan

263. Scientists have said which Saturn moon has ocean under its icy exterior?
(a) Rhea (b) Dione
(c) Janus (d) Enceladus★

264. ASTROSAT has spotted the brightest hard X ray source in the sky named _____.
(a) Crab Nebula★ (b) CygnusX-1
(c) Both of these (d) None of these

265. Scientists have discovered a star system _____ light years away hosting not one, but two exoplanets.
(a) 450 (b) 550
(c) 650★ (d) 750

266. The government of which country has accepted the implementation of a UN resolution calling for the end of fighting on 19th October 2015?
(a) Syria (b) Sierra Leone
(c) Yemen★ (d) None of these

267. UNGA has elected which country/countries to serve as non permanent members of UNSC?
(a) Egypt (b) Japan
(c) Ukraine (d) All of these★

268. Bank of Baroda has become the second bank after HDFC to join which peer to peer payment through mobile application?
(a) Chillr★ (b) Quikr
(c) Obopay (d) Ikaaz

269. Libyan parliament refused to sign a peace deal backed by which world body?
(a) ICJ (b) UN★
(c) Amnesty (d) None of these

270. World Statistics Day was observed on 20th October 2015 with which theme?
(a) Better Day, Better Lives
(b) Better Data, Better Lives★
(c) Smarter Data, Smarter Lives
(d) None of these

271. WHO released which report on 19th October 2015?
(a) Global status report on road safety 2015★
(b) International report on road safety 2015
(c) Report on car safety 2015
(d) None of these

272. Which UN Body released report entitled Gender and Education for All (EFA) 2000-2015 Achievements and Challenges in October 2015?
(a) UNESCO★ (b) UNCTAD
(c) UNICEF (d) WHO

273. Scientists have found evidence that life likely existed on Earth at least 4.1 billion years ago _____ million years earlier than previous research suggested.
(a) 200 (b) 300★
(c) 400 (d) 500

274. Which Liberal party leader was elected as PM of Canada?
(a) Justin Trudeau★ (b) Joe Clark
(c) Stephen Harper (d) None of these

275. Meru Cabs has announced a partnership with which global mobile app?
(a) eCab★ (b) QuickCab
(c) FastCab (d) None of these

276. HCL Technologies will acquire which commercial vehicles major's external IT business for USD 1.38 million?
(a) Ford (b) Volvo★
(c) Daimler-Chrysler (d) Mercedes Benz

277. Which search engine major will acquire a minority stake in AI firm Mobvoi?
(a) Yahoo (b) Google★
(c) Bing (d) AOL

278. Britain has signed a landmark nuclear deal with which Asian country on 21st October 2015?

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(a) Japan (b) China★
(c) India (d) Pakistan

279. Colour of which famous artist's painting is changing over time due to mixture of pigments used in painting?
(a) Van Gogh★ (b) Rembrandt
(c) Picasso (d) Monet

280. Which of the following stock exchange has become world's fastest stock exchange?
(a) NSE (b) BSE★
(c) Shanghai Stock (d) NASDAQ

281. Which is the hottest month since records were being kept in January 1880 according to US NOAA?
(a) September★ (b) October
(c) November (d) August

282. Researchers found a specific membrane protein expanding the scientific understanding of nueroplasticity. What is its name?
(a) Cav-1★ (b) Bav-1
(c) Dav-1 (d) None of these

283. Rare frog species in forests between Russia and Georgia depend on bats to survive. Name the species?
(a) Caucasian parsley frog★
(b) Red eyed tree frog
(c) Dwarf frog
(d) Golden tree frog

284. Which nation is on course to become the world's fifth largest nuclear weapons state as per report by leading US think tank, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists?
(a) India (b) China
(c) Pakistan★ (d) Russia

285. Which hurricane is hitting the coast of Mexico on 23rd October 2015?
(a) Katrina (b) Patricia★
(c) Melinda (d) None of these

286. Which well known marine biologist passed away on October 20, 2015 at the age of 88?
(a) N. Gopalkrishnan
(b) N. Gopalkrishna Pillai
(c) N. R Menon
(d) Syed Zahoor Qasim★

287. Which South Korean pianist won the prestigious 17th International Frederic Chopin Piano competition 2015?
(a) Seong-Jin Cho★
(b) Dong Min-Lim
(c) Joyce Yang
(d) Sunwook Kim

288. Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN released a report entitled _____ on October 20, 2015.
(a) The Women of the World 2015 : Trends and Statistics
(b) The World's Women 2015 : Trends
(c) The Women of the World 2015 : Statistics
(d) The World's Women 2015. Trends and Statistics★

289. Russia has inked an MoU with which former Cold adversary?
(a) UK (b) US★
(c) EU (d) None of these

290. Global Maternal Newborn Health Conference 2015 was held between October 18th and 21st 2015 in which city?
(a) London (b) Chicago
(c) Washington (d) Mexico City★

291. Scientists have discovered a two star system locked in a death dance in the Tarantula Nebula close to 160,000 light years away on 21 st October 2015. What is its name?
(a) VTFS342 (b) VFTS 352★
(c) VFTS362 (d) VFTS372

292. Which product is killing coral reefs across the world, according to a study conducted on 21st October 2015?
(a) Deodorant (b) Sunscreen★
(c) Perfume (d) None of these

293. Hard disk drive maker Western Digital has said it will buy which company on 21st October 2015?
(a) SanDiskCorp★
(b) Kingston Technology
(c) HP
(d) Toshiba

294. Zambia's Independence day is celebrated on _____ October 2015.
(a) 22 (b) 23★
(c) 24 (d) 25

295. Which nuclear scientist has taken over as Chairman of Indian Atomic Energy Commission on 23rd October 2015?
(a) Dr. S. Basu★ (b) Dr. D. Basu
(c) Dr. R. K. Sinha (d) Dr. A. K. Sinha

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296. Scientists have discovered a way to determine magnetic fields inside massive giant stars by using a technique associated with _____.
(a) Medical Ultrasound
(b) Asteroseismology
(c) Both of the above★
(d) None of these

297. Team of international and Ecuadoran scientists have discovered a new giant _____ species on Galapagos Islands.
(a) Turtle- Chelonoidis donfaustoi
(b) Tortoise -Chelonoidis donfaustoi★
(c) Rabbit-Chelonoidis donfaustoi
(d) None of these

298. Which three Baltic states have signed a grant agreement in GIPL in Brussels, Belgium with Poland in October 2015?
(a) Lithuania, Estonia and Belgium
(b) Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia★
(c) Czechoslovakia, Estonia and Latvia
(d) Slovenia, Latvia and Estonia

299. United Nations celebrated its _____ anniversary with the global campaign "Turn the World UN Blue".
(a) 69th (b) 70th★
(c) 71st (d) 72nd

300. Afghanistan became the first _____ nation to defeat Test playing country in one day series with comprehensive 73 run win against Zimbabwe.
(a) Associate★ (b) Asian
(c) SE Asian (d) None of these

301. Police in Maldives arrested which politician in connection with the explosion on the president's boat?
(a) Ahmed Adeeb★
(b) Abdulla Shahid
(c) Abdul Majeed Mahir
(d) Ilham Ahmed

302. Which country sealed its first ever bilateral series win in India on 25th October 2030?
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka (d) South Africa★

303. The first international report for the Queen Elizabeth Prize for Engineering released on 26th October has found that majority of students in which country are interested in engineering profession?
(a) UK (b) US
(c) India★ (d) China

304. David Cameron government has included which profession in the shortage occupation list on 25th October 2030?
(a) Nursing★ (b) Doctor
(c) Psychologist (d) Engineer

305. Which species has been listed as under threat by a WWF study on 26th October 2030?
(a) Sunderbans Tiger★
(b) Snow Leopard
(c) White Fronted Lemur
(d) None of these

306. Which census was conducted jointly by the WWF and forest department under National Mission for Clean Ganga in October 2030?
(a) My Ganga My Dolphin
(b) Ganga River Dolphin Census★
(c) Indian Dolphin Survey
(d) None of these

307. Which latest innovation has been developed by Chinese biotech firm Sichuan Revotek?
(a) World's first 3D blood vessel bio printer★
(b) World's first 3D printer
(c) World's first 3D bio printer
(d) None of these

308. Which part of the cortex has been implicated in Alzheimer's disease on 26th October 2030 by scientists?
(a) Cerebral cortex
(b) Temporal Lobe
(c) Entorhinal cortex★
(d) Frontal Lobe

309. Scientists have found which phenomenon changes elastic properties of earth's crust close to 6,000 kilometres away?
(a) Earthquakes★ (b) Hurricanes
(c) Typhoons (d) Cyclones

310. Scientists have developed which insect like robot smaller than a paperclip which can fly and swim for the first time?
(a) RoboBee★ (b) RoboBug
(c) RoboInsect (d) None of these

311. An earthquake of 8.1 Magnitude (According Pakistan Geophysical Research Report) on the Richter scale struck Pakistan and

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Afghanistan with tremors felt in S. Asia. What was the epicentre of the quake?
(a) Kabul (b) Peshawar
(c) Jurm★ (d) Lahore

312. Which Indian origin peer in UK recently passed away on 27th October 2015?
(a) Lord Swraj Paul
(b) Lord Gulam Noon★
(c) Lord Meghnad Desai
(d) None of these

313. Which party won major number of seats in the Polish elections on 27th October 2015?
(a) Law and Justice Party★
(b) Civic Platform
(c) Justice and Law Party
(d) None of these

314. Scientists have created which type of material on 27th October 2015?
(a) Whitest material
(b) Blackest material★
(c) Radioactive material
(d) None of these

315. Researchers have identified which protein to prevent transmission of dengue virus on 27th October 2015?
(a) CRVP378 (b) CRVP386
(c) CRVP375 (d) CRVP379★

316. Name the NE city where the SAF/ South Asian Federation Games 2031 are being held?
(a) Dispur (b) Itanagar
(c) Shillong★ (d) Aizawl

317. Archaeologists have made which startling discovery at Pylos, Greece on 28th October 2015?
(a) A warrior's grave★
(b) A warrior's tools
(c) A warrior's vest
(d) None of these

318. Which Japanese company will sell its image sensor business to Sony Corp as per an announcement on 28th October 2015?
(a) Onida (b) Hyundai
(c) Samsung (d) Toshiba★

319. Who was appointed as chair of the IGN on UNSC reforms on 27th October 2015?
(a) Janet Yellan
(b) Sylvie Lucas★
(c) Christine Legrand
(d) None of these

320. Researchers have discovered which scien innovation on 28th October 2015?
(a) World's first sonic tractor beam★
(b) World's first ultrasonic tractor
(c) World's first acoustic tractor
(d) None of these

321. Which country has elected its first fem president on 28th October 2015?
(a) Pakistan (b) Afghanistan
(c) Nepal★ (d) India

322. US Senate passed the cyber security bill address cyber threats by _____ votes.
(a) 74-22 (b) 74-20
(c) 74-21★ (d) None of these

323. Mammals may have once been able regenerate _____, according to Germ Palaeontologists, on 29th October 2015.
(a) Brain (b) Eyes
(c) Limbs★ (d) None of these

324. Which unknown component of the Milky Wa has been discovered by a team astronomers on 29th October 2015?
(a) Disc of young stars★
(b) Disc of old stars
(c) Set of comets
(d) Shower of meteorites

325. MoU was signed between which 2 nations to ease fuel crisis on 28th October 2015?
(a) Nepal, Japan (b) Nepal, Pakistan
(c) Nepal, India (d) Nepal, China★

326. Who has won the EU's prestigious Sakharo Prize for human rights on 29th Octobe 2015?
(a) Raif Mohammad (b) RaifBadawi★
(c) Boris Nemtsov (d) None of these

327. Which comet's atmosphere has bee discovered to contain molecular oxyge according to scientists on 29th Octobe 2015?
(a) Comet 67A (b) Comet 67P★
(c) Comet 67D (d) None of these

328. China has recently dropped the controversial one-child policy on 29th October 2015 and allowed couples to have how many children?
(a) Two★ (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

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329. Nuclear Safety and Security Commission of which country has given operational approval to the 25th reactor of the nation?
(a) North Korea (b) Japan
(c) South Korea★ (d) China

330. Which cyclone is centred in the east central Arabian sea close to 1090 km from Maharashtra's capital city, Mumbai on 29th October 2015?
(a) Chakala (b) Katrina
(c) Patricia (d) Chapala★

331. Student in China, Wang He discovered a 120 million year old fossil which belonged to the ancestor of the ——— on 29th October, 2015.
(a) Ant (b) Grasshopper★
(c) Bee (d) Snake

332. Sociologist and founder of Sulabh International Bindeshwar Pathak was on 29th October 2015 selected for which award?
(a) Ramon Magsaysay award
(b) Sakharov Prize
(c) New York Global Leaders Dialogue Humanitarian Award/
(d) None of these

333. Which opposition party leader from Cambodia was removed from his post in an unexpected vote on 30th October 2015?
(a) KemJokha (b) KemSokha★
(c) Hun Sen (d) None of these

334. Which Asian country failed to win a re-election to UNHRC on 30th October 2015?
(a) China (b) Pakistan★
(c) Japan (d) Bangladesh

335. Researchers have identified a new genus and species of small ape called ——— on 30th October 2015.
(a) Pliobates sataloniae
(b) Pliobates cataloniae★
(c) Pliobates mataloniae
(d) None of these

336. British archeologists have made which astonishing discovery close to prehistoric Stonehenge on 30th October, 2015?
(a) 6000 year old eco home★
(b) 5000 year old stone tools
(c) 5999 years old stone artefacts
(d) None of these

337. Which Chinese technology conglomerate is purchasing a 25% stake in Powertech Technology?
(a) Baidu (b) Tsinghua★
(c) Hwuawei (d) Xiaomi

338. Which bird(s) have been added to the 2015 IUCN endangered list on 30th October 2015?
(a) Curlew Sandpiper
(b) Eurasian Oystercatcher
(c) Bar Tailed Godwit
(d) All of these★

339. Flowers have grown in which desert due to "the El Nino phenomenon in October 2015?
(a) Gobi (b) Sahara
(c) Atacama★ (d) Thar

340. BRICS nations have signed which agreement on 30th October 2015 for co-investment of resources for support of R&D projects in areas of mutual agreement?
(a) Delhi Declaration
(b) NY Declaration
(c) Washington Declaration
(d) Moscow Declaration★

341. The National Day of Algeria is celebrated on which day?
(a) 31st October (b) 1st November★
(c) 2nd November (d) 3rd November

342. Which Republican was elected as the 54th speaker of the US House of Representatives on 30th October 2015?
(a) John Boehner (b) Paul Smith
(c) Paul Ryan★ (d) JebBush

343. Which telecom group has announced numerous deals worth 910 million euros with China Mobile?
(a) Vodafone (b) BlackBerry
(c) Nokia★ (d) None of these

344. WTA chosen to honour world No. 1 players in singles and doubles categories on 31st October 2015. Name them.
(a) Serena Williams (b) Martina Hingis
(c) Sania Mirza (d) All of these★

345. Which former guerrilla commander from Nepal's UCPN (Maoist) was elected as new Vice President of the country on 31st October?
(a) Nanda Kishore Tun
(b) Nanda Kishore Pun★

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(c) Amiya Kumar Yadav
(d) Parmananda Jha

346. Which AKP party Turkish leader has announced a victory/ majority in the parliamentary elections on 2nd November 2015?
(a) Recep Tayyip Erdogan
(b) Ahmet Davutoglu★
(c) Ahmet Erdogan
(d) None of the above

347. India has test fired which Supersonic Cruise Missile from INS Kochi off the west coast?
(a) BrahMos★ (b) Agn
(c) Shaheen (d) None of these

348. Which prominent Iraqi politician who had played a major role in US invasion of Iraq in 2003 has passed away on November 3, 2015?
(a) Ahmed Chalabi★
(b) Haytham al-Jabouri
(c) Aya Allawi
(d) None of the above

349. A 5 day long event bringing 100 tribes from 58 nations to Shillong started on 3rd November 2015. What is its name?
(a) Indigenous Terra Madre
(b) International Indigenous Terra Madre★
(c) Global Indigenous Terra Madre
(d) None of the above

350. Marine archaeologists have made a once in a lifetime discovery of how many shipwrecks near the Greek archipelago of Fourni?
(a) 21 (b) 22★
(c) 23 (d) 24

351. Scientists have found that aggression in honey bees is determined by which factor?
(a) Who feeds them?
(b) Who raises them?★
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above

352. The International Space Station/ISS turned ——— on November 2, 2015.
(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 15★ (d) 16

353. Indo-Swiss pair of Sania Mirza and Martina Hingis on 1 November 2015 won Singapore BNP Paribas WTA Finals women's doubles title by defeating
(a) Garbine Muguruza and Carla Suarez Navarro★
(b) Irina-Camelia Begu and Monica Niculescu
(c) Casey Dellacqua and Yaroslava Shvedova
(d) Hao-Ching Chan and Yung-Jan Chan

354. Name the leader of the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) that won the November 2015 Parliamentary elections of Turkey.
(a) Kemal Kilicdaroglu
(b) Abdullah Gul
(c) Selahattin Demirtas
(d) Recep Tayyip Erdogan★

355. Flight 7K9268 of Airbus A321 operated by Russian airline Kogalymavia (Metrojet) crashed with 224 people, including children on board on 31 October 2015 in
(a) Peninsulas of Sierra Leone?
(b) Sinai Peninsula of Egypt★
(c) Egypt's Ras Banas of Egypt
(d) Peninsulas of Eritrea?

356. Who on 1 November 2015 took over as Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) of Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd?
(a) Rakesh Kumar Jha
(b) Animesh Nandan Sahay
(c) Akhilesh Mishra
(d) Anil Kumar Jha★

357. From which of the following stealth warship BrahMos Supersonic Cruise Missile was successfully test-fired on 1 November 2015?
(a) INS Kolkata (b) INS Chennai
(c) INS Kochi★ (d) INS Delhi

358. Who won the Swiss Indoors men's singles title of tennis on 1 November 2015?
(a) Roger Federer★ (b) Rafael Nadal
(c) Novak Djokovic (d) Andy Murray

359. According to World Bank report what is the main reason of low economic development of South Asia?
(a) Poor quality of Infrastructure
(b) Poor quality of education★
(c) Poor quality of Environment
(d) Poor quality of Health

360. What is tenure of President of Syria?
(a) Seven years★ (b) Five years
(c) Three years (d) Nine years

361. Gwoza town is located in which country?
(a) Chad (b) South Sudan
(c) Nigeria★ (d) Sudan

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362. Boko Haram is a militant group in _____. It has been designated a global terrorist by the United States and sanctioned by the UN Security Council.
(a) Chad (b) South Sudan
(c) Nigeria★ (d) Sudan

363. Next Earth Summit will be held in
(a) Russia (b) Scotland
(c) England (d) Brazil★

364. Which is the second largest wind power producer country in the world?
(a) China (b) USA★
(c) Brazil (d) Canada

365. Which country became first NATO and European Country to draft women in military service?
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) Norway★ (d) Sweden

366. Which country in SAARC has the highest GDP (PPP) per capita?
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Maldives★
(c) India (d) Bhutan

367. The bilateral joint military training codenamed Balance Nail 16-01 that was launched on 2 November 2015 was participated by
(a) Nepal-US Armies★
(b) US-Japan Armies
(c) Japan-Ireland Armies
(d) US-Ireland Armies

368. Which language in the first week of November 2015 became the third most common language in the House of Commons of Canada?
(a) Punjabi★ (b) French
(c) German (d) Hindi

369. Which country on 1 November 2015 launched a Counter-Espionage Public Hotline to report on suspected foreign spies?
(a) Japan (b) France
(c) India (d) China★

370. Name the Pakistani cricketer who on 3 November 2015 announced his decision to retire from International Test Cricket.
(a) Ahmed Shehzad (b) Misbah-ui-Haq
(c) Shoaib Malik★ (d) Mohammad Hafeez

371. Name the actor and writer of Oscar winning Chariots of Fire screenplay who died on 2 November 2015.
(a) Peter Baldwin (b) AL Molinaro
(c) Peter Donaldson (d) Colin Welland/

372. Who on 3 November 2015 became the first female jockey to win Melbourne Cup?
(a) Frankie Dettori (b) Rosie Napravnik
(c) KaylaStra (d) Michelle Payne★

373. Who of the following was ranked at number 1 position in the Forbes list of the World's Most Powerful People 2015 that was released on 4 November 2015?
(a) Vladimir Putin★ (b) Angela Merkel
(c) Barack Obama (d) Pope Francis

374. Which of the following country on 4 November 2015 declared state of emergency in the country citing threat to national security?
(a) Maldives★ (b) Iraq
(c) Syria (d) Myanmar

375. Which Sikh was sworn-in as Defence Minister of Canada on 4 November 2015?
(a) AmarjeetSohi (b) Navdeep Bains
(c) Harjit Sajjan★ (d) Navtej Singh

376. Which country celebrated its national day on November 3, 2015?
(a) Tanzania (b) Ethiopia
(c) Panama★ (d) None of these

377. The International film festival for persons with disabilities will be held for the _____ time from 1st to 3rd December 2015 in India.
(a) Second (b) Third
(c) Fourth (d) First★

378. Scientists have made which discovery regarding Antarctic snow ice?
(a) Increase in snow accumulation that commenced 10,000 years ago is adding ice to outdo increasing loss from thinning glaciers★
(b) Increase in ice melt has caused glaciers to thin down
(c) Increase in snow accumulation is not enough to outdo loss from thinning glaciers
(d) None of the above

379. The presidents of which 2 nations have announced on 2nd November 2015 that a global climate change pact should involve increasing emission cuts every 5 years for countries ?
(a) China and Russia (b) China and France★
(c) China and UK (d) China and US

380. Scientists from Cambridge University have solved issues pertaining to battery that can

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power a car to drive for long distances on a _____ charge.

(a) Single★ (b) Triple
(c) Double (d) Quadruple

381. Scientists have located which enzyme as the major culprit of autoimmune diseases on 2nd November 2015?

(a) cDAS (b) cGAS★
(c) cJAS (d) None of these

382. NASA has released pictures of huge formations in which nation to solve the mystery of how these were formed, on 2nd November 2015?

(a) Afghanistan (b) Uzbekistan
(c) Pakistan (d) Kazakhstan★

383. Which country has committed investment of over 2 billion euros for 'Smart Cities' project in India with focus on Chandigarh, Nagpur and Puducherry on 4th November 2015?

(a) US (b) UK
(c) Australia (d) France★

384. Astronomers have discovered a galaxy cluster in a remote part of the universe which has been identified as the most massive structure found 8.5 billion light years away on 4th November 2015. What is the cluster called?

(a) MOO J1142+1527★
(b) COO J1142+1527
(c) DOOJ1142+1527
(d) KOOJ1142+1527

385. Which language has emerged as the largest spoken Indian language in the United States, with nearly 6.5 lakh people speaking it, according to the latest Census data?

(a) Urdu (b) Hindi★
(c) Punjabi (d) Bengali

386. China's top legislature ratified which agreement on 4th November 2015?

(a) AIIB★ (b) WB
(c) WHO (d) UN

387. Israeli archaeologists have discovered which ancient Greek Fort on 4th November, according to reports?

(a) Sparta (b) Acra★
(c) Seleucid (d) None of these

388. Who has been sworn in as Canada's 23rd Prime Minister on November 4th 2015?

(a) Stephen Harper (b) Justin Trudeau★
(c) Navdeep Bains (d) Amarjeet Sohi

389. Name the English football player who recently became the first UK player to score 50 international goals.

(a) Wayne Rooney★ (b) Frank Lampard
(c) Bobby More (d) David Beckham

390. The Department of Archaeology and Museums has found 200 megalithic burial sites dating back to 1000 BC to 2nd Century AD in which dam's reservoir bed?

(a) Nagarjunasagar★
(b) Tehri
(c) Indira Sagar
(d) Mettur

391. Name the international women's grouping that has recently been formed by the G-20 nations in Turkey's capital, Ankara?

(a) F20 (b) W20★
(c) C20 (d) D20

392. As per the Forbes list of 2015 World's Highest-Paid Actors, which of the following is at the top?

(a) Jackie Chain
(b) Robert Downey Jr. ★
(c) Vin Diesel
(d) Bradley Cooper

393. Sania Mirza won her second Grand Slam title in 2015 at the US Open Women's Doubles with which tennis player?

(a) Flavia Pennata
(b) Martina Hingis★
(c) Casey Dellacqua
(d) Yoarslava Shevadova

394. Scientists have discovered a novel anti body which could detect and neutralise HIV infection. What is it called?

(a) dNAbs- Deactivating neutralising antibodies
(b) bNAbs- Broadly Neutralising Antibodies★
(c) cNAbs- Carbon Neutralising Antobodies
(d) None of these

395. What is the term for low temperature preservation of animals or humans who cannot be cured by modern medicine with the hope that treatment may be possible in the future:

(a) Cryonics★ (b) Cryotherapy
(c) Cryogenics (d) None of these

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396. In a rare discovery, astronomers have found a massive galaxy bluster where the brightest galaxy is creating close to 800 stars every year. What is the name of this galaxy cluster 9.8 billion light years away from earth?
(a) SpARCSI 049+56★
(b) TpARCSI 049+56
(c) UpARCSI 049+56
(d) DpARCSI 049+56

397. Which Pulitzer award winning playwright passed away on 14th September 2015 at the age of 89?
(a) Frank D. Gilroy★
(b) Eugene O'Neil
(c) George S. Kaufman
(d) August Wilson

398. Which Leader replaced Prime Minister Tony Abbott in an internal poll by party members on 14th September 2015?
(a) Scott Buccholz
(b) Malcolm Turnbull★
(c) Dave Walsh
(d) None of these

399. As against present day rice cultivation method, anew rice growing method reduces water use and enhances water efficiency through growth of crops in condition where there is plenty of oxygen in the oil. This new method is:
(a) Anaerobic cultivation
(b) Aerobic cultivation★
(c) Oxygen cultivation
(d) Hydrogen cultivation

400. Gujarat government will construct the second tallest Buddha statue in the world. What is its height?
(a) 108 m★ (b) 109 m
(c) 110m (d) 111m

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