

Educator (Science & Arts) BPS-9

S.No	Core Areas	Marks (Arts)	Marks (Science)	Page#
1	Urdu	15	10	1
2	Islamiyat and Social Studies (Primary & Elementary Level)	10	10	5
3	English (Primary & Elementary Level)	30	15	10
4	Instructional Planning , Strategies, Learning Environment at B.Ed Level	10	10	23
5	Course Content of Math (Primary Level & elementary)	20	25	34
6	Course Content of Science (Primary Level & elementary) (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Everyday Science, Computer)	10	25	44
7	General Knowledge	05	05	59
7-A	Pakistan History & Current Affairs			70
	Total Marks	100	100	

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

اردو

- اردو لفظ کو سب سے پہلے رائج نے استعمال کیا۔
- شاعری میں سب سے پہلے زبان کے لیے اردو کا لفظ مراد شاہ لاہوری نے استعمال کیا۔
- مولانا حفیظ جalandھری کی کتاب "شاہنامہ اسلام" مثنوی کی شکل میں لکھی گئی۔
- "ساقی نامہ" نظم علامہ اقبال کی ہے جو بال جرمیں میں ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال نے افغانستان کی تعلیمی پالیسی مرتب کی۔
- انجمن پنجاب کے بانی اور روز آرڈنر ہا برائیٹ تھے۔
- شفیق الرحمن، کرمل محمد خان، مشتاق یوسفی، پطرس بخاری اور ابن انشاء میں مزاج ٹکا کی قدر مشترک ہے۔
- غزل کی ابتداء دکن سے ہوئی۔
- پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر قلبی قطب شاہ ہے۔
- اردو کا پہلا شاعر امیر خسروہ ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ ماہ لقا چند بانی ہیں۔
- بانو قدسیہ کے پہلے افسانے کا نام "وابنگی" تھا۔
- اردو زبان و ادب کا پہلا نشرنگار گیسو دراز بنہ نواز ہے۔
- رفیق الدین سودا نے تصیدہ کی وجہ سے شہرت پائی۔
- علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری کتاب "علم الاتصال" اتصالیات کے موضوع پر ہے۔
- فیض احمد فیض واحد پاکستانی شاعر ہیں، جنہیں روی ایوارڈ "لینین پرائز" ملا۔
- پاکستان کا قومی تراثہ حفیظ جalandھری کی کتاب "چراغِ حمر" میں ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی نظم "طلع اسلام" بانگ دار میں ہے۔
- شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ علامہ اقبال کی کتاب بانگ دار میں ہیں۔
- غزل کا پہلا شعر مطلع اور آخری شعر مقطع کہلاتا ہے۔
- مسدس حالی کا دوسرا نام مدوجز اسلام ہے۔
- "زمیندار" اخبار مولانا ظفر علی خان نے جاری کیا۔
- اردو کا "تمہرد" اور انگریزی کا "کامریڈ" مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے جاری کیا۔
- اردو کا پہلا ذرا مقدمہ اندر سمجھا مانت لکھنؤی کا ہے۔
- آغا خڑک اشیوری کو اردو ڈرامے کا شکسپیر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- کلیات میں 6 دیوان شامل ہیں۔
- ار مغان چجاز علامہ اقبال کی وفات کے بعد شائع ہوئی۔
- عظیم الدین احمد نے اردو کا پہلا سانیٹ 1903 میں فریاد عظیم کے نام سے لکھا۔
- مشی مولوی محبوب عالم پیغمبر اخبار کے پہلے ایڈیٹر تھے۔
- بارہواں کھلڑی افقار عارف کی نظم کا نام ہے۔
- میر تقی میر کے 6 دیوان ہیں۔
- محقق کے 8 دیوان ہیں۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی نے 10 جولائی 2006 کو وفات پائی۔
- ضیاء الحق قاسمی نے 28 اکتوبر 2006 کو وفات پائی۔
- شوکت صدیقی نے 18 دسمبر 2006 کو وفات پائی۔
- مسیم نیازی نے 26 دسمبر 2006 کو وفات پائی۔
- ار مغان چجاز علامہ اقبال کا واحد مجموعہ کلام ہے جو اردو اور فارسی دونوں میں ہے۔
- الطاف حسین حالی مرزاغالب کے شاگرد تھے۔
- مخزن رسالہ شیخ عبدالقدیر نے اپریل 1901ء میں شائع کیا۔
- اردو کا پہلا سفر نامہ عجائب مزہگ یوسف خان کمبل پوش ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی منظومہ کتاب کدم را پدم راوی ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی نثری کتاب "سب رس" ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی نظم "نصر راہ" بانگ در میں ہے۔
- اسماعیل میر بخشی بچوں کے شاعر کی حیثیت سے مشہور ہوئے۔
- دارالمحنتین اعظم گزہ کے بانی مولانا ثانی نعمانی تھے۔
- مولانا حالی نے "مسدس حالی" سریڈ کے کتبے پر لکھی۔
- فیض احمد فیض اور احمد ندیم قاسمی کا تعلق ترقی پند تحریک سے تھا۔

- قرآن الحین حیدر اردو کے افسانہ نگار سجاد حیدریلدرم کی بیٹی تھی۔
- اردو کو 1832ء میں بر صغیر میں سرکاری و فتحی زبان کا درجہ ملا۔
- علامہ اقبال کے خطوط "اقبال نامہ" کے نام سے شائع ہوئے۔
- بانگ دار کادیباچ پروفیسر شعی عبد القادر نے لکھا۔
- علامہ اقبال کی آخری نظم کا نام "حضرت انسان" ہے۔
- تہذیب الاخلاق رسالہ سریڈ احمد خاں نے 1871ء میں شائع کیا۔
- اردو کا پہلا اخبار "جام جہاں نما" مکلتے سے 1822ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- اردو تتر کی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
- دیوان غالب پہلی مرتبہ 1811ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- نظیر اکبر آبادی کو عوای شاعر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- اردو کی نظم "آدمی نامہ" نظیر اکبر آبادی کی ہے۔
- بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- اردو غزل کا باقاعدہ آغاز ولی دکنی نے کیا۔
- اردو کا پہلا ناول مرقا العروض ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم "ہما" ہے۔
- امیر انہیں اردو کے مرثیہ نگار کا تعلق لکھو سے تھا۔
- سندباد جہازی اور کومبیس کے قلبی نام سے چراغِ حسن حضرت نے فکریہ کالم لکھے۔
- غزل کے لہوئی معنی ہیں عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا۔
- ایکیے شعر کو فرد کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ایم۔ اے۔ ادکانِ علی گڑھ 1920ء میں یونیورسٹی بنा۔
- علامہ اقبال کے علاوہ فیشن احمد فیشن کا تعلق بھی سالکوٹ سے تھا۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کے پہلے صدر مشی پریم چند ہیں۔
- شعر کے آخر میں تکرار لفظی کو رو دیف کہتے ہیں۔
- پیام مشرق علامہ اقبال کی فارسی کی کتاب ہے جس کا دیباچ اردو میں ہے۔
- مجید امجد جہنگیر میں، اشراق احمد لاہور میں اور غالب دہلی میں دفن ہیں۔
- اردو کی پہلی خاتون ناول نگار رشیدہ النساء بیگم ہیں۔
- اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار مشی پریم چند ہیں۔
- چودھری فضل الحق نے اپنی کتاب "زندگی" گور کچور جیل میں لکھی۔
- مدرس کے ہر بند میں 6 مدرسے جبکہ مدرس کے ہر بند میں 5 مدرسے ہوتے ہیں۔
- اردو بندی تازعہ 1867ء میں بخارا سے شروع ہوا۔
- محمد حسین آزاد نے اپنی کتاب آب حیات میں ولی دکنی کو اردو کا بادا آدم قرار دیا۔
- میر تقی میر کو خداۓ حق کہا جاتا ہے۔
- رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور پہلے ایشیائی ہیں جن کا ادب سے 1913ء میں نوبل انعام ملا۔
- ریختنے کے لفظی معنی ایجاد کرنے کے ہیں۔
- اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار ڈپٹی نزیر احمد ہیں۔
- "مرحوم کی یاد میں" کے مصنف پطرس بخاری ہیں۔
- "سرودا دی بینا" کے مصنف فیض احمد فیض ہیں۔
- "یادوں کی بارات" جوش پیچ آبادی کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- اداس نسلیں ناول کے مصنف عبداللہ حسین ہیں۔
- "منزل شب" شاعری کی کتاب مصنف مختار صدیق ہیں۔
- خاکِ بدھن کے مصنف مشتاق یوسفی ہیں۔
- "شب رفتہ" اور "شب رفتہ کے بعد" شعری مجموعہ مجید امجد کے ہیں۔
- آواز دوست کے مصنف مختار مسعود ہیں۔
- جہانِ انسانِ انسان کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- آب حیات کے مصنف مولانا محمد حسین آزاد ہیں۔
- تلاش بہاراں ناول جیلہ ہاشمی کا ہے۔
- راجہ گدھ ناول بانو قدریہ کا ہے۔
- خوشبو، ماہِ تمام، خود کلامی اور انکار پر وین شاکر کی کتب ہیں۔
- اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کے مصنف ڈاکٹر سلیمان اختر ہیں۔
- چند ہم عصر کے مصنف مولوی عبدالحق ہے۔
- اپنگری بیان چاک، ڈاکٹر جاوید اقبال کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- کاغذی گھاٹِ خالدہ حسین کا ناول ہے۔

- سات دریاؤں کی سر زمین کے مصنف این خیف ہیں شہر افسوس کے مصنف انتظار حسین ہیں۔
- چوپال کے مصنف احمد ندیم قاسمی ہیں۔
- رانی کیتھ کی کہانی کے مصنف انشا اللہ خاں انشاء ہیں۔
- اردو شعراء کا پہلا تذکرہ نکات اشعراء میر تقیٰ میر کا ہے۔
- آنکن اور زمین دونوں ناول خدیجہ مستور کے ہیں
- ڈرامہ انارکی سید ایتاز علی تانق کا ہے۔
- ایک وصیت کی تحریک مولوی وحید الدین کا خاکہ ہے۔
- دست صبا کے خالق فیض احمد فیض ہیں
- دشت وفا کے خالق احمد ندیم قاسمی ہیں۔
- باغ و بہار کے مصنف میر امن دبلوی ہیں۔
- اردو کی پہلی تقيیدی کتاب مقدمہ شعر و شاعری مولانا حافظ نے لکھی۔
- فردوس بریں کے مصنف عبدالحیم شریریں ہیں۔
- یادگار غالب اور حیات جاوید کے مصنف مولانا حافظ ہیں۔
- سب رس کے مصنف ملا وحیی ہیں
- سحر البيان کے خالق میر حسن ہیں۔
- اپن بخطوط کے تعاقب میں اپن انشاء کا سفر نامہ ہے۔
- ڈرامہ وارث احمد اسلام احمد کا ہے۔
- تذکرہ اور غبار خاطر مولانا ابوالکلام کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- رسالہ اباب بغافت ہند کے مصنف سرید احمد خان ہیں۔
- برگ نے اور پہلی بارش ناصر کاظمی کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- یاخدا اور ماسی کے مصنف قدرت اللہ شہاب ہیں۔
- پریشر گر کے مصنف صدیق سائل ہیں۔
- دلی کا یادگار مشاعرہ کے مصنف فرحت اللہ بیگ ہیں۔
- عودہندی اور اردو محلی غالب کے خطوط کے مجموعے ہیں۔
- قوتا کہانی کے مصنف حیدر بخش حیدری ہیں۔
- فمانہ چاہب کے مصنف رجب علی بیگ سرور ہیں۔
- بہزاد کھنوئی کا اصل نام سردار حسن خاں ہے۔
- جوش ملچ آبادی کا اصل نام شیر حسن ہے۔
- ن۔م۔ راشد کا اصل نام نذر محمد ہے۔
- محسن نقوی کا اصل نام غلام عباس ہے۔
- ساحر لدھیانوی کا اصل نام عبد الجھنی ہے۔
- حسرت موبانی کا اصل نام فضل الحق ہے۔
- نظیر اکبر آبادی کا اصل نام شیخ محمد ولی ہے۔
- امام غزالی کا اصل نام ابو حامد محمد بن غزالی ہے۔
- شیخ سعدی کا اصل نام مصلح الدین ہے۔
- بلحش شاہ کا اصل نام سید عبد اللہ ہے۔
- پٹل سرمست کا اصل نام عبد الوہاب ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی نقاد خاتون ممتاز شیریں ہے۔
- اردو کے پہلے مورخ کتاب نام رام بابو لکھنیہ ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی گرامر انسٹیٹیوٹ ایجاد کرنے والے انسٹیٹیوٹ ہے۔
- جدید نظم کے بانی الاطاف حسین حالی ہیں۔
- خطوط نگاری کے بانی رجب علی بیگ ہیں۔
- اردو کی پہلی گرامر دریائے لاطافت ہے۔
- اردو زبان کے پہلے ہندو شاعر نام دیوبیں ہیں۔
- اردو کی طویل ترین نظم مہاجرات ہے۔
- پشتو کے پہلے شاعر امیر کروڑیں ہیں۔
- اردو کے پہلے جاسوسی ڈیگر ظفر زیدی ہیں۔
- آزاد نظم کے بانی، ان۔م۔ راشد ہیں۔
- پاکستان کی پہلی خاتون شاعرہ اد اجعفری ہیں۔
- پہلے پنجابی شاعر بابا فرید گنج شکر ہیں۔
- بلبل ہند۔ مرزادغ دبلوی کا لقب ہے۔
- طویل ہند کا لقب امیر خسرو کو ملا۔

- سید احرار لقب حضرت موبالی کو ملا۔
- پشتو کابا دا آدم رحمان بابا کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- حبیظ جالندھری کو شاعر اسلام کہا جاتا ہے۔
- آزاد جمال بلور کو بیانے بلوچی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ہاشم میں پڑھنا اور لاہور کا جغرافیہ احمد شاہ بٹرس بخاری کے مضامین ہیں۔
- ذکر بہتے خون کا کے مصنف حبیب جاپ ہیں۔
- بنات النعش کے مصنف ظہیٰ نذیر احمد ہیں۔
- خطبات احمد یہ سر سید احمد خان نے لکھی۔
- شگونے کے مصنف شفیق الرحمن ہیں۔
- نقش فریدی کے مصنف فیض احمد فیض ہیں
- ماوراء کے مصنف ان م راشد ہیں۔
- محمد حسین آزاد نے اردو زبان کا مأخذ برجن جہا شاز بان کو قرار دیا۔
- مغلوں کے زمانے میں عربی اور فارسی سر کاری زبانیں تھیں۔
- اردو زبان میں تقریباً 95400 الفاظ ہیں۔
- فارسی ایران کی زبان ہے۔
- اردو کی بنیادی تین زبانیں ہندی، فارسی اور عربی ہیں۔
- اردو کو ہندی یا ہندی کے علاوہ ریخت کے نام سے بھی پکارا جاتا ہے۔
- ریخت کا لفظ اردو زبان کے لیے بادشاہ اکبر اعظم کے عہد میں استعمال ہوا۔
- اقوام متعدد کے سروے کے مطابق اردو دنیا کی تیسرا بڑی زبان ہے۔
- شاہ جہاں نے ہندی کے رسم الخط صحیح کو خط نسبتیق میں تبدیل کر دیا۔
- کہہ مکرانی اردو شہر میں سب سے قدیم مصنف ہے۔
- ظہیٰ نذیر احمد نے خواتین کے کرداروں کے حوالے سے شہرت حاصل کی۔
- اردو ناول بکاری میں مزاج بکاری کی بنیادی رتن ناتھ سرشار نہ رکھی۔
- ٹیڈی ہمی لکیر۔ عصمت اللہ چلتائی کا ناول ہے۔
- ڈرامہ یونانی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
- افسانہ ہمارے ہاں انگریزی زبان کے ادب سے آیا ہے۔
- ڈرامہ اندھیرا جالا، یوس جاوید کا ہے۔
- افسانے کی تاریخ ڈاکوو پر مشتمل ہے۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک نے افسانہ نگاروں کو پریمیک ہمکاری کا رجحان دیا۔
- جنیات لگاری کے حوالے سے افسانہ نگار سعادت حسن منو مشہور ہیں۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کے حوالے سے انسانوں کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام انگارے تھا۔
- علمتی افسانے کے حوالے سے انتظار حسین سرفہرست ہیں۔
- اردو ڈرامے کا آغاز لکھنؤ سے انیسویں صدی میں ہوا۔
- شہید ناز اور یہودی کی لڑکی آغا حشر کے ڈرامے ہیں۔
- لاہور قالین کرشن چندر کا ڈرامہ ہے۔
- افسانہ آزاد۔ پنج اور دھن اخبار میں شائع ہوا۔
- اردو ناول میں کردار سازی کا آغاز نذری احمد نے کیا۔
- صح زندگی کے مصنف راشد الجیری ہیں۔
- جاسوسی ناول کا آغاز ابن صفی نے کیا۔
- نسخہ ہائے وفا فیض احمد فیض کی کتابوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- زاہد سالوں اپنی ظاہری و ضعی سے دھوکا دینے والے کو کہتے ہیں۔
- محاورہ کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اپنے مجازی معنی دے۔
- روزمرہ کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اپنے حقیقی معنی دے۔
- رباعی دو شعروں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔
- جس شاعری میں نقطہ نظر آئے اسے بے نقطہ شاعری کہتے ہیں۔
- محمد دین فوق کوشاعر کشیر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- عبدالرحمن چلتائی کو مصور مشرق کہا جاتا ہے۔
- علامہ راشد الجیری کو طبقہ نساں کا حسن قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- پنج آنگ۔ مرزا غالب کی کتابوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- اعلان آنگ دور حاضر کے خلاف یہ الفاظ علامہ اقبال کی کتاب آنگ دار کے سروق پر درج ہیں۔
- علاقہ اقبال کا سب سے پہلا شعری مجموعہ اسرار خودی ہے۔
- جدید اردو نظم کا آغاز انجمن بیجاپور سے ہوا۔

- علامہ اقبال کی اردو شاعری کا ماحصل ان کی نظم ساقی نامہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- اعلیٰ لاہور کو زندہ دلان لاہور کا لقب سرید احمد خان نے دیا۔
- علامہ اقبال اپنے آپ کو مولانا روم کاشاگر کہنے میں فخر محسوس کرتے تھے۔
- انسانہ ٹوبہ بیک سنگ کے مصنف سعادت حسن منوہیں۔
- افسانے کا پہلا دور 1907 سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔
- سورۃ انفال میں یوم الغریق ان غزوہ بدر کے دن کو کیا گیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید 22 سال 5 ماہ اور 14 دن میں نازل ہوا۔
- قرآن مجید کو پہلی بار حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کے دور میں اکشہار کے لکھا گیا۔
- حضرت عمران، حضرت مریمؓ کے والد تھے۔
- قرآن مجید میں 14 سجدے ہیں۔
- سورۃ الرحمن کو قرآن کی دہن کیا جاتا ہے اسے عروس القرآن اور زینت القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- غزوہ احمد کا ذکر سورۃ العمران میں آیا ہے۔

❖ (اسلامیات)

- صلح حدیبیہ کو فتح میں کے علاوہ نصر عزیز بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- قربانی کے دن کو یوم خمر کہتے ہیں۔
- روح اللہ حضرت عیسیٰ گو کہتے ہیں۔
- مسجد نبوی کے پہلے امام عبد اللہ بن ام كلثوم ہیں۔
- نماز عید الفطر کا حکم دو ہجری میں ہوا۔
- جمع کے روز دوسری اذان کا اشانہ حضرت عثمان غنی نے کیا۔
- نماز واقعہ معراج کے موقع پر 11 نبوی میں فرض ہوئی۔
- حج 9 ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
- باجماعت نماز کا حکم سورۃ البقرہ میں آیا ہے۔
- زکوٰۃ 2 ہجری میں فرض ہوئی جبکہ باقاعدہ احکامات 8 ہجری میں نازل ہوئے۔
- عدل کے تین فرض جبکہ وضو میں چار فرض ہیں۔
- سورۃ توبہ میں غزوہ توبہ اور غزوہ حنین کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- وادی القرآن کے کمرہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- پہلے امام حج حضرت ابو بکر ہیں۔
- فرعون کی الاش کا ذکر سورۃ پیونس میں آیا ہے۔
- جہاد دو ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
- پہلے غزوہ کا نام غزوہ ابواء ہے۔
- ابو جہل جنگ بدر میں دو پیوں معاذ اور معوذ کے ہاتھوں مارا گیا۔
- قرآن مجید کا دیباچہ سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- سورۃ نبی میں پہلی بار غزوہ احمد میں شامل ہوئیں۔
- مسلمان خواتین پہلی بار غزوہ احمد میں شامل ہوئیں۔
- اسلام کے پہلے پس سالار حضرت حمزہ تھے۔
- قرآن مجید کی ساتویں منزل میں 65 سورتیں ہیں۔
- مردوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت ابو بکر بیویوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علی اور عورتوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت خدیجہ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- اسلام کے پہلے شہید حضرت حارث بن ابی بالہ تھے۔
- اسلام کی پہلی خاتون شہیدہ حضرت سمیہ ہیں۔
- قرآن کے پہلے چڑیے والے نجی کوام کہتے ہیں۔
- سویدہ بن صومت مدینہ کے پہلے شخص تھے جنہوں نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- غزوہ خندق میں خندق 20 دنوں میں کھو دی گئی۔
- غزوہ بدر میں 70 کفار مارے گئے جبکہ 14 مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
- قرآن مجید کے آخری پارے میں 37 سورتیں اور 30 رکوع ہیں۔
- اسلام کا پہلا نیم سعد بن ابی و قاص نے چلایا۔

- قرآن پاک میں 7 مزملیں ہیں۔
- جنگ قادریہ حضرت عمر فاروق کے دور میں ہوئی۔
- مسلمان مرد کافن تین کپڑوں پر جبکہ مسلمان عورت کافن پانچ کپڑوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔
- نماز عیدین اور وتر کی نمازوں کا حاب ہیں۔
- بر صیریں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید کا سندھی زبان میں ترجمہ ہوا۔
- سب سے پہلے نمازوں کے حضرت مصعب بن عمير نے پڑھائی۔
- قرآن مجید کو 30 پاروں میں حضرت عثمان نے تقیم کیا۔
- نمازوں کا حکم سورۃ التوبہ میں آیا ہے۔
- واقعہ معراج کا ذکر سورۃ النaml میں آیا ہے۔
- آپ ﷺ کی عالالت (یہاری) کے دوران حضرت ابو بکر صدیق نے 17 نمازیں پڑھائیں۔
- دارالرقم کو اولین درس گاہ کہتے ہیں یہ ایک صحابی کا گھر تھا۔
- قرآن مجید کی ترتیب ترتیب توقیفی کہلاتی ہے۔
- قرآن پاک میں لفظ قل سے 5 سورتیں شروع ہوتی ہیں۔
- قرآن پاک میں 25 انعامات کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- قرآن پاک میں 12 غزوہات کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے پہلی سورت سورۃ فاتحہ (توقیفی ترتیب میں) کی نیت ابوالقاسم ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی آخری سورت سورۃ الناس ہے۔ (توقیفی ترتیب میں)
- قرآن مجید میں نماز کے ساتھ زکر کا ذکر 32 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- بھری کیلنڈر کا آغاز حضرت عمر فاروق نے کیا۔
- حکمہ جبل خانہ جات اور پولیس کا نظام حضرت عمر کے دور میں تکمیل پائے۔
- مردم ثماری کا آغاز حضرت عمر کے دور میں ہوا۔
- پہلا اسلامی بھری بیڑہ حضرت عثمان کے دور میں گورنر شام ایم معاویہ نے تیار کروایا۔
- جامع القرآن حضرت عثمان کو کہتے ہیں۔
- امام الکتاب سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- قرآن پاک میں محمد ﷺ کا لفظ 4 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- قرآن پاک میں 6666 آیات ہیں۔
- اسلام میں پہلی بار حضرت زید بن عماد نے تواریخ انہیں۔
- ترجمان القرآن عبد اللہ بن مسعود کو کہتے ہیں۔
- تیم کا حکم غزوہ بن مصطفیٰ کے سفر کے دوران 3 بھری کو ہوا۔
- قرآن مجید میں واحد صحابی حضرت زید بن حارث کا ذکر ہے۔
- حضرت زید بن حارث کا ذکر سورۃ الاحزاب میں آیا ہے۔
- اذان میں اللہ اکابر کے الفاظ 6 مرتبہ آئے ہیں۔
- قسbat القرآن سورۃ البقرہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید کے کل 56 نام ہیں۔ 55 ناموں کا ذکر قرآن میں موجود ہے۔
- سورۃ التوبہ میں زکوٰۃ کے نظام اور مصارف کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- جنت کا دروغہ فرشتے کا نام رضوان اور دوزخ کے دروغہ کا نام بالک ہے۔
- غزوہ خندق میں خندق کھونے کا مشورہ مسلمان فارسی نے دیا۔
- فلسطین کو نبیوں کی سرزی میں کہتے ہیں۔
- واقعہ افک غزوہ نبی مصطفیٰ کے موقع پر ہیں آیا۔
- ذوالونوں اور صاحب الحوت حضرت یونس کے لقب ہیں۔
- حضرت حمزہ غزوہ احمد میں شہید ہوئے۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی کنیت ابوالقاسم ہے۔
- بدھ مت کے بانی بدھ کا اصل نام سدار تھا۔
- اللہ نے زمین و آسمان 6 دنوں میں تخلیق کیے۔
- سورۃ انعام میں بسم اللہ ایک دفعہ بھی نہیں ہے۔
- سورۃ توبہ میں بسم اللہ ایک دفعہ بھی نہیں ہے۔
- قرآن پاک کی سب سے چھوٹی سورت سورۃ الکوثر ہے۔
- عشر کے واحب ہونے کا انصاب 948 کلوگرام یا 23 من گندم ہے۔
- قرآن پاک کی سب سے بڑی سورت سورۃ البقرہ ہے۔
- قرآن پاک کی تیس حصے میں جو بارے کہلاتے ہیں۔
- قرآن پاک میں 558 رکوع ہیں۔
- قرآن پاک میں 6666 آیات ہیں۔

- بیعت رسول 6 ہجری کو ہوئی۔
- مسجد قباء کا در سر امام مسجد تقوی ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی 9 سورتیں شخصیات پر ہیں جن میں سے 6 پیغمبروں کے نام پر ہیں۔
- سورۃ واقعہ کو سورۃ غمی بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- سورۃ فاتحہ دو تہائی قرآن ہے۔
- رب کے مقیٰ پالے والے کے ہیں۔ یہ لفظ قرآن میں 806 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- آپ ﷺ نے 10 ہجری میں حج کیا۔
- نزول کے اعتبار سے قرآن پاک کی آخری مکمل سورۃ النصر ہے۔
- سورۃ علق 30 پارے میں ہے۔
- پہلی وحی میں سورۃ علق کی 5 آیات نازل ہوئی۔
- قرآن پاک کا موضوع انسان ہے۔
- غزوہ بدرا 2 ہجری میں غزوہ احد 3 ہجری غزوہ خندق 5 ہجری میں صلح حدیبہ 6 ہجری میں غزوہ خیبر 7 ہجری میں حج 8 ہجری میں اور غزوہ توبہ 9 ہجری میں ہوا۔
- بیت المقدس حضرت عمر فاروق کے دور میں قائم ہوا۔
- ہجرت مدینہ 622ء میں ہوئی۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ کا انتقال الواء کے مقام پر ہوا۔
- فتح مصر حضرت عمرو بن العاص کو کہتے ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ ذکر نبی حضرت موسیٰ کا آیا ہے۔
- حضرت اوریس پر 30 صحائف اترے۔
- طوفان کے وقت حضرت نوحؑ کے ساتھ کشتی میں 80 لوگ تھے۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ کو سویل پر چڑھائے کا حکم پویس بادشاہ نے دیا۔
- بنی اسرائیل حضرت یعقوبؑ کا لقب تھا۔
- حضرت یعقوبؑ کی اپنے بیٹے حضرت یوسفؑ سے 40 سال بعد ملاقات ہوئی۔
- حضرت سلیمانؑ کے علاوہ حضرت ہودؑ پر ندوی کی زبان سمجھتے تھے۔
- حضرت یونسؑ مچلی کے پیٹ میں 40 دن رہے۔
- قوم عاد مسل 7 دن طوفان اور آندھی سے تباہ ہوئی۔
- حضرت اوریس کے نصب کرنے میں جب حضور مسیح بن یوہانہؑ کی عمر 35 سال تھی۔
- حضور مکہ کے محلہ سوق ایل میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ہجرت اسود کے نصب کرنے میں جب حضور مسیح بن یوہانہؑ کی عمر 35 سال تھی۔
- شق صدر کا واقعہ جب پیش آیا تو آپ ﷺ کی عمر دو سال تھی۔
- مسجد ضرار منافقین کو بیعت رسول میں کہتے ہیں۔
- حضرت مسیح بن یوہانہؑ کی نسبت میں ایسا کہتا ہے کہ اس کا نام اور اس کا اعلان 180 شہر باقی تھا۔
- دنیا کے دوسرے پیغمبر کا نام حضرت شیعہ تھا۔
- حضرت موسیٰ اور حضرت ہارونؑ آپؑ میں بھائی تھے۔
- صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم حضرت آدمؑ لقب ہے۔
- علم فلکیات کی نیایاد حضرت اوریس نے رکھی۔
- ریاضی کا آغاز حضرت اوریس نے کیا۔
- ہجرت مدینہ کے دوران حضرت محمدؐ نے قصوی نامی اور پیغمبر سفر کیا۔
- آپ ﷺ کا نام محمدؐ آپ ﷺ کے داکا عبدالمطلب اور احمدؑ آپ ﷺ کی والدہ آمنہ نے رکھا۔
- میثاق مدینہ کو دنیا کا پہلا تحریری آئینہ کہا جاتا ہے۔
- جزیرہ تبریز پہلا جزیرہ تھا جس پر مسلمانوں نے سب سے پہلے قبضہ کیا۔
- جنگ جمل حضرت علی اور حضرت عائشہؓ کے درمیان جنک جنگ صفين حضرت علی اور امیر معاویہؓ کے درمیان ہوئی۔
- قارون کے خزانے کا ذکر سورۃ الانبیاء میں آیا ہے۔
- حضرت علیؓ کے قاتل عبد الرحمن بن ملجمؓ کا تعلق خوارج گروہ سے تھا۔
- حضرت علیؓ کو فوف میں شہید ہوئے۔
- حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ کو کثیر الراویہ کہتے ہیں۔
- حضرت ابو بکرؓ کا دور خلافت 2 سال 3 ماہ اور 9 دن ہے۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ کا دور خلافت 11 سال 11 ماہ اور 4 دن ہے۔
- حضرت علیؓ کا دور خلافت 4 سال 9 ماہ ہے۔
- حواری رسول ﷺ حضرت زبیر بن العوامؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- حضور ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہؓ کا نکاح حضرت ابو طالبؓ نے پڑھایا۔
- حضور مکہ کے محلہ سوق ایل میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- شق صدر کا واقعہ جب پیش آیا تو آپ ﷺ کی عمر دو سال تھی۔
- مسجد ضرار منافقین کو بیعت رسول میں کہتے ہیں۔

- حضرت نوحؐ کی کاشت کا نام ارک تھا۔
 - خانہ کعبہ کے پہلے متولی حضرت اسماعیلؑ تھے۔
 - قرآن مجید میں حضرت ابراہیمؑ کو امام الناس کے نام سے پکارا گیا ہے۔
 - قرآن مجید میں حضرت آدمؑ کا ذکر 25 دفعہ آیا ہے۔
 - قرآن مجید میں حضرت ابراہیمؑ کا ذکر 66 دفعہ آیا ہے۔
 - حضرت نوحؐ کی بیوی والملہ طوفان میں لکھان کے ساتھ ذوبؑ گئی تھی۔
 - عرب میں اسلام سے پہلے 5 ماہب تھے۔
 - عرب جغرافیائی حاظہ سے 3 اطراف سے سمندر میں گھرا ہوا ہے۔
 - جبل الکرطا کاف کا مشہور پہاڑ ہے۔
 - قبیلہ بنو خزاص سورج کی پوجا کرتا تھا۔
 - قبیلہ کنانہ چاند کی پوجا کرتا تھا۔
 - اصل عرب بوقت حج احرام ہاندھنے کے بعد گھر میں دروازے کی بجائے کھڑکی سے انداخل ہوتے تھے۔
 - جنگ حرب خوار کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر 15 سال تھی
 - زمیں پر سب سے پہلے چھلدار درخت کھبور کا درخت پیدا ہوا۔
 - قرآن مجید کے مطابق اصحاب کعبہ 90 سال سوئے رہے۔
 - آپ ﷺ حضرت اسماعیلؑ کی اولاد میں سے ہیں۔
 - عرب کے صحراؤں میں رہنے والے لوگ بدودی کہلاتے ہیں۔
 - امام زیدی پہلے مسلمان ہیں جنہوں نے تدوین حدیث کی۔
 - پہلی جمعہ کی نماز 12 جنوری 12 ریچ لاول کو دادا کی گئی۔
 - قرآن پاک میں حضرت جبرائیلؑ کا نام 3 دفعہ آیا ہے۔
 - آپ ﷺ نے سورۃ مدثر کے ذریعے تبلیغ کی۔
 - حضور ﷺ کے دور میں قرآن پاک صرف ساتھ حصوں میں تقسیم تھا۔
 - قرآن پاک میں سورۃ الاحزان میں پردے کی تاکید کی گئی ہے۔
 - سورۃ الحجرات میں آداب معاشرت کی تعلیم دی گئی ہے۔
 - آخری وی سورۃ فائدہ میں درج ہے۔
- صابن حضرت صالحؑ نے بنایا۔
 - حضرت ابراہیمؑ پر 3 صحائف نازل ہوئے۔
 - حضرت مویؑ نے حضرت شعیبؑ کی بیٹی سے شادی کی۔
 - حضرت یوسفؑ 3 دن کنویں میں رہے۔
 - حضرت شعیبؑ اپنی قوم کی تباہی پر روتے روتے اندھے ہو گئے تھے۔
 - حضرت لوٹؑ نے اللہ کے حکم سے سب سے پہلے ہجرت کی۔
 - بنی اسرائیل کی قوم میں 70 ہزار نبی آئے۔
 - بنی اسرائیل کی قوم میں آخری نبی حضرت عیسیؑ تھے۔
 - حضرت داؤؑ کا القلب خلیفہ اللہ ہے۔
 - حضرت عیسیؑ کا لقب یسوع مسیح ہے۔
 - حضرت اسماعیلؑ کو ابو اعراب کہتے ہیں۔
 - زرہ حضرت داؤؑ نے ایجاد کی۔
 - حضرت آدمؑ کے بیٹے حضرت شیث بنی قبیر تھے۔
 - حضرت آدمؑ کے علاوہ حضرت عیسیؑ کے والد نہیں تھے۔
 - حضرت ہودؑ کا اصل نام عبر تھا۔
 - حضرت ادریسؑ نے اللہ کے حکم سے معمر میں ہجرت فرمائی۔
 - حضرت نوحؐ عراق میں بھیج گئے تھے۔
 - یمن کی ملکہ سaba کا اصل نام بلقیس تھا۔
 - آپ ﷺ سے پہلے حضرت عیسیؑ نی تھے۔
 - حضرت اسماعیلؑ کے 12 بیٹے تھے۔
 - مسجد الحنیف منی میں واقع ہے۔
 - حضرت عیسیؑ شام میں دفن ہیں۔
 - حضرت عیسیؑ نے دین کی تبلیغ اردن میں کی۔
 - حضرت خضراء دشہ سکندر اعظم کے ہم صدر تھے۔
 - حضرت داؤؑ دیر و شلم میں دفن ہیں۔
 - حضرت داؤؑ حکیم لقمان کے استاد تھے۔

- حضور ﷺ کی طرف سے قرآن پاک کی ترتیب توفیقی ترتیب ہے۔
- آخری وحی 9 دوالجہ 10 ہجری کو میدان عرفات میں نازل ہوئی۔
- امام بخاری کا اصل نام محمد بن اسما عیل ہے۔
- خلافت راشدہ 30 سال تک قائم رہی۔
- اسلام کے 5 بنیادی عقائد ہیں۔
- حضرت موسیٰ پر قورات حضرت داؤد پر زبور اور عیسیٰ پر انجلی نازل ہوئی۔
- نماز 10 نبوی کو فرض ہوئی۔
- حضور پر درود کیجیئے کا حکم سورۃ الحذاب میں ہے۔
- ثلث القرآن ہونے کا شرف سورۃ الخلاص کو حاصل ہے۔
- حدیث کی تین اقسام ہیں۔ قولی فعلی اور تقریری۔
- حدیث کو حجی مبتلو بھی لیتے ہیں۔
- المؤطکے مولف امام مالک بن انس ہیں۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ کے حواریوں کی تعداد 12 تھی۔
- کوہ آدم سری لنکا میں ہے۔
- کل فرض نمازوں کی 17 رکعتیں ہیں۔
- کل سنت نمازوں کی 20 رکعتیں ہیں۔
- نماز جناہ میں 4 بکیریں ہوتی ہیں۔
- اسلامی سال میں رمضان نواف مہینہ ہے۔
- روزہ 10 شعبان 2 ہجری کو فرض ہوا۔
- نماز خسوف چاند گر ہن اور نماز کسوف سورج گر ہن کے وقت پڑھتے ہیں۔
- سال بھر میں روزہ 5 دنوں میں ممتوع ہے۔
- عشر سے مراد پیداوار کا دسوال حصہ ہے۔
- جزیہ غیر مسلموں سے لیا جاتا ہے اور یہ ٹول ٹکریں ہے۔
- یاجون ماجون کے دوبارہ نکلنے کا ذکر سورۃ الانبیاء میں ہے۔
- حضرت ابو ہریرہ سے 15374 احادیث منسوب کی جاتی ہیں۔
- حضرت علیہ کا تعلق قبیلہ بنی سعد سے تھا۔
- ہجرت عیشہ اولیٰ 5 نبوی اور ہجرت عیشہ ثانی 6 نبوی کو ہوئی۔
- 10 نبوی میں حضرت ابوطالب اور حضرت خدیجہ کا انتقال ہوا۔ اس لیے اس سال کو عام الحزن کہتے ہیں۔
- آپ ﷺ 2 دن اور 3 راتیں غار ثور میں رہے۔
- مجلس شوریٰ حضرت عمر نے قائم کی۔
- ناؤن پلاگ کا آغاز مدینہ فاروق سے ہوا۔ کوفہ اور بصرہ ناؤن پلاگ کے تحت تغیر ہوئے۔
- محمد رسد کا باقاعدہ آغاز حضرت عمر نے کیا۔
- حضرت عثمان نے 2 مرتبہ ہجرت کی۔
- کواعیں یزرمودہ حضرت عثمان نے خرید کر مسلمانوں کے لیے وقف کیا۔
- نجاح البانہ سے مراد حضرت علی کے خطبات ہیں۔
- حضرت علی کی نماز جناہ حضرت امام حسن نے پڑھائی۔
- دنیا میں کل 157 اسلامی ممالک ہیں۔
- بوعلی سینا کی کتاب القانون فی الطب ستر ہویں صدی عیسوی تک یورپ کے میڈیکل سکولوں اور کالجوں میں پڑھائی جاتی رہی۔
- کتاب البندابوریجان الیرونی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ہلاکو خان نے 1258 میں بغداد کو تباہ و بر باد کیا تھا۔
- عشرہ مشہدوں میں 10 صحابہ اکرام شامل ہیں۔
- حضور ﷺ نے نبوت ملنے سے پہلے ملک شام کا سفر کیا۔
- صحابہ اکرام شاہی کی کتب ہیں۔
- حضرت ابو بکر صدیق کا اصل نام عبد اللہ ہے۔
- مدینہ کا پرانا نام بیربہ ہے۔
- پہلی ہجرت میں عورتوں کی تعداد 5 ہے۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ کا تعلق ہاشمی خاندان سے تھا۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی 4 بیٹاں تھیں۔
- حضرت حمزہ کو اسد اللہ کے لقب سے نوازہ گیا۔

جگ حرب خاران دون میں ہوئی جن میں لڑائی ہے اس لیے اسے حرب فارکتے ہیں یہ •
 خصوصیت کی زندگی کی پہلی لڑائی تھی جس میں شریک ہوئے تھے۔
 واقعہ کربلا (10 اکتوبر 680ء) (10 محرم الحرام 61ھ) میں پیش آیا۔

❖ ENGLISH

GRAMMAR:-

Definitions:-

1- Word

A sound or a combination of sounds, or its representation in writing, that symbolizes and communicates a meaning and may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes.

2- Sentence

Sentence is the largest independent unit of grammar. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark or exclamation point. A sentence is traditionally defined as a word or group of words that expresses a complete idea and that includes a subject and a verb.

3- Subject

The part of a sentence or clause that indicates what it is about.

4- Verb

The part of speech that describes an action or occurrence or indicates a state of being.

5- Object

A noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that receives or is affected by the action of a verb in a sentence.

1- Noun

A word which is a person, place and thing or idea. Nouns can be countable or uncountable.

Examples: book, horse, car, China, house.

2- Pronoun

A word that is used to take the place of a noun is called pronoun.

Examples: I, they, their, your, my, nobody.

3- Verb

A word that indicates an action, being, state or being.

Examples: play, run, think, study, wait, be, and fill.

4- Adjective

A word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun. There are various types of adjective which can be studied in more depth on the adjective page.

Examples: proud, purple, French, this, huge, sad.

5- Adverb

A word that is used to describe a verb which tells how, where or when something is done.

Examples: carefully, very, quite, too, rarely.

6- Preposition

A word used indicating the relationship between a noun and pronoun to another word. There are numerous prepositions in English used in a variety of manners.

Examples: in, until, of, from, after, beyond, toward.

7- Conjunction

A word that is used to join words or groups of words. Conjunctions are used to connect two sentences into one more complex sentence.

Example: and, or, but, because, while, since.

8- Interjection

A single word used to express strong emotion.

Examples: Wow! Ah! No!

THE PARTS OF SPEECH:-

One way to begin studying basic sentence structures is to consider the traditional parts of speech: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

ARTICLE:-

A type of determiner that precedes a noun: for example "a", "an", or "the" is called article.

i- Definite Article

In English, the definite article “the” is a determiner that refers to particular nouns.

ii- Indefinite Article

The determiner “a” or “an” which marks an unspecified count noun. “A” is used before a word that starts with a consonant sound. “An” is used before a word that starts with a vowel sound.

❖ Parts Of Speech Test

NOTE: Identify parts of speech in brackets.

1. I saw a woman walking (along) the road.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

2. Still waters run (deep).

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

3. She (as well as) her sister is engaged.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

4. This golden ring is too (costly) to purchase.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

5. I would rather die (than) beg.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

6. This politician is notorious (for) corruption.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

7. You will not get your aim in life (unless) you work hard for it.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

8. Better to be untaught than (ill-taught).

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

9. The hunter aimed (at) the dove.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

10. It is (between) you and me.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

11. A quick brown fox jumps (over) the lazy dog.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

12. She (dyed) her hair black.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

13. Justice delayed is (justice) denied.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

14. A cat may look at (a) king.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

15. A (chain) is as strong as its weakest link.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

16. Terrorists (exploded) the bridge.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

17. A burnt child dreads (the) fire.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

18. Discretion is the best part of (velour).

- A. Noun B. Pronoun

- C. Verb D. Article

19. Faint heart never (won) fair lady.

- A. Noun B. Pronoun

- C. Verb D. Article

20. A great talker is a great (liar).

- A. Noun B. Pronoun

- C. Verb D. Article

ANSWERS: PARTS OF SPEECH

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D

6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. C

11. C 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. A

16. C 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. A

- A. in B. on

- C. for D. from

6. Bilal is not receiving the call. He is _____ at work.

- A. already B. still

- C. yet D. looking

7. Bilal is getting _____ the car.

- A. out of B. out

- C. out from D. out through

8. Saad is travelling _____ the school.

- A. to B. towards

- C. off D. through

9. They went _____ the rain.

- A. despite B. in spite

- C. under D. avoiding

10. I was surprised by the large _____ people who came.

- A. number of B. amount of

- C. sum of D. total of

11. He is interested ____ history.

- A. about B. of

- C. in D. on

12. Please do not interfere ____ my personal affairs.

- A. about B. in

- C. of D. on

13. Green pepper is very rich ____ vitamin C.

- A. about B. of

- C. in D. on

14. He was embarrassed because everybody was laughing ____ him.

- A. about B. in

- C. of D. at

❖ Preposition Grammar Test

1. I am afraid _____ cats.

- A. to B. from

- C. of D. with

2. We did not have _____ questions for the lecturer.

- A. none B. any

- C. some D. no

3. Octopuses have not only large brains _____ also a well-developed nervous system.

- A. but B. and

- C. are D. and have

4. The manager _____ everyone go home an hour early on Friday afternoon.

- A. allowed B. let

- C. permitted D. got

5. He came in Karachi _____ August 14, 2010.

15. She cares _____ the environment.

- A. about B. on
 C. of D. in

16. It was kind _____ you to help.

- A. of B. in
 C. about D. of

17. Unfortunately, we had to cancel it owing _____ the bad weather.

- A. about B. in
 C. of D. to

18. What did you make _____ the lecture?

- A. about B. in
 C. of D. on

19. He was accused _____ theft.

- A. on B. in
 C. about D. of

20. As _____ me; I will be happy to lend a hand.

- A. about B. in
 C. for D. of

21. It differs _____ their last suggestion.

- A. about B. in
 C. from D. of

22. I am _____ favour the idea, I think it will work well.

- A. of B. on
 C. about D. in

23. What is the cause _____ the problem?

- A. about B. of
 C. in D. on

24. I would like to thank you _____ behalf of all of us.

- A. on B. in
 C. about D. of

25. He is jealous _____ her success.

- A. about B. of
 C. in D. on

ANSWERS: PREPOSITION (GRAMMAR) TEST

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B
 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A
 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. A
 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. D 20. C
 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. A 25. B

❖ Synonyms Test

1. ANOMALY

- A. Normal B. Straight
 C. Irregularity D. Integrity

2. ABSTRUSE

- A. Showy B. Evident
 C. To prove something
 D. Skillful E. Concealed

3. VACOUS

- A. Stupid B. Truthfulness
 C. Ravenous D. Dreamer

4. PRAGMATIC

- A. Practical B. Magnetic
 C. Liar D. Arrogant

5. PROBITY

- A. Probability B. Honesty
 C. Peaceful D. Carelessness

6. MINATORY

- A. Managing B. Moving
 C. Threatening D. Cheating

7. TOUCHSTONE

A. Very hard stone B. Criteria

C. Static D. Comfortable

8. ACRIMONIOUS

A. Bitter B. Cheap

C. Expensive D. Momentary

9. BROOK

A. Friend B. Tolerate

C. Enemy D. Polish

10. SUCCINCT

A. Concise B. Tranquil

C. Ratify D. Slowly

ANSWERS: SYNONYMS TEST

1. C 2. E 3. A 4. A 5. B

6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

WORD	SYNONYM
Abandon	Vacate
Abdicate	Give up
Abhor	Detest
Abnegation	Rejection
Axiom	Maxim
Bloated	Swollen
Blemish	Disgrace
Bizarre	Strange
Bawl	Vociferate
Bequeath	Dispose of
Cataclysm	Upheaval
Cupidity	Avarice
Cumbersome	Awkward
Culmination	Apex
Crestfallen	Frustrated
Deluge	Flood
Dereliction	Neglect
Derogate	Deflenerate
Dormant	Inert
Don	Assume
Exemplify	Illustrate
Entrammels	Hamper
Emendation	Rectification
Elude	Evade
Exudation	Percolation
Frivolous	Trivial
Furtive	Secretive
Fugitive	Escaping
Fulminate	Clam our
Frugal	Thrifty
Guile	Deceit
Grotesque	Archaic
Gluttony	Voracity
Grandiloquence	Verbosity
Grief	Sorrow
Herculean	Very strong
Herbivore	Plant eating animal
Hench man	Right hand man
Hedge	Barrier
Heady	Intoxicating
Hostile	Aggressive
Humane	Kind
WORD	SYNONYM
Husbandry	Farming
Indict	Accuse
Inevitable	That must happen
Indurate	Hardened
Inhabit	To live
Insanity	Madness
Illusion	Misconception
illicit	Unlawful
Integral	Essential
Jeer	Laugh at
Juvenile	Young
Jargon	Idiom
Jeopardize	Risk
Jocular	Joking
Jumble	Disorder
Kernel	Seed
Kidnap	Capture
Kindred	Relationship
Kneed	Message
Languid	Listless
Ladylike	Refined
Longing	Desire
Lucrative	Rewarding
Loquacious	Talkative

Levy	Impose	Redolence	Suggestion of
laxity	Looseness	Syntax	Grammar
Lofty	Elevated	Synopsis	Summary
Mandarin	Influential person	Syndrome	Symptoms
Malice	Hatred	Surplus	Extra
Memoir	Biographical	Sultry	Hot and moist
Moor	Pasture	Supple	Flexible
Meager	Small	Supplant	Displace
Mausoleum	Tomb	Stratagem	Scheme
Marital	Marriage	Subvert	Undermine
Module	Standardized	Stamina	Endurance
Micro	Small	Smug	Self-satisfied
Misapprehension	Mistaken idea	Sidle	Move sideways
Mitigate	Lessen	Sheepish	Embarrassed
Nomenclature	Terminology	Sequel	Continuation
Nettlesome	Irritating	Scrimp	Frugal
Notorious	Bad reputation	Tangible	Real
Nuptial	Bridal	temperate	Moderate
Omnipresent	Ubiquitous	Tempo	Pace
Overwhelm	Overpower	Tyranny	Oppression
Oracle	Wise person	Trivial	Unimportant
Oblique	Indirect	Trounce	Defeat
Opulence	Wealth	Transition	Change
Osmosis	Diffusion of fluids	Travail	Anguish
Occlude	Block	Triumph	Victory
Odious	Hateful	Touchstone	Standard
Profane	Treat with disrespect	Tossed	Threw
Prestigious	Honored	Titan	Giant
Putative	Supposed	Theocracy	Religion
Provoke	To make angry	Thrive	Prosper
Proficient	Expert	Tether	Rope or chain
Plaintiff	Sues	Unique	Unequalled
Polymath	Great scholar	Upbraid	Criticize
Ponderous	Thoughtful	Unholy	Profane
Perpetuate	Continue	Unanimity	Total agreement
Phlegmatic	Calm	Unalloyed	Pure
Panorama	Extensive view	Veracity	Truth
Queue	Line of people	Versatile	Of many sided ability
Quench	To extinguish	Vigilant	Watchful
Quandary	Dilemma	Wend	To go
Ratify	Approve	Waspy	Irritable
Radiant	Shining	Watchword	Password
Raft	Large Amount	Winnow	Select
Random	Chance	Wistful	Dreaming
Rational	Logical	Xenophobic	Fearful of
Rescue	Save	X-ray	Shadowgraph
Restitution	Repayment	Yen	Longing for

Yearn	To desire strongly
Zany	Funny
Zigzag	Twisting
Zest	Enthusiasm
Zealous	Enthusiastic

- C. Demise D. Understood
9. CAPRICIOUS
A. Intrinsic B. Certain
C. Rest D. Shaky

- 10. AFFRONT**
A. Praise B. To insult
C. To face D. Confront

ANSWERS: ANTONYMS TEST

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. E
6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A

WORD	ANTONYM
Abbreviate	Expand
Abjure	Acknowledge
Absurd	Rational
Abundant	Scant
Acerbity	Gentleness
Blooming	Fading
Bliss	Suffering
Bewitch	Disenchant
Bauble	Valuable
Busy	Indolence
Celebrity	Obscurity
Cataclysm	Peace
Concord	Discord
Compliance	Resistance
Circumlocution	Simplicity
Despicable	Worthy
Ductile	Inelastic
Dormant	Active
Dissipate	Accumulate
Disdain	Respect
Ephemeral	Perpetual
Erudition	Ignorance
exultation	Mourning
Expunge	Imprint
Exenuate	Enhance
Flux	Stillness
fatigue	Vitality
Fume	Comply
Gallant	Coward
Guilty	Innocent
Gorgeous	Somber

❖ Antonyms Test

1. FOE

- A. Friend B. Enemy
C. Foul D. Fail

2. CONSENSUS

- A. Agreement B. Disagreement
C. Quality D. Special case

3. FECKLESS

- A. Weak B. Careful
C. Careless D. Unlucky

4. MELANCHOLY

- A. Sorrowful B. Happy
C. Confused D. Convicted

5. EMINENT

- A. Famous B. Sad
C. Imminent D. Happy

E. Unknown

6. PARTISAN

- A. Neutral B. Popular
C. Biased D. Apart

7. NEPOTISM

- A. Query B. Favoritism
C. Impartial D. Neophyte

8. ENIGMA

- A. Mystery B. Postmortem

Glorify	Abuse
generous	Selfish
Hinder	Help
Humble	Proud
Harsh	Concordant
hesitate	Resolve
Hurt	Heal
Jest	Sober
Justify	Denounce
Keen	Bland
Kindle	Satiate
look	Bypass
Liberal	Scanty
Lessen	Augment
Lack	Sufficient
Lawful	Illicit
Multitude	Minority
Monotonous	Exciting
Mild	Harsh
Melody	Discord
Magnify	Reduce
Minimize	Expand
Nominal	Valuable
Nimble	Dilatory
Native	Extrinsic
Nervous	Active
Outbreak	Peace
Odd	Usual
Obdurate	Soft-hearted
Omnipotent	Weak
Oblivious	Aware
Pensive	Thoughtless
Postlude	Agenda
Praise	Condemn
Partial	Equitable
Paternal	Maternal
Persist	Quit
Plead	Answer
Profusion	Scarcity
Quiet	Tumult
Queer	Habitual
Quantity	Deficiency
Riddle	Axiom
Radical	Superficial
Retreat	Advance
Resolve	Hesitate
Strange	Common

Shallow	Deep
Sacred	Profane
Solitary	Sociable
Soul	Matter
Sentimental	Pragmatic
Theory	Happening
Tractable	Comparative
Tyranny	Pity
Tempt	Care
Tear	Rectify
Tact	Simplicity
Tangible	Untouchable
Tenacity	Surrender
Tasty	Nasty
Urgent	Trifling
Utility	Worthless
Unite	Split
Universal	Local
Violation	Adherence
Various	Exceptional
Valid	Feeble
Wasteful	Provident
Wild	Timid
Wisdom	Silly
wet	Parched
Xanthus	Yellowish
Yeoman	Boss
Yoke	Abandon
Yield	Deny
Zeal	Apathy
Zenith	Nadir

❖ Analogies Test

(A RESEMBLANCE IN RELATION)

1. ABERRATION: ANOMALY

A. auspicious: favorable

B. cacophony: euphony

C. eclectic: gifted

D. fallow: badly felt

2. DETERIORATE: IMPROVE

A. feckless: careless

B. evanescent: exigent

- C. hope: hone
- D. accumulation: narrate
- E. obstinate: tractable
- 3. AGGRAVATE: ALLEVIATE**

- A. later: precede
- B. urbane: naive
- C. evasive: wordy
- D. feeble: worker
- 4. VINDICTIVE: MERCY**

- A. transient: fleeting
- B. elated: happy
- C. crestfallen: cognizant
- D. cajole: coax
- E. skeptical: trustfulness
- 5. CALCULUS: MATHEMATICS**

- A. physics: chemistry
- B. mathematics: science
- C. book: pencil
- D. college: university
- 6. ISLAND: ARCHIPELAGO**

- A. classroom: school
- B. student: teacher
- C. brook: building
- D. chary: cautious
- E7. FOND: DOTING**

- A. chide: pillory
- B. doctrine: patient
- C. strut: walk
- D. levy: bevy
- 8. TIGER: CARNIVOROUS**

- A. lion: hungry

- B. cow: herbivorous
- C. pen: write
- D. building: impressive
- 9. TREPIDATION: FEAR**

- A. baleful: tolerate
- B. ameliorates: amenable
- C. joins: conjoin
- D. compliant: argumentative
- 10. STUBBORN: OBSTINATE**

- A. mulish: tractable
- B. trepidation: confident
- C. impecunious: penny
- D. gloomy: morose

ANSWERS: ANALOGIES TEST

- 1. A 2. E 3. A 4. E 5. B
- 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

❖ Grammar Test

1. Don't think there are no crocodiles because the water is calm.

- A. Simple Sentence
- B. Compound sentence
- C. Complex sentence
- D. Mixed sentence

2. If you fear God, you won't fear humans.

- A. Complement B. Indirect object
- C. Direct object D. Subject

3. If you want to know what a man is like, take a good look at how he treats his inferiors, not his equals.

- A. Noun clause B. adjective clause
- C. Adverb clause D. Noun phrase

4. Attack is the best form of defense.

A. Preposition B. Adjective

C. Conjunction D. Verb

5. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

A. Adverb B. Article

C. Interjection D. Preposition

6. Do not look where you fell, but where you slipped.

A. Intransitive verb

B. Transitive verb

C. Auxiliary verb

D. Adjective

7. Those that do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

A. Infinitive B. Participle

C. Gerund D. Conjunction

8. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

A. Assertive sentence

B. Interrogative sentence

C. Imperative sentence

D. Optative sentence

9. Oh! Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.

A. Mixed sentence

B. Exclamatory sentence

C. Optative sentence

D. Assertive sentence

10. Life is what you make it .

A. Noun clause B. Adjective clause

C. Adverb clause D. Noun phrase

ANSWERS: GRAMMAR TEST

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. A

6. A 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

❖ Word Choice Test

1. I cannot concentrate, here is too much _____.

A. detraction B. distraction

C. people D. sound

2. It is expected that the assembly will _____ these treaties.

A. force B. ratify

C. notify D. signify

3. Oil is mostly _____ by trucks in Pakistan.

A. transfer B. transmit

C. transport D. travel

4. Bus _____ are going to increase.

A. fees B. rates

C. bills D. credits

5. Pakistani _____ met his counterpart in London.

A. console B. counsel

C. council D. consul

E. council

6. Children like to watch science _____ movies.

A. fiction B. faction

C. fraction D. fallacy

7. This account is exempted from _____ charges.

A. tax B. bevy

C. levy D. interest

8. His believe that he could do this, is his _____.

A. allusion B. illusion

C. delusion D. depict

9. You are wearing an army's uniform, but the _____ is missing.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| A. epic | B. epoch |
| C. epithet | D. epicure |
| 10. University professors visit the website www.ppsc.gop.pk and _____ the data. | |
| A. inform | B. appraise |
| C. apprise | D. amended |

ANSWERS: WORD CHOICE TEST

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. E
 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A

❖ Summary Completion Test

Complete the following passage with correct option.

During the later years of the American Revolution, the Articles of Confederation government was formed. This government (1)_____ severely from a lack of power. Each state distrusted (2)_____ and gave little authority to the central or federal government. The Articles of Confederation (3)_____ a government which could not raise money (4)_____ taxes, prevent Indian raids, or force the British out (5)_____ the United States.

- 1.**
A. damaged B. suffered
C. fail D. diminished
- 2.**
A. other B. the other
C. others D. the others
- 3.**
A. produced B. made
C. obtained D. elected
- 4.**
A. with B. from
C. for D. to
- 5.**

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. with | B. from |
| C. for | D. to |
| E. of | |

ANSWERS: SUMMARY COMPLETION TEST

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. E

❖ Comprehension Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

Unemployment is an important index of economic slack and lost output, but it is much more than that. For the unemployed person, it is often a damaging affront to human dignity and sometimes a catastrophic blow to family life. Nor is this cost distributed in proportion to ability to bear it. It falls most heavily on the young, the semiskilled and unskilled, the black person, the older worker, and underemployed person in a low income rural area who is denied the option of securing more rewarding urban employment.... The concentrated incidence of unemployment among specific groups in the population means far greater costs to society that can be measured simply in hours of involuntary idleness or dollars of income lost. The extra costs include disruption of the careers of young people, increased juvenile delinquency, and perpetuation of conditions which breed racial discrimination in employment and otherwise deny equality of opportunity. There is another and more subtle cost. The social and economic strains of prolonged underutilization create strong pressures for cost-increasing solutions.... On the side of labor, prolonged high unemployment leads to "share-the-work" pressures for shorter hours, intensifies resistance to technological change and to rationalization of work rules. On the side of business, the weakness of markets leads to attempts to raise prices to cover high average overhead casts and to pressures for protection against foreign and domestic competition.

- 1.** According to the passage, unemployment is an index of

- A. over utilization of capacity
 - B. economic slack and lost output
 - C. diminished resources
 - D. the employment rate
- 2.** While unemployment is damaging to many, it falls most heavily upon all except the
- A. black
 - B. semiskilled
 - C. unskilled
 - D. underemployed
 - E. white middle class
- 3.** The cost to society of unemployment can be measured by all except
- A. lost incomes
 - B. idleness
 - C. juvenile delinquency
 - D. disruption of careers
 - E. the death rate
- 4.** Serious unemployment leads labor groups to demand
- A. more jobs by having everyone work shorter hours
 - B. higher wages to those employed
 - C. "no fire" policies
 - D. cost-cutting solutions
- 5.** According to the passage, a typical business reaction to a recession is to press for
- A. higher unemployment insurance
 - B. protection against imports
 - C. government action
 - D. restrictive business practices
- ANSWERS: COMPREHENSION TEST**
1. B 2. E 3. E 4. A 5. B

INTRODUCTION

DIRECT : He said, "I am thirsty."

INDIRECT : He said that he was thirsty

1 - اپر کے نفرہ میں Said کو کہتے ہیں۔ Reporting verb

Reported speech کے اندر جو نفرہ ہوتا ہے Inverted commas 2 کہلاتا ہے۔

کا پہلا حرف ہمیشہ Capital letters 3 Reported speech ہوتا ہے۔

Indirect speech کو Direct speech 4 میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے میں قسم کی تبدیلیوں سے واسطہ پڑتا ہے۔

1. Change in the tense of the verb
2. Change in the person of pronoun
3. Change in certain words

❖ CHANGE IN THE TENSE OF THE VERB

1 - اگر Commas سے باہر فعل یا مستقبل ہو تو اندر کے فعل پر کوئی اثر نہیں پڑتا۔ مثلًا

Direct : He says, "He is a good player."

Indirect : He says that he is a good player.

Direct : He will say, "Aslam can write"

Indirect : He will say that Aslam can write.

2 - اگر Commas سے باہر ماضی ہو تو اندر کے تمام فعل ماضی میں تبدیل ہو جائیں گے۔ مثلًا

Direct : He said, "He will write a letter."

Indirect : He said that he would write a letter.

3 - اگر Commas کے اندر کوئی سچائی یا حقیقت بیان کی گئی ہو تو اس کا زمانہ کبھی تبدیل نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً

Direct : The teacher said, "The earth is round."

Indirect : The teacher said that the earth is round.

❖ CHANGE IN THE PERSON OF PRONOUN

کے (Subject) کے اندر کا باہر کے فعل (Commas - 1) مطابق بدلتے گا۔ مثلاً

Direct : He says, "I am happy."

Indirect : He says that he is happy.

کے (Object) کے اندر کا باہر کے مفعول (Commas - 2) مطابق بدلتے گا۔ مثلاً

Direct : He says to me, "You are ill"

Indirect : He says to me that I am ill.

کے اندر تبدیل نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً Commas - 3

Direct : He says, "He is good player"

Indirect : He says that he is a good player.

❖ CHANGE IN CERTAIN WORDS

میں then کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Now

میں that کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے This

میں those کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے These

میں there کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Here

میں thence کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Hence

میں So کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Thus

میں go کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Come

میں that day کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Today

میں that night کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے To night

میں next day کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Tomorrow

the previous کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Yesterday

میں day

the previous کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Last night

میں night

میں before کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Ago

میں thereby کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے Hereby

❖ CHANGE OF VERB

- The verb in the "Reported speech" is not changed if the verb in the "Reporting speech" is in the present tense or in the future tense. E.g;

Direct : They say to me, "We will not come."

Indirect : They say to me that they will not come.

Direct : He will say, "I went home."

Indirect : He will say that he went home.

- The verb in the "Reported speech" is changed into the past tense, if the verb in

the “Reporting speech” is in the past tense.
 E.g.

Direct : I said to him, “I write a letter.”

Indirect : I said to him that I wrote a letter.

3. The verb in the “Reported speech” is not changed, if the “Reported speech contain a universal truth. E.g.

Direct : He said to me, “God is one.”

Indirect : He said to me that God is one.

طالب علم کے استعمال کے سلسلے میں مندرجہ ذیل اصول بھی مرکوز رکھیں:

Shall, Should, will, Would, Can, Could, May, Might, Ought to,

Must

مندرجہ بالا لفظوں کے بعد فعل کی پہلی حالت (1st form of verb) استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

اگر ان کے بعد have گاہیں تو پھر فعل کی تیسرا حالت (3rd form of verb) استعمال

کرتے ہیں۔

❖ INSTRUCTION PLANNING, STRATEGIES AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATION

Education is derived from a latin word Educere.

Educere means To draw out.

“Eduaction is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body” is the saying of Aristotle.

The best definition of education is that it is Growth resulting from experience.

Education according to John Dewey is Learning to do doing.

The basic source of educational objectives is Human experience.

According to crow and crow, the purpose of formal education is to Make students active and constructive member of society.

Determining the aim of education is the responsibility of Society.

The real goal of education should be Acquiring skills, habits and knowledge.

Education planned with a particular end in view is Formal education.

Non-formal education has Flexible rules of entry and exit.

Formal education has Rigid rules of entry and exit.

Informal education has No rules of entry and Exit.

The education confined to educational institution is Formal education.

Education is imparted mostly by correspondence in Non-formal education.

Education is not pre planned in Informal education.

Informal education is Life long.

Media is the most important element of non-formal education.

Informal education is Incidental.

Formal education has well defined Curriculum.

The sum of curricular and co-curricular activities is Curriculum.

Pedagogy is concerned with Teaching methods.

To determine the value or worth of any thing is Evaluation.

The literal meaning of philosophy is Love of wisdom.

Axiology in philosophy deals with Values.

Epistemology deals with Knowledge.

Ontology deals with Reality.

Ontology is also called as Metaphysics.

Metaphysics deals with the nature of Reality.

Eclecticism means borrowing beliefs from Different philosophies.

“Everlasting reality” is focused in Perennialism.

“Useful culture and skill” is emphasized in Essentialism.

“Life is continuous changing process” is the base of Progressivism.

“Reforms are necessary in all walks of life” is focused in Reconstructionism.

Study of great books is at the core of Perennialism.

School should be run on democratic lines is held by Progressivism.

Essentialists stress on Mental discipline.

“Human nature remains the same every where hence education should be same for every one” is the philosophy of Perennialism.

According to Progressivism experimental knowledge is real.

Ethics and aesthetics are components of Axiology.

Progressivist teacher put more emphasis on Practical education.

The curriculum will be “Child centered” if teacher is Progressivist.

Learning should be directly related to the interest of the child according to Progressivism.

Essentialists would get their aim of education from Traditions.

Essentialists philosophy of education is Content and teacher centered.

“Education is life itself,not a preparation for life” according to Progressivism.

Perennialism is an education philosophy of Old values.

The objective of education is come from Philosophy.

The application of philosophy in education may be Selection of objectives.

To seek truth and reality is the subject of Philosophy.

Every system of education is based on Ideology of nation.

Expected life outcomes from education are referred as Aims.

Being the science of wisdom, philosophy aims at Search for reality.

Education conference 1947 was held at Karachi.

Education conference 1947 was presided by Fazal-ur-Rehman.

Council of technical education was recommended to establish under Education conference 1947.

National education commission 1959 was established under the headship of S.M Sharif.

Text book board was recommended to establish under National Education Commission 1959.

National education policy 1972 was headed by Abdul Hafeez Pirzada.

Private education institutions were nationalized under National education policy 1972.

Under National education policy 1972, free education was recommended upto class 10.

Open university was established under the policy 1972.

The focus of national education policy 1978 was on Islamic values and Ideology of Pakistan.

Charter act was presented in 1813.

The objective of education according to charter act was Preaching Christianity.

According to Lord Macaulay, one purpose of education was to produce clerks.

Charles Wood Despatch was presented in 1854.

Punjab university was established in 1887.

Planned and systematic effort by an organization to provide an individual of any age a second chance of education is Non-formal education.

Formal and informal types of education are Supplementary to each other.

The process in which all community members learn from each other without prior planning is Informal education.

"No system of education is better than its teachers who serve it" is said in National education policy 1959.

Education sector reform (ESR) is an action plan of 2001-2005.

Elements of education process include Aim, Curriculum, Pedagogy, Evaluation.

When the topic or an area of a course contains a lot of information, it is recommended to use lecture method.

The skill when students try to build abstract knowledge is called characterizing.

Formative assessment is an assessment for learning.

Summative assessment is an assessment of learning.

An assessment used to identify difficulties in the learning process is called diagnostic assessment.

An assessment used to determine a person's ability in a particular field of studies is called aptitude test.

Reliability of an assessment relates to the consistency of an assessment.

Validity of an assessment relates to the relevance of an assessment.

A process of looking at what is being assessed is called evaluation.

Delegator act of teacher fosters a sense of autonomy in the learning process.

In education, assessment is used to make inference about the learning and development of students.

An assessment that is conducted prior to the start of teaching or instruction is called initial assessment.

An assessment that is carried out throughout the course is called formative assessment.

An assessment is Reliable if it consistently achieves the same results with the same (or similar) students.

A Valid assessment is one which measures what it is intended to measure.

Education is a process in which knowledge and skills are transferred from a few persons to the next generation.

An assessment that is generally carried out at the end of a course to assign students a course grade is called Summative assessment.

According to John Dewey, the teacher should guide students the way of the knowledge as a partner in learning process.

In 1974 University Grants Commission was established in Islamabad.

The University Grants Commission has started training programme for teachers of Both Degree Colleges and universities.

In the organization of the school the basic determining factor is the Curriculum of the school.

The curriculum should be formulated on cooperative basis.

The staff should examine the programme continuously with the Leadership of the principal.

Pakistan Studies was made a Compulsory subject for Classes X, XII and XIV.

The scientific development in various fields is brought forward for advising the government by the National Committees.

Technical Education was separated from the Universities and Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education were established.

Education Bureaus were attached to the education departments in the Provinces.

The article 25-A of the Constitution obligates state to provide free and compulsory education up to class 10.

In the conference for Educational Development in 1951, the main hurdle identified was lack of trained teachers.

In the first Five Year Education Development Plan (1955-60) 4000 new schools were proposed.

Urdu declared as a compulsory subject from six classes to degree level in 1959.

At independence the literacy rate in Pakistan was 15%.

The literacy rate in Pakistan is 58%.

The highest literacy rate of females in Pakistan is in the province of Punjab.

The highest literacy rate is in Jhelum district.

One of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to achieve "Net Primary Enrolment Rate (5-9 Years)" up to 100% by 2015.

According to Vision 2030, it is expected that enrolments in the universities to reach 20% by 2030.

The existing Education Policy was announced in 2009.

After reviewing the Education Policy 1998-2010 the White Paper was published this became the basis for development of the new Education Policy. The white paper was published in 2007.

According to Education policy, the free and universal education up to class 10 will be provided by 2025.

According to Education policy, the allocation for education would be 7% of the national GDP by 2015.

According to the new Education policy (2009), the Literacy rate will be enhanced to 86% by 2015.

English and Mathematics are made compulsory from Class I onwards.

English shall be employed as the medium of instruction for Sciences and Mathematics from Class IV onwards.

For teaching at the secondary and higher secondary level a Masters degree with B.Ed shall be the minimum requirement by 2018.

Lahore city of Pakistan is called "City of Colleges".

Reciting of the national anthem made compulsory in high schools in June, 09, 1957.

At the time of partition in 1947, there were 8413 primary schools in working.

At the time of partition in 1947, there were 40 technical schools in working.

In 1997, 48676 male teachers were working in Pakistan.

Dr. Umer Hayat Malik became Vice-Chancellor of The Punjab University after partition.

Dr. Kaneez Yousaf was the first female Vice-Chancellor of Pakistan.

PEDAGOGY

The word "Pedagogy" means to lead the child.

Pedagogy is the study of Teaching Methods.

The philosopher who worked in mathematical and scientific didactics was Martin Wagenschein.

The use of technology to enhance learning process is called ICT in education.

A scoring guide used to evaluate the quality of students is called rubrics.

The role of teacher in inquiry-based learning is of facilitator.

In direct instruction method or lecture method the teacher is considered as formal authority.

In cooperative learning method, the role of teacher is of facilitator and delegator.

In cooperative method teachers act as a delegator means the teacher act as a resource to the students.

At the time of partition in 1947, there were 40 colleges in working.

At the time of partition in 1947, there were 2 universities in working.

President of Pakistan is the Chancellor in case of Federal Universities.

Vice-Chancellor shall preside at the Convocation of the university in the absence of the Chancellor.

A quantitative description of experienced data is Simply a measurement.

Community health agencies should recognize the importance of the Physical aspect of education.

In our schools and colleges, evaluation of individual readiness for further learning is becoming a common Practice.

A nervous or shy child cannot obtain the benefit from his Learning experiences.

Learning to read is a complex Activity.

The obtaining of thought from the written material can be possible through silent Reading.

A successful practice is the real test of learning achievement.

It is openly observed that Evaluation involves much more than measurement.

Motivation is the Basic purpose of evaluation.

Emotional Adjustment of students is effective in Personality formation, Class-teaching, Discipline

Black-board is in visual aids group/category of teaching-aids.

Students who ask questions in the class should be encouraged to continue asking questions

At authoritarian level teaching is Teacher centered.

Flander developed the interaction analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness.

One of the important theories of moral development has been proposed by Laurence Kohlberg.

NUEPA is mainly concerned with Educational Planning.

The Father of Psychoanalyses is Sigmund Freud.

Spare the rod — spoil the child. This assumption is related to that type of discipline which has been advocated In Victorian Era.

The proponent of the Cognitive Theory of teaching is N. L. Gage.

The determinant of teaching skill training is Components.

For a good communication Speaking without pause is required.

Institutional planning should be based on Aim and needs.

Teacher behavior ought to Idealistic.

UNESCO satellite directed television program was used first in 1965.

The computer based teaching model has been developed by Stoluwrow and Davis (1965).

In order to modify the undesirable behavior of a student the most effective method is to find out the reasons for the undesirable behaviour and provide remedies.

Main responsibility of School Management lies on Principal.

Practical knowledge of language is learnt at Language laboratory.

Dropping out from school means To leave the school forever.

Primary purpose of evaluation is to provide a basis for curriculum Both Revision and Improvement.

Environments should be main focus in the case of Institutes.

It is costly and time consuming exercise for complete evaluation of institutions.

Webster Defined evaluation as "examining and judging is the worth quality, significance, amount, degree or condition of something."

Stufflebeam defined evaluation as "a process of delineating, obtaining and providing useful information for judging decision alternatives."

In educational research, 4 styles are used.

The other main Assumption is that education is a human activity.

Bloom's taxonomy is a set of three learning domains.

The three domains of Bloom's taxonomy are Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor.

The cognitive domain involves knowledge.

The affective domain involves manner.

The psychomotor domain involves physical movement.

The simplest skill in cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy is remembering.

The most complex skill in cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy is evaluating.

The most complex skill of Bloom's taxonomy is originating.

To break information into parts and to examine the information is called analyzing.

To compile the information into pattern and propose a plan is called synthesizing.

An attitude of fair-minded appreciation of its value can be obtained through a consideration of mental Measurement.

The first Binet-Simon test appeared with revisions in 1908 and 1911.

In America during World War I , the testing of the intelligence of individuals began in Groups.

Language test represents the tests of abstract intelligence.

In 1854, Galton set up laboratory to measure human characteristics.

Machdonial statement was "Guidance is the direct relation with a person in whom he is taught to adjust with society."

Mother is the First academy of a child.

Society, Family, Radio and Television are the main Centre of informal education.

Realistic Education system supports the Scientific progress.

To read the lesson before teaching it is called Lesson plan.

Cattell was introduced the term mental tests.

The famous educational psychologist Alfred Binet was French.

The famous educational psychologist Terman was American.

Dialectic or dialectical method is a discourse between opposing parties to establish the truth through reasoned arguments.

Dialectic method of inquiry was contributed by Socrates.

Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the theory of knowledge.

Aristotle was student of Plato.

The "Apology" is the Plato's recollection of the speech given by Socrates when Socrates was charged with not believing in gods.

According to Socrates, physical objects and events are shadows of their ideal form.

According to the theory of forms (or theory of ideas) material world is an image of the real world.

The first institution of higher learning in the Western world, "Academy", was founded by Plato.

The "Academy" was founded in Athens.

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING

A code of ethics is a set of standards of professional conduct.

The word "Moral" is derived from the Latin language.

The code of ethics of the teacher permits him to participate in the politics outside the classroom.

Among the stake holders of the teaching profession the client is student.

The emotional development of students has a great relation with Physical.

Education in Islam is value full.

Plato said "A sound mind can nourish in sound body".

The teaching professional should also be expert in Social contact.

A teacher's first duty is to his students.

The function of a teacher is primarily that of a guiding the children progress.

The student respects the teacher due to his good will and personal integrity.

As a group, teachers tend to be relatively Conservative.

In service teacher education refers to on the job training.

Television is a device, which is Audio-visual source.

Education can be defined as growth resulting from experience.

According to "John Dewey", education is learning to do by doing.

The objectives of any school subject must be the basis for content and class activities.

Education extension centre renamed as Directorate of staff development (DSD).

The main purpose of directorate of staff development is Teacher Training.

In planning for teaching profession, the most important factor is Interest.

Theory provides direction to Practice.

Effective teaching requires continuous Planning.

Instrument used for measurement sample of behavior is test.

Limited to quantitative description of pupil's performance is measurement.

The purpose of the evaluation is to make judgment about educational quality.

Evaluation that monitors learning progress is formative evaluation.

To assess achievement at the end of instruction is summative assessment.

Permanent difficulties in learning are investigated in diagnostic evaluation.

Procedure used to determine person's abilities is maximum performance test.

The summative evaluation is certifying judgment.

The number of score lying in a class interval is frequencies.

Test meant for prediction on a certain criterion are called Aptitude test.

A value that divides the data into two equal parts is median.

"Table of specification" helps in test development.

The analysis of items is necessary in standardized test.

Test that measure learning outcome of students is achievement test.

Project is concerned with practical work.

The main purpose of classroom testing is compare students performance.

The first most important step in making a test is defining objectives.

Achievement test are widely used at degree level.

The scale that is used for attitude measurement is named as Likert scale.

Measurement is the numerical value.

A symbol indicating the performance of the student is grade.

The main purpose of the supervision of teaching should be the advancement of pupil welfare.

The elementary school teachers are directly responsible to the headmaster.

A supervisor is one who provides friendly help.

The school policy should be determined by citizens and educators.

The chief responsibility of the principal is providing leadership in instructional plan.

Administration means to look after.

Provision of good educational environment is instruction tasks.

The main types of administration are 3.

Authoritative administration is based on dictatorship.

Democratic administration is based on mutual sharing.

Laissez faire administration is based on non-interference.

“Boss is always right” is the feature of authoritative administration.

“Assessment of how well a school is performing” is inspection.

According to Fayol, elements of administration are 5.

According to Gulick and Urwick, elements of administration are 7.

BM stands for budget manual.

Staff development means training staff.

ACR means annual confidential report.

The cash book is maintained by DDO.

A.D.P is an abbreviation of annual development programme.

Budgeting is an estimation of income and expenditure.

M.I.S is an abbreviation of management information system.

School management committees were established on 1994.

School management committee was renamed in 2000 as school council.

Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the objectives.

Curriculum provides guidance for students.

Syllabus is the part of curriculum.

Curriculum is presents instructional material is stated by Smith.

Curriculum reflects the culture of the society.

The outline of contents is syllabus.

Detailed contents of the subjects for a class is called course.

There are 4 basic components of curriculum.

The forces that effect the development of curriculum are called foundations of curriculum.

Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is integrated curriculum.

Curriculum is a Latin origin word means runway.

Integrated curriculum reduces the no. of books.

STRATEGIES OF TEACHING

In teaching experienced members guide the immature one's for Adjustment of life.

Teaching method is the focal point of triangular process of teaching.

The goal of teaching is Desirable change in behavior.

The rule of presenting the contents to make them easy are called Maxims of teaching.

SOLO taxonomy consists of 4 levels.

With reference to SOLO taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in Unistructural level.

Two or more aspects are understood in Multistructured level.

To go beyond the given information is extended abstract level.

SOLO taxonomy is presented by Biggs & Collis.

Students are passive in Lecture method.

Symposium is a type of Discussion method.

Heuristic means to investigate.

According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are 4.

Activity involves Physical and mental action.

We move from specific and general in Deductive method.

Practice is made in Drill method.

The Socratic Method is known as Question-Answer method.

Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is 35-45 minutes.

In British approach of lesson planning more emphasis is on Teacher and content presentation.

American approach emphasizes Learning objectives.

Drama or role play is very useful for teaching History.

The main types of teleconferencing identified are 3.

Cooperative learning is an alternative to Competitive models.

The numbers of students in cooperative learning groups are 3-4.

The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is Positive interdependence.

The students like to spend the most of the time with Peers.

Peer culture constitutes Socialization.

CAI stands for Computer assisted instruction.

Example of psychomotor domain is that student performs an experiment.

Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is Characterizing.

Example of cognitive domain is Describe a topic.

At the highest level of hierarchy is Evaluation.

The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is 3.

The process of determining the value or worth of anything is Evaluation.

Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in 1956.

The classification of cognitive domain was presented by Benjamin S. Bloom.

Cognitive domain has 6 sub-groups.

The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is Knowledge.

The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is Evaluation.

Knowing, memorizing and recalling is concerned with Knowledge.

To grasp the meaning of the material is Comprehension.

To use previous learned material in new situation is Application.

To break down material into components parts to know its organizational structure is Analysis.

To put ideas together to form a new whole is Synthesis.

To know the worth or value of material is Evaluation.

The intellectual skills are reflected by Cognitive domain.

Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by affective domain.

The focus of cognitive domain is Intellectual skills.

The affective domain was classified by Krathwhol.

Affective domain is divided into 5 sub-groups.

The lowest level of learning in affective domain is attending.

The highest level of learning in affective domain is Characterization.

Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is Attending / Receiving.

Responding sub-group of affective domain focuses on active participation.

Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is Organization.

Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in Characterization.

Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in 1972.

Affective domain was divided into sub-groups by Krathwhol in 1964.

Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in 7 sub-subgroups.

The characteristic of behavioral objective is Observable and measurable.

Bringibg together scientific ideas to form a unique idea are Synthesis.

Students explore the information themselves in Discovery method.

Teacher performs practically and explains in Demonstration method.

Micro teaching is a Teacher training technique.

The time of presentation in Micro teaching is 5-10 minutes.

The numbers of students in micro teaching are 5-10.

Micro teaching started in 1960.

Micro teaching is focuses on the competency over Skills.

Project method is more suitable in teaching of science.

A person uses 2 senses while observing film.

75% knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing.

13% knowledge is gained through the sense of listening.

6% knowledge is gained through the sense of touch.

3% knowledge is gained through the sense of smell.

3% knowledge is gained through the sense of taste.

According to W. Therber, types of Models are 3.

Mock up models are those which explain working of machine.

Wragg has suggested 5 to 10 numbers of students in a micro teaching class.

Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as Project.

The ultimate focus of scientific method is on Formation of a law or theory.

Determination of objectives is the first step in the project method of teaching.

Demonstration method is the best method of teaching science at school level.

The ultimate result of scientific method is Development of knowledge.

Aims are National expectations.

Goals are at Subject level.

Objectives are at Classroom level.

To promote science and technology is Aim.

To impart computer education is Goal.

To identify the parts of the computer is Objective.

“State first law of motion” indicates Knowledge.

“Elaborate with example, the first law of motion” indicates Comprehension.

Inquiry means to investigate.

Inquiry method includes Questioning – Answering.

Lecture method is the best for large group instruction.

Lecture method is useful for higher classes.

First component of lesson planning is Objectives.

The teaching method recommended for elementary school science is Activity method.

Port Folio is a learning log of student's achievement.

Demonstration means To show.

Herbert model for lesson planning has 5 steps.

Discovery method is advance method of Heuristic and Inquiry method.

The steps to be taken in problem solving method are 5.

Method based on Dewey's philosophy is Project method.

Kilpatrick is says that project is a purposeful activity.

Programmed learning was presented by B. F. Skinner.

Portfolio is the collection of Student work.

In programmed learning, learning takes place under Controlled conditions.

Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is Heuristics method.

An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is Strategy.

Selection of different media for different students is done in Individualized instruction.

A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is Drill method.

During discussion method, teacher announces a Topic.

The surface category in SOLO taxonomy consists of 2 stages.

The surface category in SOLO taxonomy consists of Relational and Unistructural.

The deep category in SOLO taxonomy consists of Unistructural and Multistructural.

Synthesis requires Formulation of new structural material.

Micro teaching is a narrow and specific skill technique of teaching.

The fixation of correct information through repetition is caused by Drill method.

The domain which deals with physical abilities and coordination objectives is called psychomotor domain.

The name of the Heuristic method is deriving from the Greek word Heurises.

Lecture method is generally described as Teacher centered.

SOLO taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's Performance.

Basic feature in lesson planning is Objectives.

The method based on the psychological principle of "Trial and Error" is Heuristic method.

A student performs a skill independently at the level of psychomotor domain is Articulation.

COGNITION AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

The ability to solve problems or to adjust in new environment is the definition of Intelligence.

The founder of behaviorism is J.B Watson.

Concrete operation occurs at the age of 7-12 years.

Life of an individual starts from Zygote.

Two factors are effect the growth.

Classical conditioning was presented by I van and P. Pavlov.

The variable whose effect is sought is called Independent variable.

The variable which is affected by independent variable is called Dependent variable.

Study of behavior under controlled conditions is Experimental method.

Growth of children is studied in Development method.

Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is Pre-natal period.

Period starting from birth to two weeks is Neonate period.

Cognitive development deals with Mind.

Four stages of cognitive development are described by Jean Piaget.

Period starting from birth to two years in cognitive development is Sensori motor stage.

Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive development is Pre operational stage.

Period from 12 years and onward in cognitive development is Formal operational stage.

Child forgets the things out of sight in Sensori motor stage.

Child describes himself unsystematically in Pre operational stage.

Child thinks logically in Concrete operational stage.

According to behaviorism, Environment is important for change in behavior.

Operant conditioning was presented by Skinner.

Punishment is not a positive reinforcement.

Concept of meaningful learning through perception was presented by David Ausubel.

Concept of meaningful learning through structure of content and discovery was presented by J.S Bruner.

The founder of humanistic approach is Maslow.

The founder of client centered therapy was Carl Roger.

According to Roger, in problem solving the most important is client.

The I.Q of average child is 90-110.

The I.Q of mentally retarded child is below 90.

The meaning to word psychology is Study of soul.

The word psychology is derived from Greek word.

I.Q stand for Intelligence Quotient.

The formula to determine I.Q is given by Stern.

Guidance in education started in 1905.

Frank Parsons is considered the father of guidance.

First intelligence test was in 1905.

Binet was developed the first intelligence test.

Face to face relationship in which one tries to solve the problem of the other is called Counseling.

Psychology is the study of human behavior.

Cognitive learning theory is known as Information processing theory.

Laws of learning were founded by Pavlov.

Carl Rogers was presented the Person centered counseling.

Fear and love are the basic emotions.

Piaget presented the theory of Cognitive development.

Model of eight types of learning was designed by Gagne.

Hierarchy of needs was presented by Maslow.

The learning method that is associated with observing of behavior of others called Learning by imitation.

Aristotle was the first psychologist.

Founder of socio-psychological development was Erickson.

Perception and attention play major role in Long-term memory.

Experiments on learning by insight were performed by Kohler.

Semantic memory is memory for meanings.

Pavlov's work was with Dogs.

Learning by insight theory is also called as Gestalt.

Stimulus plays a dominant role according to Classical conditioning.

Response plays a dominant role according to operant conditioning.

Projective techniques are used to measure personality.

The theory of psychological development was presented by Erikson.

❖ MATHEMATICS

(Answers are Bold & underline)

1. If $\log x (1 / 8) = -3 / 2$, then x is equal to

A. -4 **B. 4**

C. $1 / 4$ D. 10

2. 20 % of 2 is equal to

A. 20 B. 4

C. 0.4 D. 0.04

3. If $\log 4 (x) = 12$, then $\log 2 (x / 4)$ is equal to

A. 11 B. 48

C. -12 **D. 22**

4. The population of a country increased by an average of 2% per year from 2000 to 2003. If the population of this country was 2 000 000 on December 31, 2003, then the population of this country on January 1, 2000, to the nearest thousand would have been

A. 1 846 000 B. 1 852 000

C. 1 000 000 D. 1 500 000

5. f is a quadratic function whose graph is a parabola opening upward and has a vertex on the x-axis. The graph of the new function g defined by $g(x) = 2 - f(x - 5)$ has a range defined by the interval

A. $[-5, +\infty)$ B. $[2, +\infty)$

C. (-infinity, 2] D. $(-\infty, 0]$

6. f is a function such that $f(x) < 0$. The graph of the new function g defined by $g(x) = |f(x)|$ is a reflection of the graph of f

A. on the y axis **B. on the x axis**

C. on the line $y = x$ D. on the line $y = -x$

7. If the graph of $y = f(x)$ is transformed into the graph of $2y - 6 = -4 f(x - 3)$, point (a, b) on the graph of $y = f(x)$ becomes point (A, B) on the graph of $2y - 6 = -4 f(x - 3)$ where A and B are given by

A. $A = a - 3, B = b$

B. $A = a - 3, B = b$

C. $A = a + 3, B = -2b$

D. A = a + 3, B = -2b + 3

8. When a parabola represented by the equation $y - 2x^2 = 8x + 5$ is translated 3 units to the left and 2 units up, the new parabola has its vertex at

A. (-5, -1) B. $(-5, -5)$

C. $(-1, -3)$ D. $(-2, -3)$

9. The graphs of the two linear equations $ax + by = c$ and $bx - ay = c$, where a, b and c are all not equal to zero,

A. are parallel

B. intersect at one point

C. intersect at two points

D. perpendicular

10. The graphs of the two equations $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ and $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$, such that a and A have different signs and that the quantities $b^2 - 4ac$ and $B^2 - 4AC$ are both negative,

A. intersect at two points

B. intersect at one point

C. do not intersect

D. none of the above

11. For x greater than or equal to zero and less than or equal to 2π , $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ are both decreasing on the intervals

A. $(0, \pi/2)$ **B. $(\pi/2, \pi)$**

C. $(\pi, 3\pi/2)$ D. $(3\pi/2, 2\pi)$

12. The three solutions of the equation $f(x) = 0$ are -2, 0, and 3. Therefore, the three solutions of the equation $f(x - 2) = 0$ are

A. -4, -2, and 1 B. -2, 0 and 3

C. 4, 2, and 5 **D. 0, 2 and 5**

13. The three solutions of the equation $f(x) = 0$ are -4, 8, and 11. Therefore, the three solutions of the equation $f(2x) = 0$ are

A. -2, 4, and 11/2

B. -8, 16 and 22

C. -4, 8, and 11

D. $2, 19/2$ and $7/2$

14. A school committee consists of 2 teachers and 4 students. The number of different committees that can be formed from 5 teachers and 10 students is

A. 10 B. 15

C. 2100 D. 8

15. Five different books (A, B, C, D and E) are to be arranged on a shelf. Books C and D are to be arranged first and second starting from the right of the shelf. The number of different orders in which books A, B and E may be arranged is

A. $5!$ **B. $3!$**

C. $2!$ D. $3! * 2!$

16. The mean of a data set is equal to 10 and its standard deviation is equal to 1. If we add 5 to each data value, then the mean and standard deviation become

A. mean = 15, standard deviation = 6

B. mean = 10, standard deviation = 6

C. mean = 15, standard deviation = 1

D. mean = 10, standard deviation = 1

17. The exam scores of all 500 students were recorded and it was determined that these scores were normally distributed. If Jane's score is 0.8 standard deviation above the mean, then how many, to the nearest unit, students scored above Jane?

A. 394 **B. 250**

C. 400 D. 106

18. If $f(x)$ is an odd function, then $|f(x)|$ is

A. an odd function

B. an even function

C. neither odd nor even

D. even and odd

19. The period of $|\sin(3x)|$ is

A. 2π B. $2\pi/3$

C. $\pi/3$ D. 3π

20. When a metallic ball bearing is placed inside a cylindrical container, of radius 2 cm, the height of the water, inside the container, increases by 0.6 cm. The radius, to the nearest tenth of a centimeter, of the ball bearing is

A. 1 cm **B. 1.2 cm**

C. 2 cm D. 0.6 cm

21. The period of $2 \sin x \cos x$ is

A. $4\pi^2$ B. 2π

C. 4π **D. π**

22. The probability that an electronic device produced by a company does not function properly is equal to 0.1. If 10 devices are bought, then the probability, to the nearest thousandth, that 7 devices function properly is

A. 0.057 B. 0.478

C. 0.001 D. 0

23. $\sqrt{2}$ is a _____ number.

- (a) Rational **(b) irrational**
(c) Prime (d) None

24. Modulus of complex number $3 - 4i$ is

- (a) 4 (b) -5 **(c) 5** (d) 0

25. Additive inverse of (a, b) is

- (a) (a, -b) (b) (-a, b)
(c) (-a, -b) (d) None

26. A set has objects.

- (a) Identical (b) Not well-defined
(c) Distinct (d) None

27. The set {1, 2, 3} and {2, 1, 3} are

- (a) Equal (b) Equivalent
(c) Different **(d) Equal and Equivalent**

27. A Singleton set has.....

- (a) One element** (b) No element
(c) Two element (d) none of these

28. Minimum number of equation for any system of equations

- (a) 2** (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 10

29. System of simultaneous equation involves or more equations.

- (a) 1 **(b) 2** (c) 3 (d) 4

30. The nature of roots depends on.....

- (a) Determinant **(b) Discriminant**
(c) Synthetic division (d) None

31. Quadratic equation will be perfect square if its roots are.....

- (a) Real and equal** (b) Real and unequal
(c) Complex (d) None

32. The conditional equation $1/x = 2$ holds if $x =$

-
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ **(d) $\frac{1}{2}$**

33. There are Types of rational fraction

- (a) 2** (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None

34. The process of partial decomposition results in.....

- (a) An equation **(b) An identity**
(c) An Inequality (d) None

35. Which of the following is an A. P?

- (a) 2, 4, 6, ...** (b) 1, $1/2$, $1/3$, ...
(c) 1, 5, 11, 18, (d) 1, 4, 9,

36. The general term of the sequenced 2, 4, 6, 8, is

- (a) n **(b) 2n** (c) $2n - 1$ (d) n^2

37. The 8th term of the sequenced 5, 9, 13, is

- (a) 36 (b) 30 **(c) 33** (d) 27

38. Which term of the sequenced 3, 9, 15, is 117

- (a) 19 **(b) 20** (c) 21 (d) 22

39. G. M b/w 2 & 8 is _____

- (a) 5 (b) ± 3.2 (c) -4 **(d) ± 4**

40. A geometric series cannot contain ____ as a term.

- (a) -1 (b) 1 **(c) 0** (d) None

41. The sequence -1, 1, -1, 1.....is _____

- (a) A.P **(b) G.P** (c) H.P (d) None

42. The arrangement of number formed according to some definite rule is called _____

- (a) Sequence** (b) Function
(b) (c) Series (d) None

43. $0!$ =

- (a) 1** (b) 0 (c) undefined (d) None

44. How many words can be formed from the letters of the word

'ARTICLE' using all the letters

- (a) **7!** (b) $7P6$ (c) $nP7$ (d) None

45. When a selection of objects is made without paying regard to the

order of selection, it is called _____
(a) Permutation **(b) Combination**
(b) (c) Set (d) Subset

46. How many different arrangements may two persons seat themselves

if there are only 8 seats in a hall

- (a) 8 **(b) 56** (c) $8!$ (d) $8! / 2$

47. Trigonometry is the branch of math's in which we study.....

- (a) Rectangle (b) Square **(c) Triangle** (d) Quadrilateral

48. An angle is the square is the union of two.....rays having a common vertex.

(a) Collinear **(b) Non-collinear**
 (c) Opposite (d) Perpendicular

49. An angle greater than 90° is called.....angle
 (a) Acute (b) Right (c) Alternate **(d) None**

50. If a circle is divided into 360 equal parts then each part is called -----
 (a) Radian **(b) Degree** (c) Minute (d) Quadrant

51. The angle of an arc of a circle where arc length is equal to the radius of the circle is called...
 (a) **Radian** (b) Degree (c) Minute (d) Right angle

52. Quadrant is a Part of a revolution
 (a) $1/3$ **(b) $\frac{1}{4}$** (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $1/8$

53. 1 quadrant =
(a) 90° (b) 45° (c) 180° (d) 360°

54. A triangle which is not right angled is called.
 (a) Acute – angled (b) Obtuse – angle
(c) Oblique (d) isosceles

55. A triangle has Important elements.
 (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 **(d) 6**

56. Slope of vertical line is
 (a) Zero **(b) Undefined** (c) One (d) None

57. Gradient of horizontal line is.....
(a) Zero (b) Undefined (c) One (d) None

58. If radius of the Circle is Zero, then the Circle is called.....
 (a) Zero circle **(b) Point circle**
 (c) Concentric circle (d) In circle

59. An angle in a Semi circle is a/an..... angle
(a) Right (b) A acute (c) Obtuse (d) None

60. The point where the axes meet, the parabola, is called..... of the parabola.
 (a) Focus **(b) Vertex**
 (c) Directrix (d) Centre

61. Latus rectum of the parabola $x^2 = y$ is.....
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

62. Eccentricity of the ellipse is.....
 (a) a/c **(b) c/a** (c) ac (d) None

63. A unit vector is a vector whose magnitude is
 (a) Zero **(b) unity** (c) -1 (d) None

64. Work Done =.....

(a) F. d (b) F. r (c) r. d (d) None of these

65. The vector whose initial point is the origin O and terminal point is P is called the ----- vector.

(a) Unit **(b) Position**
 (c) Zero vector (d) None

66. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?

(a) 3 (b) 4 **(c) 5** (d) 6

67. A man buys a cycle in Rs. 1400 and sells it at the loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the cycle?

(a) Rs. 1160 (b) Rs. 1090

(c) Rs 1190 (d) Rs. 1201

68. The average of 20 numbers is Zero. Of them, at the most, how many may be greater than zero?

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 10 **(d) 19**

69. Find the greatest number that will divide 43, 91 and 183 so as to leave the same remainder in each case.

(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 13

70. Which of the following has the most numbers of divisors?

(a) 99 (b) 101 **(c) 176** (d) 182

71. The cube root of .000216 is:

(a) .6 **(b) .06** (c) 77 (d) 87

72. $1.5625 = ?$

(a) 1.05 **(b) 1.25** (c) 1.45 (d) 1.55

73. The square root of $(7 + 35)(7 - 35)$ is:

(a) 5 **(b) 2** (c) 4 (d) 35

74. $0.0169 \times ? = 1.3$

(a) 10 **(b) 100** (c) 1000 (d) none

75. 36 men can complete a work in 18 days. In how many days 27 men complete the same work?

(a) 12 (b) 18 (c) 22 **(d) 24**

76. A person crosses a 600 m street in 5 minutes. What is his speed km per hour?

- (a) 3.6 (b) **7.2** (c) 8.4 (d) 10

77. A man completes a journey in 10 hours. He travels first half of journey at the rate of 21 km/hour and second half at the rate of 24 km/hour. Find the total journey in km.

- (a) 220 (b) **224** (c) 230 (d) 234

78. An error 2% access is made while measuring the sides of a square. The percentage of error in the calculated area of the square is:

- (a) 2% (b) 2.02% (c) 4% (d) **4.04%**

79. The percentage increases in the area of rectangle, if each of his side increased by 20% is:

- (a) 40% (b) 42% (c) **44%** (d) 46%

80. The difference between the length and breadth of a rectangle is 23 m. if its perimeter is 206 m, then its area is:

- (a) 1520 m² (b) 2420 m² (c) 2480 m² (d)
2520 m²

81. A tank is 25 m long, 12 wide and 6 m deep. The cost of plastering its walls and bottom at 75 paisa per sq. m, is:

- (a) Rs. 456 (b) Rs. 458
(c) **Rs. 558** (d) Rs. 568

82. Which one of the following is not prime number?

- (a) 31 (b) 61 (c) 71 (d) **91**

83. $(112 \times 5^4) = ?$

- (a) 67000 (b) **70000** (c) 76500 (d) 77200

84. What least number must be added to 1056, so that sum is completely divisible by 23?

- (a) **2** (b) 3 (c) 18 (d) 21

85. The largest 4 digit number exactly divisible by 88 is:

- (a) **9944** (b) 9768 (c) 9988 (d) 8888

86. The sum of first five prime numbers is:

- (a) 11 (b) 18 (c) 26 (d) **28**

87. How many 3-digit numbers are completely divisible by 6,

- (a) 149 (b) **150** (c) 151 (d) 166

88. $-84 \times 29 + 365 = ?$

- (a) 2436 (b) 2801 (c) -2801 (d) **-2071**

89. What number should be added to 4456 so that sum is completely divided by 6?

- (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) **2** (d) 1

90. The sum of the all even natural numbers between 1 and 31 is:

- (a) 16 (b) 128 (c) **240** (d) 512

91. $9548 + 7314 = 8362 + (?)$

- (a) 8230 (b) 8410 (c) **8500** (d) 8600

92. If 60% of $\frac{3}{5}$ of a number is 36, then the number is:

- (a) 80 (b) **100** (c) 75 (d) 90

93. One of the following can't be the square of natural number?

- (a) 32761 (b) 81225 (c) **42437** (d) 20164

94. What is unit digit in 7^{407} ?

- (a) 1 (b) 5 (c) **7** (d) 9

95. $0.009/? = 0.01$

- (a) .0009 (b) .09 (c) **.9** (d) 9

96. $0.001 \times 0.5 = ?$

- (a) 0.0001 (b) **0.001** (c) 0.01 (d) 0.1

97. $3.87 - 2.59 = ?$

- (a) 1.20 (b) 1.2 (c) 1.27 (d) **1.28**

98. Insert the missing number 16, 33, 65, 131, 261, (.....)

- (a) **523** (b) 521 (c) 613 (d) 721

99. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples, originally, he had:

- (a) 588 (b) 600 (c) 672 **(d) 700**

100. The product of two numbers is 120 and the sum of their squares is 289. Then the sum of the numbers is:

- (a) 20 **(b) 23** (c) 169 (d) none

101. If $0.75 : x :: 5 : 8$, then x is equal to:

- (a) 1.12 **(b) 1.2** (c) 1.25 (d) 1.30

❖ Mathematics with EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

Q. Which word in brackets is most opposite to the word in capitals?

PROSCRIBE (allow, stifle, promote, verify, indict)

Ans. Allow

Q. $0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 16$? What number should replace the question mark?

Ans. 20: add 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4;

Q. Which number is the odd one out? 9678 4572 5261 5133 3527 6895 7768

Ans. 3527: in the others the sum of the first two numbers is equal to the sum of the second two numbers,

for example $5 + 2 = 6 + 1$;

Q. How many minutes is it before 12 noon, if 48 minutes ago it was twice as many minutes past 9 am?

Ans. 44 minutes: 12 noon less 44 minutes = 11.16, 11.16 less 48 minutes = 10.28, 9 am plus 88 minutes (44×2) = 10.28;

Q. Which is the odd one out? heptagon, triangle, hexagon, cube, pentagon

Ans. cube: it is a three-dimensional figure. The rest are all two-dimensional figures;

Q. Which word in brackets is closest in meaning to the word in capitals? BRUNT (dull, edifice, impact, tawny, nonsense)

Ans. Impact;

Q. 10, 30, 32, 96, 98, 294, 296, ?, ? (What two numbers should replace the question marks?)

Ans. 888, 890: the sequence progresses $\times 3$, +2;

Q. Which word meaning LOCALITY becomes a word meaning TEMPO when a letter is removed?

Ans. place/pace;

Q. How many minutes is it before 12 noon if nine minutes ago it was twice as many minutes past 10 am?

Ans. 37 minutes:

Q. Find five consecutive numbers below that total 22.

7 3 9 6 4 1 3 7 9 3 5 4 1 7 6 5

Ans. 93541;

Q. 1, 101, 15, 4, 29, -93, 43, -190, ? What number should replace the question mark?

Ans. 57: there are two alternate sequences: +14, -97;

Q. 15, 5, 8, 24, 21, 7, 10, 30, ?, ?, ?, 36, 33 What three numbers are missing?

Ans. 27, 9, 12: the sequence progresses $\div 3$, +3, $\times 3$, -3 repeated;

Q. You have 59 cubic blocks. What is the minimum number that needs to be taken away in order to construct a solid cube with none left over?

Ans. 32: the next cube number below 64 ($4 \times 4 \times 4$) is 27 ($3 \times 3 \times 3$). In order to construct a solid cube, therefore, with none left over, $59 - 27 = 32$ blocks need to be taken away;

Q. Which is the odd number out? 462 683 385 198 253 781 594

Ans. 683: in the other numbers add the first and last digits to arrive at the middle digit;

Q. Arrange the words below into alphabetical order. aescence, acetamide, acerbated, acetified, acellular, acescence, acetabula, acerbates

Ans. acellular, acerbated, acerbates, aescence, acescence, acetabula, acetamide, acetified;

- Q.** 100, 97.4, 94.8, ?, 89.6, 87 What number should replace the question mark?
Ans. 92.2: deduct 2.6 at each stage;
- Q.** Identify two words (one from each set of brackets) that have a connection (analogy) with the words in capitals and relate to them in the same way. FIRST (second, next, last)
 PENULTIMATE (last, third, previous)
Ans. second, last;
- Q.** Which word in brackets is most opposite to the word in capitals? SLEEK (sordid, unimaginative, disorderly, disheveled, oblique)
Ans. disheveled;
- Q.** Change one letter only in each of the words below to produce a familiar phrase. AND FEEL SO TIE WIRE
Ans. ADD FUEL TO THE FIRE;
- Q.** 5862 is to 714 and 3498 is to 1113 and 9516 is to 156 therefore 8257 is to?
Ans. 157: $7 + 8 = 15$, $2 + 5 = 7$;
- Q.** If meat in a river (3 in 6) is T(HAM)ES, can you find a monkey in a tall building (3 in 10)?
Ans. SKYSCR(APE)R;
- Q.** Which four bits can be joined together to form two words that have opposite meanings? ERT, UCE, DES, END, EXP, EAR, AND, SIP, RED, GOS
Ans. EXPAND, REDUCE;
- Q.** Identify two words that sound alike but are spelled differently, which mean: a straight line connecting two points on a curve rope
Ans. chord, cord;
- Q.** Using the four letters below only, creates a seven-letter word. CILT
Ans. ILLICIT;
- Q.** What is one-third of one-quarter of one-fifth of one-half of 120?
Ans. 1: work backwards from 120; that is, $120 - 60 - 12 - 3 - 1$;
- Q.** In eight years time the combined age of me and my two sons will be 124. What will it be in five years time?
Ans. 115: in eight years the combined age is 124; the age now is $124 - (8 \times 3) = 100$. Age in five years is $100 + (5 \times 3) = 115$;
- Q.** Which two words are closest in meaning? old, stiff, ripe, pure, uniform, mellow
Ans. ripe, mellow;
- Q.** Jack is twice as old as Jill, but in five years time he will only be one and a half times as old. How old are Jack and Jill now?
Ans. Jack 10 and Jill 5;
- Q.** 1000, 865, ?, 595, 460, 325 What number should replace the question mark?
Ans. 730: deduct 135 each time;
- Q.** Identify two words that sound alike, but are spelled differently, which mean: potency, small insect
Ans. might/mite;
- Q.** Which four bits can be joined together to form two words that have opposite meanings? ant, ert, uce, ire, ill, and, red, tic, exp
Ans. expand, reduce;
- Q.** If five men can build a house in 16 days, how long will it take just two men to build the same house, assuming all men work at the same rate?
Ans. 40 days: five men take $5 \times 16 = 80$ man days to build the house. Two men will, therefore, take 40 days to build the house ($80 \div 2$);
- Q.** Change one letter only in each word to produce a familiar phrase: cone do line
Ans. come to life
- Q.** rifle is to firearm as cutlass is to: blade, sword, weapon, steel, sever
Ans. sword;
- Q.** 7 4 2 6 3 5 8 1 9, What is the difference between the average of the numbers above and the second lowest even number?
Ans. 1: average $45 \div 9 = 5$; second lowest even number = 4;
- Q.** How much does a bag of flour weigh if it weighs 1 kilogram plus the weight of half the bag of flour?

- Ans.** 2 kilograms: half weight = 1 kg (+1 kg) = 2 kg;
- Q.** Which is the odd one out? banner, staff, pennant, streamer, oriflamme
- Ans.** staff: it is a support for a flag. The rest are all types of flag;
- Q.** The following clue leads to which pair of rhyming words? yank yarn
- Ans.** pull wool;
- Q.** The average of three numbers is 48. The average of two of these numbers is 56. What is the third number?
- Ans.** 32: the total of three numbers must be $48 \times 3 = 144$. The total of two numbers must be $56 \times 2 = 112$. Therefore, $144 - 112 = 32$;
- Q.** What is the longest word in the English language that can be produced from the set of letters below? Letters may only be used once in the word produced. EOIALJTBG
- Ans.** OBLIGATE;
- Q.** In 13 years time the combined ages of my three brothers will be 94. What will it be in nine years time?
- Ans.** 82: combined age in 9 years time will be $94 - (3 \times (13 - 9))$;
- Q.** IVY CITRATE is an anagram of which two 10-letter words in the English language?
- Ans.** CREATIVITY, REACTIVITY;
- Q.** closed is to shut as open is to: obscure, visible, field, overt, wide
- Ans.** overt;
- Q.** 1, 2.25, 3.75, 5.5, 7.5, 9.75, ? What number should replace the question mark?
- Ans.** 12.25: add 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.5;
- Q.** How many minutes is it before midnight if 32 minutes ago it was three times as many minutes past 22.00?
- Ans.** 22 minutes. Midnight less 22 minutes = 11.38. Less 32 minutes = 11.06. 10 pm (22.00) plus 66 minutes (22×3) = 11.06;
- Q.** 1, 31, 59, 85, 109, ? What number should replace the question mark?
- Ans.** 131: add 30, 28, 26, 24, 22;
- Q.** What is $5/9$ divided by $15/18$?
- Ans.** $2/3$
- Q.** RASCALMARE is an anagram of which two words that are similar in meaning?
- Ans.** SCARE, ALARM;
- Q.** gallery is to balcony as stalls is to: proscenium, stage, audience, footlights, pit
- Ans.** pit;
- Q.** A, C, F, J, O, ? What letter comes next?
- Ans.** U: AbCdeFghiJklmnOpqrstU;
- Q.** Stuart and Christine share out a certain sum of money in the ratio 4:5 and Christine ends up with £24.00. How much money was shared in the first place?
- Ans.** £43.20: Christine = £24 or five parts, therefore, each part = £4.80. Total of nine parts shared = $£4.80 \times 9 = £43.20$;
- Q.** Which is the odd one out? Diploid, deltoid, dual, binary, twofold
- Ans.** deltoid: it means triangular in shape. The rest mean double or twofold;
- Q.** Solve the cryptic clue. The answer is a nine-letter word anagram within the clue: wise bands deteriorate into lasciviousness.
- Ans.** bawdiness (wise bands);
- Q.** What number comes next in this sequence? 1, 3, 11, 47, ?
- Ans.** 239: $1 \times 2 + 1 = 3$; $3 \times 3 + 2 = 11$; $11 \times 4 + 3 = 47$; $47 \times 5 + 4 = 239$;
- Q.** A man jogs at 6 mph over a certain journey and walks back over the same journey at 3 mph. What is his average speed for the journey?
- Ans.** 4 mph
- Q.** expert is to maven as novice is to: votary, sibling, tyro, boffin, scholar
- Ans.** tyro;

- Q.** How many minutes is it before 12 noon if 90 minutes ago it was twice as many minutes past 8 am?
Ans. 50 minutes;
- Q.** female is to nanny as male is to: Joey, Tommy, Harry, Billy, Larry
Ans. Billy;
- Q.** What number continues the sequence? 25, 50, 27, 46, 31, 38, 39, ?
Ans. 22: there are two alternate sequences, the first increases by 2, 4, 8 etc and the second decreases by 4, 8, 16 etc;
- Q.** Which word in brackets is closest in meaning to the word in capitals? IRREFUTABLE (lost, sure, wise, secure, optimal)
Ans. sure;
- Q.** Which word when inserted in the brackets will complete the first word and start the second? IMP (_ _) EAR
Ans. end: to give impend and endear;
- Q.** Change one letter only from each word to form a well-known phrase. ail sands of neck
Ans. all hands on deck;
- Q.** What are the next two letters in this sequence? A, F, H, K, N, ?, ?
Ans. Y, Z: the letters are made with three straight lines;
- Q.** Find a six-letter word using only these four letters: A, K, L, I.
Ans. ALKALI;
- Q.** 19, 20, 21, ?, ?, 26, 28, 32, 33, 40, Which two numbers should replace the question marks?
Ans. 22 and 24
- Q.** How many cases do you need if you have to pack 112 pairs of shoes into cases that each hold 28 shoes?
Ans. 8: 112 pairs of shoes = 224 shoes. $224 \div 28 = 8$.
- Q.** If 4 apples and 6 bananas cost £1.56 and 9 apples and 7 bananas cost £2.60, what is the cost of one apple and one banana?
Ans. 1 apple costs £0.18 and 1 banana costs £0.14.
- Q.** What is the value of $-26 -- 37$?
Ans. 11: the rule is replace -- with +, so $-26 + 37 = 11$.
- Q.** 1, 2, 0, 3, ?, 4, ? What two numbers should replace the question marks?
Ans. -1 and -2: the sequence progresses +1, -2, +3, -4, +5, -6.
- Q.** What is the factorial of 5?
Ans. 120 ($5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$)
- Q.** What is the value of $56 + -19$?
Ans. 37: the rule is to replace + - with -. Thus $56 - 19 = 37$.
- Q.** Which two words are closest in meaning? enticing, anodyne, seditious, mutinous, sealed, profane
Ans. seditious, mutinous
- Q.** Which word in brackets is most opposite in meaning to the word in capitals? PROTRUBERANT (brief, proud, concave, calm, smooth)
Ans. concave
- Q.** 105, 87, ?, 52, 35 What number should replace the question mark?
Ans. 70: the sequence progresses -18, -17, -18, -17.
- Q.** A, AB, ABD, ABDG, ABDGK, ?????? What group of letters comes next?
Ans. ABDGKP: ABCDefGhijklmnOP.
- Q.** A company produces 864 white, black and red motor vehicles per week in the ratio 1 : 5 : 3. How many black cars does the company produce per week?
Ans. 480: add $1 + 5 + 3 = 9$. $864 \div 9 = 96$, $96 \times 5 = 480$.
- Q.** 5, 16, 49, ?, 445 What number should replace the question mark?
Ans. 148: the sequence progresses $\times 3 + 1$ at each stage.
- Q.** In a right-angled triangle what is the length of the hypotenuse if the two shortest sides are 10 and 24 cm respectively?

- Ans.** 26 cm: $102 + 242 = 100 + 576 = 676$. $\sqrt{676} = 26$ (Pythagoras).
- Q.** A company hires a fleet of buses to transport its workforce to a conference. If 689 workers attended the conference, and each bus seats 35 passengers, how many buses are required?
- Ans.** 20 buses: 665 people sit on the first 19 buses and the remainder (24) travel on the last bus.
- Q.** In 15 years' time the combined age of my four brothers will be 107. What will it be in six years' time?
- Ans.** 71: combined age in 15 years = 107. $4 \times 15 = 60$, therefore combined age now is $107 - 60 = 47$. In 6 years' time, therefore, combined age will be $47 + 24 (4 \times 6) = 71$.
- Q.** What is $-4 - +13$?
- Ans.** -17 : the rule is replace $-+$ with $-$. $-4 - 13 = -17$.
- Q.** What numbers should replace the question marks? 100, 95, ?, 79, 68, ?, 40, 23
- Ans.** 88 and 55: deduct 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17
- Q.** Associate is to colleague as accomplice is to: consort, friend, accessory, comrade, follower
- Ans.** accessory
- Q.** GAINED VOTE is an anagram of which two words that are similar in meaning?
- Ans.** donate, give
- Q.** When full, a barrel of water contains 85 liters. How many liters remain after 40% has been used?
- Ans.** 51 liters: $5\% = 4.25$, therefore $40\% = 4.25 \times 8 = 34$. 85 less 34 = 51.
- Q.** What number should replace the question mark? 0, 19, 38, 57, ?, 95
- Ans.** 76: add 19 each time.
- Q.** digital is to numbers as analogue is to: symbols, hands, time, register, chronometer
- Ans.** hands
- Q.** laser is to beams as strobe is to: intensity, flashes, signals, X-rays, lamps
- Ans.** flashes
- Q.** cleaver is to cut as auger is to: drill, chop, hammer, shape, saw
- Ans.** Drill
- Q.** Which two words are most opposite in meaning? literal, zealous, risible, feral, fanciful, pervasive
- Ans.** literal, fanciful
- Q.** Place a word in the brackets that means the same as the definitions either side of the brackets: fall back on (_____) retreat
- Ans.** resort
- Q.** 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, ?
- Ans.** 64: add 1, 3, 5, 7, etc.
- Q.** 100, 96.75, 93.5, 90.25, 87, ?
- Ans.** 83.75: deduct 3.25 each time.
- Q.** 36, 72, ?, 144, 180, 216, 252
- Ans.** 108: add 36 each time
- Q.** What is 9 multiplied by 8?
- Ans.** 72
- Q.** What is 45% of 300?
- Ans.** 135
- Q.** Multiply 7 by 12 and divide by 6.
- Ans.** 14
- Q.** Divide 52 by 4 and add 17 multiplied by 3.
- Ans.** 64
- Q.** Deduct 7.3 from 34.2.
- Ans.** 26.9
- Q.** How many minutes is it before 12 noon if 68 minutes ago it was three times as many minutes past 10 a.m.?
- Ans.** 13 minutes (11.47): $11.47 \text{ less } 68 \text{ minutes} = 10.39$. 10 a.m. plus 39 minutes $(3_13) = 10.39$.
- Q.** Bilal and Benish share flower pots in the ratio of 3 : 5. If Bilal has 180 flower pots, how many has Benish?

Ans. $300: (180 \div 3) \times 5 = 300$

Q. The average of three numbers is 19. The average of two of these numbers is 24. What is the third number?

Ans. $9: 19 \times 3 = 57$ (total of three numbers); $24 \times 2 = 48$ (total of two numbers); the third number is therefore $57 - 48 = 9$.

Q. If five men can build a house in 21 days, how long will it take seven men to build the house, assuming all men work at the same rate?

Ans. 15 days: the five men take $21 \times 5 = 105$ man-days to build the house; seven men therefore build the house in 15 days.

Q. Three coins are tossed in the air at the same time. What are the chances that at least two of the coins will fall tails up?

Ans. 50%

❖ CONTENTS OF SCIENCE

(Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Everyday Science and Computer)

PHYSICS

- Silicon can be obtained from Sand.
- Light year is the unit of Distance.
- Significant figures in 0.0010 are two.
- The time is taken by light to travel from moon to earth is 80 seconds.
- The direction of a vector in space is specified by three angles.
- Torque is also called moment of a force.
- When brakes are applied to a fast moving car, the passengers will be thrown forward.
- Range of the projectile is the same for the angle 35° and 55° .
- For maximum horizontal range, the angle of projection must be 45° .
- If we add all the 7 colours of rainbow (red, yellow, blue, green, orange, violet and indigo), the resultant colour would be White.
- When white light passes through a prism, it splits into 7 colours.

- A camera uses a convex lens to form an image on a piece of film at the back.
- Short-sight defect could be corrected by a concave lens.
- Red + Green + Blue = White
- Ozone layer protects the Earth from ultraviolet radiations from the Sun.
- The distance of Moon from the Earth is 384,000 km.
- There are 8 planets in orbit around the Sun.
- Planets are kept in orbit by the Gravitational pull of the Sun.
- Nuclear is not a Renewable Energy.
- When vapours of a substance are cooled and changes into liquid, it is called condensation.
- An instrument used to measure gas pressure is called manometer.
- If we add salt to the pure water, its boiling point will increase.
- The boiling point of alcohol is 79°C .
- The presence of impurities decreases the freezing point of water.
- The melting point of ice is lowered by increase in pressure.
- At high altitude the air temperature is lower as compare to sea level, therefore water boils at lower temperature.
- Evaporation is a cooling process.
- The refrigerator works on the two processes condensation and evaporation.
- Air is a very good insulator of heat.
- Heat is transferred by three different processes conduction, convection and radiation.
- In solids heat is transferred through conduction and radiation.
- Gamma rays radiation has the shortest wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum.
- Gamma rays radiation has the highest frequency in the electromagnetic spectrum.
- Radio rays radiation has the longest wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum.
- Radio rays radiation has the lowest frequency in the electromagnetic spectrum.
- Gamma rays are useful in cancer treatment.

- The speed of sound will be maximum if passing through iron.
- The wire used to make the filament of a light bulb is made of tungsten.
- The wire used to make heating elements in electric kettles and irons are made of nichrome.
- Work done along the closed path in a gravitational field is zero.
- When two protons are brought closer, potential energy of both of them is increases.
- One KWh is equal to 3.6 MJ.
- The consumption of energy by a 1000 watt heater in half an hour is 0.5 Kwh.
- Biomass includes crops residue, natural vegetation and animal dungs.
- Hydroelectric is the conventional source of energy.
- Ethanol (Alcohol) is a type of bio fuel.
- The number of Earth stations which transmit signals to satellites and receive signals from the are 200.
- INTELSAT operate at frequencies 4, 6, 11, 14 having unit of GHz.
- The property of fluids due to which they resist their own flow is called viscosity.
- Density of fluid is define as its mass of volume ratio.
- Stoke's law holds for motion through viscous medium.
- Fog droplets are suspended in air when their weight is balanced by upward thrust due to air.
- Turbulent flow is unsteady and irregular.
- Normally the blood pressure in a healthy human body varies from 120 to 80.
- Inflatable bag is a part of Sphygmomanometer.
- When quarter of a cycle is completed, the phase of vibration is 90° .
- Distance covered during one vibration of an oscillation body in terms of amplitude A is $4A$.
- If time period of a pendulum is doubled by increasing its length, then its frequency will become half.
- The string of a simple pendulum should be inextensible.
- Second pendulum is the pendulum whose time period is 2 second.
- Free oscillation are always product by restoring force and inertia.
- The ratio of speed of sound in hydrogen to the speed of sound in oxygen is 4:1.
- If the atmospheric pressure is doubled, the speed of sound remains constant.
- Doppler's effect is used Radar, Sonar and to find speed of stars.
- Frequency of red color a compare to that of violet color is Smaller.
- Diffraction effect is more for sharp edge.
- Sound waves cannot be polarized.
- With age, least distance of distinct vision increase.
- The working of compound microscope is based on the principle of refraction.
- A spectrometer is used to study spectra.
- A material having high refractive index has high density.
- Avogadro number is known as number of molecules in one mole of a substance.
- In Isothermal process, the change in internal energy of the system is zero.
- Carnot cycle is reversible.
- The efficiency of a practical heat engine cannot be 100%.
- The concept of electric field theory was introduced by Michael Faraday.
- Electric field strength is defined as force exerted on unit charge.
- The SI unit of charge is Coulomb.
- The electric field lines start from positive charge.
- Electric lines of force are never intersect.
- In case of metallic conductors, the charge carries are electrons.
- The conventional current is the name given to current due to flow of positive charges.

- The free electrons in metals are in random motion and their speed depends upon temperature.
- Magnetic field is a vector quantity.
- The current produced by moving a loop of wire across a magnetic field is called induced current.
- The magnitude of induced emf depends upon the rate of change of magnetic field.
- The time interval during which the voltage source changes its polarity once is known as time period T.
- The most common source of alternating voltage is AC generator.
- The wave form of alternating voltage is a sinusoidal.
- The highest value reached by the voltage or current in one cycle is called peak value.
- Zirconia is classified as ceramic solid.
- The transmission from solid to liquid is actually from order to disorder.
- The word amorphous means without any structure.
- The pattern of a crystalline solid is three dimensional.
- In a cubic crystal, all the sides meet at 90°.
- The arrangement of molecules or atoms in a crystalline solid can be studied by using X-ray techniques.
- The whole structure obtained by the repetition of unit cells is called crystal lattice.
- The smallest three dimensional basic structure is called unit cell.
- Silicon is one of the most commonly used semiconductor.
- An outermost orbit represents stable configuration if it possesses 8 electrons.
- The concept of direction is purely relative.
- The special theory of relativity is based on two postulates.
- The first series which was identified in the spectrum of hydrogen is called Balmer series.
- Balmer series lies in visible region.
- The process of formation of spectrum is called spectroscopy.
- An electron of the hydrogen atom in the second orbit is called its excited state.
- Neutron was suggested to be in the nucleus by Rutherford in 1920.
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick in 1932.
- In a neutral atom, the number of protons are always equal to the number of electrons.
- Types of physical quantities are two.
- Silicon atoms combine into an orderly pattern called a crystal.

CHEMISTRY

- Each day human body breathes in 15,000 to 20,000 liters of air.
- The most abundant element in the universe is Hydrogen.
- The substance which increases the rate of chemical reaction is Catalyst.
- The average human body contains about 250 grams of Sodium Chloride.
- pH is an abbreviation for Power of Hydrogen.
- The best soil pH value for most crops and plants is 6.5.

- Enzymes are biological catalysts.
- The most abundant constituent in Air is Nitrogen.
- Isotopes are atoms of the same element with different numbers of Neutrons.
- Over 75% of the elements in the Periodic Table are Metals.
- Those substances which give hydroxyl ions in water is called Base.
- Those substances which give hydrogen ions in water is called Acid.
- KHSO_4 is a Acid.
- Neutral solution has pH value 7.
- According to bronsted acid are Proton donor.
- NH_3 is Base.
- Salts are Neutral.
- Organic compounds are originated from Living organisms.
- Alkanes are insoluble in water.
- Poly Hydroxyl compounds of Aldehyde and ketones are called Carbohydrates.
- Wheat, rice and honey are the sources of Carbohydrates.
- Polymers of amino acids are called Proteins.
- Nucleic acids are of Two types.
- Vitamin-C is also called ascorbic acid.
- Fats and oils are example of Lipids.
- The major component of troposphere is Nitrogen.
- Ozone depletion causes Skin Cancer.
- The pH of the acid rains is less than 5.6.
- Ozone is a Bluish gas.
- In water, ratio of oxygen and hydrogen by mass is 8:1.
- pH of the neutral solution is 7.
- pH of the acidic solution is less than 7.
- The branch of chemistry in which we study hydrocarbon and their derivatives is called Organic chemistry.
- The metal present in combine state is called Minerals.
- Which of the following is homogeneous mixture Air.
- Hydrogen has a positive charge Proton.
- Electron in its ground state does not Radiate energy.
- Number of periods in modern periodic table is 7.
- Which of the following is transition element Cu.
- Ink spreads in water because of Diffusion.
- Lower the pH value Stronge will be an acid.
- C_2H_2 is an organic compound.
- C_nH_{2n} is the general formula of alkenes.
- The Homologues has the same Chemical Properties.
- Carbon atom usually Forms four covalent bonds.
- Organic radical with general formula $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$ is Alkyl.
- The next homologue of C_8H_{18} is C_9H_{20} .
- Methane is the first member of Methane is the first member of Alkane Series.
- The compound C_3H_8 must have All single bonds.
- The name of C_6H_{14} is Hexane.
- NaCN is inorganic.
- Dehydration of ethyl alcohol with conc. H_2SO_4 results in the formation of Ethene.
- AgNO_3 reagents distinguished ethene from acetylene.
- Ethene decolorizes Br_2 Water.
- Ethene reacts with HBr , the compound formed is $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{Br}$.
- All the member of alkane series has All single bonds.
- Baeyer's reagent is Alkaline KMnO_4 .
- Acetylene gives carboxylic acid with alkaline KMnO_4 .
- Ethyne gives a mixture of hydrocarbons on halogenations.
- Baeyer's test shows the presence of double and triple bond.
- Ethane is the least reactive.

- Ethane reacts with chlorine in the presence of Sunlight.
- Vitamin-K is a factor related to blood clotting.
- The coldest region in atmosphere is Mesopause.
- The freezing point of water is 0 celcius.
- The total volume of water present on earth surface is 1.386 Billion KM cube.
- The vital function of protoplasm is due to the presence of Water.
- The quantity of fresh water present on eat is only about 2.5%.
- The reason of unusual physical properties of water is due to the presence of Hydrogen bonding.
- The density of water is one gram per centimeter cube at 4°C.
- The enormous quantity of water present on earth surface acts as giant thermostat due to its high Heat Capacity.
- The latent heat of fusion of water is 6 KJ/Mol.
- Dielectric constant of water at 18C o is 80.
- Water gas is a mixture of CO & H₂.
- Chlorine act as a bleaching agent in the presence of H₂O.
- The chemical formula of magnetic oxide is Fe₃O₄.
- Rain water is acidic in nature because air contain Carbon dioxide.
- Nutrient pollution of water bodies is caused by Nitrates & Phosphates.
- Most of the aquatic animals cannot survive above 30°C.
- Parkinson disease is caused by mercury.
- The blister copper is refined by Electrolysis.
- Chemical formula of Urea is NH₂CONH₂.
- Sodium carbonate is commercially manufactured by Solvay Process.
- Urea is probably, most important fertilizer Nitrogenous.
- Petroleum is a mixture of many Hydrocarbons.

- Raw materials used for manufacturing urea are CO₂ & NH₃.
- Roasting is a step of metallurgical process.
- Different fractions of petroleum are separated by Fractional Distillation.
- The blister form of copper is Impure form.
- Vitamin A is soluble in Fat.
- Vitamin B is soluble in Water.
- There are 4 types of DNA.
- Nucleic acid was first discovered in 1869.
- Mutation is a sudden chemical change in DNA.
- Amino acids are the building blocks of Protein.
- Organic chemistry is the study of Carbon and its compounds.
- Enzymes are made of Protein.
- Cause of acidic rain is Sulphure Dioxide.

BIOLOGY

- Severe deficiency of Vitamin D results in rickets.
- People living in high altitudes (like mountains) usually have a larger number of Red Blood Cells.
- The average adult has a blood volume of about 5 liters.
- The average internal temperature of human body is 37 °C.
- Vitamin-A is needed for the formation of a light-sensitive pigment in the retina.
- About 70% of the body weight of a mammal is water.
- On wound White Blood cells fight foreign particles, like bacteria.
- Blood is carried towards the heart by Veins.
- Iron is essential for the formation of haemoglobin.
- Carbohydrates are needed as a source of energy for the vital activities of the body.
- Haemodialysis means cleaning of blood.
- Production of sweat and sebum is related with skin.
- The evaporative cooling in the respiratory tract of dogs is called panting.
- Bacteria cause disease that can be treated with antibiotics.

- Most cell membranes are composed principally of protein and lipids.
- Normally, in the process of osmosis, the net flow of water molecules into or out of the cell depends upon differences in the concentration of water molecules inside and outside the cell.
- Sodium ions are "pumped" from a region of lower concentration to a region of higher concentration in the nerve cells of humans. This process is an example of active transport.
- Proteins are made from amino acids by the process of dehydration synthesis.
- Glucose is an organic compound found in most cells.
- Carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen are the four most abundant elements in living cells.
- Starch is converted into maltose by diastase.
- Co-enzyme is often formed from protein.
- Messenger RNA is formed in nucleus.
- 1 Number of chromosomes is in E.coli.
- Protein factory is ribosome.
- Smallest disease causing agents in plants are viroids.
- The major cell infected by the HIV is lymphocyte helper-T.
- Pigment present in red algae is phycoerythrin.
- Nutrition in fungi is absorptive heterotrophs.
- Fungi resemble plants because they lack centriole.
- cuscuta is a parasitic plant.
- True roots are absent in bryophytes.
- The mechanism for ATP synthesis is chemiosmosis.
- Enzyme present in the saliva is ptyalin.
- Nitrogen is present in proteins.
- The food is ground in the cockroach in gizzard.
- Operculum is present in bony fish.
- In frog animal respiratory surface are found in more than one organ.
- The heart is enclosed in a membrane called pericardium.
- From right ventricle blood is pushed into pulmonary trunk.
- Proteins are abundant in lymph.
- Jaws without teeth are found in birds.
- Male reproductive part of flower is stamen.
- Coordination in plants is by hormones.
- The simplest fatty acid is acetic acid.
- All enzymes are proteins which are globular.
- Cilia are produced from centriole.
- T.B of the following disease is not caused by virus
- Spirogyra is a filamentous alga.
- 'Cassia fistula' is the scientific name of amaltas.
- Phage virus consists of head and tail.
- Bacteria without any flagella are called atrichous.
- Protists have been evolved from prokaryotes.
- Algae differ from plants in that the sex organs in algae are unicellular.
- Fungi can absorb food from the substrate because they have rhizoids.
- A seed may be defined as a fertilized ovule.
- Platyhelminthes means flat worms.
- The first land vertebrates were amphibian.
- All life on planet earth is powered by solar energy.
- Recombinant DNA is introduced in to host cell by means of vector.
- In cystic fibrosis, the patient lacks a gene that codes for trans-membrane carrier of chloride ion.
- In birds the sex is determined by the type of egg.
- In RNA nucleotides are attached by phosphodiester bond.
- The chromosome is genes + protein.
- The human body contains water 70-90%.
- Environment is a source of Food, shelter and clothing.
- Fresh water ecosystem covers 1%.
- Foul smell in lake is produced by algae, bacteria and fungi.
- Starch is richly present in cereals.
- Plants having foreign DNA are known as transgenic plants.
- Nitrogen does not occur in carbohydrates.

- The basic framework of all types of membranes is lipoproteins.
- Single membrane bounded organelle is lysosome.
- Irregular grape like cluster of bacilli is called staphylo bacilli.
- It is generally accepted that green algae plants arose from ancestral.
- Main energy reserves in the case of green algae are starch.
- The chief component of the cell wall of the majority of fungi is chitin.
- After pollination the pollens are transferred to stigma part of the flower.
- Glyoxisomes contain enzymes for glyoxylate cycle.
- Vacuoles serve to in expansion and storage.
- An isolated virus is not considered living since it cannot metabolize.
- The predominant phycobilin pigment in cyanobacteria which is of blue color is phycocyanin.
- Deafness is caused by misuse of streptomycin.
- Cell envelope does not include cell membrane.
- Coenocytes are a fungal body which is multi-nucleate aseptate.
- Bryophytes are all homosporous.
- Nephridia are excretory organs in earth worm.
- Slug is harmful mollusc.
- Common feature of human and insect trachea is non-collapsible wall.
- Vomiting occurs due to antiperistalsis.
- Photosynthetic prokaryotes lack chloroplast.
- Gizzard organ is because of absence of teeth in birds.
- The scientific name of jelly fish is Aurelia.
- In which plants leaves are always in whorls sphenopsids.
- In bacterial and viral infection, there is increase in number of WBC's.
- In plants, sclereids are involved in testa formation.
- The etiolated plants lack chlorophyll.
- Cell is the unit of life.

- Zoology is the study of animals.
- The number of species of organisms currently known to science is 2,500,000.
- Five kingdom classification was proposed by Robert Whittaker.
- Out of 92 naturally occurring chemical elements, 16 are considered as bio-elements.
- Red blood cells has no nucleus.
- Dolly is the first cloned sheep.
- Sciatic is the longest nerve in human.

EVERY DAY SCIENCE

- On 11 February 2016 The LIGO Scientific Collaboration announced the detection of gravitational waves.
- The SI unit of charge is Coulomb.
- Very High Frequency (VHF) has shorter wavelengths.
- Long-sight defect could be corrected by using convex lens.
- Deficiency of Vitamin A results in night blindness.
- For a fixed mass of gas at constant temperature, if we decrease volume, the pressure will increase.
- The lifespan of Red Blood Cells is 120 days.
- The density of water is 1 g/cm³.
- Radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel.
- A device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy is called battery.
- The Sun is a Star.
- The average adult has a blood volume of about 5 liters.
- The most abundant element in the universe is Hydrogen.
- The most abundant element in the Earth's crust is Oxygen.
- Each day human body breathes in 15,000 to 20,000 liters of air.
- Deficiency of Vitamin-D results in rickets.
- The SI unit of "pressure" is Pascal.
- The densest substance on the Earth is Osmium.
- A camera uses a convex lens to form an image.
- CNG stands for Compressed Natural Gas.

- Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.
- When white light is passed through a prism, it splits into 7 colors.
- 1 nanometer = 10^{-9} meter
- Instrument used for measuring very high temperature is Pyrometer.
- Sound waves are longitudinal waves.
- The lifespan of White Blood Cells is 1 day.
- The fluid part of blood is known as plasma.
- X-rays were discovered by Rontgen.
- The speed of light is 300,000 km/s.
- During winter in cold countries, the Salt is mixed to melt the ice on the icy roads.
- In a very low temperature Sea water will freeze at last.
- The nearest planet to the Earth is Venus.
- The planet that moves round the Sun at the highest speed is Mercury.
- In general, Comets have highly elliptical orbits.
- GPS is an abbreviation for Global Positioning System.
- Oxidation is a chemical reaction involving the Loss of Electrons.
- At night, Plants intake Oxygen and release Carbon dioxide.
- Urine is produced in Kidneys.
- Blood is cleaned by Kidneys.
- The position of an element in the Periodic Table is determined by its Proton number.
- The salinity of sea water is determined by the amount of common salt (Sodium Chloride) in 1 kg of sea water.
- The planet which is easily visible from the Earth is Venus.
- The Great Spot is on the planet Jupiter.
- The Great Spot is a Storm.
- The bodyguard of the Earth is Jupiter that save the Earth from many Comets and Asteroids.
- 1 light year = 9.5×10^{12} km
- The planets visible to us without using a telescope are 4.
- According to Big Bang Theory, the Universe began about 10 – 20 billion years ago.
- Biosensor is used to measure Blood glucose level.
- Einstein's famous equation which states that mass and energy are interchangeable is $E = mc^2$.
- The SI unit of electric current is Ampere.
- The principal constituent of the atmosphere of the Earth is Nitrogen.
- Dry Ice is Solid Carbon Dioxide.
- The primary colors Red, Green and Blue.
- Digestion of food is completed in the small intestine.
- Carrot is good source of Vitamin A.
- For proper formation of teeth, fluorine is essential.
- Deficiency of zinc causes loss of appetite and poor growth.
- Meteorology is the study of atmosphere.
- The Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere, by volume, is 0.039%.
- Diamond is an allotropic form of Carbon.
- The SI unit of Heat is Joule.
- The good sources of Vitamin-A are green leafy vegetables.
- The good sources of Vitamin-B Complex are seeds.
- The good sources of Vitamin-C are fresh vegetables and fruits.
- The good sources of iodine are sea foods.
- The gas, commonly known as "laughing gas", is Nitrous Oxide.
- The source of oxygen in photosynthesis is water.
- The instrument used to measure wind speed is Anemometer.
- The natural fats and oils are composed of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen.
- The energy value of food is measured in Calories.
- Wind energy is the Kinetic energy.
- Aristotle is considered the founder of meteorology.
- Water covers 70% of the Earth's surface.

- In general, wind speed of 105–137 caused minor or no damage.
- Acid rain is mainly caused by emissions of Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxide in the atmosphere.
- About 50% of the Earth's crust, including the waters on the Earth and atmosphere, is Oxygen.
- The fourth state of matter is Plasma.
- The device used to convert Alternate Current into Direct Current is called Rectifier.
- In night, when photosynthesis is stopped, plants give off Carbon Dioxide.
- During photosynthesis, plants give off Oxygen.
- Mitochondria are called the powerhouses of the cell.
- Mitochondria contain their own supply of DNA.
- The first chemical explosive, Gunpowder, is a mixture of Sulfur, Charcoal, and Potassium Nitrate.
- The number of oscillations per second is called the frequency.
- Sound waves from a loudspeaker are caused by vibrations.
- The guitar has 6 strings.
- The device used to measure movements of the heart is Cardiograph.
- The unit used to measure 'Pressure' is Pascal.
- There are 3 methods of heat transfer.
- If we heat one end of metallic rod, the other end gets hot. The method of heat transfer is Conduction.
- A person seated in front of a fire receives heat by Radiation.
- The unit used to measure 'magnetic flux' is Weber.
- Battery was invented by Volta.
- The most abundant element in the earth's crust is oxygen. The second most abundant element in the earth's crust is Silicon.
- The nearest planet to the Sun is Mercury.
- Bronze is an alloy of Copper, Tin.
- Molecules with identical molecular formulae but with different structural formulae are called Isomers.
- One way of transfer of heat energy is 'convection' which occurs in Liquids and gasses.
- Liquids are incompressible.
- The key factor in determining the weather is the quantity of Water vapour in the atmosphere.
- The entropy of the universe is increasing.
- Radiation methods of heat transfer can take place in a vacuum.
- Neutrons were discovered by James Chadwick.
- Mass Spectrograph was invented by F.W. Aston.
- Nucleus was discovered by Rutherford.
- Observation > Hypothesis > Experiments is the process of science.
- Salty water can be made pure by the method of distillation.
- Energy can be converted from one form to another, but all energy ends up as Heat energy.
- A battery converts Chemical energy into electrical energy.
- Geothermal is NOT a non-renewable energy resource.
- Current is the flow of Electrons.
- The unit of current is Ampere.
- To prevent electric shocks, a Fuse is placed in the circuit.
- Electrons were discovered by J.J. Thomson.
- When molten rock cools and solidifies, the igneous rocks are formed.
- Molten rock below the surface of the Earth is called Magma.
- Molten rock above the surface of the Earth is called Lava.
- The metal which is liquid at room temperature is Mercury.
- Between the melting point and boiling point of a substance, the substance is a Liquid.
- The visible cloud of dust and gas in space is called Nebula.
- The average salinity of the Earth's oceans in 1 kilogram of sea water is about 35 grams of salt.
- The most abundant substance that constitutes the mass of the Earth is Iron.
- The Earth's atmosphere is divided into 5 main layers.
- Rocks which are formed by high temperature and pressure on existing rocks over a period of time are called metamorphic rocks.

- Marble and slate are examples of metamorphic rocks.
- Sandstone and limestone are examples of sedimentary rocks.
- Absolute zero, which is the lower limit of the thermodynamic temperature scale, is equivalent to -273 °C on the Celsius scale.
- The diameter of the Earth's equator is larger than the pole-to-pole diameter by 43 km.
- The Tectonic Plates of the Earth lies in Lithosphere.
- There are 7 major tectonic plates.
- The fresh water on the Earth is 2.5% of the total water.
- The Ozone Layer lies in the stratosphere.
- Sedimentary rocks contain fossils.
- The mass is highly concentrated form of Energy.
- The whole Earth can be covered by 3 geo-stationary satellites.
- The ozone layer is at height of 20 to 30 kilometers from the surface of the Earth.
- The ozone layer was discovered by Charles Fabry and Henri Buisson.
- The interior structure of the Earth is divided into 5 layers.
- We live on the Earth's Crust.
- The thickest layer of the Earth is Mantle.
- The outermost layer of the Earth is Crust.
- The Earth's crust ranges from 5-70 km in depth.
- The Earth's internal heat mainly comes from Radioactive decay.
- There are different reasons on the Earth because of The Earth's axis is tilted.
- On average, Air contains 1 % of water vapor.
- Earth's troposphere extends from the Earth's surface to an average height of about 12 km.
- The science of lightning is called Fulminology.
- Ships use Echoes to find the depth of the ocean beneath them.
- Molecules with identical molecular formulae but with different structural formulae are called Isomers.
- The anode is the electrode connected to the Positive terminal of a battery.
- The unit used to measure humidity is Hygrometer.
- Laser was invented by Maiman.
- The vernier calipers is used to measure Length.
- Atomic clock is used to measure Very short intervals of time.
- 1 tonne = 1000 kg
- An instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure is Barometer.
- An instrument used to measure gas pressure is Manometer.
- All electromagnetic waves have the same Speed in vacuum.
- The reflection of sound is called Echo.
- An instrument used to measure electric current is called Ammeter.
- The SI unit of thermodynamic temperature is Kelvin.
- The shortest distance between crest to crest is called Wavelength.
- The speed of sound is fastest in Solids.
- The speed of sound is slowest in Gasses.
- Radioactivity was discovered by Henri Becquerel.
- Alpha particles have the greatest ionizing power.
- Gamma rays have the greatest penetrating power.
- Gamma has the greatest speed.
- At night the land cools faster than the water in the sea.
- The chemical name of chalk is Calcium carbonate.
- The branch of science which studies the interaction between matter and radiant energy is called Spectroscopy.
- The horizontal rows of the periodic table are called Periods.
- The vertical columns of the periodic table are called Groups.
- Bromine is liquid at room temperature.
- Battery charger converts electrical energy into Chemical energy.
- A loudspeaker changes Electrical energy into sound energy.

- The strongest parts of a magnet are North and South Pole.
- Electromagnetic induction was discovered by Faraday.
- The most abundant form of matter in the universe is Plasma.
- When gas is ionized, Plasma forms.
- Wind is caused by Difference in atmospheric pressure.
- Wind speed is measured by Anemometer.
- The fact that universe is expanding was discovered by Hubble.
- X-rays were discovered by Rontgen.
- The Nobel Prize in physics for the discovery of the law of photoelectric effect was awarded to Einstein.
- The symbol of gold is Au.
- Plaster of Paris is produced by heating Gypsum.
- Skin is the largest excretory organ of the body.
- The brain is enclosed in a bony case called cranium.
- Radius is the bone that is present in forelimb.
- Cow is herbivore.
- Xylem structure helps in transport of water in plants.
- The organisms that can make their own food are called producers.
- Bacteria are prokaryotes.
- Bile juice is secreted by gall bladder.
- WBC blood cells provide immunity.
- Cuticle structure prevents water loss in plants.
- DNA structure was first described by Watson and Crick.
- Pollination is best defined as transfer of pollen from anther to stigma.
- Movement of cell against concentration gradient is called active transport.
- Protein synthesis not a function of bones.
- Plants absorb most part of water needed by them through their root hairs.
- Highly intelligent mammals are dolphin.
- Process of cell division takes place by mitosis.
- Pulses are a good source of proteins.
- Plants that grow in dry habitat are called xerophytes.
- Oxygen released in the process of photosynthesis comes from water.
- Phloem tissue is found in plants.
- Plant bends towards the source of light on account of the movement known as phototropism.
- Animal lacks cellulose.
- On pea plants, Gregor Mendal performs his classical experiment.
- Among the biotic components of the ecosystem, the producer system is plants.
- Breeding and management of bees is known apiculture.
- Study of fossils is called paleontology.
- penicillium is an example of fungi.
- The scientific name of human is Homo sapiens.
- Thread like structures in fungi are called hyphae.
- The smallest bacteria on earth are mycoplasma.
- Vaccine for rabies was developed by Pasteur.
- Malaria is caused by plasmodium.
- Hepatitis is inflammation of liver.
- Penicillin is obtained from fungi.
- Tape worm is endoparasite.
- Fructose is pentose sugar.
- Peptide bond is a N-H link.
- Mitochondria is called power house of the cell.
- The structure that is absent in animal cell is cell wall.
- The non-protein part of enzyme is called cofactor.
- Nucleic acid was first isolated by Friedrich Miescher.
- Fructose is keto sugar.
- Members of the same species living in the same place at the same time make community.
- Monocyte is a leukocyte.
- Pulmonary artery contains deoxygenated blood.
- In most plants the food is transported in form of sucrose.
- 6 molecules of carbon dioxide are formed in one Kreb's cycle.

- Amylases enzyme digests carbohydrates.
- The pancreas produces digestive enzymes and release in the small intestine.
- Detail study of internal organs at level of tissue with the help of microscope is called histology.
- The exchange of chromosomal segments i.e. crossing over occurs during first meiotic division.
- Many bacteria in our digestive system synthesize vitamins for example vitamin B12.
- Meningitis is very serious disease of brain which is caused by fungi.
- Waxes are widespread as protective coatings on fruits and leaves.
- Leucoplast is present in the underground parts of the plants and stored food.
- The simplest amino acid is glycine.
- Accumulation of lipid molecules in brain cells lead to mental retardation.
- The life and activities of a cell is controlled by nucleus.
- Flagella are composed of micro tubules.
- Tobacco mosaic virus was crystallized by Stanely.
- Non-enveloped naked viruses are known as virions.
- Gram +ve bacteria on treatment with crystal violet dye give purple color.
- Malaria parasite is injected into man as sporozoites.
- The terms procariotique and eucariotique were proposed by Chatton.
- The most common type of asexual reproduction in the fungi is spore production.
- Outside the thallus of Marchantia there are special structures called rhizoids.
- The vascular plants are termed as tracheophytes.
- In human beings influenza is caused by virus.
- In arthropoda phylum the body of an organisms is usually divided in three regions called head, thorax and abdomen.
- Snails belong to gastropods.
- Amoeba moves in water with the help of locomotory organs called pseudopodia.

- In all coelenterates endoderm give rise to digestive system.
- Higher vascular plants are also called seed plants.
- The plants which produce embryo but lack vascular tissues and seeds are placed in bryophytes.
- Clavicle bone is called beauty bone in women.
- Detachment of myosin head and actin in rigor mortis occurs due to autolysis in body.
- Release of the ovum from ovary is called ovulation.
- The foetus is protected from the mechanical damage by the amniotic fluid.
- Rich source of energy in seimen is glucose.
- Sickle cell anemia was discovered by Vernon Ingram.
- Earthworm lives in moist soil.
- Kangaroo has an abdominal pouch known as marsupial.
- The utilization of the products of digestion is called assimilation.
- Para bronchi are present in birds.
- The respiratory problem most common in smokers is emphysema.
- Water potential of pure water is zero.
- Bean shaped cells in plants are guard cells.
- The normal pH of human blood is 7.4.
- Shrinkage of protoplast due to exosmosis of water is plasmolysis.
- Artherosclerosis is a major condition leading to heart attack.
- Villi and microvilli increase absorption.
- Splitting of glucose relates to glycolysis.
- Reptiles hibernate during winter.
- sphenopsids plants are called arthropophytes.
- The temperature at which all of solid becomes a liquid is called its melting point.
- The temperature at which all of a liquid becomes a gas is called its boiling point.
- Only 2% of the world's water is in the form of ice.
- The heaviest solid is the element osmium.

- The lightest gas is hydrogen. About 99.99% of the volume of hydrogen gas is empty space.
- The average human body contains about 250g of sodium chloride.
- The deepest place on Earth is Mariana Trench.
- Bond making is Exothermic Reaction, and Bond breaking is Endothermic Reaction.

COMPUTER/INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- The major language of World Wide Web is HTML.
- HTML is an abbreviation for Hypertext Markup Language.
- Transmitter is a device from where the information is sent.
- Simulation is a mathematical model of a real system in the form of a computer program.
- LAN is an abbreviation for Local Area Network.
- In peer-to-peer networking, every computer is capable of playing the role of client, server or both at the same time.
- URL is an abbreviation for Uniform Resource Locator Uniform Resource Locator.
- The network in which we connect each node to the network along a single piece of network cable is called Bus Network Topology.
- The network in which we connect each network node to a central device (hub) is called Star Network Topology.
- FTP is an abbreviation for File Transfer Protocol.
- IDE stands for Integrated Development Environment.
- A language that is closed to human language is called High-Level language.
- CBT stands for Computer Based Training.
- A virus that replicates itself is called Worm.
- The tool used to find a similar word in a document is called Thesaurus.
- File organization is components of physical database design refer to the correctness and consistency of data.
- conio stands for console input output.
- Duplication of data in multiple files is called Data Redundancy.

- A relation that contains minimal redundancy and allows easy use is called Well-Structured.
- SQL stands for Structured Query Language.
- Accumulator Register stores the result of ALU operations.
- A collection of rules for writing programs in a programming language is known as Syntax
- Bridge one connects two similar network segments.
- Print device uses the parallel transmission.
- ERD is a diagrammatic way of representing the relationship between the entities in a database.
- Half duplex transmission allows data to travel in both directions but only one direction at a time.
- Another name for free software is Public Domain Software.
- DPI stands for Dot Per Inch.
- A small high speed memory insides CPU is Register.
- Logical Operators are used to evaluate compound conditions.
- MICR stands for Magnetic Ink Character Reader.
- CAM is used to control all the parts of a manufacturing process.
- MHz stands for Megahertz.
- DRAM stands for Dynamic Random Access Memory.
- The dots that compose the image of a digital photograph are called Pixels.
- A type of reader commonly used to read UPC code is Bar-code reader.
- Caps Lock is a Toggle key.
- GPS stands for Global Positioning System.
- Internet surfing is an example of Half duplex.
- Analog signal is measured in Volt.
- LCD uses liquid crystal between the glass plates.
- Open System Interconnection (OSI) model consists of seven layers.
- BCD coding schemes uses 4-bit code.
- Microwave communication medium requires "line-of-sight".
- Operating system is a collection of system programs that controls and co-ordinates the overall operations of a computer system.

- The translated program into machine code is called Object program.
- Format C is an example of virus Torjan Horse
- Type of operating system MS-DOS is Command Line Interface.
- Shift+F3 keyboard shortcut is used to change the case.
- Laser technology is used in compact disks.
- Operating system, editors and debuggers come under System software.
- Assembly is the Low-Level language.
- A modulator is used to Digital signals into analog signals
- Impact Printer is a Dot Matrix printer.
- CRT stands for Cathode Rays Tube.
- A computer program that translates one statement of program instructions at a time into machine language is called Interpreter.
- NTFS stands for New Technology File System.
- In MS Windows key F1 is mostly used for Help.
- 1 Gigabyte is equal to 1024 megabytes.
- The most widely used code for representing characters in computers is ASCII.
- The type of reader commonly used to read bank cheques is Magnetic-ink reader.
- ROM devices stores instructions that help the computer startup.
- The computer can move data and instructions between storage and memory as needed, in a process called Swapping.
- When you press a key, Keyboard Controller notifies the system software.
- DOS was introduced by IBM.
- Linux operating system is based on open-source software.
- The amount of time taken by a device to begin reading data is called Access time.
- The RAID technology that contributes to fault tolerance is called Disk mirroring.
- MAN stands for Metropolitan Area Network.
- The software used for workgroup computing is called Groupware.
- De Facto standards were developed without any formal planning.
- 74. Physical is the Bottom-most layer of OSI model.
- Data is transmitted block-by-block in Synchronous transmission.
- An important property of fiber optic is Refraction.
- The process to convert analog signals into digital signals is called Demodulation.
- EEPROM memories can be re-written by using electrical devices.
- Redlof virus is a polymorphic virus. Polymorphic means "changes nature with passage of time".
- A primary key that consists of more than one attribute is called a Composite key.
- An attribute in database is also known as Field.
- C language was developed by Dennis Ritchie.
- A space in computer's memory set aside for some data that can be changed is called Variable.
- Queries are the database object allows extracting specific information from tables.
- The instructions that are given to the compiler before the beginning of actual program are Preprocessor directive.
- Ctrl+F9 key combination is used to run C program.
- Different attributes in two different tables having same name are referred to as Homonym.
- SQL is a structured language.
- The loop which never ends is called Infinite loop.
- Ternary is another term for a conditional operator.
- The total numbers of keywords in C language are 32.
- CIM stand for Computer Integrated Manufacturing.
- Access time for most of memories is measured in Nanoseconds.
- A database consists of various components called Objects.
- Referential integrity term is related to the features of cascading deletion.
- ATM stands for Automatic Teller Machine.

- Charles Babbage is known as "Father of Computer Science"
- One of the first recognized calculating device was Abacus.
- Pentium II is a Fourth generation computer.
- The first computer that used vacuum tubes was ENIAC.
- The numbers of read/write heads for a hard disk of four platters are 8.
- Unicode is a 16-bit.
- Boolean algebra is also known as switching algebra.
- First generation language uses Binary code.
- In BASIC LOG function refers to natural logarithm have Base 'e'.
- An 8-bit address bus can address a memory of 256 Bytes.
- The programs which are permanent and stored in ROM are known as Firmware.
- UNIVAC stands for Universal Automatic Computer.
- All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT Spam.
- A process known as data mining is used by large retailers to study trends.
- Point-of-sale (POS) terminals (formerly known as cash registers) are often connected to complex inventory and sales computer systems.
- Surgeons can perform delicate operations by manipulating devices through computers instead of manually. This technology is known as robotics.
- Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is considered to be proprietary.
- Nano-science is the study of molecules and structures whose size ranges from 1 to 100 nanometers.
- Artificial intelligence (AI) is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do.
- Information is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.
- Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to input data.
- After a picture has been taken with a digital camera and processed appropriately, the actual print of the picture is considered output.
- Computers process data into information by working exclusively with numbers.
- The term bit is short for binary digit.
- The frequency range over which coaxial cables are typically used is 106 to 108 Hz.
- In internet, the well known port 21 refers to the application FTP.
- The maximum data rate possible through a noise free 4 kHz binary channel is 8000 bps.
- The transparency provided in a distributed system where users cannot tell how many copies of a resource exist is termed as Replication transparency.
- Shared memory multiprocessors configurations can be said to be tightly coupled.
- In distributed systems, RPC stands for Remote Procedure Call.
- MISD category of classification of multiple computer systems is not generally used in practice.
- Translation Look aside Buffer (TLB) is also called Associative Memory.
- In Internet Standards Terminology, RFC refers to Request for Comments.
- MIME is associated with the following E-mail.
- The mode of communication in which transmission can be bidirectional. But in only one direction at a time is called Half Duplex.
- In Serial communication, start and stop bits are used for Synchronization.
- In a transmitter, the unmodulated signal is known as Baseband signal.
- In data communications, bauds signify Signaling rate.
- VPN denotes a Virtual Private Network.
- To move the cursor to the end of the document press Ctrl + End.
- In Word Processing the red underline indicates Spelling mistakes.
- The shortcut key to print documents is Ctrl + P.
- Program threats are Trojan horse.
- The bar which displays information about the current page number is Status bar.

- Graphical pictures that represent an object like file, folder etc. are Icons.
- Time during which a job is processed by the computer is Execution time.
- Tim Berners-Lee credited with the creation of WWW.
- The function of key F4 is To repeat the last action.
- Perforated paper used as input or output media is known as Paper tape.
- A prefix for billion which is equal to 10 is called as billi.
- The 'IC' chip, used in computers, is made of Silicon.
- Hardware is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.

❖ GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- The United Nations was founded on October 24, 1945.
- The International Court of Justice is located in The Hague.
- The Great Wall of China is about 21,196 KM long.
- There are 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council.
- The currency of Indonesia is rupiah.
- The D-8 is an organization of eight developing countries.
- The European Union's working capital is in Brussels.
- The head quarter of NATO is located in Brussels.
- The motto of UNO is It's your world!.
- The world's highest mountain is in Nepal.
- The head quarter of Red Cross is in Geneva.
- World Trade Organization was established in 1995.
- The North Atlantic treaty (NATO) was signed in 1949.
- Italy, on the map of world, appears as "Long Shoe".
- The largest ocean of the world is Pacific.

- OIC changed its name from Organization of the Islamic Conference to Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 2011.
- The most powerful organ of United Nations is Security Council.
- The head quarter of Green Peace International is located in Amsterdam.
- 3 May is observed internationally as Press Freedom Day.
- The Capital of Canada is Ottawa.
- Suez Canal is between Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea.
- The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is located in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- The currency of Israel is Shekel.
- India (by electorate) is the world's largest democracy.
- The permanent Secretariat of OIC is located in Jeddah.
- The highest part of the Earth is Mount Everest.
- The lowest part of the Earth is Dead Sea.
- The deepest part of the Earth is Mariana Trench.
- The head quarter of Amnesty International is in London.
- The head quarter of Transparency International is in Berlin.
- The largest Island of the World is Greenland.
- 22 April is observed internationally as Earth Day.
- Yellow Sea lies between China and Korea.
- The smallest Sea of the World is Baltic Sea.
- World's famous bridge "Golden Gate Bridge" is in San Francisco.
- Indonesia is called "Land of Thousand Islands".
- Indonesia is an archipelago comprising approximately 17,500 islands.
- Bangladesh is called the "Land of Golden Fiber".
- Finland is called the "Land of thousand Lakes"
- Vienna is the capital of Austria.
- The capital of Czech Republic is Prague.
- ANTARA is the news agency of Indonesia.
- Emirates is an airline of UAE.

- The Temple of Heaven, a religious building, is located in Beijing.
- The mine, Super Pit, is Australia's largest gold mine.
- Swedish was the nationality of Alfred Nobel.
- The first Nobel Prize was awarded in 1901.
- The Nobel Prize has been awarded in 6 fields.
- The Li River is located in China.
- SANA is the news agency of Syria.
- Saba is the news agency of Yemen.
- KLM is an airline of Netherlands.
- Etihad Airways is an airline of United Arab Emirates.
- The Earth surface is divided in 7 Continents.
- The Largest Continent (by Area) of the World is Asia.
- The second Largest Continent (by Area) of the World is Africa.
- The Smallest Continent (by Area) of the World is Australia.
- The Earth's Oceanic water is divided in 5 oceans.
- The Earth's Largest Ocean is Pacific.
- The Earth's second Largest Ocean is Atlantic.
- The Earth's Smallest Ocean is Arctic.
- The world's Largest Lake is Caspian Sea.
- The hottest desert of the world is Sahara Desert.
- The first Secretary General of United Nations was Trygve Lie.
- The world's deadliest conflict was World War II.
- The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima on 6 August 1945.
- Little Boy was the name of Atomic Bomb that dropped on the city of Hiroshima.
- The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki on 9 August 1945.
- Fat Man was the name of Atomic Bomb that dropped on the city of Nagasaki.
- The Delaware River is in United States.
- The main structural work of the Eiffel Tower was completed in 1889.
- The height of Eiffel Tower is 1063 feet.
- Reuters is the news agency of United Kingdom.

- WAFA is the news agency of Palestine.
- The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh.
- The currency of Qatar is Riyal.
- Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was founded on September 25, 1969.
- The OIC was founded in Morocco.
- The 6th organ, "Trusteeship Council" of the United Nations suspended operation on November 01, 1994, with the independence of Sudan.
- The United Nations has 5 principal organs.
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded on 27 December 1945.
- The social networking site "Twitter" was launched on July 15, 2006.
- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was formed in 1958.
- 8 March is observed internationally as Women's Day.
- 22 March is observed internationally as World Water Day.
- 7 April is observed internationally as World Health Day.
- The soviet media theory had its roots in German ideology.
- The monetary unit of Bangladesh is Taka.
- Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam.
- Hitler party which came into power in 1933 is known as Nazi Party.
- Garampani sanctuary is located at Diphu, Assam.
- Eritrea, which became the 182nd member of the UN in 1993, is in the continent of Africa.
- The height of all 4 Minars of Badshai Mosque is 177 feet.
- Grand Central Terminal, Park Avenue, New York is the world's largest railway station.
- Abdur-rehaman Chughtai made the design of Pakistan's first Stamp Ticket.
- Bay of Arizona of the Atlantic, between northern Spain and western France, is noted for its rough seas and high tides.
- Thomas Cup is associated badminton Game.
- Largest Arms Importer of the World is India.
- Ariana is airlines of Afghanistan.

- FFC stands for Film Finance Corporation.
- Jesuits name is given to members of the Roman Catholic Society of Jesus.
- Epsom (England) is the place associated with horse racing.
- Atal Behari Vajpayee was the first person to address the United Nations in Hindi.
- The availability of cash and other cash-like marketable instruments that are useful in purchases and investments are commonly known as liquidity.
- Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim league in 1939.
- First human heart transplant operation conducted by Dr. Christian Bernard on Louis Washkansky, was conducted in 1967.
- Aquarius sign of the zodiac is also called The Water bearer.
- The 3rd SAARC Ministerial Level Meet on Poverty held in Nepal.
- Chickenpox is common childhood illness related to shingles is also called varicella
- Jamaica, Caribbean country is Montego Bay the main tourist centre.
- The largest peninsula in the world is Arabia.
- The 16th NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) Summit 2012 was held in Tehran.
- Canada made an exit from Kyoto Protocol.
- Quid-e-Azam's mother tongue was Gujrati.
- Pakistan's National Flag was prepared by Ameer-ud-din Qadwai.
- 15 counters have each player in a game of backgammon.
- Russia is the Second largest Arms Exporter of the World.
- Saudi Arabia is the largest Oil Producing Member Country of OPEC.
- Biscuit item takes its name from the French for twice cooked.
- Japan has the oldest monarchy.
- ITAR-TASS is the news agency of Russia.
- Pakistan's standard time was suggested by Professor Muhammad Anwar.
- Golf player Vijay Singh belongs to Fiji.
- Guarantee to an exporter that the importer of his goods will pay immediately for the goods ordered by him, is known as Letter of Credit (L/C).
- First Afghan War took place in 1839.
- Gulf cooperation council was originally formed by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.
- First China War was fought between China and Britain.
- Pakistan's first coin was issued on 3rd January 1948.
- Attock fort was constructed by Akbar.
- Mancher Lake situated in Dadu.
- Treeless plains of Argentina called Pampas.
- Software name is given to the programs run by a computer, as opposed to the hardware.
- Charles Dickens wrote David Copperfield.
- Koala animal is an Aboriginal term meaning 'no water'
- Horse has the biggest eyes of any living creature.
- The Wrigley Building is located in Chicago, US city.
- New York is known as City of Skyscrapers.
- Driest place in the world is Death Valley (California).
- Largest Museum in the world is in USA.
- World environment day is on 5th June.
- The world oldest known city is Damascus.
- Hindenburg Line is in between Germany and Poland.
- Highest Dam in world is The Grande (Switzerland).
- Headquarter of Ghandara civilization is in Taxilla.
- Russia is largest in area.
- The largest planet is Jupiter.
- Germany did the Rottweiler originate.
- Green color is produced by adding together yellow and cyan.
- The biggest Salt Mine located in Pakistan in Jhelum.

- The most beautiful stone-Marble is extracted from NWFP province of Pakistan.
- On Sea of Tranquility area of the moon did Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins make their landing on 20 July 1969
- Yew name is more commonly given to a tree of the genus Taxus.
- The longest river in Pakistan is River Sindh.
- In South Park cartoon series do the characters Chef and Cartman appear.
- In Switzerland, the headquarters of the multinational company Nestle.
- Tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir located in Lahore.
- Geneva, city in Switzerland was the headquarters of the League of Nations.
- At Karate sport have Keiji, Okada and Yuko Hasama been world champions.
- In Florida, US state is the port of Tarpon Springs.
- Ice cream was first produced in Italy in the 17th century.
- The total Area of the Capital of Pakistan 'Islamabad' is 907 sq Km.
- Spanish is the official language of Mexico.
- Lira is the standard monetary unit of Turkey.
- Brisbane is the capital of Queensland, Australia.
- In 19th century the Crimean War takes place.
- In Florida, US state is the city of Tallahassee.
- Christopher Reeve starred as Superman in the 1970s and 1980s film series.
- Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan.
- Anne Boleyn was the second wife of King Henry VIII of England.
- The Painted Desert lies in Arizona, US state.
- In 1912 year 1912, the Titanic sinks on its maiden voyage.
- Brazil is the world's largest producer of coffee.
- Tripoli is the capital of Libya.
- German, French and Italian are the three main languages of Switzerland.
- The Second largest city of Pakistan is Lahore.
- The large moon Miranda is a satellite of Uranus planet of the solar system.
- Mount Cook is the highest mountain of New Zealand nation in the South Pacific.
- In Moscow European city are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Kremlin.
- 50 white stars are on the national flag of the USA.
- A howdah is a seat used for riding on the back of Elephant.
- California, US state is the city of San Diego.
- Athena was the Greek goddess of war and wisdom.
- Blue Whale is the world's largest living mammal.
- In 1976, Israeli troops stormed a hijacked plane at Entebbe, Ugandan airport.
- Dead Sea is the name of the large salty lake which lies between Israel and Jordan.
- In Ice hockey sport is the term 'hookcheck' often used.
- Gatun Lake is part of Panama Canal.
- In US politics, Vice-President carries the nickname 'the Veep'.
- Sydney is Australia's largest city by population.
- 64 squares has a chessboard.
- Green colour is the ball worth three points in snooker.
- France is the most popular destination for foreign tourists.
- The Flathead Lake Monster is said to exist in Montana, US state.
- George Bernard Shaw wrote Arms and the Man and Man and Superman.
- Abraham Lincoln US president was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
- 20 numbers is between five and one on a cardboard.
- Antarctica continent comprises the land around the South Pole.
- John Keats English romantic poet wrote Endymion.
- Cuckoo bird with a distinctive call lays its eggs in the nests of other birds.
- Cook Strait body of water separates the North Island and South Island of New Zealand.
- On Adriatic Sea is the island of Corfu situated.

- Louisiana Purchase was the United States largest single land acquisition.
- Arabian Desert is the second largest desert in the world after the Sahara desert.
- For the Olympics and World Tournaments, the dimensions of basketball court are 28 m x 15 m.
- Each year World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day is celebrated on May 8.
- Andrew Jackson was the first U.S President who was not from Massachusetts or Virginia.
- Federation Cup, World Cup, Allywyn International Trophy and Challenge Cup are awarded to winners of Volleyball.
- Famous sculptures depicting art of love built some time in 950 AD - 1050 AD are Khajuraho temples.
- In South Dakota State is the Geographic Center of the United States located.
- Fire temple is the place of worship of Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion).
- Garry Trudeau was the first cartoonist to win a Pulitzer Prize for a comic strip.
- Georgia, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan became the members of UNO in 1992.
- Germany signed the Armistice Treaty on November 11, 1918 and World War I ended.
- During World War II, Germany attack France in 1940.
- In Miami, Florida, James McLamore and David Edger ton open the first Burger King in 1954.
- DRDL stands for Defense Research and Development Laboratory.
- Scott Fitzgerald author confessed "My stories written when sober are stupid"
- Topeka Kansas city's name means 'potato' in the Kansa language.
- Gen. K.M. Cariappa was the first Indian Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army.
- 10 inches tall is the pitcher's mound in major League Baseball.
- FRS stands for Fellow of Royal Society.
- Telegraph device's invention was the main reason for demise of the Pony Express.
- During World War I Germany was defeated in the Battle of Verdun on the western front and Romania declared war on the eastern front in the year 1916 AD.
- Hamid Karzai was chosen president of Afghanistan in 2002.
- Durand Cup is associated with the game of Football
- Tennessee Williams playwright's The Glass Menagerie appeared on Broadway and was made into three movies.
- Lake Placid was the first U.S city to host the winter Olympics.
- Headquarters of UNO are situated at New York, USA.
- Bartholomew Dias was the first person to sail to the southern tip of Africa, in 1488.
- First International Peace Congress was held in London in 1843 AD.
- Wimbledon was the only Grand Slam event that eluded Monica Seles in both 1991 and 1992.
- Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim president of India.
- In Robinson Crusoe, Friday the title character name of the native he befriends.
- Hockey was introduced in the Asian Games in 1958 in Tokyo.
- 640 acres are in square mile.
- ESCAP stands for Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific.
- Firdausi was a poet, well known for his epic 'Shahname'
- The Partridge Family TV show, the singing family travel in Bus.
- Himalayan Mountaineering Institute is at Darjeeling.
- During the first crusade, crusaders reached Jerusalem and captured it in 1099 AD.
- Venetian artist Titian's last name was Vecellio.
- Free market is market where the price of a commodity is determined by free play of the forces of supply and demand.
- Michigan, U.S. state has the second most area that is covered by water.
- East Timor, which became the 191st member of the UN, is in the continent of Asia.

- Inventor of the tuning fork was English trumpeter John Shore's claim to fame in 1711.
- GNLF stands for Gorkha National Liberation Front.
- Cincinnati college's men's basketball team below is not nicknamed the Wildcats.
- Fa-Hien was the first Buddhist pilgrim of China to visit India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.
- Washington, D.C, U.S subway system has the most miles of track.
- In National Football League major U.S professional sport the home team not usually wear white.
- Esmeralda was the gypsy heroine of The Hunchback of Notre Dame.
- 3 continents border the Arctic Ocean.
- Franklin Roosevelt, U.S President first appeared on the face of the dime on Jan 30, 1946.
- Gary Player was the only golfer to win the British open in three different decades in the 20th century.
- Sinclair Lewis author's first novel was Hike and the aero plane.
- Barbers profession was the first to accept what we now call tips.
- A Charlie Brown Christmas was the first Peanuts television special.
- 7 no-hitters Nolan Ryan threw in his career, the most by any Major League Baseball pitcher.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed was the founder of jihad movement.
- Teri yad was the first Pakistan Urdu film.
- Headquarter of international environmental organization green peace is situated at Amsterdam.
- Presidential period of quaid-e-azam in Muslim league is 15 years.
- Steve jobs were American and founder of apple.
- On 9th July 1950 Pakistan joined IMF.
- The highest literacy rate among the SAARC countries is in Maldives with 99 % and Sri Lanka second with 97% (W.Bank Report)
- Which country opposed Pakistan membership in United Nations? Afghanistan.
- Lightest gas in the world is hydrogen.
- The world famous bridge Golden Gate is located in San Francisco.
- Autopsy is the post Mortem examination off a body.
- India house is situated in London.
- Ongest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica).
- Death Valley is located in California USA.
- The glorious revolution started in 1988.
- The Paking news was the first newspaper of the world (china).
- Queen house is the official residency of Sri Lankan president.
- Largest railway station is grand central terminal.
- Equinox means equal days and nights.
- Becquerel is a unit of radioactivity.
- Longest river is Nile (Egypt) of the world. After Nile Amazon is the second longest river of the world.
- Where do the white and blue Niles join Khartoum Sudan.
- Victoria River is a source of river Nile.
- Marco polo (Italian) reached china through India.
- Blue house is the official residence in South Korea.
- Sun is 400 times larger than our moon.

- Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called insulin.
- One cusec is equal to 7.48 gallons (28.317)
- Margalla hills of Islamabad are extension of Himalaya range.
- Tears are produced by lachrymal glands.
- The largest x rays were discovered by roentgen.
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick.
- First human in space is Yuri Gagarin 1961 of USSR.
- Parliament of Japan is called diet.
- World health day is observed on 7th April.
- Herodotus called is father of history.
- Largest sea bird is albatross.
- Parliament of India is called congress
- Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- The visible part of the sun is called photosphere.
- People republic of china has the largest army in the world.
- Petroleum is the largest import item of Pakistan.
- Largest industry of Pakistan is textile.
- Union jack is the flag of UK .
- Pakistan purchased Gawadar from Oman in 1958 .
- Humayun died on 27 january 1556 as a result of a sudden fall from the stair of the din panah library.
- Akbar built the fort of Allahabad.
- The first building of akbar time was humayun tomb at delhi built under the guidance of his step mother haji begum.
- Hydrometer is an instrument used for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
- Hygrometer is an instrument used for measuring humidity in air.
- The world largest producer of tea is china.
- Day and night are equal at the equator.
- Which gas is mainly causing global warming? carbon dioxide.
- Largest ginger producing nation is Indonesia.
- Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- Land of milk and honey is called to Lebanon.
- Father of zoology is Aristotle.
- Qutubuddin Aibak was buried at Lahore after his death.
- Study of heredity is called Genetics.
- In 1608 under the leadership of Captain Hawkins the English fleet reached India.
- Minaret qutub minar ia in Delhi (238 feet)
- Sun has 90% hydrogen 8% helium and 2% other elements.
- Temperature at surface of sun is 6000k and at its center 20 million Kelvin.
- Largest mammal is blue whale.
- Parliament of morocco is majilis al nuwab.
- The first Pakistan who became the judge of international court of justice was sir zafarullah khan.
- The world oldest surviving monarchy is in Japan.
- Pedagogy is a science of teaching.

- India is the world largest importer of weapons.
- The constitution of all India Muslim league was drafted by a committee in 1907 headed by mualana Muhammad ali jauhar.
- Highest military award of Britain is Victoria Cross.
- Corona is the outer most part of the sun.
- Mercury and Venus are without satellites.
- Asia watch is the human rights organization.
- Reko dik located in Baluchistan.
- Famous Pakistani woman player maria toor is associated with the associated with the game of squish.
- Blue yellow red are the primary colors.
- The Bolshevik revolution is associated with Russia.
- Umar marvi is a folk story of sindh.
- Faiz ahmad faiz was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiracy case.
- Europe only Islamic states are Albania and Kosovo.
- In which city there is the largest stock exchange of the world New York.
- Bird largest in size is Ostrich.
- Arabia is the largest peninsula.
- In 1994 Pakistan was the world champion of cricket hockey and squash and snooker.
- Dome of rock is located in Jerusalem.
- Dengue is also known as break bone fever,
- Only planet whose day is longer than its year is Venus.
- Atmosphere of sun has 3 layers.
- Earth surface temperature has increased mainly because of higher level of CO₂.
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in northern Canada.
- Which instrument converted electrical energy into mechanical energy? Electrical motor.
- Siachen glacier and Baltoro glacier are in Karakoram Range.
- Hispar glacier is in Hunza.
- Circulation of blood was described by a Muslim scientist name abn-e-nafis .
- Al Khwarizmi was first person who used zero.
- The tomb of Anarkali in Lahore is located in department of Punjab archives in Punjab secretariat Lahore.
- Lactometer is an apparatus used for measuring the purity of milk.
- Manometer for determining the pressure of a gas.
- Babar wrote his autobiography Tujuk-ul-Babri in Turkish language.
- Babar's daughter Gulbadan Begum enumerated the qualities of Babar in her book Humayun Nama .
- Margaret Court is also known as Margaret Smith Court. She is a retired world No.1 professional tennis player and Christian minister from Australia.
- What year was the first summer Olympiad televised live? 1960.
- What is the brightest star in the night? Sirius.
- What was the nationality of Galileo? Italian.

- What Italian city is considered the fashion capital of the world? Milan.
- What body of water is approximately nine times saltier than ocean water? Dead Sea.
- The first computer was invented by Charles Babbage in the 1822.
- Study of skin is called dermatology.
- Study of insects is called entomology.
- Study of earthquakes is called seismology.
- What is the device used by the police to burst car tires? Stinger.
- How many bones are there in total in the two human ears? 6
- Which major country consists of the most islands? Indonesia.
- The statue of liberty in New York harbor was a present to the U.S from the people of France.
- What is the capital of Switzerland? Bern.
- In which country was Adolf Hitler born? Austria.
- Who discovered oxygen? Joseph Priestley.
- Where would you find the sea of tranquility on the? Moon.
- Where would you find the magnificent blue mosque? Istanbul.
- Which creature is composed of 95 percent water and has no heart virtually no brain and no blood? jelly fish.
- What was first used extensively in world war-II on soldiers wounds saving many lives? penicillin.
- Name the bone located in the wrist? trapezium.
- Nelson Mandela was a South African lawyer who spent how many years in jail? 27.
- How many countries (including the U.S) use the dollar as their currency? 29
- Who was the first U.S president to appear on television? Franklin Roosevelt
- How many balls are on the table at the start of a snooker frame? 22
- What is the largest gulf in the world? Gulf of Mexico.
- Where Adam peak is found which is visited by pilgrims from different religions? Sri Lanka.
- How many countries do the vast Sahara desert cover? 11.
- What color is very cheap glass because it contains small impurities of iron? Green.
- Name the world largest flower? rafflesia.
- What is the maximum break in a game of snooker? 147.
- What is the currency of Turkey? Lira.
- What religion was Adolf Hitler? Roman Catholic.
- Felix Hoffman discovered the world first synthetic drug 1897? Aspirin.
- According to CIA what language is most common on Afghanistan? Persian.
- Its usual diameter is 4.5 inches what is it? Golf hole.
- What was Queen Victoria's first name? Alexandria.
- Which gas discovered in 1898 has a name meaning new neon.
- Oldest written language is Chinese.

- Infrared waves are used in TV remote control.
- Red light has the longest wavelength while violet light has the shortest.
- Magnifying glass was invented by roger bacon.
- Insulin was discovered by Banting.
- China was discovered by Marco polo.
- FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
- Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
- Free soft ware is also known as public domain software.
- Cyber space is called to virtual world of the computer.
- When did Adolf Hitler become a citizen of Germany? 1932.
- Mi 5 & mi 6 are the secret agencies of UK.
- After 27 years of imprisonment Mr Nelson Mandela was released in 1990.
- Scandinavia constitutes 3 states.
- Soviet Union was replaced by Russian federation in December 1991.
- One US barrel is equal to 159 liters.
- Canada has the world longest coastline.
- Monaco has a shortest coastline of 3.49 miles.
- When the name of Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad 1977.
- Term of non permanent members of the Security Council is 2 years.
- Who is called the parrot of India? Amir khusro.
- Who is regarded as the father of Russian revolution? Lenin.
- Who is known as the father o geometry? Euclid.
- Who is known as Fuetrer? Hitler.
- Who is known as the iron Man of India sardar Vallabhbhai patel .
- FSB is a secret agency of Russia.
- Father of medicine is Hippocrates.
- Father of modern physics is Galileo galilei .
- Gather of nuclear physics is Ernest Rutherford.
- Kalhari desert is in South Africa.
- Which city is known as Switzerland of Pakistan? Swat.
- Socrates was trained in to what profession? Stonecutter.
- What is the hole in a pencil sharpener call? Chuck.
- In which city is the oldest Zoo in the world still in use? London.
- In the human body what is produced by the parotid glands Saliva.
- In the human body what is replaced every three months eyelashes.
- Pineapple in the symbol of hospitality.
- What product ranks number one in consumer brand? Loyalty Cigarettes.
- What creature is the symbol of medicine? Snake
- What computer term is short for binary digit? Bit.
- City of angles is called to Bangkok.
- Land of mountains is called to Nepal. .
- Land of rising sun is called to Japan.
- Sun light takes 8.3 minute to reach earth or 510 seconds.
- What is the old name of Quetta city? shal kot.
- Montgomery is the old name of Sahiwal.

- After the British annexed Punjab in 1849 the Punjab police was created in 1861
- FIR stands for first information report.
- In which year police college Sihala was established ?1956
- SHO stands for station house Officer.
- KLM is the older national airline of Netherland.
- Orange is the name of river of South Africa.
- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did PhD from Leiden University of Belgium.
- Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760 mm
- The largest gold producing railway tunnel in the world is China.
- What day is observed internationally on 5 October? Teacher day.
- Pakistan mainly imports edible oil from Malaysia.
- One square foot is equal to 144 sq inches and 1 meter is equal to 3.28 foot .
- Manometer is an instrument for measuring gaseous pressure.
- The eastern Mediterranean island Cyprus is divided between Turkey and Greece.
- 1 inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters.
- Kodak tunnel is in Baluchistan
- Bolan (Suleiman range) pass is in Baluchistan .
- Davis cup is associated with lawn tennis.
- Taiwan was separate from China in 1949.
- Silicon is called the earth maker.
- Thomas cup is given in the game of badminton.
- The first country to issue stamps was Britain.
- Oldest surviving building in world is pyramids of Egypt.
- Yellow journalism involved sensationalism disported stories and misleading image for the sole stimulates the immune system vitamin is essential for appetite.
- UAE is the second largest buyer of Pakistan exports after USA.
- Umpire Alee Dar of Pakistan awarded 3 times ICC award.
- The last letter of the Greek alphabet is omega.
- Madras is the old name of Chennai.
- Mauritius is island state in the Indian Ocean.
- Turkey is the country having its land in two continents.
- The old name of Taiwan was Formosa.
- River Indus primarily flows out from Himalayan range.
- The literal meaning of Hindu-Kush is Hindu-Killer.
- K-2 is present in Karakoram range.
- There are 9 out of 10 largest peaks of the world in the Himalayan range.
- Hindu-Kush range was one of the regions involved in Cold War.
- Khewra Salt Mine is situated in the north of Pind Dadan Khan, 200 km away from Islamabad is also known as Museum of Geology.
- Khewra Mine is world's second largest operational mine range after Goderich in the USA.
- A salt therapy clinic of 20 beds was established 2007 in near the mines for the treatment of asthma and other respiratory diseases.
- Dr. Wrath, a renowned Mining Engineer of UK, laid out the main tunnel at ground level in 1872 to provide an easy access to salt deposits.

PAKISTAN HISTORY & AFFAIR'S

- Area of Pakistan is 7, 96,096 Sq. Km.
- Pak-Afghan boundary is called Durand line and it is 2252 km long.
- Pak-Kashmir boundary is called line of control (Loc), it is 720 Km long.
- Pak-Iran boundary is 909 km long.
- Pak-China boundary is 592 km long.
- Pak-India boundary is 1600 km long.
- Pakistan has a coastline along the Arabian sea and Gulf of Oman in the south. Length of coastline is 1046 Km.
- Islamic republic of Pakistan is the official name of Pakistan.
- Current capital of Pakistan is Islamabad and previously capital is Karachi remained capital from 1947 to 1959.
- Pakistan is the 34th biggest country in the world.
- Pak afghan boundary Durand line was drawn during the reign of Amir Abdul Rehman.
- Pakistan is the 6th most populous country in the world.
- Pakistan has the 2nd largest Muslim population country after Indonesia.
- Pakistan is listed among the Nest Eleven economies.
- Ch. Rehmat Ali Wrote his pamphlet “Now or Never” in 1933, which contain the term Pakistan first time.
- Total Area of Islamabad is 906 Sq. Km
- Punjab Province has 9 divisions and 36 Districts with 60% of the country's population and 26% of total Area.
- 1st governor of Punjab was Sir Francis Mudie.
- Current governor of Punjab is M.Rafique Rajwana.
- 1st chief minister of Punjab is Iftkhar Hussain.
- Current Chief Minister of Punjab Shahbaz Sharif.
- The sindh Province locally known as the “Mehran”
- Sindh has covered 17.72% Area of Pakistan.
- Sindh Name is derived from the Indus River.
- 1st governor of sindh was G.H Hidayat Ullah.
- Current Governor of Sindh was Ishrat-ul-Ibad.
- 1st chief minister of sindh is M. Ayub Khuhro
- Current chief minister of sindh is Qaim Ali Shah.
- Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area, containing 43.5% of the total area of Pakistan.
- Balochistan has 6 divisions and 32 Districts.
- Gwadar is the port city of Balochistan.
- Balochistan was given the status of province in July 1970.
- 1st Governor of Balochistan was Lt.Gen Riaz Hussain.
- Current governor of Balochistan is M.khan Achkzai.
- 1st chief minister of Balochistan was Ataullah Mengal.
- Current chief minister of Balochistan is Abdul Malik.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) is previously known as north west frontier province (NWFP).
- March 2010 the parliament decided to change NWFP to KPK.
- In 1901 KPK was merged into Punjab with Lahore becoming the capital of new unit.
- Gen Yahya Khan dissolved the one unit in July 1970 and restored the all four provinces.
- KPK has 7 divisions and 25 districts.
- 1st governor of KPK was George Cunningham.
- Current governor of KPK is Mehtab Ahmad Khan.
- 1st chief minister of KPK was Abdul Qayum.
- Current chief minister of KPK is Pervaiz Khattak.
- South Waziristan is the biggest agency of FATA, with area of 6619 Sq. Km.
- The people of tribal areas were given right to vote in 1997 general elections.
- Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) is a self governing state under the control of Pakistan. President of (AJK) is M.Yaqoob and prime minister is Abdul Majeed.
- Azad Jammu and Kashmir has 10 districts.
- Gilgit Baltistan elections held in June 2015 for legislative Assembly.
- 1st chief minister of Gilgit Baltistan is Syed Mehdi Shah.
- The Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) in Pakistan is Bicameral.
- 1st prime minister of Pakistan was Liaqat Ali Khan.
- Current Prime minister of Pakistan is Nawaz Sharif.
- The first and last governor of West Punjab was Mustaq Ahmad Gurmani.

- Current chairman of senate is Raza Rabbani Khar.
- Current speaker of Pakistan National Assembly is sardar Ayaz Sadiq.
- Current Chairman of PPSC is Lt.Gen. Sajjad Akram.
- Current Chairman of FPSC is Niaz Mohammad Khattik.
- Current State minister of health is Saira Afzal Tarar.
- Current federal minister of finance is ishaq Dar.
- Current opposition leader of Pakistan national Assembly is Khurshid shah of PPP.
- Current foreign minister of Pakistan is Nawaz sharif and his adviser is Sartaj Aziz.
- 1st governor of state bank of Pakistan was Zahid Hussain.
- Current governor of state bank of Pakistan is Ashraf Mahmood wathra.
- Province of West Pakistan was dissolved on 1 july 1970.
- Province of East Pakistan was dissolved on 16 December 1971.
- 1st chief justice of Pakistan is Anwar Zaheer.
- Pakistan Federal shariat court was established in 1980.
- Current chief justice of shariat court is justice agha Rafiq Ahmed.
- The retirement age of chief justice was 62 years.
- The additional judges were initially appointed for one year.
- There are 5 high courts in Pakistan.
- Pakistan has the 7th largest military in the world.
- Current D.G of 1st is Rizwan Akhtar.
- There are 11 corps of Pakistan army.
- Highest military award is Nishan-i-haider and it was established in 1957.
- 1st chief of army staff was Gen. Frank messervy.
- Current chief of army staff is gen. raheef sharif.
- Current naval chief is M. Zakaullah.
- Current Air chief is sohail aiman.
- Total 22 amendments made in constitution of 1973 of Pakistan till date.
- 22th amendment made in Pakistan constitution in June 2016.
- 16 December 2014 Army public school is under terrorist attack and 132 children killed.
- On 12 March 1949 the objective resolution of Pakistan was passed.
- On 12March 1949 the basic principles committee was appointed.
- On 28 September 1950 the basic principles committee submitted its intrim report.
- On 16 october 1951 Liaqat al khan was assassinated at committee bahg (Liaqat Bagh) Rawalpindi .
- Ch parvez elahi is the first Deputy prime minister of Pakistan.
- Uranium is extracted in Pakistan from area of D.G khan.
- The inaugural session of the first constituent Assembly of Pakistan was chaired by J.N mandal.
- The constitution of 1956 was enforced on March 23 1956.
- The first martial law was imposed on October 07 1958 (last night)
- The constitution of 1962 was enforced on june 08 1962.
- The constitution of 1973 came in to effect from august 14 1973.
- Kanpur mosque tragedy had taken place in 1913.
- World bank supervised Indus basin treaty 1960 between Pakistan and India
- Swat valley is situated in the mountain range of Hindukush .
- After creation Karachi was the Pakistan 1st radio station.
- A Muslim majority area awarded to India during partition is Feroz Pur .
- Pakistan joined NAM in 1979.
- Sir Syed Ahmed khan retired from the British service as a judge .
- Gandhi Jinnah talks took place in 1944.
- Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946.
- The britsh India government announced the partition of Bangal in 1905 .
- Taimur invaded India in 1398.
- From Plessey to Pakistan is out biography of feroz khan noon.
- Plassy was fought in 1757.
- M.A.O High school was established at Ali gash in 1875.

- Mawki Abdul haq founded Anjuman –I – tarak – i- urdu .
- Sir syed Ahmad Khan introduced two nation theory in subcontinent in 1868.
- Manhood – ul-hassan was the first student of Dar –ul- uloom deo band .
- Islamia College Peshawar was established in 1912.
- Urdu was introduced as an official language in subcontinent in 1832.
- The hindi – Urdu was introduced as an official language in subcontinent in 1832.
- The Hindi – Urdu controversy began in 1867.
- Mohsin _Ul _ Malik established Urdu Defence Society.
- Widow Remarriage law passed in 1856.
- Haji Shariatullah was founder of faraizi movement .
- Mir nasir Ali is popularly known as Titu Mir .
- Syed Ahmad shaheed was founder of Mujahideen movement.
- A.O hume founded all India national congress .
- Badr –ul – Din Taiyabji was the first muslim president of congress.
- First president of congress was W.C Banner jee .
- Six Britishers remained president of congress .
- Lord Curzon announced the partition of bangal on 16th October 1905.
- Sir Agha khan led the simla deputation .
- All India muslim league was formed on 30 December 1906.
- M.Ali johar drafted rules of the muslim langue .
- Sir Adamjec presided over first session of the Muslim league.
- Simon commission was visited two times to India
- Report of simon commission contained two parts.
- Quaid e Azam proposed three amendments in the Nehru report .
- Jinnah, s fourteen points are logical offshoot of the failure of Nehru report .
- Allama iqbal got the tattle of sir in 1922.
- First round table conference began in November 1930.
- First round table conference ended on 19 January 1931.
- Quaid _e_azam did not take part in the third round table conference.
- Sir fazal hussain was the founder of unionist party in Punjab.
- Portion plan is known as June 3 plan.
- Radcliffe award was decleared on 17th August 1947.
- Fatima sugars put flag on Lahore secretariat.
- Quaid _e_Azam Joined Muslim league in 1913.
- Ch. rehmat ali was bursied in laondon .
- Ch. Rehmat Ali used word usmanistan for hydrabad muslim state.
- 1949-50 government of Pakistan gave the first budget.
- RCD organization has been converted into ECO in 1985.
- Pakistan became the chairman of the muslim world in 11th june 2007.
- Pakistan became the member of UNO in 30 September 1947.
- Pakistan foreign policy is divided into six phases.
- State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulab singh for Rs 7.5 million.
- 27th October Kashmir black day .
- 5th February Kashmir solidarity day.
- Karachi nuclear power plant started its operation in 1971 .
- Current literacy rate in Pakistan is 58%.
- The highest literacy rate is in Jhelum district .
- According to vision 20 30 it is expected that enrolments in the universities to reach 20% by 2030.
- Balkassar in Punjab is famous for oil fields .
- The North-South gas pipeline will transport LNG from Karachi to Lahore.
- Russia will invest \$2 billion in the construction of North-South gas pipeline.
- The total length of North-South gas pipeline is 1,100 km.
- Around 12.4 billion m³ of gas would be transported from Karachi to Lahore per annum through North-South gas pipeline.
- Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif inaugurated construction of 393 km long Sukkur-Multan section of Karachi-Lahore Motorway in Sukkur on 6 May 2016.

- The total length of Karachi-Lahore Motorway is 1,100 km.
- Pakistan issued 10-year Eurobonds of \$500 million in the international Eurobond market on 25 September 2015.
- The pricing of the Eurobonds were held on 24 September 2015.
- The coupon rate of Eurobonds issued on 25 September 2015 is 8.25%.
- After Islamabad and Muzaffarabad, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on 2 May 2016 launched the National Health Program in Quetta.
- The Iranian President Dr. Hassan Rouhani arrived in Pakistan for a two-day visit on 25 March 2016.
- The National Action Plan announced on 25 December 2014 by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is a 20 point counter terrorism plan.
- The construction work on Karachi green line (or Karachi Metro bus service) was inaugurated on 26 February 2016.
- The estimated cost of the Karachi green line is Rs.16,085 billion.
- On 31 December 2015 PM's National Health Program was launched in Islamabad.
- On 25 February 2016 PM's National Health Program was launched in Muzaffarabad.
- According to the National Health Program poor people would get free treatment of common illnesses up to Rs.50,000.
- According to the National Health Program poor people would get free treatment of serious medical conditions up to Rs.300,000.
- In the first phase of Thar Coal Power Project 660 MW of electricity will be generated.
- Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) was formed by merging Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad stock exchanges on 11 January 2016.
- The under construction Gulpur hydropower project to generate 102 MW of electricity is located in Kotli.
- The under construction Bhikki Power Plant to generate 1180 MW of electricity is located in Sheikhupura.
- The under construction Haveli Bahadur Shah Power Plant to generate 1230 MW of electricity is located in Jhang.
- Moody's on 11 June 2015 upgraded Pakistan's foreign currency issuer and senior unsecured bond ratings from Caa1 to B3.
- Shanghai Cooperation Organization approved membership of Pakistan into the organization on 10 July 2015.
- Through TAPI gas pipeline Afghanistan, Pakistan and India will receive natural gas from Turkmenistan.
- The construction of TAPI gas pipeline began on 13 December 2015, and the expected completion date is December 2018.
- Pakistan will receive 14 billion meter cube natural gas from Turkmenistan per year.
- Pakistan-Qatar deal to import LNG from Qatar to Pakistan is a government-to-government contract for 15 years.
- Pakistan-Qatar LNG contract was signed on 10 February 2016.
- According to the Pakistan-Qatar LNG deal Pakistan will receive 3.75 million tons of LNG annually.
- Nandipur Power Plant is located in Gujranwala.
- Pakistan launched Operation Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan on 15 June 2014.
- The GDP growth for the financial year 2014-15 was 4.24%.
- SharmeenObaidChinoy won Oscars award 2015 for the second time for her documentary movie A Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness.
- The first shaheed female pilot of Pakistan Air Force is Marium Mukhtiar.
- The youngest Nobel Prize laureate, Malala Yousafzai won Nobel Peace Prize for the year 2014.
- Dr. Abdus Salam won Nobel Prize for the year 1979 in the field of Physics.
- The agriculture sector contributes 20.88 % towards national GDP.
- The industrial sector contributes 20.30 % towards national GDP.

- The agriculture sector generates 43.5 % of employment.
- The population growth rate in Pakistan is 1.92 percent.
- The government of Pakistan is trying to add electricity generation of 10,400 MW to national grid by 2017- 18.
- Pakistan conducted the first use of its military drone, "Burraq", in Shawal Valley of North Waziristan on 7 September 2015.
- Pakistan won the Cricket T20 World Cup in 2009.
- Pakistan has won squash men's world open for 14 times.
- The Vision 2025 aims to serve 4 functions.
- The Parliament passed a bill to convert PIA into a public limited company on 11 April 2016.
- The president of China arrived in Pakistan for two day visit on 20 April 2015.
- The bill for 21 st amendment in the constitution of Pakistan was passed from the national assembly of Pakistan on 6 January 2015.
- The provisions of the 21 st amendment shall remain in force for a period of 2 year(s).
- The president of China on his visit to Pakistan signed development projects of worth \$ 46 billion.
- The proposed motorway from Gawadar to Kashghar is about 3000 km.
- Turkish Justice and Development Party has been in power since 2002.
- Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ibad has been Governor of Sindh since 2002.
- The 21 st amendment has amended the first schedule of the constitution and the article 175.
- International Court of Arbitration sets minimum flow of 9 meter cube/sec into the Neelum River.
- The Installed Capacity of Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Plant is 969 MW.
- Current governor of KPK is Iqbal Zafar Jhagra.
- Current governor of Baluchistan is Muhammad Khan Achakzai.
- Portfolio of Engineer Khurram Dastgir is Minister for Commerce.
- Portfolio of Rana Tanveer Hussain is Minister for Defence Production.
- Current chairman of NAB is Qamar Zaman Chaudhry.
- Current chairman of PEMRA is Absar Alam.
- Current president of National Bank of Pakistan Ahmed Iqbal Ashraf.
- Current chairman of Higher Education Commission (HEC) is Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed.
- Current Minister of State for Information Technology & Telecom is Anusha Rahman.
- Current Attorney General of Pakistan is Ashtar Ausaf.
- Current Governor State Bank of Pakistan is Ashraf Mahmood Wathra.
- Current portfolio of Akram Khan Durrani is Minister for Housing and Works.
- Current Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on National Affairs is Irfan Siddiqui.
- Current Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs is Tariq Fatimi.
- Current Special Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs is Sartaj Aziz.
- Current Special Assistant to the Prime Minister and chairman Board of Investment is Miftah Ismail.
- Current Minister for States and Frontier Regions is Lt. Gen. (R) Abdul Qadir Baloch.
- Current National Security Advisor of Pakistan is Lt. Gen. (R) Naseer Khan Janjua.
- Diamer-Bhasha Dam has been planned on the river Indus .
- Dasu Dam is located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Salt Mine, Khewra is located in district Jhelum .
- Ravi river does NOT flow from Jammu and Kashmir?
- Chairman Senate serves as the acting president in the absence of president.
- Standard and Poor's (S&P) on 5 May 2015 has raised Pakistan's credit rating outlook from stable to positive.
- The national flower of Pakistan is Jasmine.
- The headquarter of Navy is located in Islamabad.

- The Head Office of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) is in Karachi.
- Total number of seats in National Assembly of Pakistan is 342.
- The GSP Plus status to Pakistan has been granted till 2017.
- The first session of All India Muslim League was presided over by Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai.
- The first president of All India Muslim League was Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk.
- The GSP Plus status will allow Pakistan to export products without duties to 28 European States.
- The largest source of electricity generation in Pakistan is Thermal.
- Pakistan has a coastline of about 1046 kilometres.
- The Jhimpir Wind Power Plant is located in Thatta district.
- Pakistan's national tree is Deodar.
- Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband was founded by Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautawi.
- Sindh Madrasah-tul-Islam , Karachi was founded by Aga Hassan Ali Afandi.
- Muhammad bin Qasim entered Sindh in 712 A.D.
- The objective resolution of Pakistan was passed on March 12, 1949.
- Jahangir allowed East India Company to reside and build factories in Surat.
- Muhammad Ali Bogra's formula was presented to the constituent assembly on October 7, 1953.
- The constitution of 1973 was come into effect on August 14, 1973.
- A total of 22 amendments to the constitution of 1973 have been passed by the Parliament.
- Faisal Mosque was built by a/an Turkish architect.
- Tarbela Dam is located in Swabi District.
- Mirani Dam is located in Turbat District.
- The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline was officially inaugurated on March 11, 2013.
- The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline is also called peace pipeline.
- Foreign Secretary of Pakistan is Aizaz Chaudhry.
- Number of Districts in Sindh province are 23.
- Chaudry Rehmat Ali chose the name of Pakistan?
- The national anthem of Pakistan is written by Hafiz Jalandhri.
- Natural Gas was discovered in Sui, Baluchistan in 1952.
- The foundation stone of Diamer-Bhasha Dam was laid by Yousuf Raza Gilani.
- Current permanent representative of Pakistan to the United Nations is Maliha Lodhi.
- Contract to operate Gwadar Port was given to China.
- Iran to set up oil refinery in Gwadar.
- Before General Elections 2013, Mir Hazara Khan was the care taker Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Speaker National Assembly serves as the acting Prime Minister in the absence of Prime Minister.
- General Elections 2013 were held on 11 May 2013.
- Pakistani film Lamha won best film award in United States.
- Nawaz Sharif sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 05 June 2013.
- President Mamnoon Hussain took oath on 09 September 2013.
- The newest district of Balochistan is Lehri.
- The first Pakistani woman to scale Mount Everest is Samina Baig.
- Gomal Zam Dam has been constructed in South Waziristan Agency.
- Gomal Zam Dam was inaugurated on 12 September 2013 by Khawaja Muhammad Asif.
- The first private Hydel Power plant, constructed by Laraib Energy Limited is located at Mangla.
- The inauguration ceremony of the Central Asia South Asia (CASA-1000) electricity transmission line was held on 12 May 2016.
- Pakistan will receive 1000 MW of electricity from CASA electricity transmission line.
- India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in Doda district of Occupied Kashmir.
- India is constructing "Kishanganga Dam" on the Jhelum River.

- The total number of Agencies in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) are 7.
- General Raheel sharif took oath as Army Chief on 29 November 2013.
- Militants attacked Quaid's residency in Ziarat.
- Pakistan will receive 1000 MW of electricity though CASA transmission line from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.
- The current Chief Justice of Pakistan sworned in on 10 September 2015.
- Anwar Sadaat was the first Muslim Nobel Laureate.
- Syed Hasan Riaz is the writer of Urdu Book "Pakistan Naguzeertha"
- Global Islamic Finance Awards (GIFA) 2013 was awarded to Shaukat Aziz.
- Pakistan's per capita income is about \$1,512.
- Sartaj Aziz is the writer of the book "Between dreams and realities: some milestones in Pakistan's history"
- Jalil Abbas Jilani is the Pakistani Ambassador to the United States.
- Sardar Muhammad Yousaf is the Federal Minister for Religious Affairs.
- Pakistan's first LNG terminal is located at Port Qasim.
- The altitude of K2, the second highest mountain on the Earth is 28251 feet.
- The Nehru Report was published in August 1928.
- Rowlett Act came into operation in 1919.
- "All India Khilafat Committee" was formed on 05 July 1919.
- The Khilafat in Turkey was abolished on 03 March 1924.
- The Indian Councils Act (Minto-Morley Reforms) was enacted into law in 1909.
- In March 1920, an Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England. The Deputation was headed by Maulana M.A. Johar.
- Under the Vision-2025 Pakistan has set up 25 goals to be achieved by 2025.
- Under the Vision-2025 the target to achieve literacy rate by 2025 is 90%.
- Pakistan has set up a target to become a world champion in 2 sports by 2025.
- Pakistan won 5 medals in the Asian Games-2014.
- Pakistan has set up a target to win at least 25 medals in Asian Games from 2025.
- Pakistan has set up a target to be among 25 largest economies in the world by 2025.
- The existence tax to GDP ratio is 9.8%.
- Under the Vision-2025 Pakistan has set up a target to increase tax to GDP ratio to 18%.
- Under Vision-2025 Pakistan has to generate 42,000 MW of affordable electricity by 2025.
- Pakistan has set up a target to create at least 5 global Pakistani brands by 2025.
- Pakistan's current annual exports is around \$25 billion.
- Pakistan has set up a target to increase the annual exports to \$150 billion by 2025.
- Under Vision-2015 Pakistan has set up a target to increase the number of tourist arrivals to 2 million.
- The current share of Pakistan Railways in the overall transport sector is 4%.
- Under Vision-2015 Pakistan has set up a target to increase the share of Pakistan Railways in the overall transport sector to 20%.
- The first TV station of Pakistan Television was established in Lahore.
- Pakistan Television started its transmission on 26 November 1964.
- Television centers of PTV were established in Karachi and Rawalpindi/Islamabad in 1967.
- Television centers of PTV were established in Peshawar and Quetta in 1974.
- The first semi governmental television network of Pakistan was STN.
- Shalimar Television Network (STN) started its broadcast with the name of People's Television Network (PTN) in 1990.
- The Supreme Court of Pakistan was created under the Constitution of 1956.
- The Constitution of 1973 provided for the permanent seat of the Court at Islamabad.

- The construction work of the building of the Supreme Court of Pakistan was completed on December 31, 1993.
- The Supreme Court's building design was prepared by a famous Japanese firm, M/S Kenzo Tange Associates.
- After the creation of Pakistan it was decided to assign the monetary operations of Pakistan to the Reserve Bank of India for a period of one year.
- The Reserve Bank of India stopped functioning in Pakistan on June 30, 1948.
- The State Bank of Pakistan started functioning on July 1, 1948 at Victoria Museum Building, Karachi.
- The State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated on July 1, 1948 by Quaid-e-Azam.
- Mr. Zahid Hussain was Pakistan's first High Commissioner to India.
- Current Federal Minister of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan is Barjees Tahir.
- Current governor of Gilgit-Baltistan is Mir Ghazanfar Ali Khan.
- River Indus originates in the (or the source of River Indus is) Tibetan Plateau.
- The source of the Kabul River is Hindu Kush Mountains.
- Kabul River enters Pakistan near border crossing at Torkham.
- The Kabul River joins Indus River near Attock.
- Pakistan's major export partner is United States.
- Pakistan's main export item is cotton and cotton manufactures.
- Pakistan's major import partner is China.
- The National Library of Pakistan is located in Islamabad.
- The National Library of Pakistan was established in 1951.
- Pakistan shares maritime border with Oman.
- The Himalaya range is home to 9 out of the 10 highest peaks on the Earth.
- The Himalaya range span over 5 countries.
- The Himalaya range span over the countries: China, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan.
- The three major rivers arise in the Himalaya are Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra.
- The highest mountain in Pakistan is K2. The second highest mountain is Nanga Parbat.
- The Changa Manga forest covers an area of 12,000 acres.
- The Changa Manga forest is located in the Lahore and Kasur districts.
- Which Constitution proclaimed Pakistan to be an Islamic Republic 1956.
- Urdu and Bangali languages were made national languages of Pakistan in the Constitution of 1956 and 1962.
- Urdu was made national language of Pakistan in the constitution of 1973.
- The fourth Martial Law was imposed on 12 October 1999.
- The first Martial Law was the result of conspiracy by Iskander Mirza and Ayub Khan.
- After secession of East Pakistan to Bangladesh on 16 December 1971, Yahya Khan, the chief Martial Law administrator, resigned on 20 December 1971.
- The first Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army was Sir Frank Messervy.
- The first native Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army was Ayub Khan.
- The only Field Marshal of Pakistan Army was Ayub Khan.
- The second president of Pakistan was Ayub Khan.
- Ayub Khan forced Iskander Mirza to resign and assumed power of president on 27 October 1958.
- Second amendment of the constitution of 1973 declared Ahmadis as non-Muslims.
- The only general who abrogated the constitution of Pakistan for two times was Pervez Musharraf.
- Pakistan has 2 crop seasons.
- In Pakistan the 'Kharif' season is from April to September.
- In Pakistan the 'Rabi' season is from October to March.

- In Pakistan the monsoon season is from July to September.
- About 5% of land in Pakistan is covered with forests.
- The only fertile desert in the world is Thar Desert.
- The Northern Areas of Pakistan along with adjacent areas are also called third pole of the world.
- Rann of Kutch Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Badin District.
- Keenjhar Lake is the second largest freshwater lake in Pakistan.
- Lake Manchar is located in Jamshoro district.
- Lake Keenjhar is located in Thatta district.
- RekoDiq Mine is famous because of its vast Gold and Copper reserves.
- RekoDiq Mine is located in the Chagai district of Balochistan.
- In February 2015 reserves of Iron and Copper were found in Chiniot district by Metallurgical Cooperation of China.
- Pakistan is 4th largest producer of cotton in the world.
- Pakistan is 3rd largest producer of yarn in the world.
- Canvas sector of Pakistan Economy is also known as Raw Cotton Consuming sector.
- The Objective Resolution of March 12, 1949 was passed by the Constituent Assembly with significance of It is a Magna Carta of the constitutional history of Pakistan.
- Abu-al-Fath Daud was the Ismail ruler of Multan.
- An agreement for cooperation was signed during Turkish President Kenan Evren's visit to Pakistan in Feb 1980 in the field of Research and Development.
- Sindh Muslim League passed the resolutions resolved to have division of India on the basis of Two Nation Theory in 1938.
- 8 times did squash player Jansher Khan win World Open.
- Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif received Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee when he arrived by bus to Lahore.
- Valerian Gracias Indian Cardinal was from Karachi.
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan succeeded Zia UlHaq as President of Pakistan
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- First head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947 was Ameer of Kuwait.
- India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in April 1948.
- Quaid-e-Azam relief fund was set up in September 1947.
- India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs. 750 crore as her share.
- Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in June 1947.
- State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid in July 1948.
- White strip in the flag was added in August 1947. In Feb 1949 was moon and star added in the flag.
- Khan Qayyum Khan was called the iron man of NWFP.
- Peer Sahib Manki Shareef founded the Awami Muslim League party in September 1949.
- Youngest prime Minister of Pakistan was Benazir Bhutto.
- 1st public airline of Pakistan was Orient Airline.
- 1st private airline of Pakistan was Hajvery Airline.
- First Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army was Dr. Shahida Malik.
- First SOS village of Pakistan was Lahore.
- First DNA Test laboratory was established at Islamabad.
- First female vice chancellor in Pakistan was Najma Najam.
- First female representative of Pakistan in the UN was Shaista Ikram.
- First women pilot in Pakistan was Shukriya Khanam.
- In 1951 Edhi Foundation was established.

- In 1989 Edhi Foundation was awarded by civil award 'Nishan-e-Imtiaz' by the Government of Pakistan for promoting the cause of Social Welfare.
- In year 2007 Edhi Foundation was conferred with 'Gandhi Peace Award' by India.
- Edhi Foundation offers its relief work beyond borders of Pakistan. It has conducted earthquake relief operation in Nepal.
- Maternity and Adoption services service of Edhi Foundation is particularly supervised by Mrs. Balqees Edhi.