

Federal Public Service Commission OTS, NTS, PTS, BTS, UTS and Virtual University

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FIA

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NATIONAL MCQ's

- Pakistan and China established diplomatic relations on 21 May _____.
(a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1954 (d) 1963
- On Jan. 16, _____ became the first coronavirus vaccine to get the green light for use in Pakistan.
(a) Covishield (b) BNT162b2
(c) AZD1222 (d) mRNA-1273
- The AZD1222 Covid-19 vaccine has been developed by _____.
(a) Oxford Astrazeneca (b) Pfizer-BioNTech
(c) SinoVac (d) Moderna
- On Jan. 16, US President-elect Joe Biden inducted a second Pakistani American, _____, into his foreign policy team.
(a) Salman Ahmed (b) Ali Zaidi
(c) Aisha Shah (d) Saima Mohsin
- The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan approved Covid-19 vaccine manufactured by Chinese state-owned firm Sinopharm on _____.
(a) Jan. 17 (b) Jan. 18
(c) Jan. 19 (d) Jan. 20
- The Chief Executive Officer of the Balochistan Board of Investment and Trade is _____.
(a) Sarfraz Bugti (b) Jam Kamal
(c) Azhar Mashwani (d) Farman Zarkoon
- On Jan. 18, the Pakistan Army was ranked the _____ most powerful in the world out of 133 countries on the Global Firepower Index 2021.
(a) 10th (b) 11th (c) 12th (d) 15th
- On Jan. 19, the Government of Pakistan appointed Afzaal Mahmood the new ambassador to _____.
(a) UAE (b) China
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Afghanistan
- The current Inspector General of Balochistan police is _____.
(a) M. Tahir Rai (b) Mohsin Hassan
(c) Muazam Khan (d) Arif Nawaz
- Lt Gen (ret'd) Bilal Akbar is Pakistan's ambassador to _____.
(a) Qatar (b) Russia
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Afghanistan
- _____ has succeeded Firdous Shamim Naqvi as Sindh Assembly's opposition leader.
(a) Shahar Yar Khan Shar
(b) Rabia Azfar Nizami
(c) Khurram Sher Zaman
(d) Haleem Adil Shaikh
- On Jan. 20, Pakistan Conducted successful flight test of _____ surface-to-surface ballistic missile, having range of 2,750 kilometers.
(a) Babur-1A (b) Shaheen-III
(c) Raad (d) Ghaznavi
- On _____, the president promulgated Income Tax Amendment Ordinance, 2021, for extending the deadline for availing tax amnesty scheme for the construction sector.
(a) Jan. 21 (b) Jan. 22
(c) Jan. 23 (d) Jan. 24
- On Jan. 23, the government allowed the import and distribution of the _____ developed Covid vaccine Sputnik V.
(a) Russia (b) UK
(c) Turkey (d) India
- On Jan. 24, a new report titled 'Groundwater in Pakistan's Indus Basin: Present and Future Prospects' was released by _____.
(a) WEF (b) World Bank
(c) PCRWR (d) ADB
- On Jan. 25, PMIK, in his address to the 4th session of _____, presented a five-point agenda to address structural barriers in global prosperity.
(a) UNDP (b) UNCTAD
(c) UNEP (d) WEF
- The record for scoring highest number of List A centuries in Pakistan is held by _____, with 27 tons.
(a) Saeed Anwar (b) Khurram Manzoor
(c) Javed Miandad (d) Imran Khan
- The name of Dr Rehan Azmi, who passed away on Jan. 26, was included in the Guinness Book of World Records as one of the most prolific poets in _____.
(a) 1990 (b) 1995

- (c) 1998 (d) 1997
19. On Jan. 27, Pakistan and Islamic Development Bank inaugurated 113-kilometre power transmission lines on the former's border along_____.
- (a) China (b) Iran
(c) Afghanistan (d) None of these
20. On Jan. 27, the_____ announced a new five-year loan program, estimated at approximately \$10 billion, for Pakistan to help in expanding economic opportunities in the country.
- (a) World Bank (b) ADB
(c) IMF (d) IDB
21. On Jan. 27, the_____ announced to provide \$4.57 million grant to procure essential oral polio vaccine as part of its continued support to Pakistan for polio eradicated.
- (a) WHO (b) Japan
(c) United States (d) Russia
22. On_____, the Ministry of Human Rights set up Pakistan's first Human Rights Information Resource Portal.
- (a) Jan. 26 (b) Jan. 27
(c) Jan. 28 (d) Jan. 29
23. Pakistan has developed its first Human Rights Information Resource Portal in partnership with the_____ in Pakistan.
- (a) HRW (b) UNDP
(c) OHCHR (d) European Union
24. Veteran leader of Ji, parliamentarian, labour leader and students' leader, Hafiz Salman Butt, died on_____.
- (a) Jan. 28 (b) Jan. 29
(c) Jan. 30 (d) Jan. 31
25. Pakistan's ranking on Corruption Perceptions Index 2020 is_____ in comparison to 120th position in 2019.
- (a) 122nd (b) 124th
(c) 125th (d) 127th
26. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2020 has been released by_____ based Transparency International.
- (a) Paris (b) London
(c) Berlin (d) Geneva
27. On Jan. 28, the chief of_____. Mangal Bagh, who was wanted to Pakistan for attacks on security forces, was killed in Afghanistan.
- (a) Lashkar-e-Islam (b) Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan.
(c) Fedayeen al-Islam (d) Ansar Al-Mujahideen
28. On Jan. 29, Pakistan's towering philanthropist and humanitarian_____ was declared the 'Person of the Decade'.
- (a) Bilquis Edhi (b) Faisal Edhi
(c) Ansar Barni (d) Sarim Barni
29. On Jan. 30, Pakistan Navy received the second of four advanced warships of Type-054 Class Frigate constructed for Pakistan Navy in_____.
- (a) China (b) Turkey (c) Russia (d) France
30. On Jan. 31,_____ clinched the Pakistan Cup One-day Tournament 2020-21.
- (a) Sindh (b) Kp (c) PIA (d) Punjab
31. Pakistan's first-ever forest monitoring system, National Forest Monitoring System (NEMS), was launched on_____.
- (a) Jan. 30 (b) Jan. 31
(c) Feb. 01 (d) Feb. 02
32. On Feb. 02, PMIK launched vaccination against the deadly coronavirus, initially for health workers, in_____.
- (a) Quetta (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Karachi
33. On Feb. 03, Pakistan conducted a successful training launch of surface-to-surface ballistic missile_____ that is capable of delivering nuclear and conventional warheads up to a range of 290 kilometers.
- (a) Babur-1A (b) Shaheen-III
(c) Raad (d) Ghaznavi
34. On Feb. 03, Pakistan, Afghanistan and_____ approved a roadmap for the Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar railway line.
- (a) United States (b) China
(c) Iran (d) Uzbekistan
35. On Feb. 03,_____ was declared the 'City of Literature', becoming the first place in Pakistan to have been conferred the title by Unesco.
- (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Hyderabad (d) Multan

36. On Feb. 09, the opening ceremony of Pakistan-Turkish joint military exercise "ATATURK-XI" 2021, was held at special Service Headquarters in ____.
- (a) Jhelum (b) Gujrat
(c) **Tarbela** (d) Rawalpindi
37. The seventh edition of Pakistan's multinational naval exercise AMAN 21 concluded on ____.
- (a) Feb 13 (b) Feb 14
(c) Feb 15 (d) **Feb 16**
38. The 9th International Maritime Conference was held at ____.
- (a) Islamabad (b) Quetta
(c) Gwadar (d) **Karachi**
39. On Feb. 14, ____ emerged as the winner of the 16th Cholistan Jeep Rally held at Derawar Fort.
- (a) **Sahibzada Sultan Muhammad**
(b) Noman Saranjam
(c) Nadir Magsi (d) Zaheer Shah
40. Pak Army's training exercise at training area in Thar Desert near Chhor was named ____.
- (a) Shamsheer (b) Zarb-e-Haq
(c) Azm-e-Taza (d) **Jidarul Hadeed**
41. On Feb. 16, Pakistan and ____ authorities reached a staff level agreement on revised macroeconomic framework and structural targets.
- (a) World Bank (b) **IMF**
(c) ADB (d) IsDB
42. The incumbent Chairman NEPRA is ____.
- (a) Muhammad Ilyas (b) Yasmeen Khan
(c) **Tauseef H. Farooqi** (d) Rahat Konain
43. "Roshni Baji" is a women ambassador programme launched by ____.
- (a) **K-Electric** (b) UNDP
(c) LESCO (d) UNEP
44. On Feb. 16, the government of Punjab and ____ agreed to constitute a working group for expanding bilateral cooperation.
- (a) **EU** (b) China
(c) UNDP (d) Turkey
45. On Feb. 16, the Parliamentary Committee on ____ grilled the regional head of social media platform Twitter for silencing voices of thousands of Kashmiri and Pakistani activists.
- (a) Foreign Affairs (b) **Kashmir**
(c) IT (d) Human Rights
47. A PML-N Senator Mushahidullah Khan died on ____.
- (a) **Feb. 17** (b) Feb. 18
(c) Feb. 19 (d) Feb. 20
48. On Feb. 18, Pakistan mountaineer Ali Sadpara and two other missing foreign climbers - Iceland's John Pablo Mohr Prieto - were declared dead.
- (a) **Chile's** (b) Cuba's
(c) Brazil's (d) Argentine's
49. On Feb. 19, Pakistan and ____ signed an agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters.
- (a) **Tajikistan** (b) Uzbekistan
(c) Afghanistan (d) Azerbaijan
50. The sixth edition of the Pakistan Super League, kicked off in Karachi on ____.
- (a) Feb. 18 (b) Feb. 19
(c) **Feb. 20** (d) Feb. 21
51. On Feb. 20, the three-week-long Pakistan-Turkey joint military exercise "Ataturk-XI 2021" concluded at ____.
- (a) Thar (b) Cholistan
(c) Pabbi (d) **Tarbela**
52. On Feb. 22, Pakistan awarded a contract worth \$85.6 million for modernising T-80UD battle tanks to ____ state arms conglomerate UkrOboronProm.
- (a) Turkish (b) **Ukrainian**
(c) German (d) Russian
53. On Feb. 24, ____ cabinet approved two-year relaxation in the upper age limit of youth enabling them to appear in upcoming Provincial Management Service (PMS) examination.
- (a) **KP** (b) Punjab
(c) Balochistan (d) Sindh
54. On ____, the Directors-General of Military Operations of Pakistan and India agreed to restore peace by strictly observing agreements of ceasefire along the Line of Control and other sectors.

- (a) Feb. 25 (b) Feb. 26
(c) Feb. 27 (d) Feb. 28
55. On Feb. 25, the FATF announced to keep Pakistan on the grey list for another extended period till _____.
(a) May 2021 (b) **June 2021**
(c) Sept. 2021 (d) Oct. 2021
56. On Feb. 25, Pakistan formally joined the ____ to protect Pakistani trademarks in 124 member countries.
(a) Geneva Accord (b) **Madrid System**
(c) Vienna Protocol (d) WTO System
57. On Feb. 26, Pakistan signed a new LNG deal with ____ for 10 years at 10.20 percent of Brent with price opening clause after four years.
(a) Azerbaijan (b) **Qatar**
(c) UAE (d) Kuwait
58. On Feb. 26, _____ ended forced cremations of Muslims dying of coronavirus.
(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Japan (d) **Sri Lanka**
59. On Feb. 26, PMIK laid the foundation stone of the ambitious Central Business District project in _____.
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) **Lahore** (d) Gwadar
60. Ababeel Squad, another new police unit to control street crime and law and order situation, has been launched in _____.
(a) Peshawar (b) **Lahore**
(c) Islamabad (d) Karachi
61. On Feb. 28, PMIK inaugurated the heritage trail at the Al Biruni point (Baghan Wala Village) at the Nandana Fort in district _____.
(a) Rawalpindi (b) **Jhelum**
(c) Gujrat (d) Chakwal
62. On _____, renowned actor Ejaz Durrani of famed Heer Ranjha, who was ex-husband of late Madam Noor Jehan, passed away at 85.
(a) Feb. 28 (b) **March 01**
(c) March 02 (d) March 03
63. On _____, Pakistan and China kicked off year-long celebrations to mark the 70 years of the diplomatic ties between the Iron Brothers.
- (a) Feb. 27 (b) Feb. 28
(c) March 01 (d) **March 02**
64. Senate elections 2021 were held on _____.
(a) **March 03** (b) March 04
(c) March 05 (d) March 06
65. On March 05, Pakistan was elected to the chair of Committee on Trade & Development of the _____ for 2021.
(a) UNDP (b) **WTO**
(c) ILO (d) WEF
66. On March 06, the National Assembly expressed its confidence in PMIK, even giving him _____ votes more than what he had polled at the time of his election in 2018.
(a) None (b) One (c) **Two** (d) Three
67. On March 08, Nobel Peace Prize-winner Malala Yousafzai partnered with _____ to produce several new programmes.
(a) **Apple Inc.** (b) Google
(c) Netflix (d) CNN
68. On March 09, the KP government signed an agreement with a Chinese company for the construction of the 300-megawatt _____ hydropower project.
(a) **Balakot** (b) Hazara
(c) Kharot (d) Abbottabad
69. On March 09, the United States prevented _____ from supplying 30 locally-made attack helicopters to Pakistan.
(a) **Turkey** (b) UAE
(c) Germany (d) Qatar
70. Pakistan launched a coronavirus vaccination drive for the general public, starting with older people, on _____.
(a) March 09 (b) **March 10**
(c) March 11 (d) March 12
71. PMIK kicked off the government's "Koi Bhooka Na Soye (no one must sleep hungry)" programme on _____.
(a) March 09 (b) **March 10**
(c) March 11 (d) March 12
72. On March 10, a resolution, presented by _____, was passed in the GB Assembly which says that Gilgit-

Baltistan should be given the status of an interim constitutional province.

- (a) Rahmat Khaliq (b) **Khalid Khurshid**
(c) Hafiz Hafeez (d) Amjad Hussain

73. On March 11, President Dr Arif Alvi inaugurated the PAF Air War College Institute in_____.

- (a) Lahore (b) Islamabad
(c) Sargodha (d) **Karachi**

74. On March 11, PMIK directed the secretaries of all federal ministries to visit_____province every month.

- (a) Ex-FATA (b) Gilgit-Baltistan
(c) Gwadar (d) **Balochistan**

75. On March 12, the ruling coalition candidate Muhammad Sadiq Sanjrani was elected as Chairman of the Senate by securing_____votes.

- (a) **48** (b) 49 (c) 50 (d) 51

76. On March 12, Mirza Muhammad Afridi was elected as Deputy Chairman of the Senate by securing_____votes.

- (a) 48 (b) 49 (c) **54** (d) 55

77. In Senate Chairman election, the number of votes rejected due to 'wrong' affixing of stamp was_____.

- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) **7**

78. PMIK approved the establishment of the Civil Drone Authority of the country on_____.

- (a) March 10 (b) March 11
(c) March 12 (d) **March 13**

79. On_____, the International Day to Combat Islamophobia was observed in Pakistan and other OIC member countries.

- (a) March 12 (b) March 13
(c) March 14 (d) March 15

80. According to the latest SIPRI report, _____accounted for 61pc of Pakistan's arms imports in 2011-15 and for 74pc in 2016-20.

- (a) Turkey (b) United States
(c) Russia (d) **China**

81. On March 16,_____signed an agreement with SUPARCO under which its entire network will be monitored by using satellite technology.

- (a) PTA (b) UNDP
(c) Ministry of Communication

(c) National Highway Authority

82. Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) is headquartered in_____.

- (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Islamabad (d) Hyderabad

83. Gam-COVID-Vac is a viral two-vector vaccine that is commonly known as_____.

- (a) **Sputnik V** (b) Sinovac
(c) Corona Vac (d) March

84. Thw two-day Islamabad Security Dialogue was inaugurated on_____.

- (a) **March 17** (b) March 18
(c) March 19 (d) March 20

85. The National Security Division's Advisory Portal was launched on_____.

- (a) March 16 (b) **March 17**
(c) March 18 (d) March 19

86. On March 17, the_____signed an agreement to support Pakistan's civil society by co-financing three projects.

- (a) World Bank (b) UNDP
(c) ADB (d) **EU**

87. On____Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission connected the 1,100-megawatt Karachi Nuclear Power Plant Unit-2 (K-2) to the national grid.

- (a) **March 18** (b) March 19
(c) March 20 (d) March 21

88. The current chairman of Islamabad based Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is_____.

- (a) **Muhammad Naeem** (b) Dr Farid A. Malik
(c) Saeed-ur-Rahman
(d) Dr Samar Mubarakmand

89. On March 19, Air Chief Marshal_____took charge as the new chief of Pakistan Air Force.

(**Zaheer Ahmad Baber Sidhu**)

90. On_____, an anti-terrorism court awarded death sentence to both accused- Abid Malhi and Shafqat alias Bagga - in Motorway gang-rape case.

(**March 20**)

91. On March 21, Pakistan Army team claimed gold medal in International Adventure Competition held

- in _____. (Nepal)
92. Pakistan has been ranked ____ out of 149 countries in the list of world's happiest, countries according to the World Happiness Report 2021. (105th)
93. On March 23, Pakistan and India began their first talks under the Permanent Indus Commission in two and a half years in _____. (New Delhi)
94. Pakistan-India water talks 2021 were held to resolve the longstanding dispute over the hydroelectric projects India is building on the River _____. (Chenab)
95. The current president of All Pakistan Newspapers Society is _____. (Sarmad Ali)
96. On March 24, Allama Iqbal Open University and ____ joined hands to undertake initiatives for the promotion of the Arabic language in Pakistan. (Palestinian)
97. Pakistan's first television host, anchor and artist, Kanwal Naseer, passed away on _____. (March 25)
98. The Pakistan Day Military Parade was held at the Parade Avenue, Islamabad on _____. (March 25)
99. On March 25, the Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered restoration of the local government system in _____. (Punjab)
100. On March 26, the government reopened the said Sharif Airport in ____ for commercial flights as the PIA resumed its operation after a hiatus of 17 years. (Swat)
101. On March 26, Pakistan conducted successful flight test of ____ surface to surface ballistic missile, having a range of 900 kilometres. (Shaheen-1A)
102. Renowned playwright Haseena Moin passed away on _____. (March 26)
103. Haseena Moin was the writing force behind Pakistan's first original script, ____ in the early 1970s. (Kiran Kahani)
104. On March 27, the federal government removed Higher Education Commission chairman ____ from his post. (Tariq Banuri)
105. The current opposition leader in the National Assembly is Shahbaz Sharif while that in the Senate is _____. (Yusuf Raza Gilani)
106. On March 29, Pakistan and ____ agreed to expand economic portfolio to increase cooperations in different areas. (ADB)
107. On March 30, Col (r) Mohammad Asif Zaman was appointed the new ____ of the Pakistan Sports Board for a period of three years. (DG)
108. On Apr. 01, the ____ announced all-out financial and technical support to PMIK's countrywide initiatives for environmental conservation and protection. (World Bank)
109. On ____ the federal cabinet rejected resumption of trade with India as suggested by the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC). (Apr. 01)
110. The first Pakistani to serve as Rotary International (RI) director is _____. (M. Faiz Kidwai)
111. On ____, Gwadar, a crown jewel of CPEC, became the capital of southern Balochistan. (Apr. 02)
112. Babar Azam has broken the record for the fastest to reach 13 ODI centuries by achieving the feat in ____ innings. (76)
113. Pakistan won gold medal at the Rome Olympics of _____. (1960)
114. In the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, Pakistan hockey team won ____ medal. (Silver)
115. On Apr. 04, Pakistan Blind Cricket team outclassed India to win the Triangular Blind Cricket Series which was held in _____. (Dhaka)
116. UNDP's Pakistan National Human Development Report 2020 has highlighted that Power, People and ____ are the key drivers of inequality in Pakistan. (Policy)
117. Pakistan Development Update is released by the _____. (World Bank)
118. Russia's foreign minister Sergei Lavrov arrived in Pakistan for a two-day visit on _____. (Apr. 06)
119. On Apr. 09, Cm Sindh, Syed Murad Ali Shah, inaugurated Pakistan's first Girls' Cadet College in district Shaheed Benazirabad previously known as _____. (Nawabshahi)
120. On Apr. 09, the government appointed ____ the new chairman FBR. (d) Asim Ahmad

INTERNATIONAL

1. The tow-day military exercise, Great Prophet 15, was recently conducted by _____ (Iran)
2. On Jan. 16, a team of _____ climbers made history after becoming the first to summit K2, the world's second highest mountain, in winter. (Nepalese)
3. On Jan. 16, Fiat Chrysler and PSA sealed their long-awaited merger to create _____, the world's fourth-largest auto group. (Stellantis)
4. On Jan. 16, _____ Hugues Fabrice Zango set a new world indoor triple jump record, leaping 18.07 metres, the first 18m-plus jump achieved indoors. (Burkina Faso's)
5. On _____ US President Donald Trump signed "The Malala Yousafzai Scholarship Bill" into law. (Jan. 17)
6. The world's biggest smartphone and memory chip-maker is _____. (Samsung)
7. On Jan. 18, Lee Jae-yong, vice-chairman of _____ was convicted for two and a half years over a huge corruption scandal. (Samsung)
8. The first openly transgender federal official to be confirmed by the US Senate is _____. (Rachel Levine)
9. On Jan. 20, Joe Biden became the _____ and the oldest president of the United States. (46th)
10. The mother of the 49th US Vice President, Kamala Devi Harris, was Shyamaja Gopalan from India while her father Donald J. Harris was from _____. (Jamaica)
11. Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons entered into force on _____. (Jan. 22)
12. On Jan. 22, the US Senate confirmed retired general Lloyd Austin as secretary of defence, becoming the _____ African American to lead the Department of Defense. (First)
13. On _____, Larry King, who quizzed thousands of world leaders in a career spanning more than six decades, died. (Jan. 23)
14. On Jan. 23, England pacer _____ became the second fast bowler after the great Richard Hadlee to take 30 fifties in Test cricket. (James Anderson)
15. On Jan. 24, the _____ approved the establishment of its first embassy in Israel. (UAE)
16. On _____, President Joe Biden overturned ban on transgender people serving in the military. (Jan. 24)
17. On Jan. 25, Kaja Kallas became _____ first female prime minister. (Estonia's)
18. On Jan. 26, the US Senate confirmed Antony Blinken as the _____ US Secretary of State. (71 st)
19. India celebrates its Republic Day on _____. (Jan. 26)
20. The State Duma is the lower house of _____ parliament. (Russian)
21. The New START is the last remaining arms-reduction treaty between Russia and _____. (USA)
22. ON Jan. 27, Biden administration temporarily froze for review a massive package of F-35 jets to the UAE and arms to _____. (Saudi Arabia)
23. Denmark and _____ have topped the Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2020. (New Zealand)
24. _____ Toyota reclaimed the title of world's top-selling automaker in 2020. (Japan's)
25. On Feb. 01, _____ launched a carbon-trading system designed to drive down emissions, as it takes steps towards decarbonising its economy by 2060. (China)
26. On Feb. 01, Israel and _____ established diplomatic ties, with the Muslim-majority territory recognising al-Quds as the Jewish state's capital. (Kosovo)
27. On _____, Myanmar's military seized power in a bloodless coup and imposed a one-year state of emergency. (Feb. 01)
28. On Feb. 02, _____ became the first team to qualify for the inaugural ICC World Test Championship final. (New Zealand)
29. On Feb. 02, _____ pulled out of an agreement with Japan and India to develop a deep-sea container terminal viewed as an effort to counter China's growing influence in the region. (Sri Lanka)
30. On Feb. 03, Alexei Navalny, the most prominent opposition leader in _____, was jailed for nearly three years. (Russia)
31. On Feb. 05, Barack and Michelle Obama's production

- company announced to adapt British-Pakistani author Mohsin Hamid's novel _____ into a film. **(Exit West)**
32. On Feb. 06, England's _____ became the first batsman to smash a double hundred in his 100th Test. **(Jeo Root)**
33. On _____ The International Criminal Court ruled that it had jurisdiction over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, paving the way for the tribunal to open a war crimes investigation against Israel. **(Feb. 06)**
34. The International Criminal Court is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal that sits in _____. **(The Hague)**
35. The first state in the United States to proclaim February 5 as Kashmir Day is _____. **(New York)**
36. Martin Griffiths is the United Nations special envoy on _____. **(Yemen)**
37. On Feb. 09, _____ Mars probe successfully entered the Martian orbit. **(UAE's)**
38. On _____, India reached an agreement with China for both to pull back from part of their contested Himalayan border. **(Feb. 11)**
39. On Feb. 13, former European Central Bank chief Mario Draghi was formally sworn in as the new prime minister of _____. **(Italy)**
40. On Feb. 13, _____ lawyer Karim Khan was elected as the next prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. **(British)**
41. On Feb. 16, Iranian armed forces launched 'Maritime Security Belt Exercise', a joint naval drill with _____ in the north of the Indian Ocean. **(Russia)**
42. On Feb. 16, _____ lower house of parliament voted in favour of a law to battle 'Islamist separatism'. **(France's)**
43. On Feb. 18, NASA's Perseverance rover touched down on the surface of Mars, becoming only the _____ ever to set its wheels down on the Red Planet. **(Fifth)**
44. The United States officially rejoined the Paris Climate Agreement on _____. **(Feb. 19)**
45. On Feb. 20, _____ Naomi Osaka won the Australian Open 2021 women's title by defeating Jennifer Brady. **(Japan's)**
46. On Feb. 21, Serbia's Novak Djokovic thrashed Daniil Medvedev of Russia to claim a record-extending 9th _____ title. **(Australian Open)**
47. The current head of the Viennabased International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is _____. **(Rafael Grossi)**
48. On Feb. 22, _____ ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Luca Attanasio, was killed. **(Italy's)**
49. Former Saudi oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, a key player behind the 1973 oil embargo, died on _____. **(Feb. 23)**
50. On Feb. 23, _____ Supreme Court ordered the reinstatement of parliament after it was dissolved by prime minister KP Oli. **(Nepal's)**
51. On Feb. 24, _____ stripped the jailed Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny of his prisoner of conscience status because of past "advocacy of hatred" comments but vowed to still push for his release. **(Amnesty International)**
52. On Feb. 24, _____ became the first country to receive vaccines from the global Covax scheme. **(Ghana)**
53. On Feb. 25, _____ Parliament passed the final amendments to the so-called News Media Bargaining Code that will force Google and Facebook to pay for news. **(Australia's)**
54. Armen Sarkisian is the president of _____. **(Armenia)**
55. On Feb. 27, Scottish Labour Party named _____ as its new leader. **(Anas Sarwar)**
56. Baikonur cosmodrome is located in _____. **(Kazakhstan)**
57. Russia's first satellite for monitoring the Arctic's climate was launched on _____. **(Feb.28)**
58. Mohamed Al Khaja is _____ first ever ambassador to Israel. **(UAE's)**
59. On March 04, President Joe Biden nominated Pakistani-origin _____ into his team to serve as Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration. **(Dilawar Syed)**
60. Freedom House is an American think tank headquartered in _____. **(Washington DC)**

61. On March 05, Pope Francis began the first-ever trip by a pontiff to _____. (Iraq)
62. Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Sistani is the leading spiritual leader of Shia Muslims. (Iraqi)
63. On March 07, _____ voters approved a ban on full facial coverings, including niqab and burqa, in nearly all public places. (Swiss)
64. In tennis, _____ holds the record of being the reigning world number 1 for the longest time. (Novak Djokovic)
65. On March 08, the United States and _____ reached agreement in principle on a new arrangement for sharing the cost of the American troops' presence. (South Korea)
66. The world's first health certificate programme for domestic travellers, leading the world in plans for so-called virus passports, has been launched by _____. (China)
67. On March 10, International Olympic Committee president Thomas Bach was re-elected for a _____ term. (Second)
68. On March 10, the International Cricket Council put its chief executive Manu Sawhney of _____ on forced leave. (India)
69. President Joe Biden signed his \$1.9 trillion stimulus bill into law on _____. (March 11)
70. On March 11, the European Parliament adopted a resolution declaring the EU and 'LGBTIQ Freedom Zone', in a symbolic rejection of _____ authorities who have labelled the country as 'LGBT ideology-free zone'. (Polish)
71. On March 13, the United States approved the sale of \$1.77 billion worth of Boeing spy jets to _____. (Germany)
72. On March 14, _____ officially opened its embassy in Occupied al-Quds after becoming the first Muslim-majority territory to recognise the city as Israel's capital. (Kosovo)
73. The headquarters of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) is located in _____. (Geneva)
74. Asia's Largest Tulip Garden is located in _____.
75. _____ first modern lunar lander called "Luna 25" has been scheduled to launch on October 1, 2021. (Russia's)
76. The United States launched its first manned space flight following Russia in _____. (May 1961)
77. _____ Salda Lake, a mid-size crater lake which is located in the country's southwest, is called 'Mars on Earth'. (Turkey's)
78. Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) was initiated in August 2007 by the then Prime Minister of _____. (Japan)
79. The capital of Canada is _____ > (Ottawa)
80. The statues of Bamiyan Buddha were broken into small pieces by Taliban in _____. (2001)
81. On March 16, _____ Fayez al-Sarraj, the head of the western-based Government of National Accord, formally handed over power to a new interim executive. (Libya's)
82. On March 16, _____ made history as he became the first Muslim actor to bag a Best Actor nomination at the Oscars. (Riz Ahmed)
83. The current chief of Pentagon is _____. (Lloyd Austin)
84. The "Digital Green Certificate," covering the details regarding the Covid-19 vaccination, testing and recovery, has been proposed by _____. (EU)
85. On March 18, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres appointed Jean Arnault, a veteran _____ diplomat, his personal envoy on Afghanistan and regional issues. (French)
86. On _____, Russia hosted a conference in Moscow as part of intensifying negotiations between the Afghan government, the Taliban and the United States to negotiate Washington's exit. (March 18)
87. The current chairperson of the EU Parliament's committee on human rights, who has urged the EU to talk about human rights in India before establishing broader economic ties with this country in the form of a Free Trade Agreement, is _____. (Marie Arena)
88. According to World Happiness Report 2021, _____ is

- the world's happiest country for a fourth year running.
(Finland)
89. On March 19, the first face-to-face talks between the US and Chinese diplomats were held in _____. (Alaska)
90. On March 19, Samia Suluhu Hassan was sworn in as _____ first female president, after the sudden death of John Magufuli. (Tanzania's)
91. On March 20, President Erdogan pulled Turkey out of Council of Europe accord, an international accord designed to protect women, which his country signed in _____. (2011)
92. On March 20, _____ Dawid Malan broke Pakistan skipper Babar Azam's record of hitting the fastest 1,000 runs in T20Is. (England's)
93. On March 22, Russia put 38 foreign satellites into orbit from the Baikonur cosmodrome in _____. (Kazakhstan)
94. On March 22, Lionel Messi of _____ became Barcelona's highest appearance-maker of all time. (Argentina)
95. On March 23, _____ and China signed a \$1.5 billion currency swap deal. (Sri Lanka)
96. On March 25, the fourth Conference of Speakers of Parliaments of Afghanistan, China, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Russia and Turkey was held in _____. (Antalya)
97. On March 25, the Bank of England printed a new 50 GB pound currency note containing the picture of World War II code-breaker _____. (Alan Turing)
98. On _____, Iran and China signed a 25-year 'strategic cooperation pact' in the latest expansion of Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative. (March 27)
99. On March 27, Daniel Kritek was nominated by US president Joe Biden to be his assistant secretary of state for _____. (East Asia)
100. The giant container ship that choked the Suez Canal recently was named _____. (Evergreen)
101. Suez Canal is owned by _____. (Egypt)
102. On March 30, Chinese leaders endorsed a sweeping overhaul of _____ electoral system. (Hong Kong's)
103. On March 31, _____ registered the world's first coronavirus vaccine for animals. (Russia)
104. On _____, President Biden outlined his \$2.3 trillion plan to re-engineer the American infrastructure. (Apr. 01)
105. On Apr. 02, _____ became the first nation to get its 100 million people vaccinated against the Covid-19 (USA)
106. On Apr. 02, Japanese Nobel laureate Isamu Akasaki, who won the Physics prize for pioneering energy efficient _____ died, aged 92. (LED lighting)
107. On Apr. 02, _____ newly-elected President Mohamed Bazoum was inaugurated, marking the West African nation's first democratic transfer of power. (Niger's)
108. On Apr. 03, _____ Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin approved the extension of the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes with the United States until December 31, 2030. (Russian)
109. On Apr. 04, _____ women secured a world-record 22nd ODI win in a row when they beat New Zealand. (Australia)
110. On Apr. 04, Vjosa Osmani was elected as the president of _____. (Kosovo)
111. On Apr. 04, foreign ministers from Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan kicked off negotiations in _____ over Addis Ababa's contested giant dam on the Nile. (Kinshasa)
112. On Apr. 04, Nasa's _____ mini-helicopter was ropped on the surface of Mars in preparation for its first flight. (Ingenuity)
113. Indirect talks between US and Iranian officials were held on Apr. 06 in _____. (Vienna)
114. On Apr. 07, the US announced to restore assistance to the _____ severed under former president Donald Trump. (Palestine)
115. On _____, Prince Philip, the longest serving royal consort in British history and a constant presence at Queen Elizabeth II's side for decades, died aged 99. (Apr. 09)
116. The US Navy warship that conducted, on Apr. 09, a freedom of navigation patrol in Indian waters without New Delhi's prior consent was _____.

(USS John Paul Jones)

117. On Apr. 11, the ___ government added Pakistan to the list of undesirable 21 high-risk countries with unsatisfactory money-laundering and terrorist-financing controls (UK)

118. On Apr. 11, Iran's ___ nuclear facility was hit by a terrorist act. (Natanz)

119. On his first official visit to Europe, on April 13, US Defence Secretary Lloyed Austin announced to station 500 more US Military personnel in ___. (Germany)

120. On Apr. 14, US President Joe Biden announced to withdraw remaining US troops from Afghanistan by ___. 2021. (Sept. 11)



Info

Hub HRMS SIS SED

FIA ACT, 1974

(VIII OF 1975)

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a Federal Investigation Agency for the investigation of certain offences committed in connection with matters concerning the Federal Government, and for matters connected therewith;

It is hereby enacted as follows: -

1. Short title, extent and commencement:

1. This Act may be called the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974.
2. It extends to the whole of Pakistan and also applied to all citizens of Pakistan and Public Servants, wherever they may be.
3. It shall come to force at once.

2. Definitions:

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context: -

- "AGENCY" means the Federal Investigation Agency constituted under section 3;
- "CODE" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898);
- "DIRECTOR GENERAL" means the Director General of Agency;
- "PROVINCIAL POLICE" means the Police constituted by Provincial Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861);
- "PUBLIC SERVANT" means a public servant as defined in Section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XL V of 1860), and includes an employee of any corporation or other body or organization set up controlled or administered by or under the authority of the Federal Government;
- "SPECIAL POLICE" means the Pakistan Special Police Establishment constitution under the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948, (VII of 1948);

- "SPECIFIED PERSONS" mean the persons who were appointed to posts in or under a Provincial Police in pursuance of Article 3 of the Special Police and Provincial Police (Amalgamation) Order, 1962 (P.O. No. 1 of 1962); and
- "RULES" means rules made under this Act.

Constitution of the Agency:

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law of the time being in force, the Federal Government may constitute an Agency to be called the Federal Investigation Agency for inquiry into, and investigation of the offences specified in the Schedule, including an attempt or conspiracy to commit, and abetment of, any such offence.
2. The Agency shall consist of a Director General to be appointed by the Federal Government and such number of other officers as the Federal Government may, from time to time, appoint to be members of the Agency.

Superintendence and administration of the Agency:

1. The Superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the Federal Government.
2. The administration of the Agency shall vest in the Director General who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers of an Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), as may be prescribed by rules.

Powers of the members of the Agency:

1. Subject to any order which the Federal Government may make in this behalf, the members of the Agency shall, for the purpose of an inquiry or investigation under this Act, have throughout Pakistan such powers, including powers relating to search, arrest of persons and seizure of property, and such duties, privileges and liabilities as the officers of a Provincial Police have in relation to the investigation of offences under the Code or any other law for the time being in force.
2. Subject to rules, if any, a member of the Agency not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector may, for the purposes of any inquiry or investigation under this Act, exercise any of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Police Station in any area in which he is for the time being and, when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an officer-in-charge of a Police Station discharging his functions as such within the limits of his station.
3. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), any member of the Agency not below the rank of Sub-Inspector authorized by the Director General in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person who has committed, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed, any of the offences referred to sub-section (1) of Section 3.
4. For the purpose of the exercise by the members of the Agency of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Police Station, "Police Station" includes any place declared, generally or specially, by the Federal Government to be a Police Station within the meaning of the Code.
5. If, in the opinion of a member of the Agency conducting an investigation, any property which is the subject-matter of the investigation is likely to be removed, transferred or otherwise disposed of before an order of the appropriate authority for its seizure is obtained, such member may, by order in writing, direct the owner or any person who is, for the time being, possession thereof not to remove, transfer or otherwise dispose of such

property in any manner except with the previous permission of that member and such order shall be subject to any order made by the Court having jurisdiction in the matter.

6. Any contravention of an order made under sub-section (5) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may be extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

5-A. Certain Officers of the Agency deemed to be public Prosecutors: Notwithstanding anything contained in any order law for the time being in force the Assistant Directors (Legal) and the Deputy Directors (Law) of the Agency shall be deemed to be Public Prosecutors and shall be competent to institute and conduct any proceedings in cases sent up for trial by the Agency in the Special Courts constituted under any law and the courts subordinate to the High Court. (Added through FIA (Amendment) Ordinance 2002)

Power to amend the Schedule:

The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto or modify or omit any entry therein.

Delegation of Powers

The Director-General may by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any member of the Agency so specified.

Indemnity

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Federal Government, any member of the Agency or any other person exercising any power or performing any function under this Act or the rules for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules.

Power to make rules:

1. The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
2. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the fore-going power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -
 - The terms and conditions of service of the Director General and other members of the Agency and the qualifications for recruitment to various posts.
 - The powers and functions of the members of the Agency in relation to the conduct of inquiries and investigations;
 - The nature and extent of the assistance with the Agency may provide to Provincial investigating agencies;
 - The powers of the Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), which shall be exercisable by the Director General and The manner in which rewards may be given to the members of the Agency or of the public for rendering commendable services.

Repeal:

1. The Pakistan Special Police Establishment, 1948 (VII of 1948), and the Special Police and Provincial Police (Amalgamation) Order, 1962 (P.O. No.1 of 1962), hereinafter referred to respectively as the said Ordinance and the said Order, are hereby repealed.
2. Upon the repeal of the said Ordinance: -
 1. All persons who were members of the Special Police immediately before such repeal, including the specified persons shall stand transferred to the Agency and shall, subject to sub-section (5), be entitled to the same terms and conditions to which they were entitled immediately before such repeal; and
 2. Any inquiry or investigation pending with the Special Police immediately before such repeal shall continue to be conducted by the Agency.
 3. Notwithstanding the repeal of the said order, but subject to sub-section (4), every specified person shall continue to be appointed in or under the Provincial Police in or under which he was holding a post immediately before the commencement of this Act.
 4. On the recommendation of the Director General and with the concurrence of the Provincial Government concerned, the Federal Government, may direct that such of the specified persons referred to sub-section (3) as may, within thirty days of the commencement of this Act, express their willingness to serve in or under the Agency shall be appointed to posts in or under the Agency.
 5. A specified person referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) and a person in respect of whom a direction is issued under sub-section (4) shall, upon the repeal of the said ordinance or, as the case may be, the issue of such direction, cease to hold a post in or under the Provincial Police concerned and shall be entitled to the same terms and conditions of service to which he was entitled immediately before such repeal or the issue of such directions.

SCHEDULE OF FIA ACT, 1974

- (1) Offences punishable under sections k[120-B, 121,122, 123, 123-A, 124, 124-A, p[161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 165-A, 168, 169], q[175, 182, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189], b[201], 217, 218, q[224, 225], 245, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263 k[300, 301, 302, 324, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 337-A, 337-B, 337-C, 337-D, 337-E, 337-F], q[342, 348], 353 k[365-A] 366-B, q[383], 402-A, 402-B, 402-C, 403, 404, b[406,407,408], p[409], b[411,418,419,], a[420], 435, 436, 440, r[462A, 462B, 462C, 462D, 462D, 462E, 462F] q[466], 467, a[468,471], b[472], q[473, 474, 475, 476], 477-A, 489-A, 489-B, 489-C, 489-D, 489-E, g[489-F], q[499, 500, 501, 502, 506, 507], of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)

[TOTAL = 96]

- (2) Offences punishable under the Explosive Substance Act, 1908 (VI of 1908)
- (3) Offences punishable under the Official Secret Act. 1923 (XIX of 1923)
- (4) Offences punishable under the Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946)
- (5) Offences punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act. 1947 (II of 1947).
- (6) Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. 1947
- (7) Offences punishable under the Import and Export (Control) Act. 1950 (XXXIX of 1950)
- (8) Offences punishable under Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 (LVII of 1962)
- (9) Offences punishable under the Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965 (W.P. Ord XX of 1965)
- (10) Offences punishable under section the 156 of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969)
- (11) Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Repatriation Regulation, 1972.
- (12) Offences punishable under the Foreign Assets (Declaration) Regulation 1972.
- (13) (Omitted)
- (14) Offences punishable under the High Treason (Punishment) Act, 1973 (LXVIII of 1973)
- (15) Offences punishable under the Prevention of Anti-National Activities Act, 1974 (VII of 1974)
- (16) Offences punishable under the Banks (Nationalization) Act, 1974 (XIX of 1974)
- (17) Offences punishable under the Passport Act, 1974 (XX of 1974)
- (18) Offences punishable under the Drugs Act, 1976 (XXXI of 1976)
- (19) Offences punishable under Emigration Ordinance, 1979 (XVIII of 1979)
- (20) Offences punishable under the Exit from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance. 1981 (XI.VI of 1981)

- (21) Offences punishable under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997(XXVII of 1997) to the extent of dealing with cases which: -
 - (a) have Inter-provincial scope, or
 - (b) are entrusted to the Agency by the Federal Government
- (22) Offences punishable under the Prevention & Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002.
- (23) Offences punishable under the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) Act, 1996 (XVII of 1996)
- (24) Offences punishable under the National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2002.
- (25) Offences punishable under Section 36 & 37 of the Electronic Transmission Ordinance, 2002 (L1 of 2002)
- (26) Section 25-D and Section 29 of Telegraphic Act, 1885
- (27) Offences punishable under the Copyright Ordinance, 1962 (XXXIV of 1962).
- (28) Offences punishable under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010.
- (29) Offences punishable under the Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910)
- (30) Offences punishable under the transplantation of human organs and tissues act, 2010
- (31) Offences punishable under the prevention of electronic crime act, 2016

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Info

Hub HRMS SIS SED

FIA ACT, 2017

Introduced on 22.01.2018

As introduced in the Senate

A **BILL** to repeal the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 and to enact a new law for the establishment of Federal Investigation Commission

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 (VIII of 1975) and to enact a new law for the establishment of an independent Federal Investigation Commission for inquiry, investigation, prosecution and speedy disposal of cases relating to matters given in the schedule in a just, transparent and effective manner and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTORY

1. Short title, application, extent and commencement

- (1) This Act may be called the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017.
- (i) It extends to the whole of Pakistan and shall apply to all citizens of Pakistan, wherever they may be.
- (ii) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

- (a) "Agency" means the Federal Investigation Agency constituted under section 11;
- (b) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Commission as given in section 4;
- (c) "Committee" means the Parliamentary Committee constituted under section 6;
- (d) "Court" means the Court of a serving District and Session Judge or Additional District and Session Judge, to be nominated by the Chief Justice for the trial of offences under this Act;
- (e) "Commission" means the Federal Investigation Commission constituted under section 3;
- (f) "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898);
- (g) "Deputy Chairman" means Deputy Chairman of the Commission as given in section 4;
- (h) "Director General" means the Director General of the Agency;
- (i) "Government" means the Federal Government;
- (j) "Member" means Member of the Commission as given in section 4;

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- (k) "Provincial Police" means the Police constituted by Provincial Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) or under any other law for the time being in force;
 - (l) "Regulations" means regulations made under this Act;
 - (m) "Rules" means rules made under this Act; and
 - (n) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to this Act.

CHAPTER II

THE FEDERAL INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

3. The Federal Investigation Commission

- (1) There shall be constituted a Federal Investigation Commission for the purposes of inquiry, investigation and prosecution of cases relating to the offences mentioned in the schedule and other offences under this Act.
- (2) The Commission shall be administratively, financially and functionally independent, and the Federal Government shall promote, enhance and maintain the independence of the Commission.
- (3) The head office of the Commission shall be at Islamabad and the Commission may establish regional offices at such other places as it may consider necessary.

4. Composition of the Commission

- (1) The Commission shall comprise of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and not more than three Members.
- (2) The Chairman shall be a person who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, or a retired officer of the Armed Forces of Pakistan equivalent to the rank of Lieutenant General, or is retired Federal Government Officer in BPS 22 or equivalent.
- (3) The Deputy Chairman shall be a person who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of a High Court, or a retired officer of the Armed Forces of Pakistan equivalent to the rank of Major General, or is retired Federal Government Officer in BPS 21 or equivalent.
- (4) One Member shall be appointed from amongst persons who have been at least fifteen years' experience in criminal investigation.
- (5) One Member shall be appointed from amongst persons who have been at least fifteen years' experience in immigration, cyber laws, or other related field.
- (6) One Member shall be appointed from amongst persons who have been at least fifteen years' experience as Advocate in criminal law.
- (7) The decision of the Commission shall be expressed in terms of majority and, in case of equality of votes; the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

5. Mode of appointment

- (1) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the Members shall be nominated by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly and their names shall be sent to the Parliamentary Committee for confirmation.
- (2) The Parliamentary Committee shall confirm the nomination in a meeting to be held within fifteen days of the receipt of the nominations by the Committee in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Parliamentary Committee may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, not confirm the nominations and shall send back the names with the reasons for not confirming and recommendations if any, within fifteen days of the receipt of the nominations by the Committee:

Provided further the nominations shall be deemed to have confirmed by the Committee if the Committee does not confirm the nominations within a period of fifteen days, or when the nominations sent back to the Committee with or without incorporating its recommendations and the Committee did not confirm the nominations within fifteen days of the receipt of the nominations for the second time.

- (3) After confirmation by the Parliamentary Committee or deemed to have confirmed by the Committee, as the case may be, as provided in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Chairman, deputy Chairman and Members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister for a term of three years each and shall not be eligible for any extension of tenure or for re-appointment.
- (4) The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall continue to be entitled to the same salary and privileges as Federal Government Officer in BPS 22 and BPS 21, as the case may be, and the terms and conditions of service of the Members shall be determined by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Chairman and shall be commensurate with their qualifications and experience.
- (5) Subject to this Act, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members shall, notwithstanding the expiration of their term, continue to hold office until their successors enter upon their respective offices:

Provided that such continuation in office shall not exceed thirty days.

- (6) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a Member may resign from office by submitting under his hand resignation addressed to the Prime Minister.
- (7) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members may be removed from office on the grounds and in the manner provided for in Article 209 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- (8) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members shall not hold any office in the service of Pakistan or any public sector entity before the expiration of two years after ceasing to hold their respective offices.

6. Parliamentary Committee

- (1) The Parliamentary Committee shall be constituted by the Speaker of the National Assembly in consultation with the Chairman Senate, and shall consist of six members from the treasury benches and six members from opposition parties in equal number from the Senate and the National Assembly.
- (2) The Parliamentary Committee shall make its own rules of procedure including the manner of election of its Chairman.

- (3) The decisions of the Parliamentary Committee shall be expressed in terms of the majority and in case of the equality of votes; the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee shall have a casting vote.

7. Deputy Chairman and Members

The Deputy Chairman and Members shall assist the Chairman in discharge of his duties and performance of his functions and perform such functions as the Chairman may by order in writing direct.

8. Acting Chairman.

At any time when the Chairman is absent or unable to perform the functions of his office due to any reason, the Deputy Chairman shall act as the Chairman for a period not exceeding thirty days, and in case the Deputy Chairman is also absent or unable to perform the functions of the office, a Member of the Commission duly authorized by the Chairman shall act as Chairman for a period not exceeding thirty days.

9. Appointment of members of staff and officers of the Commission

The members of the staff and officers of the Commission shall be appointed by the Commission and shall be entitled to such salaries, allowances and other terms and conditions of services as may be prescribed by regulations.

10. Expenditure charged upon Federal Consolidated Fund

The remuneration payable to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members and other staff and officers of the Commission and all administrative expenses and other expenditure relating to the Commission shall be expenditure charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund, within the meaning of Article 81 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

CHAPTER III

Hub HRMS SIS SED FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY

11. Federal Investigation Agency

- (1) On the commencement of this Act, the Commission shall constitute an independent Investigation Agency to be called the Federal Investigation Agency for conducting inquiry and investigation of offences specified in the schedule including an attempt or conspiracy to commit, and abetment of, any such offence under this Act.
- (2) The Agency shall consist of a Director General to be appointed by the Commission and such number of other officers as the Commission may from time to time, appoint to be members of the Agency.
- (3) The Director General shall be a person of integrity, having no known political affiliation with at least fifteen years' experience in criminal investigation.

12. Superintendence and administration of the Agency

- (1) The superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the Commission.

- (2) The administration of the Agency shall vest in the Director General who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers of an Inspector General of Police under any law for the time being in force as may be prescribed by rules.

13. Powers of the members of the Agency.-

- (1) subject to the provisions of this Act, and rules made there under, if any,-
- (a) a member of the Agency shall, for the purpose of an inquiry or investigation under this Act, shall have throughout Pakistan such powers including powers relating to causing attendance, search and arrest of persons and seizure of property, and such duties, privileges and liabilities as the officers of a Provincial Police have in relation to the investigation of offences under the Code or any other law for the time being in force.
- (b) A member of the Agency not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector may, for the purposes of any inquiry or investigation under this Act, exercise any of the powers of an Officer-In-Charge of a police station in any areas in which he is for the time being performing his duties under this Act, and when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an Officer In-Charge of a police station discharging his functions as such within the local limits of his police station.

Explanation.- For the purpose of the exercise by the members of the agency of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a police station, "police station" includes any place declared, generally or specially, by the Federal Government to be a police station within the meaning of the code.

- (c) If, in the opinion of a member of the Agency conducting an investigation, any property which is the subject matter of the investigation is likely to be removed, transferred, or otherwise disposed of before an order of appropriate authority for its seizure is obtained, such member may with the approval of the Director General, by order in writing direct the owner or any person who is for the time being in possession thereof, not to remove, transfer or otherwise dispose of such property in any manner except with the previous permission of that member:

Provided that every such orders shall be subject to any order made by the Court, having jurisdiction in the matter; and

- (d) any contravention of an order made under clause (c) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may be extended to one year, or with fine, or with both.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), any member of the Agency not below the rank of Sub-Inspector authorized by the Director General in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person who has committed, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed, any of the offences referred to sub-section (1) of Section 11.

CHAPTER IV

PROSECUTION

14. Chief Prosecutor

1. The Commission shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, as Chief Prosecutor.

2. The Chief Prosecutor shall be appointed for a term of three years and shall not be eligible for any extension of tenure or for reappointment.
 3. Other terms and conditions of service of the Chief Prosecutor shall be determined by the Commission and shall be commensurate with his qualifications and experience.
 4. Subject to this Act, the Chief Prosecutor shall notwithstanding expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enter upon his office:
 5. Provided that such continuation in office shall not exceed thirty days.
 6. The Chief Prosecutor may resign from his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Commission.
 7. The Chief Prosecutor may be removed from office on the grounds of being incapable of properly performing the duties of his office by reason of physical or mental incapacity or having been found guilty of misconduct.
 8. The Chief Prosecutor shall supervise the work of the Prosecutors, advise the Commission on such legal matters and perform such other duties of legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the Commission and in the performance of his duties, shall have the right of audience in all courts in Pakistan.
 9. Where prosecution results in the discharge or acquittal of the accused, the conduct of the Reference shall be reviewed by the Chief Prosecutor and if it is found that there has been negligence or dereliction of duty, necessary disciplinary action shall be taken against the person responsible in accordance with law.
15. **Prosecutors**
- (1) The Commission shall appoint as many prosecutors to render such legal advice as may be required during inquiry and investigation of offences under this Act, to prepare References and to conduct prosecution of the References in the Court and ensure their speedy disposal.
 - (2) A prosecutor shall be a person having not less than ten years of practice as an advocate of High Court.
16. **Other Prosecutors**
1. The Commission, in consultation with the Chief Prosecutor, may appoint Additional Chief Prosecutor, Deputy Chief Prosecutor, Assistant Chief Prosecutor and other Prosecutors in accordance with the regulations.
 2. The Commission, in consultation with the Chief Prosecutor, may engage, as and when required, consultants and advocates to institute, conduct or defend cases, appeals, petitions, applications and all other matters before the courts, in matters arising out of or relating to proceedings under this Act and shall determine the terms and conditions of their appointments.
 3. In case the Chief Prosecutor is absent or unable to perform the functions of his office due to any reason whatsoever, the senior most Additional Chief Prosecutor for the time being duly authorized by the Chairman shall act as the Chief Prosecutor.
 4. The Chief Prosecutor, Additional Chief Prosecutor, the Deputy Chief Prosecutor, the Assistant Chief Prosecutor or any other person conducting a prosecution under this Act shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor within the meaning of the Code.

17. Bar to private practice

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Chief Prosecutor and other Prosecutors appointed under sections 14, 15, and 16 shall not engage in private practice so long as they hold office under this Act.

CHAPTER V

COGNIZANCE AND TRIAL OF OFFENCES AND APPEAL

18. Cognizance of offences, etc

- (1) The Court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act on the Reference made by the Chairman or any officer of the Commission duly authorized by the Chairman in this behalf.

Explanation: "Reference" under this Act shall have the same meaning as assigned to police report under section 173 of the Code.

- (2) A Reference under this Act may be initiated by the Commission on information regarding an offence under this Act through any source including direction of any Court including High Court and Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Where the Commission is of the opinion that it is necessary to initiate proceeding against any person on the basis of information received, it shall direct the Agency to conduct the inquiry or investigation which shall be completed within fourteen days or such extended period as the Court may, on the request of Agency allow:

- (3) Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the powers of the members of the agency given in section 13.
- (4) For the purpose of inquiry and investigation, the Agency may, if it so deems fit, require the assistance of any Federal or Provincial or local body, authority, agency, police officer or other official, and such body, authority, agency, police officer or other officials shall render the requisite assistance.
- (5) The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members, and such officers or servants of the Commission as are duly authorized in writing in this behalf by the Commission shall have and exercise, for the purpose of inquiry or investigation, the powers of members of the Agency mentioned in section 13.
- (6) On completion of the investigation, the Commission, or any officer of the Commission duly authorized by the Commission in this behalf, shall appraise the material and evidence submitted to it by the Agency, or any member of the Agency duly authorized by the Director General in this behalf, in the form of a report as required under section 173 of the Code, along with the opinion of the Prosecutor, and if the Commission or any officer of the Commission duly authorized by the Commission in this behalf is satisfied that it would be just and proper to proceed further and there is sufficient material and evidence to justify filing a Reference, it shall file a Reference in the Court.
- (7) The Reference shall be signed by the Chairman or any other officer duly authorized by the Commission and shall contain the substance of the offence or offences alleged to have

been committed by the accused and shall be forwarded to the Court which shall cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the accused.

- (8) If, after appraisal of the report of the Agency and opinion of the Prosecutor mentioned in sub-section (6), the Commission is satisfied that no prima facie case is made out against the accused, the Commission shall reject the complaint after recording reasons for its decision, and close the inquiry or investigation:
- (9) Provided that if the Commission is of the opinion that the complaint received by it was prima facie mala fide, or was filed with intent to malign or defame the accused or any other person, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refer the matter to the Court, and if the complainant is found guilty, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees or with both.

19. Arrest and bail

The Chairman may, at any stage of the inquiry or investigation, if satisfied after appraisal of the record that a prima facie case is made out against the accused and the offence is of cognizable nature, direct that he may be arrested:

Provided that the relevant provisions of the Code relating to arrest, remand and bail will be applicable:

Provided further that if the accused has been detained in custody for a continuous period of one year and the trial has not concluded and the delay in the trial is not attributable to any act or omission of the accused, the Court shall direct that he be released on bail.

20. Trial of offences.

- (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall be prosecuted for the offences under this Act except before the Court defined in section 2 and the case shall be heard from day-to-day and disposed of within thirty days.
- (2) Where more than one Court has been designated at any place, the Chief Justice of the High Court shall designate a judge of any such Court to be the Administrative judge and a case trial able under this Act shall be filed before the Court of Administrative Judge who may either try the case himself or assign it for trial by any other Court established at that place at any time prior to the framing of the charge.
- (3) In respect of a case assigned to a Court under sub-section (2), all orders made or proceedings taken before the assignment shall be deemed to have been made or taken by the Court to which the case is assigned.

21. Provision of the Code to Apply, etc

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, unless there is anything inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Code shall mutatis mutandis apply to the inquiry, investigations and other proceedings under this Act.

- (2) Subject to sub-section (1), the provisions of Chapter XXIIA of the Code shall apply to trials under this Act.

22. Cognizance of false evidence etc

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this act or any other law for the time being in force, on pronouncement of judgment, the Court shall have the jurisdiction and power to take cognizance in the manner stated herein of an offence committed in the course of the investigation or trial of a case by any officer, witness, including an expert who has tendered false evidence in a case relating to a matter covered by his specialty, whether he deposed in court or not, or any other person under sections 176 to 182 of Chapter X, or sections 193 to 204, or 211 to 223, or 225-A of Chapter XI of the Pakistan Penal Code (ACT XLV of 1860), or under any other law relating to false evidence and offences against public justice, and to summarily try him and award him punishment provided for the offence under the law.
- (2) For the purpose of trial under sub-section (1), the court may, as nearly as may be, follow the procedure specified in Chapter XXII of the code.
- (3) The proceeding under sub-section (1) may be initiated by the Court on its own accord at any time after the decision of the case or, in the event that there is an appeal, after the decision thereof, or on an application made by the Prosecutor or the person accused of an offence tried by the Court, within ninety days.

23. Copy of judgment to be given to accused and Prosecutor

In every case at the time of announcement of judgment, a copy of judgment shall be given free of cost to the accused and the Prosecutor.

24. Appeal

- (1) Any person convicted by the court or deemed to be convicted under this Act, or the Chief Prosecutor, if so directed by Commission, if aggrieved by the final judgment or order of the Court under this Act may, within thirty days of the judgment or the order, prefer an appeal to the High Court of the Province in which the Court is located:

Provided that no appeal shall lie against any interlocutory order of the Court.

- (2) All appeals under sub-section (1) shall be heard by Bench of not less than two judges constituted by the Chief Justice of the High Court and shall be finally disposed of within thirty days of the filing of the appeal.
- (3) No revision shall lie against any order of the Court.

25. Transfer of cases.-

- (1) In respect of any case pending before a Court, the Chief Prosecutor or any other Prosecutor authorized by him in this behalf or the accused may, in the interest of justice and having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case including the protection and safety of witnesses, apply,-
 - (a) to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, for transfer from a Court in a Province to a Court in another Province; or
 - (b) to the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Province, for transfer from one Court in a Province to another Court in the same Province, and the Supreme Court or the High Court, as the case may be, may in the interest of justice, transfer the case from one Court to another Court, and the case so transferred shall be tried under this Act without recalling any witness whose evidence may have been recorded.

- (2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall mutatis mutandis apply to the Islamabad Capital Territory.

26. Withdrawal from prosecution

The Chief Prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw from the prosecution of an accused generally or in respect of one or more of the offences for which he is tried and upon such withdrawal if it is made-

- (a) before charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged in respect of such offence or offences; and
- (b) after a charge has been framed, he shall be acquitted in respect of such offence or offences.

CHAPTER-VI

OTHER POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

27. Power to freeze property.-

- (1) The Commission or the Court trying an accused for any offence as specified under this Act, may, at any time, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such an offence, order the freezing of his property, or part thereof, whether in his possession or in the possession of any relative, associate or any other person on his behalf.
- (2) if the property ordered to be frozen under sub-section (1) is a debt or other movable property, the freezing may be made-
- (a) by seizure; or
- (b) by appointment of receiver; or
- (c) by prohibiting the delivery of such property to the accused or to anyone on his behalf; or
- (d) by all or any of such or other methods as the Court or the Commission, as the case may be, deem fit.
- (3) If the property ordered to be frozen is immovable, the freezing shall, in the case of land paying revenue, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situated, and in all other cases,-
- (a) by taking possession; or
- (b) by appointment of receiver; or
- (c) by prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the accused or to any other person on his behalf; or
- (d) by all or any of such methods as the Commission or the Court may deem fit:

Provided that any order of seizure, freezing, attachment or any prohibitory order mentioned above by the Commission shall remain in force for a period not exceeding thirty days unless confirmed by the Court, where the Reference under this Act shall be sent by the Commission:

Provided further that the order of the Commission or the Court shall be effective from the time of passing thereof or proclamation thereof in a newspaper, widely circulated and dispatch at the last known address of the accused.

- (4) If the property ordered to be frozen consists of livestock or is of a perishable nature, the Commission, or the Court may, if it deems proper and expedient, order the immediate sale thereof and the proceeds of the sale may be deposited with the Commission or the Court, or as either may direct as appropriate.
- (5) The powers, duties, and liabilities of a receiver, if any, appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Order-XL of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908).
- (6) The order of freezing mentioned above in sub-sections (1) to (5) shall, as the case may be; remain operative until final disposal by the Court or the Appellate Forum, notwithstanding filing of or pendency of an appeal under this Act.

28. Claim or objection against freezing

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to entertain and adjudicate upon all claims or objections against the freezing of any property under section 27 above. Such claims or objections shall be made before the Court within thirty days from the date of the order freezing such property.
- (2) The Court may for sufficient cause extend the time for filing such claims or objections for a period not exceeding additional fifteen days.
- (3) No appeal shall lie against an order made under Section 27 of this Act or against any interlocutory order except that an appeal shall lie against a final order which may be passed by the Court as hereafter provided.

29. Transfer of property void

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, after the Commission has initiated investigation into the offences under this Act, alleged to have been committed by an accused person, such person or any relative or associate of such person or any other person on his behalf, shall not transfer by any means whatsoever, create a charge on any movable or immovable property owned by him or in his possession, which is the subject matter of inquiry or investigation, while the inquiry, investigation or proceedings are pending before the Commission or the Court; and any transfer of any right, title or interest or creation of a charge on such property shall be void.
- (2) Any person who transfers, or creates a charge on property in contravention of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees or with both.

30. Power to seek assistance

The Commission shall have the power to seek full and complete assistance and call for any document and information relevant to or in connection with any matter or proceeding pending before the Commission, from any department of the Federal Government, Provincial Government, local authority, bank, financial institution, person or any authority and institution or department in the public sector or the private sector, as he may deem fit and proper to demand or require:

Provided that in any case in which a question of secrecy is involved or is raised at any time, the Commission decision shall be final.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

31. Power to amend the Schedule

The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto or modify or omit any entry therein.

32. Delegation of Powers

- (1) The Chairman may by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by the Deputy Chairman, Member or any officer of the Commission so specified.
- (2) The Director General may by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any member of the Agency so specified.
- (3) The Chief Prosecutor may by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any other Prosecutor so specified.

33. Indemnity

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Federal Government, or the Commission or any person of the Commission or any other person exercising any power or performing any function under this Act or the rules for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules.

34. Public servant

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members and all other employees of the Commission shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Panel Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).

35. Annual budget.

- (1) The Commission shall prepare and approve annual budget for a financial year in the prescribed manner.
- (2) No expenditure shall be made for which provision has not been made in any approved budget except if made from any previously approved contingency funds, unless further approval is sought and obtained from the Commission.

36. Annual report and accounts. –

- (1) The Chairman shall within ninety days from the end of each financial year, prepare a report on the activities and performance of the Commission, and submit a copy of the report to Government, after approval from the Commission.
- (2) The Commission shall keep proper accounts and shall, as soon as practicable, after the end of each financial year, prepare a statement of accounts of the Commission through Chairman for the financial year which shall include a balance sheet and an account of income and expenditure.

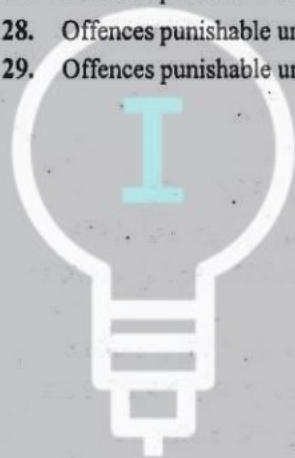
- (d) all debts and liabilities incurred, all obligations undertaken, all contracts entered into, and all agreements made by or with the Abolished Agency, shall be regulated under this Act, and be deemed to have been incurred, undertaken, entered into or made, by or with the Commission; and
- (e) all rules, regulations and orders made or issued under the said Act, shall continue to hold ground, unless altered, amended, repealed or inconsistent to the provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE

{PREAMBLE AND SECTIONS 3 (1), 11 (1)}

1. Offences punishable under sections 120B, 121, 122, 123, 123A, 124, 124A, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 165A, 168, 169, 201, 217, 218, 245, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 300, 301, 302, 324, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337B, 337C, 337D, 337E, 337F, 353, 365A, 366B, 402A, 402B, 402C, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 418, 419, 420, 435, 436, 440, 462A, 462B, 462C, 462D, 462E, 462F, 467, 468, 471, 472, 477A, 489A, 489B, 489C, 489D, 489E, 489F, of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).
2. Offences punishable under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).
3. Offences punishable under the Official Secret Act, 1923 (XIX of 1923).
4. Offences punishable under the Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946).
5. Offences punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (II of 1947).
6. Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947).
7. Offences punishable under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950 (XXXIX of 1950).
8. Offences punishable under the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 (LVII of 1962).
9. Offences punishable under the Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965 (W.P. Ord. XX of 1965).
10. Offences punishable under section 156 of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969).
11. Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Repatriation Regulation, 1972.
12. Offences punishable under the Foreign Assets (Declaration) Regulation, 1972.
13. Offences punishable under the High Treason (Punishment) Act 1973 (LXVIII of 1973).
14. Offences punishable under the Prevention of Anti-National Activities Act, 1974 (VII of 1974).
15. Offences punishable under the Banks (Nationalization) Act, 1974 (XIX of 1974).
16. Offences punishable under the Passport Act, 1974 (XX of 1974).
17. Offences punishable under the Drugs Act, 1976 (XXXI of 1976).
18. Offences punishable under the Emigration Ordinance, 1979 (XVII of 1979).
19. Offences punishable under the Exit from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance 1981 (XLVI of 1981).

20. Offences punishable under Anti-terrorism Act, 1997 (XXVII of 1997), to the extent of dealing with cases which,
 - (a) have interprovincial scope; or
 - (b) are entrusted to the Commission by the Federal Government.
21. Offences punishable under the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002 (LIX of 2002)
22. Offences Punishable under the Pakistan Telecommunication (Reorganization) Act, 1996 (XVII of 1996)
23. Offences Punishable under the National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000 (VIII of 2000)
24. Offences punishable under section 36 and 37 of the Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002 (LI of 2002)
25. Offences punishable under the Copyright Ordinance, 1962 (XXXIV of 1962).
26. Offences punishable under the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 (XL of 2016).
27. Offences punishable under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010 (VII of 2010).
28. Offences punishable under the Electricity Act 1910 (IX of 1910).
29. Offences punishable under the Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014 (X of 2014).



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- inquiry into, and investigation of, the offences specified in the Schedule, including an attempt or conspiracy to commit, and abetment of, any such offence.
- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
15. The Agency shall consist of a _____ to be appointed by the Federal Government and such number of other officers as the Federal Government may, from time to time, appoint to be members of the Agency.
(a) Director General
(b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary
(d) None of these
16. The Superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the _____
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government
17. The administration of the Agency shall vest in the _____ who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers of an Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861, as may be prescribed by rules.
(a) Director General
(b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary
(d) None of these
18. Subject to any order which the Federal Government may make in this behalf, the members of the Agency shall, for the purpose of an inquiry or investigation under this Act, have throughout Pakistan such powers, including powers relating to
(a) Search
(b) Arrest of persons
(c) Seizure of property
(d) All of these
19. If any, a member of the Agency not below the rank of a _____ may, for the purposes of any inquiry or investigation under this Act, exercise any of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Police Station in any area in which he is for the time being and, when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an officer-in-charge of a Police Station discharging his functions as such within the limits of his station.
(a) Superintendence (b) Sub-Inspector
(c) Inspector (d) Director General
20. If, in the opinion of a member of the Agency conducting an investigation, any property which is the subject-matter of the investigation is likely to be removed, transferred or otherwise disposed of before an order of the appropriate authority for its seizure is obtained, such member may, by order in writing, direct the owner or any person who is, for the time being, in possession thereof not to _____ of such property in any manner except with the previous permission of that member and such order shall be subject to any order made by the Court having jurisdiction in the matter
(a) Remove
(b) Transfer
(c) Or otherwise dispose (d) All of these
21. Any contravention of an order made under sub-section (5) of section 5 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may be extend to _____, or with fine, or with both.
(a) One year (b) Two years
(c) Three years (d) Four years
22. The Assistant Directors (Legal) and the Deputy Directors (Law) of the Agency shall be deemed to be Public Prosecutors and shall be competent to institute and conduct any proceedings in cases sent up for trial by the Agency in the _____ constituted under any law and the courts subordinate to the High Court.
(a) Special Courts
(b) District Courts
(c) Civil Courts
(d) Anti Terrorism Courts
23. The _____ may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto or modify or omit any entry therein.
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government
24. The _____ may, by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any member of the Agency so specified.
(a) Director General (b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary (d) None of these
25. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the _____ Government, any member of the Agency or any other person exercising any power or performing any

Job Related Questions

1. _____ means the Police constituted by a Provincial Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861);
 (a) Provincial Police (b) Public Servant
 (c) Specified Persons (d) Special Police
2. _____ means a public servant as defined in Section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code and includes an employee of any corporation or other body or organization set up, controlled or administered by or under the authority of the Federal Government;
 (a) Provincial Police
 (b) Public Servant
 (c) Special Police
 (d) Specified Persons
3. _____ means the Pakistan Special Police Establishment constituted under the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1948;
 (a) Provincial Police
 (b) Public Servant
 (c) Special Police
 (d) Specified Persons
12. _____ mean the persons who were appointed to posts in or under a Provincial Police in pursuance of Article 3 of the Special Police and Provincial Police (Amalgamation) Order, 1962 (P.O. No. 1 of 1962)
 (a) Provincial Police
 (b) Public Servant
 (c) Special Police
 (d) Specified Persons
5. _____ means rules made under this Act
 (a) Director General (b) Code
 (c) Rules (d) None of these
6. Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 extends to the
 (a) Whole of Pakistan
 (b) To all citizens of Pakistan
 (c) Public Servants of Pakistan
 (d) All of these
7. "Agency" means the Federal Investigation Agency constituted under section
 (a) Section 2 (b) Section 3
 (c) Section 4 (d) Section 5
8. "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure
 of
 (a) 1894 (b) 1896
 (c) 1898 (d) 1899
9. _____ means the Director General of federal Investigation Agency?
 (a) Director General (b) Chief Executive
 (c) Chief Secretary (d) None of these
10. Federal Investigation Agency Act 1974 was published in Gazette of Pakistan on
 (a) 17th January, 1975
 (b) 19th January, 1975
 (c) 24th January, 1975
 (d) 27th January, 1975
11. Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 is also called
 (a) Federal Investigation Agency Act of VII of 1973
 (b) Federal Investigation Agency Act of VII of 1974
 (c) Federal Investigation Agency Act of VII of 1975
 (d) Federal Investigation Agency Act of VII of 1976
12. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a Federal Investigation Agency for the investigation of certain offences committed in connection with matters concerning the
 (a) Provincial Government, and for matters connected therewith
 (b) Local Government, and for matters connected therewith
 (c) District Government, and for matters connected therewith
 (d) Federal Government, and for matters connected therewith
13. This Act may be called the Federal Investigation Agency Act,
 (a) 1975 (b) 1976
 (c) 1977 (d) 1974
14. According to which section Federal Government may constitute an Agency to be called the Federal Investigation Agency for

- inquiry into, and investigation of, the offences specified in the Schedule, including an attempt or conspiracy to commit, and abetment of, any such offence.
- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
15. The Agency shall consist of a _____ to be appointed by the Federal Government and such number of other officers as the Federal Government may, from time to time, appoint to be members of the Agency.
(a) Director General
(b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary
(d) None of these
16. The Superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the _____.
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government
17. The administration of the Agency shall vest in the _____ who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers of an Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861, as may be prescribed by rules.
(a) Director General
(b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary
(d) None of these
18. Subject to any order which the Federal Government may make in this behalf, the members of the Agency shall, for the purpose of an inquiry or investigation under this Act, have throughout Pakistan such powers, including powers relating to
(a) Search
(b) Arrest of persons
(c) Seizure of property
(d) All of these
19. If any, a member of the Agency not below the rank of a _____ may, for the purposes of any inquiry or investigation under this Act, exercise any of the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Police Station in any area in which he is for the time being and, when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an officer-in-charge of a Police Station discharging his functions as such within the limits of his station.
(a) Superintendence (b) Sub-Inspector
(c) Inspector (d) Director General
20. If, in the opinion of a member of the Agency conducting an investigation, any property which is the subject-matter of the investigation is likely to be removed, transferred or otherwise disposed of before an order of the appropriate authority for its seizure is obtained, such member may, by order in writing, direct the owner or any person who is, for the time being, in possession thereof not to _____ of such property in any manner except with the previous permission of that member and such order shall be subject to any order made by the Court having jurisdiction in the matter
(a) Remove
(b) Transfer
(c) Or otherwise dispose (d) All of these
21. Any contravention of an order made under sub-section (5) of section 5 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may be extend to _____, or with fine, or with both.
(a) One year (b) Two years
(c) Three years (d) Four years
22. The Assistant Directors (Legal) and the Deputy Directors (Law) of the Agency shall be deemed to be Public Prosecutors and shall be competent to institute and conduct any proceedings in cases sent up for trial by the Agency in the _____ constituted under any law and the courts subordinate to the High Court.
(a) Special Courts
(b) District Courts
(c) Civil Courts
(d) Anti Terrorism Courts
23. The _____ may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto or modify or omit any entry therein.
(a) Federal Government
(b) Provincial Government
(c) District Government
(d) Local Government
24. The _____ may, by order in writing, direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by any member of the Agency so specified.
(a) Director General (b) Chief Executive
(c) Chief Secretary (d) None of these
25. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the _____ Government, any member of the Agency or any other person exercising any power or performing any

function under this Act or the rules for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules.

(a) Federal Government

(b) Provincial Government

(c) District Government

(d) Local Government

26. According to this act which Government has powers to make rules?

(a) Federal Government

(b) Provincial Government

(c) District Government

(d) Local Government

27. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules which are made under this act may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -

(i) The terms and conditions of service of the Director General and other members of the Agency and the qualifications for recruitment to various posts.

(ii) The powers and functions of the members of the Agency in relation to the conduct of inquiries and investigations;

(iii) The nature and extent of the assistance which the Agency may provide to Provincial investigating agencies;

(iv) The powers of the Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861, which shall be exercisable by the Director General

(v) The manner in which rewards may be given to the members of the Agency or of the public for rendering commendable services. Which is true?

(a) i, iii, iv, v

(b) ii, iii, iv, v

(c) i, ii, iii, v

(d) i, ii, iii, iv, v

28. The Pakistan Special Police Established in

(a) 1947

(b) 1948

(c) 1949

(d) 1950

29. Which act was repealed after the promulgation of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974?

(a) The Pakistan Special Police Establishment, 1948

(b) The Special Police and Provincial Police (Amalgamation) Order, 1962

(c) Both a & b

(d) None of these

30. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with definitions?

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

31. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Constitution of the Agency?

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 6

32. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Superintendence and administration of the Agency?

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

33. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Powers of the members of the Agency?

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

34. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Certain Officers of the Agency deemed to be Public Prosecutors?

(a) 3

(b) 4

(c) 5

(d) 5-A

35. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Power to amend the Schedule?

(a) 6

(b) 7

(c) 8

(d) 9

36. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Delegation of Powers?

(a) 7

(b) 8

(c) 9

(d) 10

37. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Indemnity?

(a) 7

(b) 8

(c) 9

(d) 10

38. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Power to make rules?

(a) 7

(b) 8

(c) 9

(d) 10

39. Which section of Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with Repeal?

(a) 7

(b) 8

(c) 9

(d) 10

40. There are how many schedules in Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

41. There are how many sections in Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974?

(a) 7

(b) 8

(c) 9

(d) 10

42. "Special Police" means the Pakistan Special Police Establishment constituted under the

(a) Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1948

(b) Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1949

(c) Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1950

(d) Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1958

43. Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 was published in Gazette of Pakistan, on
 (a) 1st March, 1975
 (b) 21st March, 1975
 (c) 24th March, 1975
 (d) 17th March, 1975
44. How many rules are included in Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975?
 (a) 29 (b) 40
 (c) 30 (d) 31
45. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section _____ of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 (VIII of 1975), the Federal Government has made the rules?
 (a) Section 7 of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974
 (b) Section 8 of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974
 (c) Section 9 of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974
 (d) Section 5 of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974
46. Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 came into force on
 (a) 1st March, 1975
 (b) 21st March, 1975
 (c) 24th March, 1975
 (d) 17th March, 1975
47. _____ has the same meaning as in the Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1973?
 (a) Central Section Board
 (b) Commission
 (c) Departmental Promotion Committee
 (d) Grade
48. _____ means a Committee constituted for the purpose of making selection for appointment by promotion to posts under the Federal Investigation Agency in Grade 18 and below
 (a) Central Section Board
 (b) Commission
 (c) Departmental Promotion Committee
 (d) Grade
49. According to which rule Posts in Grades 1 and 2 of peon, constable and electrician shall be filled by direct appointment and the post of Daftry and Jamadar shall be filled by promotion.
 (a) 5 (b) 6
 (c) 7 (d) 8
50. According to which rule 50 percent of the posts in Grade 3 to 15 shall be filled by promotion and .50 per cent by direct
 (a) 9 (b) 10
 (c) 11 (d) 12
- (b) Commission
 (c) Departmental Promotion Committee
 (d) Grade
51. _____ means a Committee constituted for the purpose of making selection for direct appointment or through transfer to posts under Federal Investigation Agency in Grade 18 and below;
 (a) Central Section Board
 (b) Commission
 (c) Departmental Promotion Committee
 (d) Grade
52. _____ means a National Scale of Pay in which a post or group of posts is placed
 (a) Central Section Board
 (b) Commission
 (c) Departmental Promotion Committee
 (d) Grade
53. Appointments to the posts under the Federal Investigation Agency shall be made by the following methods, namely:
 (a) by promotion of persons employed on regular basis in the Agency;
 (b) by transfer of person from other Departments of the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, on deputation for a specified period
 (c) by direct appointment.
 (d) All of these
54. Appointments of the posts of Director-General and Additional Director-General shall be made by the Federal Government on the basis of selection ordinarily from amongst officers of
 (a) All-Pakistan Unified Grade
 (b) All-Punjab Unified Grade
 (c) All-KPK Unified Grade
 (d) All-Sindh Unified Grade
55. Posts in Grade 19 shall ordinarily be filled by promotion of officers of Grade 18 serving in the _____ on regular basis
 (a) Federal Public service Commission
 (b) Federal Investigation Agency
 (c) Federal Government
 (d) None of these
56. According to which rule there shall, be three Departmental Promotion Committees each consisting of three officers for selecting persons for appointment by direct recruitment or transfer to the Grades specified against each in Schedule II.

57. How much per cent of the posts in Grades 16, 17 and 18 are filled by promotion of officers serving in the Agency on regular basis?
 (a) 25 per cent (b) 35 per cent
 (c) 50 per cent (d) 60 per cent
58. How much percent of the posts in Grade 3 to 15 are filled by promotion and 50 per cent by direct appointment or transfer?
 (a) 25 per cent (b) 35 per cent
 (c) 50 per cent (d) 60 per cent
59. There are _____ Departmental Promotion Committees each consisting of three officers for selecting persons for appointment by promotion to the Grades specified against each in Schedule I.
 (a) Three (b) Two
 (c) Four (d) Five
60. There are _____ Departmental Promotion Committees each consisting of three officers for selecting persons for appointment by direct recruitment or transfer to the Grades specified against each in Schedule II.
 (a) Three (b) Two
 (c) Four (d) Five
61. The authorities competent to make appointments, whether by promotion, transfer or direct recruitment to the various Grade shall be as follows:
 (i) Grades 17 and above: Prime Minister.
 (ii) Grades 11 to 16 Director-General
 (iii) Grades 3 to 10 Director-General or Additional Director-General or any Officer not below the rank of it Director of the Agency (Grade 19) to whom the powers are delegated by the Director-General.
 (iv) Grades 1 and 2: Deputy Director of the Agency (Grade 18 officer)
 (a) I, iii, iv (b) I, ii, iv
 (c) ii, iii, iv (d) I, ii, iii, iv
62. For the purposes of promotion, and direct appointment, and transfer, the posts in the Federal Investigation Agency will be placed in the following groups, namely:
 (i) Investigation.
 (ii) Accounts. (iii) Customs.
 (iv) Income Tax. (v) Engineering.
 (vi) Legal
 (a) I, iii, iv, v (b) I, ii, iv, v, vi
 (c) ii, iii, iv, v, vi (d) I, ii, iii, iv, v, vi
63. All groups for the smooth administration of the Agency and with the prior approval of Federal Government, be added to or modified as may be considered appropriate by the
 (a) Director General (b) Chief Executive
 (c) Chief Secretary (d) None of these
64. Appointments by promotion shall ordinarily be made within the Groups mentioned in rule _____ by promotion of officers and staff working in the next lower Grade or rank on the recommendation of the appropriate Departmental Promotion Committee or the Central Selection Board, as the case may be.
 (a) Rule 11 (b) Rule 12
 (c) Rule 13 (d) Rule 14
65. Only those persons who are employed _____ basis in the Agency shall be considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion.
 (a) Regular (b) Adhoc
 (c) Temporary (d) None of these
66. Persons appointed in the Agency by _____ can be considered for promotion only after they have been selected to serve the Agency only on regular basis.
 (a) Regular (b) Adhoc
 (c) Temporary (d) Transfer
67. The service limits for purposes of promotion to Grades 18, 19 and 20 shall be the same as have been or may be prescribed by the _____ from time to time.
 (a) Federal Public Service Commission
 (b) Punjab Public Service Commission
 (c) Departmental Commission
 (d) Establishment Division
68. Direct appointments to posts in Grade 16 and above shall be made on the basis of examination or test to be held by the
 (a) Federal Public Service Commission
 (b) Punjab Public Service Commission
 (c) Departmental Commission
 (d) None of these
69. Direct appointments to post in Grade 3 to _____ shall be made on the recommendation of the departmental selection Committee after the vacancies have been advertised and the candidates interviewed.
 (a) 13 (b) 15
 (c) 14 (d) 16
70. A candidate for direct appointment to a post must possess the educational qualifications and experience must be within the age limits and fulfill other condition laid down for the post in
 (a) Schedule II (b) Schedule I
 (c) Schedule III (d) Schedule IV

71. A candidate for appointment to a post shall be a citizen of
 (a) Pakistan (b) Punjab
 (c) Sindh (d) KPK
72. Vacancies in the under-mentioned posts shall be filled on all Pakistan basis in accordance with the merit on Provincial or regional quotas prescribed by the Federal Government from time to time
 (a) All posts in Grade 16 and above.
 (b) Posts in Grades 3 to 15 in offices which serve the whole of Pakistan
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of these
73. Vacancies in posts in Grades 3 to _____ in offices which serve only a particular province or region and the incumbents of which are not ordinarily transferable to offices of the Agency located in other Provinces or regions shall be filled by appointment of region concerned.
 (a) 12 (b) 13
 (c) 14 (d) 15
74. Vacancies in posts in Grades 1 and _____ shall ordinarily be filled on local basis
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 4 (d) 5
75. According to rule 24 A candidate for appointment must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of this duties.
 (a) True (b) False
76. When under these rules a post is required to be filled through the Commission, the appointing authority shall forward a requisition on the prescribed form to the commission immediately if it is decided to fill the post or, if that is not practicable and the post is filled on adhoc basis as provided in rule 26 within _____ months of the filling of the post.
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 4 (d) 5
77. When the appointing authority considers it to be in the public interest to fill a post falling within the purview of the Commission urgently pending nomination of a candidate by the Commission, it may proceed to fill it on an ad/we basis for a period not exceeding
 (a) 3 Months (b) 5 Months
 (c) 6 Months (d) 9 Months
78. Short term vacancies in the posts falling within the purview of the Commission and vacancies occurring as a result of creation of temporary posts for period not exceeding _____ may be filled by the appointing authority otherwise than through the commission on a purely temporary basis, after advertising the vacancy in the newspapers.
 (a) 3 Months (b) 5 Months
 (c) 6 Months (d) 9 Months
79. All posts of Ministerial staff in the Agency up to Grade _____ shall be considered to be on cadre
 (a) Grade 12 (b) Grade 13
 (c) Grade 14 (d) Grade 15
80. In respect of matters not 'provided in the Act, and not covered by these' rules or any other rules framed under the Act but covered by the _____ shall apply to the appointments made under these rules.
 (a) Civil Servants Act, 1973 (LXXI of 173)
 (b) the Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1973
 (c) the corresponding provisions of the later Act or the Rules
 (d) All of these
81. Which rule of the Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 deals with Short title, Commencement and Application?
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
82. Which rule of the Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 deals with Definitions?
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
83. Which rule of the Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 deals with Appointments to the 'posts under the Federal Investigation Agency?
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
84. Which rule of the Federal Investigation Agency (Appointment, promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1975 deals with appointments of the posts of Director-General and Additional Director-General?
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
85. According to which rule Posts in Grade 19 shall ordinarily be filled by promotion of

officers of Grade 18 serving in the Agency on regular basis

- (a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

86. According to which rule Not more than 50 per cent of the posts in Grades 16, 17 and 18 shall be filled by promotion of officers serving in the Agency on regular basis; Provided that if no suitable Officers possessing the requisite qualifications, experience and length of service are available the posts may be filled by transfer or direct appointment?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8
87. Investigation defined in which section of Cr.P.C?
(a) Section 2 (l) of Cr. P. C
(b) Section 3 (l) of Cr. P. C
(c) Section 4 (l) of Cr. P. C
(d) Section 5 (l) of Cr. P. C
88. All the proceedings under Criminal Procedure Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorized by a Magistrate in this behalf is called
(a) Investigation (b) Inquiry
(c) Trial (d) None of these
89. In which type of case a police officer cannot start an investigation without an order from the Magistrate?
(a) Non-cognizable case
(b) Cognizable case
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these
90. In which type of case police may not only arrest without a warrant but has a duty to investigate the case without seeking any permission
(a) Non-cognizable case
(b) Cognizable case
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these
91. Section 159 of the Code empowers a Magistrate on receipt of a police report under Section 157, Cr. P.C., to hold a preliminary _____ in order to ascertain whether an offence has been committed and, if so whether any person should be upon their trial.
(a) Investigation (b) Inquiry
(c) Trial (d) None of these
92. A proceeding by a police officer other than a Magistrate for the collection of evidence for ascertaining as to whether any offence has been committed is called
(a) Investigation (b) Inquiry
(c) Trial (d) None of these
93. It can also be made by a person specially authorized by a Magistrate. If the investigation, does not reveal that an offence
- appointment or transfer; Provided that if no suitable person is available in the Agency to fill a post by promotion the post may be filled by direct appointment or transfer as may be appropriate.
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8
94. According to which rule there shall be three Departmental Promotion Committees each consisting of three officers for selecting persons for appointment by promotion to the Grades specified against each in Schedule. I?
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12
- has been committed, the case may be filed and no action is taken.
(a) True (b) False
95. Under the Cr.P.C investigation consists generally of the following steps:
(1) Proceeding to the spot;
(2) Ascertainment of the facts and circumstances of the case;
(3) Discovery and arrest of the suspected offender;
(4) Collection of evidence relating to the commission of the offence
(5) Formulation of the opinion as to whether on the material collected there is a case to place the accused before a Magistrate for trial
(a) 1, 3, 4 & 5 (b) 2, 3, 4 & 5
(c) 1, 2, 3 & 4 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5
96. An investigation is made by a police officer or by some person authorized by a Magistrate but is never made by a Magistrate or a Court
(a) True (b) False
97. An inquiry is a judicial proceeding made by a Magistrate or a Court
(a) True (b) False
98. The three terms "investigation", "inquiry" and "trial" denote three different stages of a criminal case. Which one is the first stage and is reached when a police-officer either by himself or under orders of a Magistrate investigates into a case?
(a) Investigation (b) Inquiry
(c) Trial (d) None of these
99. In-charge of a City or a non-field branch/division/wing
(a) Deputy Inspector General of Police
(b) Additional Inspector General of Police
(c) Senior Superintendent of Police
(d) None of these
100. An officer-in-charge of a police station is empowered by _____ Criminal Procedure Code to investigate any cognizable offence which occurs within the limits of his jurisdiction
(a) Section 136 (b) Section 156
(c) Section 146 (d) None of these

101. Who studied the use of fingerprints for personal identification as well as developing the methodology for classifying them?
 (a) Calvin Goddard (b) Francis Galton
 (c) Leone Lattes (d) Walter Specht
102. Who was the figure who developed a method for determining the ABO blood type of a dried bloodstain?
 (a) Hans Gross (b) Paul Jesrich
 (c) Leone Lattes (d) Alfred Dreyfus
103. Who first used the services of a scientist at a criminal trial in 1907?
 (a) August Vollmer
 (b) Clarence Darrow
 (c) Paul Kirk
 (d) Vincent Hnizda
104. Justice delayed is Justice:
 (a) Denied (b) Delayed
 (c) Condemned (d) All of the above
105. _____ means members of the police of and below the rank of Inspector as set out in the First Schedule
 (a) Provincial Police Officer
 (b) Junior ranks
 (c) Police Officer
 (d) Prime Minister
106. Who is the author of the book "Crime Prevention Tips"?
 (a) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
 (b) Aftab Ahmad Khan
 (c) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
 (d) Sardar Muhammad
107. Identification of dead body is necessary of the dead person in the following circumstances:
 (a) Fires, Floods (b) Explosions
 (c) Accidents (d) All of these
108. Any inquiry into the cause of death which is apparently not due to natural causes is called:
 (a) Jury (b) Court
 (c) Inquest (d) Summon case
109. If a person dies in-police custody or in jail; an inquest must be held by:
 (a) Police officer (b) Coroner
 (c) Magistrate (d) Police surgeon
110. Who is the author of the book "Foot Print Science"
 (a) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
 (b) Sardar Muhammad
 (c) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
 (d) Aftab Ahmad Khan
111. National Police Bureau consists on how many members including chairman?
 (a) Four (b) Five
 (c) Six (d) Seven
112. Who is the author of the book "Interrogation"(Techniques & Methods)
 (a) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
 (b) Aftab Ahmad Khan
 (c) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
 (d) Sardar Muhammad
113. Who is the author of the book "The Investigator as a Witness"?
 (a) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
 (b) Sardar Muhammad
 (c) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
 (d) Aftab Ahmad Khan
114. Police department is working under the supervision of
 (a) Home Department
 (b) Foreign Department
 (c) Punjab Department
 (d) None of them
115. Islamabad District Public Safety Commission for Islamabad Capital Territory consisting of _____
 (a) 6 members (b) 8 members
 (c) 10 members (d) 12 members
116. Criminal Investigation Department and Counter Terrorism Branch of police is divided into
 (a) Two major wings
 (b) Three major wings
 (c) Four major wings
 (d) None of these
117. A statement made by an accused person by which he either admits having committed an offence or at any rate substantially all the facts which constitute an offence is called:
 (a) Evidence
 (b) Criminal Proceedings
 (c) Confession
 (d) None of these
118. It is duty of an _____ to find out the truth of the matter under investigation. His object shall be to discover the actual facts of the case and to arrest the real offender or offenders. He shall not commit himself prematurely to any view of the facts for or against any person
 (a) Investigating officer
 (b) Magistrate
 (c) Superintendents of Police
 (d) None of these
119. No police officer shall investigate a non-cognizable offence unless ordered to do so by a competent _____ under Section

- 196-B or 202, Criminal Procedure Code.
- (a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these
120. In every such case a police officer making an investigation shall day by day enter his proceedings in a case diary and submit them daily as prescribed for cognizable cases in Police Rule _____
- (a) Police Rule 45-63
(b) Police Rule 51-53
(c) Police Rule 25-53
(d) None of these
121. _____ shall be submitted through the gazette officer concerned to the Court, which has ordered investigation. No copies shall be prepared or kept by the police
- (a) Case diaries (b) FIR
(c) Reports (d) None of these
122. _____ shall decline to accept for action references, in which provisions of Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, itself, and the instructions of the High Court referred to above have not been strictly complied with
- (a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these
123. _____ are expected to take steps to secure expert technical assistance and advice, whenever such appears desirable in the course of an investigation for purposes of evidence or for demonstration in Court.
- (a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these
124. The Crime Branch is able to obtain expert technical assistance on many subjects and should be freely consulted in that connection by investigating officers through their _____:
- (a) Investigating officer
(b) Magistrate
(c) Superintendents of Police
(d) None of these
125. Starting with the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947, there are about _____ pieces of enactments and rules that deal with offences of corruption and corrupt practices in Pakistan
- (a) Sixty (b) Fifty
(c) Ninety (d) None of these
126. Modern techniques use such specimens as semen, blood, and hair to identify the body of a victim and to compare the DNA of the criminal to that of the defendant through
- (a) DNA fingerprinting
(b) RNA fingerprinting
(c) Cell fingerprinting
(d) None of these
127. Which statement is correct?
- (a) Dying declaration is admitted in evidence
(b) Dying declaration is not admitted in evidence
(c) Dying declaration is irrelevant in evidence
(d) None of these
128. When a man who is dead has left a statement throwing light upon the cause of his death, that statement is relevant evidence under Section
- (a) 32 (b) 34
(c) 35 (d) 37
129. Under Section _____ of the Evidence Act, it is not illegal to convict a person on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.
- (a) 131 (b) 132
(c) 133 (d) 135
130. A summons is a written order issued by a _____ calling upon the person to whom it is directed to attend before the Court for a certain purpose.
- (a) Witness (b) Court of Justice
(c) Ex Party (d) None of these
131. A subpoena or a summons is issued by the Court in writing, in duplicate, and signed by the presiding officer of the Court. It is served on the witness by
- (a) A police-officer (b) Public servant
(c) Officer of the Court (d) All of these
132. _____ of a person or dead body means the determination of the individually or recognition of that person or dead body.
- (a) Coma (b) Syncope
(c) Identification (d) Criminology
133. Identification is essential in the living person in:
- (a) Criminal cases (b) Civil cases
(c) Family cases (d) None of these
134. The term of office of a member of the Provincial Public Safety Commission is
- (a) Two years (b) Four years
(c) Three years (d) Five years
135. National Public Safety Commission consisting of _____ members and the ex officio Chairperson.
- (a) Twelve (b) Eleven
(c) Nine (d) Ten

136. Who is ex officio Chairperson of the National Public Safety Commission?
 (a) Provincial Home Minister
(b) Federal Interior Minister
 (c) Speaker
 (d) Prime Minister
137. Legal inquiry into the cause of suspicious death is called:
(a) Subpoena
 (b) Lethal inquiry
 (c) Dying declaration
 (d) Dying deposition
138. The important way to conduct inquest is by:
 (a) Magistrate
 (b) Coroner
 (c) Police
(d) Medical examiner system
139. A witness is one who purposely makes statement contrary to facts or what he has already said in a lower court is called:
 (a) Expert witness
 (b) Skilled witness
(c) Hostile witness
 (d) Common witness
140. What causes fingerprints to be left behind when we touch things?
 (a) The smoothness of the surfaces we touch
(b) The natural oils in the skin
 (c) The moisture in the atmosphere
 (d) The dust on the things we touch
141. Which of the following is NOT one of the three basic types of fingerprint patterns?
 (a) Loops (b) Whorls
(c) Spirals (d) Arches
142. At what age do human beings acquire fingerprints?
 (a) At birth
 (b) At six month's gestation
(c) At three month's gestation
 (d) At two weeks of age
143. Which of the following statements about fingerprints is true?
 (a) Fingerprints are unique for every human being
 (b) Even identical twins do not have identical fingerprints
 (c) Fingerprint patterns do not change with growth or age
(d) All of the above
144. Who is generally recognized as being the first person to use fingerprints as a means of identification?
 (a) Alphonse Bertillon
 (b) Dr Henry Faulds
(c) Sir William Herschel
 (d) Sir Edward Henry
145. In which country was the first case of a conviction based on fingerprint evidence?
 (a) China (b) Germany
(c) Argentina (d) Australia
146. What system of fingerprint classification is most widely used today?
 (a) The Edward system
(b) The Henry system
 (c) The Herschel system
 (d) The Darwin system
147. Police officer shall make every effort to:
 (a) afford relief to people in distress situations
 (b) provide assistance to victims of road accidents
 (c) cause awareness among the victims of road accidents of their rights and privileges
(d) All of above
148. Who is in-charge of a police station?
(a) Inspector of Police
 (b) Sub-Inspector of Police
 (c) Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police
 (d) Head Constable
149. In-charge of a Region, Capital City or a non-field branch/division/wing
 (a) Deputy Inspector General of Police
(b) Additional Inspector General of Police
 (c) Senior Superintendent of Police
 (d) None of these
150. In-charge of a non-field post at police headquarters
 (a) Deputy Inspector General of Police
 (b) Additional Inspector General of Police
 (c) Senior Superintendent of Police
(d) Superintendent of Police
151. Who is known as the father of anatomical pathology?
(a) Giovanni Morgagni (b) Ibn-e- Sena
 (c) Ibn-e- Nafees (d) None of these
152. Who is considered the father of modern toxicology?
 (a) Alphonse (b) Alfred Dreyfus
(c) Mathieu Orfila (d) Rudolf Adler
153. Who is the person that is credited with revolutionizing the field of firearm examination by advancing the use of comparison microscopy?
 (a) William Nichol (b) James Marsh
(c) Calvin Goddard (d) Edmund Locard

154. Term of members of the National Public Safety Commission is
 (a) Two years (b) Four years
 (c) Three years (d) Five years
155. What is Hearsay evidence?
 (a) Hearsay evidence is a complete evidence;
 (b) Hearsay evidence is no evidence
 (c) Hearsay evidence is partly evidence
 (d) All of the above
156. Who is the author of the book "Criminalistics"?
 (a) Malik Khuda Bakhsh Awan
 (b) Aftab Ahmad Khan
 (c) Dr. Azhar Hassan Nadeem
 (d) Sardar Muhammad
157. An officer-in charge of a police station is also empowered under Section 157 (1), Criminal Procedure Code, to depute a subordinate proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case and, if necessary, to take measures for:
 (a) discovery and arrest of the Persons
 (b) discovery and arrest of the offenders
 (c) discovery and arrest of the things
 (d) None of these
158. The powers and privileges of a police officer making an investigation are detailed in _____ Criminal Procedure Code
 (a) Sections 160 to 175,
 (b) Sections 140 to 165,
 (c) Sections 130 to 145,
 (d) None of these
159. In-charge of a District or a non-field post at police headquarters
 (a) Deputy Inspector General of Police
 (b) Additional Inspector General of Police
 (c) Senior Superintendent of Police
 (d) Superintendent of Police
160. An officer in charge of a police station is empowered under _____, to investigation any cognizable offence which occurs within the limits of his jurisdiction.
 (a) Punjab Police Rules 1934
 (b) Civil Procedure Code
 (c) Criminal Procedure Code
 (d) Pakistan Penal Code
161. SHO is also empowered under Criminal Procedure Code to depute a subordinate to proceed to the spot to _____ the facts and circumstances or the case and, if necessary, to take measures for the discovery and arrest of the offenders.
 (a) Report (b) Investigate
 (c) Collect (d) None of these
162. An officer in charge of a station shall also render assistance whenever required to all officers of the Criminal Investigation Department working within his jurisdiction
 (a) True (b) False
163. The power and privileges of police officer making an investigation are detailed in
 (a) Punjab Police Rules 1934
 (b) Civil Procedure Code
 (c) Criminal Procedure Code
 (d) Pakistan Penal Code
164. When the police are unsuccessful, after taking all the measure in their power and it is considered advisable to suspend the investigation a final report shall be submitted as required by section of _____ Cr.PC
 (a) 171 (b) 173
 (c) 176 (d) 177

FIA ACT, 2017 MCQ's

1. When the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 was introduced? **(January 22, 2018)**
2. Complete name of the Act is:
(Federal Investigation Commission Act)
3. This Act has repealed the act named:
(Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974)
4. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has _____ chapters. **(7)**
5. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 is applicable to: **(Whole of Pakistan)**
6. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has _____ sections. **(41)**
7. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has _____ schedules. **(1)**
8. The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 shall come into force: **(At once)**
9. First chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Introduction)**
10. Second chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with:
(Federal Investigation Commission)
11. Third chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with:
(Federal Investigation Agency)
12. Fourth chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Prosecution)**
13. Fifth chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with:
(Cognizance and trial of offences and appeal)
14. Sixth chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with:
(Other powers of the commission)
15. Seventh chapter of The Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 deals with: **(Miscellaneous)**
16. Short title, application, extent and commencement of the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 1)**
17. Definitions of the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 2)**
18. The Federal Investigation Commission has been dealt in. **(Section 3)**
19. Composition of the Commission has been dealt in. **(Section 4)**
20. Mode of appointment has been dealt in. **(Section 5)**
21. Parliamentary Committee has been dealt in. **(Section 6)**
22. Deputy Chairman and Members have been dealt in. **(Section 7)**
23. Acting Chairman has been dealt in. **(Section 8)**
24. Appointment of members of staff and officers of the Commission has been dealt in. **(Section 9)**
25. Expenditure charged upon Federal Consolidated Fund under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 10)**
26. Federal Investigation Agency under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 11)**
27. Superintendence and administration of the Agency under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 12)**
28. Powers of the members of the Agency under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 13)**
29. Chief Prosecutor under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 14)**
30. Prosecutors under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. **(Section 15)**
31. Other Prosecutor under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 15)**
32. Bar to private practice under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 17)**
33. Cognizance of offences, etc. under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 18)**
34. Arrest and bail under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 19)**
35. Trial of offences under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. **(Section 20)**

- Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 20)
36. Provision of the Code to Apply, etc. under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. (Section 21)
37. Cognizance of false evidence etc. under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 22)
38. Copy of judgment to be given to accused and Prosecutor under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. (Section 23)
39. Appeal under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. (Section 24)
40. Transfer of cases Federal investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. (Section 25)
41. Withdrawal from prosecution under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 26)
42. Power to freeze property under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 27)
43. Claim or objection against freezing under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 28)
44. Transfer of property void under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. (Section 29)
45. Power to seek assistance under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in (Section 30)
46. Power to amend the Schedule under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. (Section 31)
47. Delegation of Powers under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 32)
48. Indemnity under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 33)
49. Public servant under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 34)
50. Annual budget under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 35)
51. Annual report and accounts under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have dealt in. (Section 36)
52. Removal of difficulties under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 37)
53. Power to make regulations under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in (Section 38)
54. Power to make rules under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. (Section 39)
55. Overriding effect under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 have been dealt in. (Section 40)
56. Repeal under the Federal Investigation Commission Act, 2017 has been dealt in. (Section 41)
57. _____ means the Federal Investigation Agency constituted under section 11. (Agency)
58. _____ means the Chairman of the Commission as given in section 4. (Chairman)
59. _____ means the Parliamentary Committee constituted under section 6. (Committee)
60. _____ means the Court of a serving District and Session Judge or Additional District and Session Judge, to be nominated by the Chief Justice for the trial of offences under this Act. (Court)
61. _____ means the Federal Investigation Commission constituted under section 3. (Commission)
62. _____ means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898). (Code)
63. _____ means Deputy Chairman of the Commission as given in section 4. (Deputy Chairman)
64. _____ means the Director General of the Agency. (Director General)
65. _____ means the Federal Government. (Government)
66. _____ means Member of the Commission as given

in section 4. **(Member)**

67. _____ means the Police constituted by Provincial Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) or under any other law for the time being in force.

(Regulations)

68. _____ means regulations made under this Act.

(Regulations)

69. _____ means rules made under this Act. **(Rules)**

70. _____ means the Schedule appended to this Act.

(Schedule)

71. Agency has been defined in: **(Section 2(a))**

72. Chairman has been defined in: **(Section 2(b))**

73. Committee has been defined in: **(Section 2(c))**

74. Court has been defined in: **(Section 2(d))**

75. Commission has been defined in: **(Section 2(e))**

76. Code has been defined in: **(Section 2(g))**

77. Deputy CHairman has been defined in: **(Section 2(g))**

78. Director General has been defined in: **(Section 2(h))**

79. Government has been defined in: **(Section 2(i))**

80. Member has been defined in: **(Section 2(j))**

81. Provincial Police has been defined in: **(Section 2(k))**

82. Regulations have been defined in: **(Section (l))**

83. Rules has been defined in: **Section 2(m)**

84. Schedule has been defined in: **(Section 2)**

85. Aggrieved person will appeal to High Court in _____ days. **(30)**

BASIC GRAMMAR

Q. What are Parts of Speech?

Ans. There are eight parts of speech. Those are given below one by one.

(1) NOUN: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. For example:

Person	Place	Thing	Idea
Prophet Muhammad (SAW), Ali, Teacher, Actor, etc	Makkah, City, Town, Lahore, etc	Rose, Water, Pen, Fan, etc	Goodness, Respect, Love, Islam, Belief, etc

Proper Noun: A proper noun is the special name of a particular person, place or thing. For example K-2, Pakistan, Karachi, etc. Proper noun always begins with capital letter.

Common Noun: A common noun is a name given in common to every person, place or thing. For example man, women, boy, girl, books, desk, etc

Abstract Noun: That type of noun which we can only feel. For example sweetness, kindness, darkness, sleep, honesty, etc.

Concrete Noun: That type of noun which we can perceive by senses is called concrete noun. For example boy, air, people, rose, Ali, flower, water etc.

Collective Noun: When the noun is the name of number of things or persons. For example Goats, crowd, soldiers, etc.

(2) PRONOUNS: A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun. For example, **I** am playing cricket, **He** goes to bazaar. Why are **you** crying? **She** wants some money. **We** should always speak the truth. In the above sentences words he, she, you, we, I are pronouns.

(3) ADJECTIVE: Adjective is a word to describe something more about the noun. For example Ali is a **big** boy. England is a **rich** country. Ahmad is a **poor** boy. In the above sentence the words big, rich and poor are adjectives because they describe more nouns.

(4) VERB: In grammar an action word is called verb. For example Zarak **kicks** the ball. The wolf **killed** the goat. Hira is **singing**. She will **come** tomorrow. In these sentences the words kicks, killed, singing and come is action words (verbs).

(5) ADVERB: A word which adds something to the meaning of a verb is called adverb. For example. We must eat our food slowly. The women spoke loudly. My uncle lives here. In these sentences the words slowly, loudly and here are adverbs because they give more information about the verb.

(6) PREPOSITION: A preposition is a word placed before a noun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the nouns stands to something else. For example. The book is beside the desk. The book is above the desk. The book is below the desk. In these sentences the words above, below and beside are preposition.

(7) CONJUNCTION: A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together. For example Rashid has gone and Ali has come. Do you work or I shall punish you? I called him but he did not hear me. In these sentences the words and, or, and but is conjunctions.

(8) INTERJECTION: An interjection is a word used merely to express sudden feelings of the mind. For example, Hurrah! Our side has won. Hush! I hear someone coming. Oh, what a beautiful rose it is! In these sentences the words hurrah, hush and oh are examples of interjection.

Q. Find the meaning of the following words in the dictionary and identify the part of speech of the word through abbreviation of part of speech.

S No	Word	Meaning	Abbreviation of part of speech
1	Modest	Shy	Adj
2	Pardon	Mercy	N
3	Pitied	Forgive	V
4	Conquer	Rout	V
5	Curse	Hateful	N
6	Mercy	Pity	N

Q. Find out the synonyms of the following words?

S No	Word	Synonym	Word	Synonym
1	Path	Roadway	Right	Fair
2	Enemy	Foe/ antagonist	Carry	import

3	Kind	Good	Friend	Colleague
---	------	------	--------	-----------

Q. What is noun?

Ans. A noun is a word that names a person, place, a thing or idea.

For example:

(1) Persons: Prophet (PBUH), Ali Doctor, Teacher etc.

(2) Place: Makkah, City, Town, Peshawar

(3) Thing: Rose, Water, Pen, Fan

(4) Idea: Goodness, Love, Belief, respect, Islam

Regular Noun: For regular noun the plural is made simply by adding "s" or "es" to the end of the word.

For example:

Singular	Plural
book	books
dish	dishes
zoo	zoos
boy	boys

Irregular Noun: For irregular noun the plural does not form by simply adding "s" or "es" to the end.

For example:

Singular	Plural
knife	knives
story	stories
tooth	teeth

Q. What is possessive noun?

Ans. Possessive noun and pronoun demonstrate ownership or some similar relationship over something else.

Q. What are articles?

Ans. An article is a word used to modify a noun, which is a person, a place, an object or an idea. "The", "a" and "an" are articles.

For example:

(1) There iscricket match atstadium today. (a and the)

(2) No _____ game is free, but _____ parking costs Rs = 50. (the and a)

(3) Bring _____ hat and _____ umbrella, because it might rain. (a and an)

Note: In grammar most cases a can be put before a word start from vowel like apple so we can write it like an apple.

Animate Nouns: A noun which refers to peoples, animals and living being is an animate noun.

Inanimate Noun: Refers to things that are not alive.

For example: The teacher wrote a book.

In above sentence **teacher** is alive so an **animate noun** and **book** is not alive so it is **inanimate noun**.

Pronouns: The words we use instead of noun is called pronoun. For example he, she it etc.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me	She	Her	He	Him
You	You	It	It	They	Them
We	Us				

Possessive Pronoun: A pronoun indicating possession is called possessive pronoun.

For example: mine, yours, hers, theirs etc.

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a noun.

Example	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Is that Arifs bicycle?	No, it's <u>my bicycle</u>	No, it's <u>mine</u> .
Whose house is this?	Is it <u>your house</u> ?	It is <u>yours</u>
Her bag is grey, <u>my bag</u> is brown	Her bag is grey	<u>Mine</u> is brown

Indefinite Pronoun: Refers to people or thing without saying exactly who or what they are.

For example: Somebody, anyone, something, nobody, everything, everybody, nothing, etc.

Q. What is Minimal Pairs?

Ans. A pair of words differing only by one sound in the same position in each word is called M P

Examples: Pin and Bin, Bet and Bed

Some examples of the Minimal Nouns Pairs

Sink	Think	Whizz	With	Free	Three
Sing	Thing	Breathe	Breeze	Fin	Thin
Sick	Thick	Vest	West	Fresh	thresh
Pass	Path	Vow	Wow	Throw	Thrill
Alive	Arrive	Play	Pay	Vest	Guest
Lead	Read	Wright	Right	Viper	Wiper
Artist	Atelier	Vent	Went	Work	Walk

Linking Verbs: They do not show action; instead they link the subject with a word or words in the predicate that tell something about the subject.

For example:

He was a good teacher	=	Noun + Verb + Noun
She is very sad	=	Noun + Verb + Adjective

Some linking verbs are: Become, appear, feel, look, remain, seem and grow.

Q. Read the sentences and circles the linking verb.

- Habiba enjoyed the game, but the popcorn tasted bad.
(A) Enjoyed (B) Tasted (C) Game (D) Popcorn
- Kashif Ahmad didn't get cut even through the knife felt sharp.
(A) Didn't (B) Cut (C) Felt (D) Sharp
- Bacteria grew on the bread, and it turned moldy.
(A) Turned (B) Bacteria (C) Grew (D) Bread
- The man worked all day and looked tired.
(A) Worked (B) All (C) Looked (D) Day
- His friend argued a lot but he remained silent.
(A) Remained (B) Argued (C) Silent (D) Friend

ANSWERS

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

Transitive Verbs: Transitive verbs require one or more objects in a sentence.

For example:

- (1) We showed her the photo album.
- (2) She laughed at the joke.

Intransitive Verbs: Intransitive verbs do not require an object.

For example:

- (1) She was crying.
- (2) It was raining.

Q. Identify the underlined word in the each sentence as a proper, common, countable or uncountable noun.

- (1) The Zalmi will play cricket tonight.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (2) The family will eat together.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (3) We travelled down the Indus River.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (4) I will walk home after school.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (5) I live in Haripur District.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (6) They will reach on Monday.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

- (7) The **children** are playing in the game.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (8) I prefer to have **tea**.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (9) We need some **glue** to fix this vase.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (10) I brought **three bottles** of water.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (11) A rise in **oil** prices is inevitable.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun
- (12) My mother uses **butter** to prepare cakes.
 (A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
 (C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	A	4	B
5	A	6	A	7	B	8	D
9	D	10	C	11	D	12	D

Modal Verbs: A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality that is likelihood, ability, permission and obligation.

Modal verbs include: can, could, might, must, will, shall, would, ought to, should

Q. Choose the correct modal verb for each of these sentences.

- (1) _____ you go already? You only arrived an hour ago;
 (A) Must (B) Should (C) Can (D) Must not
- (2) When he was young, he _____ swims very well. He won medals and

championships;

(A) Had to (B) Can (C) Could (D) Must

(3) The company _____ go bankrupt if they don't find a lot of money quickly:

(A) Should (B) Should not (C) Might (D) Must

(4) You look very confused by the homework, Arshad _____ I help you?

(A) Will (B) Can (C) Must (D) Cant

(5) I felt my purse at home. Lily, _____ you lend me ten dollars?

(A) May (B) Could (C) Should not (D) May not

ANSWERS

1	C	2	C	3	C	4	B	5	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Q. Define Adjective?

Ans. Adjective usually goes before the nouns they modify.

For example: She is pretty girl.

Adjective stands before noun:

For example:

(1) We met an intelligent boy. (2) They are happy students.

Adjective stands after adverb:

For example:

(1) She is very clever. (2) They are so kind. (3) It is too old.

Q. What is Adverbs?

Ans. Adverb is a word to modify verb

For example:

(1) He is playing cricket very well. (2) He is speaking loudly.

(3) He finished the work quickly.

Q. What is preposition?

Ans. A preposition is a word to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words and they are normally placed directly in the front of nouns.

For example:

- (1) You walk **to** work every day. (2) You must walk **across** the street.

Preposition since and for:

Since: A point in time (in the past) until now. Since means "when"

For: During a length of time. For means "how long"

For example:

- (1) I have lived her **for** 5 years. (2) I have been waiting **since** 1230 pm.
 (3) I have not seen you **for** a week. (4) He was living here **since** 1990.

Q. Fill the following sentences with suitable preposition.

- (1) Lets go for a walk _____ the park.
 (A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around
 (E) Along
- (2) He is walking _____ the path.
 (A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around
 (E) Along
- (3) I prefer to ride my bike _____ the hill.
 (A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around
 (E) Along
- (4) I go _____ school by bus.
 (A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around
 (E) Along
- (5) The boat will take you _____ the river.
 (A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around
 (E) Along

ANSWERS

1	D	2	C	3	E	4	A	5	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Q. How many types of sentences are there?

Ans. There are four types of sentences:

(1) **Declarative Sentence:** Declarative sentences make a statement to relay

information. They are punctuated with a simple period. Formal essays or reports are declarative sentences.

For example: "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.

(2) **Interrogative Sentences:** Interrogative sentences always ask a question and end in a question mark. **For example:** Now, Never, are we to live forever?

(3) **Exclamatory Sentences:** Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation mark.

For example: "Two communities Muslim and Hindus will not put their hearts in any venture together.

(4) **Imperative Sentences:** Imperative sentences issue commands, request, desire, or wish. They are punctuated with a simple full stop.

For example: Don't get frightened by these furious, violent winds, O Eagle. These blow only to make you fly higher.

Q. Choose the correct option.

- (1) Which sentence is imperative?
- (A) The players were nervous before the game.
(B) Kareem went to school to earn a study.
(C) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.
- (2) Which sentence is Interrogative?
- (A) Have I to clean plate?
(B) I found my keys on the desk.
(C) When will the store open today?
- (3) Which sentence is exclamatory?
- (A) Kashif used a towel to clean his hands.
(B) I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.
(C) Hurrah I won the match.
- (4) Which sentence is declarative?
- (A) What is your name? (B) Who told you this?
(C) She is a successful writer?

ANSWERS

1	C	2	A	3	C	4	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Q. Rewrite the sentences below by replacing the underline common noun to proper noun?

(1) The boy went to the city in the morning.

Ans: Kashif went to Peshawar in the morning.

(2) The animal in the zoo was very big.

Ans: The Lion in the Lahore zoo was very big.

(3) This boy is my best friend.

Ans: Ahmad is my best friend.

(4) My country is very beautiful.

Ans: Pakistan is very beautiful.

(5) We will have holidays in the six month.

Ans: We will have holidays in June.

Q. What are countable and uncountable nouns?

Ans. Countable Noun: Countable nouns are individual people, animal's places, things or idea. They can be countable. For example ten glass,

Uncountable Noun: Uncountable nouns are not individual objects, so they counted be count. For example Milk, Tea, Juice etc.

Q. Underline the nouns in the sentence below and say whether they are countable or uncountable.

(1) I turned on all the fans.

Ans: Fans (Countable)

(2) Have you found a house yet?

Ans: House (Countable)

(3) That garden is beautiful.

Ans: Garden (Uncountable)

(4) There is no light.

Ans: Light (Uncountable)

(5) The iron door has rusted.

Ans: Iron Door (Countable)

Q. Differentiate between countable and uncountable noun?

(1) He sells roses, daisies and marigolds.

Ans: He sells flowers (Countable)

(2) You can buy pens, pencils, papers and books from this shop.

Ans: You can buy school stationary from this shop (Countable)

(3) After the operation, she could only have milk, juice and tea.

Ans: After operation, she could only have liquids. (Uncountable)

Rules for making plural form of the regular and irregular nouns

Rules	Singular	Plural
For regular noun add "s"	Ankle Coat	Ankles Coats
For regular noun ending in "s" "ch" "sh" "x" or "z" add "es"	Branch Glass Box	Branches Glasses Boxes
For Irregular nouns ending in "f" or "fe" remove "f/fe" to "v" and add "es" at the end	Leaf Life Knife	Leaves Lives Knives
For regular nouns ending on "vowel + y" change "y" into "i" add "es"	Country Story	Countries Stories
For regular nouns ending in "vowel + o" add "s"	Toy Donkey	Toys Donkeys
For regular nouns ending in "consonant + o" add "es"	Potato Tomato	Potatoes Tomatoes

Q. Change the following sentences into plural form.

(1) There is a new boy in my class.

Ans: There are new boys in my classes.

(2) A boy helped me find a taxi to go home.

Ans: Two boys helped me find taxies to go home.

(3) There is a table in Adnan room.

Ans: There are tables in Adnans room.

(4) Sara said that her leg was aching.

Ans: Sara said that her legs were aching.

(5) A farmer has brought a tractor.

Ans: The farmers have brought tractors.

Q. What are Masculine Nouns, Feminine, Common Gender and Neuter Nouns?

Ans. Masculine Nouns: Words used for men, boys and male animals. For example Landlord, Rooster etc.

Feminine Noun: Words used for women, girls and female animals. For example Hen, Landlady etc.

Common Gender Noun: Many nouns are used for both male and females. For example Doctor, Dancer, Parents etc.

Neuter Noun: Words used for things that are neither male nor female are called neuter nouns. For example Ball, Building, Forest etc.

Some of masculine and feminine nouns:

Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun	Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun
Master	Mistress	Nephew	Niece
Bridegroom	Bride	Lion	Lioness
Tiger	Tigress	Bull	Cow
Father	Mother	Steward	Stewardess
King	Queen	Uncle	Aunt
Boy	Girl	Dog	Bitch
Pig	Sow	Sheep	Ewe
Husband	Wife	Man	Women
God	Goddess	Sir	Madam
Papa	Mama	Hero	Heroine

Q. Separate the masculine feminine common gender and neuter nouns from the following?

Children	Sun	Witch	King	Boy
Mother	Queen	File	Teacher	Father
Ram	Doctor	Dancer	Wizard	Girl
Lamp	Rooster	Leaf	Fish	Son

Ans:

Masculine	Feminine	Common Gender	Neuter
Son	Witch	Doctor	Lamp
Father	Mother	Dancer	Sun
Boy	Girl	Teacher	File
King	Queen	Fish	Wizard
Ram	Ewe	Children	Leaf
Rooster	Hen		

Q. What is Animate and Inanimate Nouns?

Ans. Animate Nouns: A noun which refers to peoples, animals and living being is an animate noun

Inanimate Noun: Refers to things that are not alive.

For example: The teacher wrote a book.

In above sentence **teacher** is alive so an **animate noun** and **book** is not alive so it is **inanimate noun**.

Q. Decide the following noun that is animate or inanimate?

Apple, Lizard, Glasses, Calendar, Baby and Furniture.

Ans.

Animate Noun	Inanimate Noun	Animate Noun	Inanimate Noun
Apple	Glasses	Lizard	Furniture
Baby	Calendar		

Q. What is personal pronoun?

Ans. Personal Pronouns: The words we use instead of noun is called pronoun.

For example he, she it etc.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me	She	Her	He	Him
You	You	It	It	They	Them

We	Us				
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Q. Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun?

(1) Marwa often read the Holy Quran.

Ans: She often read the Holy Quran.

(2) Aslam is watching TV.

Ans: He is watching TV.

(3) The hat is green.

Ans: It is green hat.

(4) The cat is running.

Ans: It is a running cat.

(5) My sister and I are going to the park.

Ans: We are going to the park.

Q. What is Possessive Pronoun?

Ans. Possessive Pronoun: A pronoun indicating possession is called possessive pronoun.

For example: mine, yours, hers, theirs etc

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a noun.

Example	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Is that Asifs car?	No, it's <u>my car</u>	No, it's <u>mine</u> .
Whose coat is this?	Is it <u>your coat?</u>	It is <u>yours?</u>

Q. What is Indefinite Pronoun?

Ans. Indefinite Pronoun: Refers to people or thing without saying exactly who or what they are.

For example: Somebody, anyone, something, nobody, everything, everybody, nothing, etc.

(1) Everybody enjoyed the party.

(2) I opened the door but there was no one.

(3) It was a clear day. We could see everything.

In the above sentences the words everybody, no one and everything are indefinite pronouns

Q. What is Minimal Pairs?

Ans. A pair of words differing only by one sound in the same position in each word is called M P

Examples: Pin and Bin, Bet and Bed

Some examples of the Minimal Nouns Pairs

Sink	Think	Whizz	With	Free	Three
Sing	Thing	Breathe	Breeze	Fin	Thin
Sick	Thick	Vest	West	Fresh	thresh
Pass	Path	Vow	Wow	Throw	Thrill
Alive	Arrive	Play	Pay	Vest	Guest
Lead	Read	Wright	Right	Viper	Wiper
Artist	Atelier	Vent	Went	Work	Walk

Q. What is Apologizing?

Ans. Apologizing: To apologize is to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused him inconvenience or unhappiness.

For example: I must apologize to Khan for my late arrival.

Some expressions you can use to make and respond to apologize

Making Apologies	Accepting Apologies
I do apologize for.....	That's all right.
I am so sorry for.....	Never mind
I shouldn't have.....	Don't apologize
Its all my fault.	It doesn't matter.
I m ashamed of.....	Don't worry about it.
Excuse me for.....	That's ok.
I m terribly sorry for.....	You couldn't help it.
Pardon me for this.....	Forget about it
Please forgive me for my.....	Don't worry about it.

Q. What is Auxiliary verb?

Ans. Auxiliary Verb: It helps the main verb and also called "helping verb". In auxiliary verb the sentence can be written in different tenses, moods, or voices.

Be, Do, Have and Need as main and ass auxiliary verbs

	As an auxiliary verb	As main verb
Be	She is preparing dinner for us.	I am from Abbottabad.
	He was received by his friends.	They were here.
	They were studying all night.	My friends are late.
Do	I do not know the truth.	We have done the shopping.
	I do agree with you.	I am doing my homework.
Have	I have been following you.	I have a car.
	She had been leader of the party.	Her father will have a good job.
Need	She need not hurry.	He needs to come with us.
	He needs no more reply.	He needs a new watch.

Q. Tell whether the underline word is main or helping verb?

- (1) This old house has no central heating.
 (A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
 (C) Both of them (D) None of these
- (2) She was forgetting her problems.
 (A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
 (C) Both of them (D) None of these
- (3) Do you have a glass of water?
 (A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
 (C) Both of them (D) None of these
- (4) He is not thinking about his pen.
 (A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
 (C) Both of them (D) None of these
- (5) I have had this computer for three years.
 (A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
 (C) Both of them (D) None of these

ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	A	4	B	5	B
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Q. What is Linking Verb?

Ans. Linking Verbs: They do not show action; instead they link the subject with a word or words in the predicate that tell something about the subject.

For example:

She was a good friend	=	Noun + Verb + Noun
She was very happy	=	Noun + Verb + Adjective

The most common linking verbs are forms of the verb to be, am, is, are, was, were, being, and been.

Q. Read the sentences and circle whether it is action or linking verb?

(1) She grew into fine young women.

Ans. She grew into fine young women. (Linking verb)

(2) Most people drink coffee or tea every day.

Ans. Most people drink coffee or tea every day. (Action verb)

(3) The vanilla ice cream tasted good.

Ans. The vanilla ice cream tasted good. (Linking verb)

(4) He became the first man on the moon.

Ans. He became the first man on the moon. (Action verb)

(5) The class ate all the burgers at the party.

Ans. The class ate all the burgers at the party. (Action verb)

Q. What is Modal verb?

Ans. Modal Verb: modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb which expresses the mood of another verb. They are used to express such as: something is certain, probable or possible or talking about the ability, asking permission, making requests and offers and so on.

Modal	Example	Function
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Can/Cannot	They can fix the problem.	Ability
	They cannot fix the problem.	Inability
	Can I have a cup of tea, please?	Request
	Can I go with you?	Asking for permission
	Can I help you?	Offer or Invitation
May/Maynot	May I go to the toilet?	Asking for permission
	I may be able to help you with your work.	Possibility
Should/Shouldn't	Its nearly six o clocks. They should arrive soon.	Possibility
	He should go by train.	Suggestion or Advice
	Should I help you with that?	Offer or Invitation

Q. What are Semi Modal Verbs?

Ans. Semi Modal Verb: The following are semi modal verbs

(1) Might: We use might when we are not sure about something. Might is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) I might see you tomorrow.

(2) Its quite bright. It might not rain today.

(2) Shall: We use shall to make offers. Shall is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example : (1) Shall I help you with that? (2) Shall I call you on your mobile?

(3) Must: We use must to show we are sure something is to true. Must is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) It must be quite late. (2) You must have heard the good news.

(4) Could: We use could to talk about past. Could is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) She could speak several languages.

(2) They couldn't dance very well.

(5) Ought to: We use ought to after the subject and before another verb. Ought is

used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) We ought to do more exercise. (2) Medicine ought to be free.

Q. Make affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using might, shall, could, ought and must.

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Could	Could	Couldn't	Could
Might	Might	Might not	Might
Ought	Ought	Ought not	Ought
Shall	Shall	Shall not	Shall
Must	Must	Must not	Must

Q. What are Transitive and Intransitive verbs?

Ans. Transitive Verbs: Transitive verbs require one or more objects in a sentence.

For example: (1) We showed her the photo album.

(2) She laughed at the joke.

Intransitive Verbs: Intransitive verbs do not require an object.

For example: (1) She was crvng. (2) It was raining.

Q. Complete the following by supplying an object:

(1) The horse kicked _____.

Ans: The horse kicked the ball.

(2) The teacher punished _____.

Ans: The teacher punished students.

(3) My brother wrote _____.

Ans. My brother wrote a letter.

(4) He broke _____.

Ans. He broke the cup.

(5) I moved _____.

Ans. I moved the chair.

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Q. Choice the collective noun from the following sentences.

(1) The army walked across the land.

Ans. Army

(2) The troops headed towards the battlefield.

Ans. Troops

(3) The flock of geese flew over the lake.

Ans. Geese

(4) The herd moved towards the river.

Ans. Herd

Q. Read the following sentences and tell whether the underline word is main or helping verb.

(1) Do you want to go for picnic?

Ans. Helping verb

(2) She has had her dog since 2015.

Ans. Helping verb

(3) He needs to go to the doctor.

Ans. Helping verb

(4) Lubna has been talking for 10 minutes

Ans. Helping verb

(5) He was planning a trip to Murree.

Ans. Main verb

Q. What is Adjective?

Ans. Adjective: The Adjectives that describes the quality of a noun are called Adjective of quality. For example: Karachi is a **big** city.

Similarly adjective which tell number or amount of noun are called adjective of quantity. For example: **Four** boys ran down the street.

Q. Pick out the adjectives of quality in the following sentences?

(1) Step back three paces.

Ans. Three

(2) He made several mistake.

Ans. Several

(3) I speak a few words.

Ans. Few

(4) He is ninety years of age.

Ans. Ninety

(5) Did you get many marks?

Ans. Many

Q. What is a regular and irregular adjective?

Ans. Regular Adjective: Make their comparative and superlative forms either adding the suffixes er/est or use more or most.

For example: Pretty/Prettier/Prettiest

Irregular Adjective: Make their comparative and superlative forms by adding the suffixes er/est or more and most.

For example: Bad, Worse and Worst

Q. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following and also classify whether the adjective is regular or irregular.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Type
Good	Better	Best	Irregular Adjective
Far	Further	Furthest	Irregular Adjective
Happy	Happier	Happiest	Regular Adjective
Little	Less	Least	Irregular Adjective
Expensive	More Expensive	Most Expensive	Regular Adjective
Big	Bigger	Biggest	Regular Adjective
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest	Regular Adjective
Old	Older	Oldest	Regular Adjective
Young	Younger	Youngest	Regular Adjective

Close	Closer	Closest	Regular Adjective
Long	Longer	Longest	Regular Adjective
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful	Regular Adjective
Many	More	Most	Irregular Adjective
Bright	Brighter	Brightest	Regular Adjective

Q. What is Transitional Devices?

Ans. Transitional devices: Transitional devices are words or phrases that help carry a thought.

- (1) From one sentence to another sentence.
- (2) From one paragraph to another.
- (3) From one idea to another.
- (4) Linking sentences and paragraphs together smoothly.

Common Transitional Devices:

Addition	And, again, and then, besides, finally, further, furthermore, nor, too, next
Alternative	Either, or, nor, on the other hand, however, neither, otherwise
Comparison And contrast	Where, but, yet, however, by comparison, compared to, up against, although
Illustration	For example, for instance, in this case, in another case, on this occasion
Sequence	First, second, third, then, following this, at this time, now, after, afterward
Conclusion	In brief, on the whole, to conclude, in conclusion, as I have said, hence, therefore

Q. What is preposition?

Ans. Preposition: A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns.

Preposition of position: A preposition of position is a preposition which is used to refer to a place where something or someone is located.

Examples: (1) Lets play ball in the park. (2) The boy sat on the chair (3) The cat is under the table

Preposition of time: Preposition of time discusses specific time, date, festival, holiday, months, seasons, etc.

Preposition of movement: Prepositions are used to show movement to or from a place. We use to show movement with the aim of a specific destination.

Examples: (1) He's gone to the shop. (2) He swam across the river.

(3) She ran under the shelter.

Preposition of direction: Preposition of direction tell you where to go.

For example: Walk, go up, turn left, make a right, go, walk along, go down, go around.

Compound Preposition: Compound preposition are made up of two or more words. They may be written as one word or as two or more separate words.

Examples: (1) She cannot stay here as of now.

(2) Rashid was never close to her parents.

Q. Underline the compound preposition from the following sentences?

(1) The oak tree is next to my window.

Ans. The oak tree is next to my window.

(2) The inside of the auditorium is beautiful.

Ans. The inside of the auditorium is beautiful.

(3) According to his mother, he often talked in his sleep.

Ans. According to his mother, he often talked in his sleep.

(4) In our solar system, one planet next to Earth is Venus.

Ans. In our solar system, one planet next to Earth is Venus.

Q. Fill in the blanks using the preposition at, on and in.

(1) Can you see a spider _____ the ceiling?

(A) On

(B) In

(C) At

(2) The rose _____ your garden is very beautiful.

(A) On

(B) In

(C) At

- (3) Were there are many cars _____ the road this evening?
 (A) On (B) In (C) At
- (4) I am meeting my friend _____ the gate of the park on Sunday.
 (A) On (B) In (C) At
- (5) Will you stay _____ home tomorrow?
 (A) On (B) In (C) At

ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	C	4	B	5	C
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First, Second and Third form of verbs:

First form of Verb	Second form of Verb	Third form of Verb	First form of Verb	Second form of Verb	Third form of Verb
be (is, am, are)	was, were	Been	burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
Beat	Beat	Beaten	buy	bought	Bought
Become	became	Become	catch	caught	Caught
Begin	began	Begun	Choose	Chose	Chosen
bend	bent	Bent	come	Came	Come
bet	bet	Bet	cost	cost	Cost
bid	bid	Bid	dive	dove	Dived
bite	bit	Bitten	do	Did	Done
blow	blew	Blown	draw	Drew	Drawn
break	broke	Broken	Dream	dreamed/d	dreamed/d

				reamt	reamt
bring	Brought	Brought	drive	Drove	Driven
build	built	Built	drink	drank	Drunk
lose	lost	Lost	hear	heard	Heard
make	made	Made	hide	hid	Hidden
mean	meant	Meant	hit	hit	Hit
send	sent	Sent	have	had	Had
sit	sat	Sat	hang	hung	Hung
sing	sang	Sung	grow	grew	Grown
shut	shut	Shut	go	went	Gone
Show	showed	Shown	meet	met	Met
sleep	Slept	Slept	pay	paid	Paid
speak	spoke	Spoken	put	put	Put
spend	spent	Spent	rise	rose	Risen
stand	stood	Stood	ring	rang	Rung
swim	swam	Swum	ride	rode	Ridden
take	took	Taken	read	read	Read
wake	woke	Woken	run	ran	Run
Understand	Understood	Understood	say	said	Said
Throw	threw	Thrown	see	saw	Seen
think	thought	Thought	sell	sold	Sold
tell	told	Told	write	wrote	Written

tear	tore	Torn	win	won	Won
teach	taught	Taught	eat	Ate	Eaten
wear	wore	Worn	fall	fell	Fallen
fly	flew	Flown	feel	Felt	Felt
forget	forgot	Forgotten	fight	fought	Fought
forgive	forgave	Forgiven	find	found	Found
freeze	froze	frozen	lend	Lent	Lent
get	got	Gotten	let	let	Let
give	gave	Given	leave	Left	Left
hold	held	Held	lead	led	Led
hurt	hurt	Hurt	lay	Laid	Laid
keep	Kept	Kept	know	knew	Known
lie	lay	Lain			

Q. What is a tense?

Ans. Tense is a form of a verb that shows the time of an action. A tense can be simple

The tables showing the different tenses of the verb "walk"

Tense	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I walked	I walk	I shall walk
Continuous	I was walking	I am walking	I shall be walking
Perfect		I have walked	

Tenses Explanation:

Explanation	Past	Present	Future
	Simple Past	Simple Present	Future I Simple
Action that takes place once, never or several times	He played football every Tuesday.	He plays football every Tuesday.	He will / is going to play football every Tuesday.
Actions that happen one after another	He played football and	He plays football and then he goes	He will play football and then

	then he went home.	home.	he will go home.
State	He loved football.	He loves football.	He will love football.
	Past Progressive	Present Progressive	Future I Progressive
action going on at that moment	He was playing football.	He is playing football.	He will be playing football.
actions taking place at the same time	He was playing football and she was watching.	He is playing football and she is watching.	He will be playing football and she will be watching.
	Past Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Simple	Future II Simple
action taking place before a certain moment in time; emphasises the result	He had won five matches until that day.	He has won five matches so far.	He will have won five matches by then.
	Past Perfect Progressive	Present Perfect Progressive	Future II Progressive
action taking place before a certain moment in time (and beyond), emphasises the duration	He had been playing football for ten years.	He has been playing football for ten years.	He will have been playing football for ten years.

Different tenses and different verb forms used in each tense

Name of tense	Verb form used in tense
Present indefinite/sample	Verb/ verb + s/es
Present continuous/progressive	Is/am/are + verb + ing
Present perfect	Has/have + third form of verb
Present perfect continuous	Has/have + been + verb + ing
Past indefinite/sample	Second form of verb only
Past continuous/ progressive	Was/were + verb + ing

Past perfect	Had + third form of verb
Past perfect continuous	Has been + verb + ing
Future indefinite/sample	Shall/will + verb
Future continuous/ progressive	Shall/will + be + verb + ing
Future perfect	Shall/will + have + past participate
Future perfect continuous	Shall/will have been + verb + ing

Q. Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.

(1) It _____ here in summer? (Rain)

Ans. It **is raining** here in summer?

(2) Your English _____ better. (Get)

Ans. Your English **are getting** better.

(3) Where's Sara? She _____ now. (Sleep)

Ans. Where's Sara? She **is sleeping** now.

(4) Well, goodnight. I _____ to bed. (Go)

Ans. Well, goodnight. I **am going** to bed.

(5) Water _____ at 100 °C. (Boil)

Ans. Water **is boiling** at 100 °C.

Q. Complete the sentences using am/ is/ are and one of the verbs below:

Washing	Cooking	Playing	Building	Swimming
Snowing	Talking	Watching	Coming	Doing

(1) I can't talk now. I _____ the dishes.

Ans. can't talk now. I **am washing** the dishes

(2) Listen to Jim. He _____ the guitar.

Ans. Listen to Jim. He **is playing** the guitar.

(3) It _____ so we can go skiing.

Ans. It **is snowing** so we can go skiing.

(4) Look at Jill. She _____ in the river.

Ans. Look at Jill. She **is swimming** in the river.

(5) They _____ a new house.

Ans. They **are building** a new house.

(6) Someone _____ I can smell the food.

Ans. Someone **is cooking**. I can smell the food.

(7) Hurry! The bus _____.

Ans. Hurry! The bus **is coming**.

(8) They _____ their exercise so they can lose weight.

Ans. **They are** doing their exercise so they can lose weight.

(9) I can't answer the phone. I _____ a shower.

Ans. I can't answer the phone. I **am taking** a shower.

(10) Danish and Jaffar _____ the football on T V.

Ans. Danish and Jaffar **are watching** the football on T V.

Q. Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.

(1) He (speak) _____ well yesterday. (Simple past)

Ans. He **spoke** well yesterday.

(2) I (forget) _____ all about it. (Present perfect)

Ans. I **have forgotten** all about it.

(3) It (rain) _____ now. (Present continuous tense)

Ans. It **is raining** now.

(4) I (carry) _____ an umbrella. (Simple future tense)

Ans. I **shall carry** an umbrella

(5) I (see) _____ her ten years ago. (Simple perfect)

Ans. I **see** her ten years ago

Q. Pick the verbs into the correct form of (present perfect tense).

(1) I (not/work) _____ today.

Ans. I **have not worked** today.

(2) We (buy) _____ a new lamp.

Ans. We **have bought** a new lamp.

(3) We (not/plan) _____ our holiday yet.

Ans. We **have not planned** our holiday yet.

(4) He (write) _____ five letters.

Ans. He has written five letters.

(5) She (not/see) _____ him for a long time.

Ans. She has not seen him for a long time.

Q. Choose the correct present progressive form.

(1) Look! Andy is _____ in the garden.

Ans. Look! Andy is working in the garden.

(2) I am _____ TV at the moment.

Ans. I am watching TV at the moment.

(3) We are _____ a book.

Ans. We are reading a book.

(4) She is _____ the piano.

Ans. She is playing the piano.

(5) Listen! Saud and Kamran _____.

Ans. Listen! Saud and Kamran are singing.

(6) My sister is _____ the bathroom.

Ans. My sister is cleaning the bathroom.

(7) Look! They are _____ inside.

Ans. Look! They are going inside.

(8) I am _____ in the car now.

Ans. I am waiting in the car now.

Q. Rewrite the sentences using the negative forms.

(1) We are playing a game.

Ans. We are not playing a game.

(2) I'm drawing a picture.

Ans. I'm not drawing a picture.

(3) He is making pizza right now.

Ans. He is not making pizza right now.

(4) Dad is working in the kitchen.

Ans. Dad is not working in the kitchen.

(5) Susan and her brother are taking photos.

Ans. Susan and her brother are not taking photos.

Q. How many types of sentences are?

Ans. There are four types of sentences:

(1) Declarative Sentence: Declarative sentences make a statement to relay information. They are punctuated with a simple period. Formal essays or reports are declarative sentences.

For example: "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.

(2) Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences always ask a question and end in a question mark. **For example:** Now, Never, are we to live forever?

(3) Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation mark.

For example: "Two communities Muslim and Hindus will not put their hearts in any venture together.

(4) Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences issue commands, request, desire, or wish. They are punctuated with a simple full stop.

For example: Don't get frightened by these furious, violent winds, O Eagle. These blow only to make you fly higher.

Q. Choose the correct option.

- (1) Which sentence is imperative?
 - (A) The players were nervous before the game.
 - (B) Kareem went to school to earn a study.
 - (C) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.
 - (2) Which sentence is Interrogative?
 - (A) May I have clean plate?
 - (B) I found my keys on the desk.
 - (C) When will the store open today?
 - (3) Which sentence is exclamatory?
 - (A) Javid used a towel to clean his hands.
 - (B) I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.
 - (C) Hurry I won the match
 - (4) Which sentence is declarative?
 - (A) What is your name? (B) Who told you this?
 - (C) She is a successful writer?
-

ANSWERS

1	A	2	A	3	C	4	C
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Q. What are Punctuation marks?

Ans. Punctuation can be used to alter the meaning of a sentence, without changing a single word.

For example: Amir said, "Iqbal is a fool"

Punctuation marks used in English are:

(1) The full stop (.): The full stop (.) is used to end all sentences except questions and exclamations.

Example: Do come and visit me.

(2) The question mark (?): It is used to end a direct question. For example: How are you?

(3) The Exclamation mark (!): It is used after exclamations showing grief, joy, surprise, etc.

For example: (1) How wonderful!

(2) What a terrible thing to happen!

(4) The Comma (,): It is used to direct short pause and is also used as a separator, but always within the sentence, never at its end.

For example: I have brought carrots, potatoes and onions.

(5) The Colon (:): The colon is used before a list.

For example: There are three things on the shopping list: rice, fruit and biscuits.

(6) The Dash (_): To mark a break in the sentence.

For example: She wanted nothing more than peace _ but even that could not be given to her.

(7) The Hyphen (-): It is half the length of a dash and is used in compound words.

For example: Mother-in-law Brother-in-law Out-of-town

(8) Quotation mark ("): These are used to enclose a quotation.

For example: She said, "We must hurry now"

Q. Punctuate the following sentences.

(1) I got an A on my test, said Kiran.

Ans. I got an A on my test", said Kiran.

(2) I hate you she screamed.

Ans. "I hate you" she screamed.

(3) Can we go to school early he said.

Ans. "Can we go to school early" he said.

(4) The leader said we should win the election.

Ans. The leader said "we should win the election".

(5) I would like to go with you Jameel said.

Ans. "I would like to go with you" Jameel said.

Q. What is Consonant Cluster?

Ans. Consonant Cluster: If two consonant without a vowel in between come together they form a consonant cluster. For example frog gloves where "fr" and "gl" are consonant clusters without having a vowel coming between them.

Q. Read the following words and underline the consonant cluster.

	Street	Raspberry	Twenty	Finch	Splendid
Ans	Str	Pb	Tw	Ch	Sp

Q. What is sentence structure (SVO) pattern?

Ans. (SVO) is a sentence structure where the subject comes first, the verb second and the object third.

For example:

I	Completed	My homework
Subject	Verb	Object

(SVO) pattern with direct and indirect objects:

A direct object is a word that is affected by the action of the verb directly. An indirect object tells to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done.

For example:

Shazia	Gave	Sadaf	A doll
Subject	Verb	Direct object	Indirect object

Q. Identify where the underline word in the bold are used as direct objects or indirect objects.

- (1) She sent her friend a letter.
- (2) Faryal will help you with your school homework.
- (3) I need your help.
- (4) He gave them a bag full of money.
- (5) Javed sold me his car.

ANSWERS

1	Direct object	2	Direct object	3	Indirect object	4	Direct object	5	Indirect object
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Q. Rewrite the following sentences under SVO (Subject-verb-object) DO (Direct Object) and IO (Indirect object) pattern.

- (1) Arshad gave the dog a bone.
- (2) He sent us some foreign stamps.
- (3) The doctor gave her an injection.
- (4) Sara sent Palwasha a gift.
- (5) She offered me a firm hand shake.
- (6) They sold him picture.

Answers:

S No	Subject	Verb	Direct Object (DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
1	Arshad	Gave	The dog	a bone
2	He	Sent	Us	foreign stamps
3	The doctor	Gave	Her	an injection
4	Sara	Sent	Palwasha	a gift
5	She	Offered	Me	A firm hand shake
6	They	Sold	Him	Pictures

Q. What is Direct speech and Indirect speech?

Ans. (1) Direct Speech: Consider the example: He said, "The weather is stormy and the way is long".

The given sentence in Direct form

Rules for Direct Speech:

- (1) The **exact words of the speaker** have been put within **quotation marks**.
- (2) There is a **comma after said**.
- (3) The **first word inside** the quotation marks starts with a capital letter.

(2) Indirect Speech:

Consider the example: He said that weather was stormy and the way was long.

The give sentence is an example of Indirect speech.

Rules for the Indirect Speech:

- (1) The **quotation marks** as well as the **comma** after said are removed.
- (2) The conjunction **that** introduces to the words spoken by the speaker.
- (3) Change of **tense**.

Rules for direct and indirect speeches to follow:

<u>Present tense:</u> He said, "I love cake so much"	<u>Past tense:</u> He said that he loved cake so much
<u>Past tense:</u> He said, "I loved cake so much"	<u>Past perfect tense</u> He said that he had loved cake so much
<u>Present perfect tense:</u> He said, "I have loved cake so much"	<u>Past Perfect:</u> He said that he had loved cake so much
<u>Will future:</u> He said, "I will love cake so much"	<u>Would:</u> He said that he would love cake so much
<u>Imperative</u>	<u>Infinitive:</u>

He said, "Like me"	He told to like him
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Time/space expressions:

Yesterday	The day before
Today	That day
Last week/month	The month before/previous month
Tomorrow	The next day
Next month/year	The following month/year
This/These	That/those
Here	There
Now	Then/that moment

Rules for Direct and Indirect speeches along with examples:

(1) **Present Tense in the Direct** becomes past tense.

Example: Johnsi said, "I write a letter". (D.S)

Ans. Johnsi said that she wrote a letter. (I.S)

(2) **Past Tense in the direct** becomes past perfect or remains unchanged.

Example: Angel said, "I brought a pen yesterday". (D.S)

Ans. Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before. (I.S)

(3) **Present Continuous in the direct** becomes past continuous.

Example: John said, "I am going to church". (D.S)

Ans. John said that he was going to church. (I.S)

(4) **Past Continuous in the direct** becomes past perfect continuous.

Example: Nelson said, "I was playing cricket". (D.S)

Ans. Nelson said that he had been playing cricket. (I.S)

(5) **Present Perfect in the direct** becomes past perfect.

Example: Kamal said, "I have done my homework". (D.S)

Ans. Kamal said that he had done his homework. (I.S)

- (6) **Present Perfect Continuous in the direct** becomes past perfect continuous.

Example: He said, "I have been reading a novel". (D.S)

Ans. He said that he had been reading a novel. (I.S)

- (7) **'Will' and 'Shall'** are changed to **'would'**.

Example: He said, "I will go to London tomorrow". (D.S)

Ans. He said that he would go to London the next day. (I.S)

- (8) **Exception to the above rule:**

If the direct speech contains the Universal Truth, the tense of the direct speech remains unchanged even if the reporting verb is in the past.

Example: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East". (D.S)

Ans. The teacher said that the sun rises in the East. (I.S)

Examples of direct and Indirect speeches:

- (1) "I will work hard to get first class" said Lazar

Ans. Lazar said he would work hard to get first class.

- (2) "You can do this work" said Nelson to Johnsi

Ans. Nelson told Johnsi that he could do that work.

- (3) He says, "I am glad to be here this evening"

Ans. He says that he is glad to be there that evening.

- (4) "I'm going to the library now" said David.

Ans. David said that he was going to the library then.

- (5) He said, "John will be in London on Tuesday".

Ans. He said that John would be in London on Tuesday.

- (6) "I never eat meat", he explained.

Ans. He explained that he never ate meat.

- (7) He said, "I wish I knew".

Ans. He said that He wished he had known.

- (8) She says, "I shall be there."

Ans. She said that she will be there.

- (9) He said, "She is coming this week."

Ans. He said that she was coming that week.

(10) He said, "I bought this pearl for my mother."

Ans. He said that he had bought that pearl for his mother.

(11) He said, "Where is she going?"

Ans. He asked where she was going.

(12) He said, "Lucy, when is the next bus."

Ans. He asked Lucy when the next bus was.

(13) "Is anyone there?" she asked.

Ans. She asked if anyone was there.

(14) The mother said, "Lie down, David."

Ans. The mother asked David to lie down.

(15) He said, "Don't move, boys."

Ans. He asked the boys not to move.

(16) He said, "Please say nothing about this."

Ans. He asked her to say nothing about that.

(17) I say, "I want to sleep."

Ans. I say that I want to sleep.

(18) He says, "I like sweets."

Ans. He says that he likes sweets.

(19) You said, "I will meet the doctor."

Ans. You said that you would meet the doctor.

(20) They said, "We are starting now."

Ans. They said that they were starting then.

(21) I said to you, "what do you want?"

Ans. I asked you what you wanted.

(22) You said to me, "why are you wasting your time?"

Ans. You asked me why I was wasting my time.

(23) She said to you, "when will you start from London?"

Ans. She asked you when you would start from London.

(24) I said to my brother, "where were you this morning?"

Ans. I asked my brother where he had been that morning.

(25) The teacher said to Sarah, "who were you waiting for?"

Ans. The teacher asked Sarah who she had been waiting for.

Q. What is active voice and passive voice?

Ans. There are two ways to express an action of a subject in relation to its object:

- (1) **Active voice** (2) **Passive voice**

In active voice the subject acts upon object.

While in passive voice object is acted upon by subject.

The normal structure of an active voice sentence is subject + verb + object.

In the passive voice the normal structure of sentence is reversed according to certain rules and becomes like object + verb + subject.

Example of active voice: Arif bounced a ball.

Arif	Bounced	A ball
Subject	Verb	Object

Example of passive voice: A ball was bounced by Arif.

A ball	Was bounced	Arif
Object	Verb	Subject

Passive voice for all tenses rules:

- (1) The places of subject and object in sentence are inter-changed in passive voice.
- (2) 3rd form of verb (past participle) will be used (as main verb) in passive voice.
- (3) Auxiliary verbs for each tense are give below in the table.

Present Simple tense (passive voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **am/is/are**

Active voice:

He sings a song.

He does not sing a song

Does he sing a song?

Passive voice:

A song **is** sung by him.

A song **is not** sung by him

Is a song sung by him?

Present Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **am being/is being/are being**

Active voice:

I am writing a letter.

Passive voice:

A letter **is being** written by me.

I am not writing a letter.

Am I writing a letter?

A letter is **not being** written by me.

Is a letter **being** written by me?

Present Perfect Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **has been/have been**

Active voice:

She has finished his work.

She has not finished her work.

Has she finished her work?

Passive voice:

Her work **has been** finished by her.

Her work **has not been** finished by her.

Has her work **been** finished by her?

Past Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **was/were**

Active voice:

I killed a snake.

I did **not** kill a snake.

Did I kill a snake?

Passive voice:

A snake **was** killed by me.

A snake **was not** killed by me.

Was a snake killed by me?

Past Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **Was being/were being**

Active voice:

He was driving a car.

He was not driving a car.

Was he driving a car?

Passive voice:

A car **was being** driven by him.

A car **was not being** driven by him.

Was a car **being** driven by him?

Future Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **will be**

Active voice:

She will buy a car.

She will not buy a car.

Will she buy a car?

Passive voice:

A car **will be** bought by her.

A car **will not be** bought by her.

Will a car **be** bought by her?



PREPOSITIONS

1. Nafeesa is afraid _____ spiders.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of
2. I am worried _____ the exam
(a) in (b) about
(c) on (d) of
3. He looks upset, I think he took the criticism
_____ heart.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of
4. I am envious _____ them.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on
5. He confided _____ me.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
6. They decided _____ the grey sofa.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
7. She suffers _____ a heart disease.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) on
8. The teacher set some homework _____ the end
of the lesson.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at
9. I am good _____ tennis.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of
10. We arrived _____ the station an hour late.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) 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
15. She cares _____ the environment.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
16. It was kind _____ you to help.
(a) of (b) in
17. (c) about (d) of
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
26. Everything is _____ control there is no need to
worry.
(a) about (b) under
(c) in (d) of
27. He is married _____ Maria
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in
28. He does not care _____ losing his job.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
29. I never listen _____ the radio.
(a) to (b) of
(c) about (d) in
30. Do not take any notice _____ him.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
31. I am fed up _____ his mess.
(a) with (b) of
(c) about (d) in
32. He is tired _____ their complaints.

33. (a) about (b) of
(c) on (d) in
She will be there ___ you.
34. (a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
The trouble ___ him is that he never knows when to keep quiet.
35. (a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of
Shall I ask ___ the bill?
36. (a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for
Everybody blamed him ___ the accident.
37. (a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
Congratulations ___ your engagement.
38. (a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
She is sick ___ her job.
39. (a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
The mission is ___ United Nations control.
40. (a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of
I need it by Friday ___ the latest.
41. (a) about (b) with
(c) in (d) of
They are associated ___ our company.
42. (a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
She has nothing ___ common with them.
43. (a) under (b) below
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
Their share price fell to ___ ten rupees yesterday.
44. (a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
I could not find the solution ___ the problem.
45. (a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
Their boss has them all completely ___ her thumb. They are really scared of her.
46. (a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of
In the ___ example, you can see how it works.
47. (a) about (b) in
(c) over (d) of
They walked ___ the bridge.
48. (a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of
___ all, you should make sure there are no typos.
49. (a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
The goods that had not been claimed were sold ___ the Police Property Act.
50. (a) about (b) over
(c) of (d) in
He was in prison for ___ three years.
51. (a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of
They have closed ___ 50 newspapers this year.
52. (a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at
It is only ___ the end of the book that we find out who the father really was.
53. (a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at
You have finished ___ last at last.
54. (a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
I know nothing ___ the matter.
55. (a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
The company has been ___ fire from investors because of its poor performance this year.
56. (a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of
The results were ___ average.
57. (a) about (b) of
(c) with (d) on
What is the matter ___ her?
58. (a) below (b) under
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
She is feeling a bit ___ par.
59. (a) about (b) in
(c) under (d) of
They manufacture it ___ licence from the parent company.
60. (a) about (b) in
(c) in (d) on
That reminds me ___ when I was at university.
61. (a) in (b) about
(c) of (d) on
It took me ages to get all my documents and papers ___ order.
62. (a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
Could you explain that point ___ me again?
63. (a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of
I prefer spring ___ summer.
64. (a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
The light is ___ our heads.
65. (a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of
It looks very good when seen from ___.
66. (a) to (b) with
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b
I chatted ___ them yesterday.
67. (a) about (b) over
(c) of (d) in
It is ___ order but delivery can take up to 28

- days.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
68. I would not dream ___ speaking to her like that.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in
69. The manager likes to be ___ control.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
70. She ran to the station and managed to get there ___ time.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
71. Nabila will take it ___ the bitter end.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) to
72. They finished the work ___ no time.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
73. I am sure that ___ the time you get home, I will have done it.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of
74. What is up ___ them?
(a) with (b) in
(c) about (d) of
75. The matter is ___ the jurisdiction of the courts, so they will decide what to do.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
76. I am going there ___ learn the language.
(a) to (b) at
(c) of (d) on
77. They have no one to blame for the trouble ___ themselves.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b
78. New lightweight materials have replaced traditional ones ___ certain special uses.
(a) except for (b) on
(c) of (d) about
79. I cannot remember anything ___ the pain after the operation.
(a) except for (b) except
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
80. I went there ___ a holiday.
(a) of (b) on
(c) for (d) about
81. Everyone was there ___ Nasir
(a) except for (b) except
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b
82. I wear glasses ___ reading.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) for
83. Have you spoken ___ him yet?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
84. Everybody started shouting and the meeting got ___ of hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
85. It is famous ___ its seafood.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
86. It can only be seen from directly _____.
(a) about (b) of
(c) above (d) in
87. The results can be seen in the graph given _____.
(a) below (b) in
(c) about (d) of
88. She is obsessed ___ her project.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of
89. They were driving too fast - ___ 150 kph.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
90. She spent a fortune ___ that painting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
91. He will be with you ___ a moment.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on
92. I was robbed ___ my way home.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of
93. I could not get in because there were so many people ___ the way.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
94. She is away ___ business.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
95. The new store opens ___ business in March.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
96. The situation is ___ control.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
97. ___ the years, things got better.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of
98. Hamza was standing ___ the front of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of
99. You should not take what she says ___ heart and upset yourself.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of
100. She learnt the poem ___ heart.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of
101. The parcel was delivered ___ hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of
102. Osama called Ahmad ___ short.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
103. I need some time ____ think it over.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
104. She went into hospital ____ kidney surgery.
(a) about (b) for
(c) of (d) in
105. Come over ____ have dinner.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
106. The restaurant is ____ the sea front.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in
107. The car ____ front is slowing down.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of
108. The soldiers were sent ____ the front to fight.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) to
109. The film was different ____ what I had been expecting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of
110. I did not get on with them ____ the word go.
(a) about (b) from
(c) of (d) in
111. His success was due ____ the support he got from the team.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in
112. Have you heard ____ the company you applied to for a job?
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of
113. He is suffering ____ prostate cancer.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) from
114. It was translated ____ Italian to English.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of
115. Jerusalem is the sacred place for
(a) Islam (b) Christianity
(c) Judaism (d) All of these
116. We waited for nearly an hour and ____ the end we went without her.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
117. How do you feel ____ their coming?
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
118. What did you think ____ the film? I did not like it much.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
119. There is an eraser ____ the end of my pencil.
(a) in (b) of
(c) on (d) about
120. We were exhausted ____ the end of the journey.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of
121. They could not decide which one they liked and ____ the end they didn't bother.
(a) of (b) at
(c) in (d) about
122. They argue everything ____ the bitter end.
(a) to (b) about
(c) in (d) of
123. I paid the fees ____ the end of the course.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of
124. Did you hear ____ the accident last night?
(a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) about
125. Does this song remind you ____ anything?
(a) of (b) about
(c) at (d) in
126. The President said that he had ____ no time lied during his presidency.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at
127. I thought it would take ages, but I did it ____ no time at all.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
128. I have no answer to the criticism, ____ to blame the short-sighted management.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on
129. Shall we stop ____ a break?
(a) except (b) except for
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
130. He was stabbed ____ the back and died before the ambulance arrived.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
131. It will take us a long time ____ make a decision.
(a) about (b) to
(c) in (d) of
132. It took me ages to find a space ____ park my car.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of
133. I have not got enough money ____ buy it.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in
134. The neighbours complained ____ how loud our music was.
(a) of (b) at
(c) on (d) about
135. The town is 100 metres ____ sea level.
(a) of (b) on
(c) above (d) at
136. He complained ____ chest pains and went to hospital.
(a) at (b) of

137. The bank is _____ front of my house.
 (a) in (b) of
 (c) about (d) on
138. The kitchen is _____ the back of the house.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) of (d) at
139. We waited _____ the back of the queue.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) at (d) of
140. We sat _____ the back of the classroom.
 (a) about (b) at
 (c) of (d) in
141. He tried to push in, but he was sent _____ the back of the queue.
 (a) at (b) in
 (c) about (d) of
142. The story was _____ the front page of all the newspapers.
 (a) of (b) in
 (c) about (d) at
143. Didn't they warn you _____ trying that?
 (a) about (b) at
 (c) of (d) on
144. My house is _____ the end of the street.
 (a) at (b) on
 (c) of (d) Over
145. We have not decided, but we're thinking _____ buying a new car.
 (a) at (b) of
 (c) about (d) on
146. Good idea - I wish I had thought _____ it.
 (a) at (b) of
 (c) on (d) under
147. I am scared _____ heights.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) of (d) on
148. They were congratulated for their success _____ tracking him down.
 (a) about (b) of
 (c) in (d) on
149. There has been a fall _____ prices.
 (a) about (b) on
 (c) of (d) in
150. He has a difficult relationship _____ them.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) with (d) of
151. I have thought a lot _____ them recently.
 (a) on (b) of
 (c) in (d) about
152. I cannot tell the difference _____ them.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) between (d) of
153. His attitude _____ his work is very negative.
 (a) to (b) in
 (c) about (d) of
154. You have to be _____ 18 to see this film.
 (a) at (b) over
 (c) of (d) on
155. They get killed _____ the end of the film.
 (a) of (b) on
 (c) at (d) with
156. The temperature is just _____ freezing.
 (a) at (b) of
 (c) above (d) on
157. Her test was _____ average.
 (a) at (b) above
 (c) of (d) on
158. I will keep phoning _____ you pay me.
 (a) at (b) until
 (c) of (d) on
159. It must be finished _____ Friday afternoon.
 (a) by (b) of
 (c) at (d) on
160. She will be staying at the hotel _____ Friday.
 (a) at (b) until
 (c) of (d) on
161. I was shocked _____ their behaviour.
 (a) in (b) by
 (c) about (d) of
162. Fruit is good _____ you.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) for (d) of
163. She is was very good _____ us.
 (a) about (b) of
 (c) in (d) to
164. I am not very keen _____ mathematic.
 (a) on (b) in
 (c) about (d) of
165. She is hungry _____ success.
 (a) about (b) for
 (c) in (d) of
166. I am tired _____ studying all the time.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) of (d) on
167. I was happy _____ them.
 (a) about (b) of
 (c) in (d) for
168. I was sickened _____ the sight.
 (a) by (b) in
 (c) about (d) of
169. She is not capable _____ behaving like that.
 (a) of (b) in
 (c) about (d) on
170. Don not move _____ I tell you.
 (a) at (b) until
 (c) of (d) on
171. Once he starts a decorating job he would not stop _____ it's finished.
 (a) until (b) at
 (c) of (d) on
172. They do nothing _____ complain all the time.
 (a) except (b) at
 (c) of (d) on

173. They live in a flat ____ the shop.
 (a) about (b) over
 (c) none of these (d) both of these
174. There were ____ 10,000 people at the concert.
 (a) over (b) at
 (c) of (d) on
175. She will be here at five, ____ which time you mustn't leave the room.
 (a) at (b) of
 (c) until (d) on
176. The people in the flat ____ are always arguing.
 (a) at (b) on
 (c) above (d) of
177. The decrease ____ demand has caused a huge drop in their profits.
 (a) in (b) of
 (c) about (d) on
178. I am no good ____ word games.
 (a) in (b) at
 (c) about (d) of
179. I am sick ____ all this stress.
 (a) of (b) on
 (c) about (d) in
180. The storm did a lot of damage ____ the roof.
 (a) about (b) of
 (c) in (d) to
181. The train got ____ at nine o'clock.
 (a) about (b) of
 (c) in (d) on
182. Everyone was listening ____ the news.
 (a) to (b) in
 (c) about (d) of
183. I was confused ____ what she said.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) on (d) of
184. They were driving at ____ 100 miles an hour.
 (a) at (b) over
 (c) of (d) on
185. ____ the time I get to Phoenix, she'll be getting up.
 (a) by (b) at
 (c) of (d) on
186. It's open from 7am ____ 5pm.
 (a) at (b) until
 (c) of (d) on
187. I could not cope ____ it.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) with (d) of
188. The report focuses ____ social problems.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) on (d) of
189. I fear ____ his health.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) of (d) for
190. They apologized ____ the mistake.
 (a) about (b) of
 (c) for (d) in
191. She had promised to be back ____ five o'clock.
 (a) at (b) by
 (c) of (d) on
192. The application must be in ____ the 1st.
 (a) by (b) at
 (c) of (d) on
193. Did they give you the reasons ____ their decision?
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) for (d) of
194. It depends ____ you.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) on (d) of
195. They laughed ____ him.
 (a) about (b) at
 (c) of (d) in
196. I will have it ready ____ four o'clock at the latest.
 (a) at (b) on
 (c) of (d) by
197. There was a decrease ____ 10% last year.
 (a) about (b) in
 (c) on (d) of
198. I did everything ____ the last exercise.
 (a) except (b) except for
 (c) not a nor b (d) both a & b
199. Smoking is bad ____ your health.
 (a) for (b) in
 (c) about (d) of
200. I was angry ____ the way they reacted.
 (a) about (b) of
 (c) in (d) on
201. I will be ready ____ the time you get here.
 (a) at (b) by
 (c) of (d) on
202. I will stay here ____ five o'clock.
 (a) until (b) of
 (c) at (d) on
203. She was dressed ____ black.
 (a) in (b) on
 (c) about (d) of
204. I came near ____ hit them.
 (a) to (b) of
 (c) about (d) in
205. The bridge goes ____ the river.
 (a) over (b) at
 (c) of (d) on
206. She will be here at five, ____ which time I expect you to have finished the work.
 (a) by (b) at
 (c) of (d) on
207. He is not very friendly ____ when he wants something.
 (a) at (b) except
 (c) of (d) on

Basic English Sentences

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Barking dogs seldom _____.

- (a) bite (b) cut
(c) run (d) care

Ans. (a) bite

2. He was married _____ a rich family.

- (a) to (b) with
(c) in (d) of

Ans. (a) to

3. Janis has been ill _____ last Monday.

- (a) from (b) for
(c) since (d) by

Ans. (c) since

4. I have applied _____ a new job.

- (a) to (b) for
(c) through (d) on

Ans. (b) for

5. He sat next _____ me.

- (a) on (b) by
(c) at (d) to

Ans. (d) to

6. He is suffering _____ fever.

- (a) from (b) to
(c) by (d) with

Ans. (a) from

7. The _____ road is _____ repair/construction.

- (a) under (b) into
(c) for (d) to

Ans. (a) under

8. She has been weeping _____ two hours.

- (a) from (b) for
(c) since (d) still

Ans. (b) for

9. They came _____ their car.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) on (d) by

Ans. (d) by

10. Smoking is injurious _____ health.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) of (d) none of these

Ans. (b) to

11. I stand _____ my friends in hard time.

- (a) by (b) with
(c) for (d) to

Ans. (a) by

12. He was assisted _____ his elder brother.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) with (d) by

Ans. (d) by

13. The sea is abundant _____ fisher.

- (a) by (b) from
(c) with (d) of

Ans. (c) with

14. Can I speak _____ you for a moment?

- (a) for (b) to
(c) by (d) none of these

Ans. (b) to

15. Fill this jug _____ milk.

- (a) by (b) of
(c) with (d) from

Ans. (c) with

16. He will buy _____ new car next year.

- (a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) no article

Ans. (b) a

17. I gave him _____ one rupee note.

- (a) the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (c) a

18. This is _____ honorary post.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) no article

Ans. (c) an

19. A cat has _____ long tail.
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article

Ans. (a) a

20. _____ cow gives milk.
(a) a (b) the
(c) an (d) no article

Ans. (b) the

21. She has got _____ headache.
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article

Ans. (d) no article

22. She is not _____ college student.
(a) an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (c) a

23. Nadeem is _____ University student.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) no article

Ans. (b) a

24. _____ Hindus worship idols.
(a) the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (a) the

25. Copper is _____ useful metal (دھات).
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d) a

Ans. (d) a

26. He had lost _____ few rupees he had.
(a) a (b) the

- (c) an (d) no article

Ans. (b) the

27. He is as stupid as _____ owl.
(a) an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (a) an

28. _____ Indus is the largest river of Pakistan.

- (a) an (b) a
(c) the (d) no article

Ans. (c) the

29. Her mother is _____ honest woman.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d) an

Ans. (d) an

30. Honesty is _____ best policy.
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article

Ans. (c) the

31. She is _____ tallest girl in this class.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) no article

Ans. (b) the

32. _____ Himalayas are two _____ north of Pakistan.
(a) an, an (b) a, a
(c) the, the (d) no article

Ans. (c) the, the

33. He is _____ cleverest boy.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d) the

Ans. (d) the

34. The teacher caught him by _____ air.
(a) an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (b) the

35. My father is _____ honourable man.

- (a) an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (a)an

36. _____ camel is the ship of the desert (صحرا).

- (a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the

Ans. (d)the

37. Keep to _____ left.

- (a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (a)the

38. I gave him _____ piece of advice.

- (a) the (b)a
(c) an (d) no article

Ans. (b)a

39. She is _____ intelligent student.

- (a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an

Ans. (d)an

40. He is _____ industrious boy.

- (a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (a)an

41. Naveed eats _____ apple daily.

- (a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article

Ans. (c)an

42. He takes tea twice _____ day.

- (a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a

Ans. (d)a

43. I read _____ Pakistan Times daily.

- (a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (a)the

44. He bought _____ pair of shoes.

- (a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a

Ans. (d)a

45. She always speaks _____ truth.

- (a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (b)the

46. _____ word to _____ wise is sufficient.

- (a)A, the (b) the, a
(c) the, an (d) no article

Ans. (a)A, the

47. Waseem is _____ best bowler in our team.

- (a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the

Ans. (d)the

48. _____ sun sets in the west.

- (a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article

Ans. (c)the

49. Agha Hashar is _____ Shakespeare of Pakistan.

- (a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the

Ans. (d)the

50. This is _____ easy lesson.

- (a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article

Ans. (c)an

51. Let us go to _____ club.

- (a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the

Ans. (d)the

52. Gold is _____ precious metal.

- (a) the (b) an
(c)a (d) no article

Ans. (c)a

53. Karachi is _____ big city.

- (a) an (b)a
(c) the (d) no article

Ans. (b)a

54. She is _____ ugly girl.

- (a) the (b) a

- (c)an (d) no article
 Ans. (c)an
55. This is _____ book you gave me to read.
 (a) an (b)the
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (b)the
56. He has _____ umbrella.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) no article (d)an
 Ans. (d)an
57. Elephant is _____ huge animal.
 (a)a (b) the
 (c) an (d) no article
 Ans.(a) a
58. Yesterday I saw _____ European in the street.
 (a) the (b) an
 (c) no article (d)a
 Ans. (d)a
59. The hunter caught _____ eagle yesterday.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c)an (d) no article
 Ans. (c)an
60. We read _____ Holy Quran daily.
 (a)the (b) an
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (a)the
61. _____ Arabs conquered our country.
 (a) an (b)The
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (b)The
62. His elder brother is _____ L.L.B.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) no article (d)an
 Ans. (d)an
63. He is like _____ angel.
 (a)an (b) a
 (c) the (d) no article
 Ans. (a)an
64. Both _____ brothers are lawyers.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) no article (d)the
 Ans. (d)the
65. He could not sleep _____ whole of the night.
 (a)the (b) an
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (a)the
66. She works all _____ day long.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c)the (d) no article
 Ans. (c)the
67. _____ rich should help _____ poor.
 (a) The, an (b)The, the
 (c) The, a (d) no article
 Ans. (b)The, the
68. English is the language of _____ English.
 (a)the (b) an
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (a)the
69. _____ Ravi flows near Lahore.
 (a) an (b)The
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (b)The
70. Makkah is _____ holy city of the Muslims.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c)the (d) no article
 Ans. (c)the
71. _____ Punjab is the biggest province of Pakistan.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) no article (d)The
 Ans. (d)The

72. _____ health of his father is breaking down.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) The (d) no article
 Ans. (c) The
73. I have _____ ink-pot.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) no article (d) an
 Ans. (d) an
74. He has lost _____ book which he bought yesterday.
 (a) the (b) an
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (a) the
75. She was here _____ hour ago.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) no article (d) an
 Ans. (d) an
76. _____ earth revolves round the sun.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) The (d) no article
 Ans. (c) The
77. She is _____ foolish girl.
 (a) the (b) an
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (c) a
78. _____ harder you work _____ better it is.
 (a) The, an (b) The, the
 (c) The, a (d) no article
 Ans. (b) The, the
79. This is _____ shortest way to my school.
 (a) the (b) an
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (a) the
80. He does not tell _____ lie.
 (a) an (b) the
 (c) no article (d) a
 Ans. (d) a
81. _____ bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
 (a) A (b) an
 (c) the (d) no article
 Ans. (a) A
82. Do not beat about _____ bush.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) the (d) no article
 Ans. (c) the
83. Man has landed on _____ moon.
 (a) an (b) the
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (b) the
84. This is _____ historical place.
 (a) an (b) the
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (a) an
85. He is _____ unlucky fellow.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) an (d) no article
 Ans. (c) an
86. Do you like _____ orange or _____ mango?
 (a) the, a (b) an, a
 (c) a, an (d) no article
 Ans. (b) an, a
87. Many _____ man died in this battle.
 (a) an (b) the
 (c) a (d) no article
 Ans. (c) a
88. He has only _____ few friends.
 (a) a (b) an
 (c) the (d) no article
 Ans. (a) a
89. He is _____ most brilliant boy in the class.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) no article (d) the
 Ans. (d) the
90. Ceylon is _____ island which lies

42

to _____ south of India.

- (a) the, an (b) a, the
(c) an, the (d) no article

Ans. (c) an, the

91. He is _____ boy who stole my book.

- (a) the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (a) the

92. The rose is _____ beautiful flower.

- (a) an (b) a
(c) the (d) no article

Ans. (b) a

93. She is _____ old friend of mine.

- (a) a (b) the
(c) an (d) no article

Ans. (c) an

94. Do not make _____ noise.

- (a) a (b) the
(c) an (d) no article

Ans. (a) a

95. He said that he saw _____ cow.

- (a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d) a

Ans. (d) a

96. Will you light _____ lamp.

- (a) an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (b) the

97. The strange hen laid _____ golden egg.

- (a) an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (c) a

98. I will not wind _____ clock.

- (a) the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article

Ans. (a) the

99. Turn on _____ fan.

- (a) an (b) a
(c) the (d) no article

Ans. (c) the

100. The teacher will _____ you.

- (a) beat (b) beaten
(c) beats (d) beating

Ans. (a) beat

101. I have _____ these two books.

- (a) read (b) read
(c) reads (d) reading

Ans. (a) read

102. It is _____ in China. (P. V)

- (a) make (b) made
(c) makes (d) making

Ans. (b) made

103. Nothing _____ here.

- (a) grows (b) grew
(c) grown (d) growing

Ans. (a) grows

104. I shall _____ him next week.

- (a) meet (b) meets
(c) met (d) meeting

Ans. (a) meet

105. The police has _____ him.

- (a) arrest (b) arrested
(c) arrests (d) arresting

Ans. (b) arrested

106. The sun is _____ in the east.

- (a) rise (b) rose
(c) risen (d) rising

Ans. (d) rising

107. Always _____ upon your teacher's advice.

- (a) act (b) acts
(c) acted (d) acting

Ans. (a) act

108. When I leave Multan I _____ to you.

- (a) shall write (b) write
(c) wrote (d) written

Ans. (a) shall write

109. I _____ that place next week.

- (a) would visit (b) shall visit

- (c) visit (d) visited
 Ans. (b) shall visit
110. Did my friend _____ my slate?
 (a) broke (b) broken
 (c) breaking (d) break
 Ans. (d) break
111. My father often _____ here.
 (a) came (b) comes
 (c) coming (d) none of these
 Ans. (b) comes
112. Every potter _____ his own pots.
 (a) praises (b) praise
 (c) praised (d) praising
 Ans. (a) praises
113. The baby _____ for milk now.
 (a) cries (b) cried
 (c) will cry (d) is crying
 Ans. (d) is crying
114. His father _____ two months ago.
 (a) die (b) died
 (c) was dead (d) will die
 Ans. (b) died
115. I was reading the book, when the bell _____.
 (a) ring (b) rung
 (c) rang (d) ringing
 Ans. (c) rang
116. How long ago you _____ here?
 (a) did you came (b) do you come
 (c) do you came (d) did you come
 Ans. (d) did you come
117. She _____ English quite well.
 (a) speak (b) spoke
 (c) speaks (d) spoken
 Ans. (c) speaks
118. He _____ to my letter.
 (a) replied (b) reply
 (c) replying (d) none of these
 Ans. (a) replied
119. Do not _____ fast.
 (a) ran (b) run
 (c) running (d) none of these
 Ans. (b) run
- (c) running (d) none of these
 Ans. (b) run
120. I _____ this motor bike only a month ago.
 (a) buy (b) buying
 (c) bought (d) none of these.
 Ans. (c) bought
121. Shahida _____ a sad song today.
 (a) sing (b) sung
 (c) singing (d) sing
 Ans. (d) sang
122. He is _____ back next week.
 (a) came (b) coming
 (c) come (d) none of these
 Ans. (b) coming
123. She has _____ him back.
 (a) sent (b) send
 (c) sending (d) sand
 Ans. (a) sent
124. He (go) to Lahore yesterday.
 (a) go (b) went
 (c) gone (d) going
 Ans. (b) went
125. You (read) a book now.
 (a) read (b) reading
 (c) was reading (d) are reading
 Ans. (d) are reading
126. She (write) a letter since morning.
 (a) has been writing
 (b) have been writing
 (c) had been writing
 (d) will be writing
 Ans. (a) has been writing
127. He (speak) the truth.
 (a) speak (b) spoke
 (c) speaks (d) spoken
 Ans. (c) speaks
128. We are (take) tea.
 (a) take (b) took
 (c) taken (d) taking
 Ans. (d) taking

129. If she (come) in time, we shall help her.

- (a) comes (b) came
(c) coming (d) none of these

Ans. (a) comes

130. He (play) for two hours.

- (a) have been playing
(b) had been playing
(c) will be playing
(d) has been playing

Ans. (d) has been playing

131. No sooner did I (come) to school than the peon rang the bell.

- (a) came (b) coming
(c) come (d) none of these

Ans. (c) come

132. He (meet) his friend today.

- (a) meet (b) meets
(c) met (d) met

Ans. (d) met

133. It was (rain) when I reached there.

- (a) rain (b) raining
(c) rained (d) none of these

Ans. (b) raining

134. They (play) cricket for six hours.

- (a) has been playing
(b) have been playing
(c) are playing
(d) will be playing

Ans. (b) have been playing

135. What are you (do) now?

- (a) do (b) doing
(c) did (d) done

Ans. (b) doing

136. I am (write) a letter.

- (a) writing (b) write
(c) wrote (d) written

Ans. (a) writing

137. He has (write) a book.

- (a) write (b) wrote
(c) written (d) writing

Ans. (c) written

138. I (buy) this motor bike only a month ago.

- (a) buy (b) bought
(c) buying (d) none of these

Ans. (b) bought

139. The match started after I (leave) the playground.

- (a) leave (b) leaved
(c) had left (d) left

Ans. (c) had left

140. They always _____ the truth.

- (a) spoke (b) speak
(c) spoken (d) speaking

Ans. (b) speak

141. Our teacher has _____ us this lesson.

- (a) teach (b) teaching
(c) taught (d) none of these

Ans. (c) taught

142. Aslam _____ absent yesterday.

- (a) was (b) is
(c) has (d) had

Ans. (a) was

143. She _____ for London tomorrow.

- (a) leave (b) left
(c) will leave (d) none of these

Ans. (c) will leave

144. _____ is a good exercise.

- (a) swim (b) swimming
(c) swam (d) swum

Ans. (b) swimming

145. May I _____ in, sir?

- (a) come (b) comes
(c) came (d) coming

Ans. (a) come

146. _____ at the blackboard.

- (a) look (b) looks
(c) looking (d) looked

Ans. (a) look

147. My uncle has _____ me a gift.

- (a)send (b)sends
(c)sent (d)sending

Ans. (c)sent

148. They _____ tea every morning.

- (a) take (b) took
(c) taken (d) taking

Ans. (a) take

149. Quaid-e-Azam _____ very hard.

- (a)work (b)works

- (c)worked (d)working

Ans. (c)worked

150. The match _____ after I had left
the ground.

- (a)start (b)starts
(c)started (d)starting

Ans. (c)started



Info

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ENGLISH

LIST OF SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

The following is a list of common words along with their synonyms (words with more or less similar meaning) and antonyms (words with more or less opposite meaning) to help you tackle the vocabulary section of Synonyms and Antonyms in your examination:

Word	Synonyms (Similar Meaning)	Antonyms (Opposite Meaning)
Abandon	Forsake, leave, give up, relinquish,	Retain, stay with
Abase	humiliate, disgrace, bring down, humble	exalt, uplift, honour.
Abash	Confuse, feel or made to feel ashamed, confound	Encourage, cheer to
Abate	Lessen, reduce, diminish, decline	Raise, increase, rise, augment,
Abet	Help, assist, encourage	Discourage, hinder, block
Abhor	Dislike, detest, hate	approve, like.
Abject	Degraded, mean, groveling, wretched or miserable	Proud, independent
Abnormal	Unusual, irregular, unnatural	Normal, usual, regular
Abjure	Disclaim, forswear, repudiate, disavow	Accept, claim, avow
Aboriginal	Native, indigenous	Immigrant, imported
Abortive	Futile, unsuccessful, fruitless, miscarriage of birth	Successful, effective, well-time
Abridge	Condense, summarized, shorten, curtail	Expand, extend, enlarge
Abrupt	Sudden, steep, hasty	Gentle, gently, sloping
Abscond	Decamp, run away, go away secretly	Remain, stay, live in
Absolve	Acquit, release, pardon, set free from guilt	Condemn, sentence
Abstain	Refrain, desist, forbear	Continue, permit
Abstruse	Hidden, obscure, deep	Simple, open, revealed
Abundant	Ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant	Meager, inadequate, poor, insufficient
Abuse	Injure, maltreat, revile, upbraid	Praise, use well
Accede	Consent, assent, comply	Refuse, resign, quit
Accelerate	Hasten, expedite, quicken	Retard, hinder, reduce speed
Accession	Addition, enlargement, extension	Diminution, loss
Accommodate	Suit, reconcile, oblige	Refuse, disoblige
Accomplish	Finish, fulfil, execute, achieve	Fail, leave undone

Accord	Agreement, harmony, willingness	Discord, disagreement, unwillingness
Accredited	Authorized, entrusted, delegated	Discredited, unauthorized
Accumulate	Collect, pile up, store	Squander, waste, distribute
Acquaintance	Knowledge, cognizance	Ignorance, unfamiliar
Acute	Sharp, penetrating	Dull, blunt
Addicted	Devoted, accustomed to	Unaddicted, free
Adept	Skilful, expert	Clumsy, not expert/inexpert
Adhere	Stick, abide by, cling	Break from, come undone
Adjacent	Close, near, contiguous	Remote, distant, far away
Adjourn	Postpone, defer, delay, put off, suspend	Advance, hurry on schedule
Adoration	Worship, reverence, beautify	Irreverence, contempt, disfiguring, marring.
Affinity	Alliance, liking, sympathy, attraction	Dislike, discord, antipathy, repulsion, repugnance
Aggravate	Intensify, make worse	Diminish, reduce, please, satisfy, reconcile, recover
Alienate	Estrange, transfer, desolation	Reconcile, recover
Alienation	Desolation, disaffection	Allegiance, camaraderie, companionship, fellowship
Allegiance	Loyalty, fidelity, fealty	Disloyalty, treachery, disaffection, rebellion
Alleviate	Lessen, lighten, reduce	Enlarge, escalate, heighten
Alliance	Union, combination, league, confederation	Separation, opposition, disunion, division
Altercation	Quarrel, dispute, discord, friction, strife	Agreement, consensus
Ambiguous	Doubtful, uncertain, suspicion, skepticism	Clear, simple, certainty, confidence
Ameliorate	Improve, amend, meliorate	Worsen, spoil, impair, deteriorate
Amiable	Lovable, charming, agreeable, affable	Unlovable, unattractive
Amicable	Friendly, cordial, in goodwill	Unfriendly, cold.
Analogy	Likeness, resemblance, comparison	Difference, dissimilar
Annihilate	Destroy, abolish, nullify, wipe out, reduce	Restore, ratify, improve
Annul	Cancel, quash, nullify, wipe out, reduce	Restore, ratify, improve
Antagonistic	Opposed, adverse, hostile, rival	Friendly; sympathetic, associated
Anticipate	Forestall, forecast, prejudge, foresee	Be behindhand, miss
Antipathy	Dislike, aversion, hostility	Liking, sympathy, attachment
Antique	Ancient, old, hoary, immemorial	Modern, fresh, new, young, recent, up-to-date, novel
Apparent	Clear, evident, plain, conspicuous, manifest, obvious	Obscure, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, implicit, inconspicuous
Appease	Assuage, pacify, lessen, alleviate, lighten	Provoke, vex, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten.
Applaud	Cheer, approve	Cry down, hiss
Applause	Acclaim, acclamation, plaudit	Abuse, disapproval, jeering, booing, censure.

Apposite	Pertinent, relevant, apt	Irrelevant, inapposite
Apprise	Inform, acquaint, notify, advise, enlighten	Keep secret, misinform
Apprehend	Grasp, seize, arrest, perceive, fear	Miss, relax, let go, misunderstand
Approbation	Approval, sanction, commendation	Disapproval, censure, dissatisfaction
Arbitrary	Tyrannical, dictatorial, absolute, imperious	Reasonable, mild, constitutional
Arduous	Difficult, laborious	Easy, light, simple
Ardent	Fiery, heated, hot, passionate, fervent, impassioned, zealous	Calm, cool, impassive
Arrogant	Haughty, indolent, overbearing, imperious	Humble, tolerant, modest, docile, obsequious
Ascendancy	Superiority, mastery, upper hand	Inferiority, subjection,
Assail	attack, assault, storm, besiege, charge	defend, protect, uphold
Assuage	Calm, tranquilize, lessen, alleviate, lighten, allay	Excite, disturb, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten, toughen
Atonement	Reconciliation, amends, propitiation.	Derange, disarrange, disjoin, dislocate, misfit.
Audacious	Bold, daring, disdainful, insolent, scornful	Timid, shrinking, considerate, humble, polite, respectful
Augment	Increase, enlarge, swell, extend	Decrease, lessen, reduce
Authentic	True, certain, genuine, veritable	Unauthentic, spurious
Auspicious	Lucky, favorable	Unfavorable, unlucky
Avenge	Retaliate, punish	Forgive, pardon, overlook
Aversion	Hostility, dislike, unwillingness, distaste	Willingness, readiness, liking
Avocation	Recreation, employment of leisure	Vocation, business
Awful	Venerable, solemn, dreadful, shocking	Secular, unimpressive, pleasant
Awkward	Clumsy, unhandy, rude, clownish; ungainly	Handy, clever, graceful, refined
Baffle	Defeat, elude, puzzle, confuse, perplex, mystify	Clarify, inform, easy
Barbarous	Uncivilized, cruel	Civilized, gentle
Bare	Naked, nude, stripped	Clothed, covered, dressed
Barricade	Obstacle, barrier, hurdle,	Help, open, approachable,
Beguile	Deceive, cheat	Enlighten, treat, honesty
Belittle	Depreciate, deprecate; discredit, disparage, minimize	Credit, encourage,, enhance, exaggerate
Benevolent	Charitable, benign, kindness, generosity, unselfishness	Malevolent, uncharitable, malice, stinginess, egoism, merciless
Betray	Disclose, divulge, deceive, cheat, give away	Conceal, defend, be loyal
Bewilder	Puzzle, perplex, confuse	Enlighten, illuminate
Binding	Compulsory, obligatory	Voluntary, laxative
Biased	One-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, slanted, subjective	Disinterested, open minded, unbiased

Bigotry	Bias, intolerance, narrow-mindedness	Impartiality, objectivity
Blandishment	Flattery, coaxing	Bluntness, disrespect
Blasphemy	Profanity, swearing, cursing, obscenity, vulgarity, obscene	Reverence, exquisite, polite
Blatant	noisy, vociferous, clamorous	Quiet, gentle, soothing
Bleak	Cold, cheerless, barren, desolate, weak	Warm, comfortable, luxurious, healthy
Bliss	Happiness, delight	Unhappiness, misery
Bloom	Freshness, flush	Decay, withered state
Boggle	Falter, doubt, waver, shrink, demur, shirk	Be certain, act promptly, consent, accede.
Boisterous	Loud, blatant, noisy, clamorous, vociferous, stormy	Quiet, calm, soft, silent, disciplined, tranquil
Bombastic	Turgid, fustian	Simple, quiet, brief, sober speech
Brandish	Flourish, swing, wield	Arrest, hang, suspend
Brashness	Brass, cheek, gall, hide, nerve	Civility, meekness, politeness
Brevity	Shortness, conciseness, succinctness, summarized	Lengthy, long-windedness, circumlocution
Brutal	Cruel, rough, beastlike	Human kindly, gentle
Brusque	Abrupt, rude, blunt, bluff, curt, gruff, surly	Diplomatic, gracious, mannerly, polite, urbane
Bystander	Looker-on, onlooker, spectator, beholder	Performer, actor
Candid	Fair, impartial, just, frank, ingenuous	Unfair, partial, biased, disingenuous
Canvass	Investigate, scrutinize, inspect, solicit	Leave alone, refuse
Caprice	Freak, whim, fancy, vagary	Steadfastness
Captivity	Bondage, servitude	Freedom, liberty
Catastrophe	Calamity, debacle, disaster, cataclysm	Benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, success.
Caress	Fondle, hug, embrace	Repel, discourage
Cease	Leave off, stop, desist	Begin, continue
Cede	Give up, surrender, yield, relinquish	Hold, refuse
Celebrated	Famous, notable, renowned, glorious, eminent	Unknown, undistinguished
Censure	Blame, condemn, rebuke, admonish, reprimand	Praise, commend, endorse
Ceremonious	Formal, solemn, courtly, ritual	Unceremonious, informal, undignified, haphazard
Cessation	Ending, pause, rest, ceasing, intermission, discontinuance	Beginning, continuance
Cheer	Gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh	Chill, depress, dispirit, ridicule, sadden, disheartened.
Cherish	Nourish, foster, entertain, harbour	Neglect, repel
Chivalrous	Heroic, brace	Cowardly, ungallant
Circumlocution	Euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis	Brevity, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness

Circumscribe	Bound, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, surround	Open, unbound
Clamour	Outcry, uproar	Silence, peace
Clemency	Gentleness, mildness, mercy, leniency	Harshness, severity
Coalition	Alliance, combination	Disunion, separation
Coarse	Rough, gross, thick, rude, vulgar	Thin, fine, refined
Coerce	Compel, force, subdue, oblige, constrain	Persuade, lead, free, cooperate, coincide, collaborate
Collateral	Indirect, not lineal, confirmatory	Lineal, direct
Colossal	Gigantic, huge, large	Small, diminutive
Combat	Struggle, fight, encounter	Peace, rest
Commensurate	Equal, equivalent, tantamount, synonymous	Unequal, incommensurate, opposed, antonymous
Commodious	Convenient, roomy	Cramped, incommodious
Compassion	Pity, sympathy	Ruthlessness, antipathy
Comprehend	Comprise, embrace, understand, perceive	Exclude, fail to perceive
Comprehensive	Inclusive, extensive	Exclude, narrow
Compress	Squeeze, contract	Loosen, expand
Conceal	Hide, cover, keep secret	Reveal, disclose
Concede	Allow, permit, yield	Forbid, deny; unyielding
Concise	Short, brief, succinct	Diffuse, lengthy, large
Concord	Agreement, accord	Disagreement, discord
Condemn	Blame, censure, disapprove	Praise, approve
Confer	Give, bestow, award, accord, grant	Refuse, take, back, withdraw, withhold
Conjure	Adjure, implore, beckon, invoke, beseech	Command, injunction
Conscientious	Exact, honorable, meticulous, punctilious	Unprincipled, dishonorable
Considerate	Thoughtful, unselfish	Thoughtless, selfish
Consign	Deposit, commit, deliver	Withhold, withdraw
Conspicuous	Noticeable, remarkable	Insignificant, obscure
Conspiracy	Plot, combination, league, intrigue	Counterplot
Contend	Strive, struggle, compete	Yield, give in
Contemptible	Despicable, detestable, execrable	Admirable, excellent, moral
Contemptuous	Audacious, disdainful, insolent, scornful, supercilious	Considerate, humble, polite, respectful, reverent
Contradict	Contravene, deny, oppose, controvert, disprove, refute	Affirm, agree, corroborate, maintain, uphold
Contravene	Contradict, interfere, oppose, counteract, refute	Stand aside, assist, affirm, corroborate
Corroborate	Strengthen, establish	Weaken, disapprove, forbid
Coruscate	Flash, glitter, gleam	Flame, burn steadily
Countenance	Favour, sanction, approve	Discountenance, disapprove, forbid
Counterfeit	Forged, spurious, shoddy, snide, apocryphal	Accurate, authentic, genuine, sincere

Crafty	Cunning, artful	Ingenuous, honest
Cripple	Lame, disable, weak, hobbled, gammy, halt	Help, strengthen
Cruel	Brutal, bestial, nasty, sadistic	Gentle, humane, kind, merciful
Culmination	Summit, zenith, top	Bottom, base
Cursory	Transient, rapid, careless, hasty, scant	Leisurely, thorough, careful, minute, profound
Danger	Hazard, jeopardy, menace, peril, risk, threat	Defence, protection, safety, security, safeguard
Daring	Adventurous, venturous, venturesome	Timid, caution, cowardly
Dainty	Delicious, palatable, nice, delicate, neat	Unpalatable, inelegant, uncritical
Dash	Hurl, cast, smash, destroy, abash, rush	Retain, encourage, stand still
Daunt	Dismay, terrify, scare	Encourage, cheer
Dawdle	Procrastinate, dally, dilly-dally, loiter	Decide, persevere, push on, quicken
Debar	Hinder, exclude, prevent, shut out	Facilitate, admit, allow
Debase	Degrade, humiliate, disgrace, humble, demean, downgrade	Exalt, purify, praise, respect, compliment
Debility	Weakness, infirmity	Strength, health
Declare	Advertise, announce, enunciate, proclaim	Censor, conceal, withhold
Decrease	Abate, decline, drop, fall, sink, subside	Climb, enlarge, escalate, grow, strengthen, wax
Decorum	Propriety, decency, gravity, staidness	Impropriety, lack of dignity, levity
Deface	Disfigure, damage	Improve, preserve
Defame	Malign, asperse, libel, slander, vilify	Praise, commendation
Deference	Respect, reverence, honour, homage	Disrespect, rudeness
Defile	Corrupt, soil, stain, contaminate	Cleanse, purify
Deformity	Malformation, ugliness, disfigure, blemish, deform, deface	Shapeliness, adorn, beautify, conserve, restore
Defray	Discharge, liquidate, settle	Be in debt
Defraud	Cheat, fleece, swindle	Honest, sincere
Deleterious	Harmful, deadly, killing	Harmless, innocuous
Delusion	Fantasy, illusion, mirage, hallucination	Actuality, fact, reality, truth verify
Demur	Pause, stop, hesitate, recoil, shirk, shy	Agree, act promptly, accept, consent, accede
Depose	Dethrone, degrade	Enthroned, exalt
Depraved	Corrupt, degenerate, evil, heinous, infamous, nefarious, vile, wicked	Pious, chaste
Descend	Decline, drop, fail, sink	Climb, increase, lift, soar
Desert	Abandon, run away	Stay with, retain
Desecration	Debasement, defilement, profanation, sacrilege, violation	Consecration, purification, sanctification
Despair	Dejection, depression, desperation, hopelessness.	Confidence, encouragement, expectation, hope, optimism.
Desist	Leave off, stop	Continue, go on
Despotic	Unconstitutional, arbitrary, autocratic, dictatorial, tyrannical	Constitutional, reasonable, democratic, lawful, representative

Destitute	Wanting, needy, poor	Well-provided, well to do
Desultory	Rambling, casual, random	Steady, straight-forward orderly, systematic
Deteriorate	Lower, spoil, decline	Ameliorate, improve
Devoid	Empty, vacant	Full, well, supplied
Devout	Religious, pious	Irreligious, profane
Dexterity	Skill, facility	Clumsiness, not skill
Diffident	Hesitating, doubtful	Confident, trusting
Dilapidated	Ruined, wasted	Restored, in repair
Dilate	Expand, widen, broaden	Contract, narrow, squeeze
Diligence	Industrious, care	Laziness, slackness
Discern	Perceive, descry	Misunderstand, confuse
Disconsolate	Sad, cheerless, disturb	Happy, cheerful, glad
Disgrace	Abase, debase, degrade, demean, downgrade, humble	Compliment, exalt, praise, raise, respect
Disinterested	Fair, impartial, unbiased, objective	Interested, biased, partial, subjective
Disown	Disclaim, deny	Acknowledge, accept
Disseminate	Spread, scatter, disperse, broadcast, diffuse	Withhold, withdraw, unite, gather
Dogmatic	Authoritative	vague
Dreadful	Awful, appalling, ugly	Harmless, pleasing, soothing
Dress	Apparel, attire, costume, garb, gear	Undress, unclothed
Dwell	Reside, abide, live	Travel, move on
Dwindle	Decrease, shrink, decline, reduce	Increase, grow, expand, extend
Eager	Avid, desirous, intent, enthusiastic, keen	Impassive, indifferent, listless, uninterested, uninvolved
Earnest	Eager, ardent	Slack, apathetic
Eccentric	Irregular, anomalous	Concentric, regular
Eccentricity	Idiosyncrasy, oddity, quirk	Commonness, normality, ordinariness, conventionality
Eclipse	Overshadow, dim, obscure	Reveal, illumine
Ecstasy	Rapture, transport	Calmness, agony, displeasure
Edible	Eatable, harmless	Uneatable, inedible
Efficacy	Force, energy, virtue, potency, competency	Weakness, impotence, incompetency
Elegant	Graceful, refined, deluxe, elaborate, luxurious, sumptuous	Unrefined, mediocre, simple, unadorned, usual, vulgar
Embarrass	Confuse, entangle	Help, enable
Embarrassment	Chagrin, shame, humiliation, discomposure, mortification	Brashness, composure, confidence, contentment, exaltation, temerity
Embezzle	Steal, flinch	Be honest, sincere
Embrace	Incorporate, embody	Exclude, keep away
Emotion	Affect, desire, feeling, passion, sentiment	Indifference, reason, insensibility, rationally.
Encroach	Intrude, trespass, infringe, invade, violate	Keep away from, desist, withdraw, respect

Endorse	Approve, sanction, back, confirm, ratify, O.K	Disapprove, oppose, censure, condemn, reject, reprehend.
Endow	Dower, furnish, bequest	Deprive, withhold
Endurance	Continuance, persist, withstand, sustain	Cessation, forgo, relinquish, submit, bear, cope, put up with
Enormous	Colossal, gigantic, large	Small, puny, compact
Ensnare	Follow, succeed	Go before, cause
Entangle	Involve, implicate, ravel	Unravel, free, clear
Entice	Allure, attract, yield	Repel, repulse, resist
Entrap	Entangle, ensnare	Set free, liberate
Envy	Jealousy, ill-will	Good-will, contentedness
Espouse	Betroth, marry, support	Refuse, oppose, resist
Escalate	Increase, intensify, step up	Decrease, lessen, reduce, weaken
Escape	Abscond, flee, fly, retreat, run away	Confront, face, follow, remain, submit, surrender
Eternal	Endless, everlasting, permanent	Transient, temporary, non-permanent
Evasive	Shuffling, equivocal	Frank, honest, sincere.
Everlasting	Endless, eternal, timeless, interminable, never-ending, unending	Finite, temporary.
Exaggerate	Amplify, magnify	Minimize, understate
Exalt	Lift up, raise, elevate	Cast down, lower
Excel	Surpass, superior	Fail, inferior
Exclaim	Call out, vociferate	Be silent, quiet
Exhale	Breath out, evaporate, eject, reject, vomit	Inhale, intake, assimilate
Exile	Banish, expulsion, expatriation, deport, relegate, rusticate	Repatriation, welcome, greet
Expatriate	Exile, expel, foreigner	Repatriate, recall
Exonerate	Absolve, acquit, vindicate, exculpate	Accuse, implicate
Explicit	Delicate, fine, graceful, polished, refined	Clumsy, unrefined, common, coarse, rough
Extenuate	Lessen, reduce, decrease, decline	Heighten, intensify, enhance, exaggerate
Extinguish	Quench, annihilate	Light, kindle
Extraneous	Foreign, extrinsic, immaterial, inessential	Native, intrinsic, relevant, significant
Extricate	Emancipate, free	Enslave, bind
Fabulous	False, not real, fictitious, mythical	True, real, actual, based on facts dull, serious
Facetious	Merry, jesting	Dull, serious
Fallacy	Deception, illusion	Truth, real
Fantastic	Fanciful, imaginative, queer	Real, practical
Fastidious	Particular, meticulous	Indifferent, careless
Feeble	Weak, debilitated, frail, faint, dim, imbecile	Strong, vigorous, sane

Felicity	Hoy, happiness, bliss, gladness, blessedness	Misfortune, sorrow, grief, misery, sadness
Ferocity	Cruelty, savagery	Kindness, gentleness
Fervent	Glowing, vehement	Cool, unimpassioned
Fictitious	False, untrue, not real	True, genuine, actual
Figurative	Typical, metaphysical	Actual, straightforward
Finite	Bounded, limited	Infinite, unlimited
Flimsy	Slight, thin, trivial	Substantial, serious
Fluctuate	Waver, vacillate, vibrate, oscillate, swing	Constant, uniform
Fold	Crease, crimp, line, wrinkle, pleat	Smooth, straighten, unfold
Fore-knowledge	Farsightedness, foresight, forethought, prescience	Heedlessness, ignorance, hindsight
Forgo	Give up, sacrifice, waive	Demand, keep, preserve
Forswear	Abjure, disavow, disclaim, recant, retract, take back	Assert, acknowledge, claim, uphold
Fortify	Secure, strengthen, brace, encourage, entrench	Weaken, discourage, unnerve
Fragile	Weak, brittle, frail, delicate, frangible, friable	Strong, solid, tough, flexible, malleable
Fraudulent	Dishonest, cheating	Honest, candour, sincere
Frivolous	Foolish, vain	Grave, serious
Frown	Grimace, pout, scowl	Smile
Funeral	Dismal, mournful, gloomy	Cheerful, bright
Furtive	Stealthy, secret, sly, sneak, surreptitious	Open, above, board, overt, obvious
Futility	Useless, vanity, worthlessness	Utility, advantage, profitable
Gaiety	Joyousness, festivity	Sadness, mourning
Gale	Blizzard, breeze, cyclone, hurricane, tornado, typhoon.	Peace, tranquility
Gallantry	Courage, bravery, heroism, chivalry	Cowardice, poltroonery
Ghastly	Spectral, pallid, horrible	Corporeal, alive, pleasing
Gauche	Boorish, maladroit, tactless, uncouth, unpolished	Urbane, adroit, polite, considerate
Genuine	Actual, authentic, real, true	Artificial, fake, forged, spurious, imaginary
Gloomy	Dark, dreary, grey, dim	Cheerful, bright, gay
Gregarious	Affable, amiable, cordial, outgoing, viscous	Social, introverted
Glutinous	Sticky, viscous	Liquid, smooth
Gorgeous	Splendid, superb, neat	Shabby, mean, dirty
Grandeur	Splendor, greatness	Shabbiness, sordidness
Gratification	Enjoyment, delight	Disappointment, dissatisfaction
Grim	Sullen, surly	Mild, gentle
Gratuitous	Voluntary, spontaneous	Mercenary, paid for

Grudge	Envy, jealousy	Goodwill, love
Gruesome	Ghastly, grim, grisly, hideous, lurid, macabre	Charming, delightful, pleasing.
Gullible	Credulous, trusting	Critical, doubtful, dubious, sceptical
Gush	Flow, stream	Stop, cease, finish
Hackneyed	Common, stale	Novel, fresh
Hamper	Shackle, clog, hinder	Release, accelerate
Hapless	Unfortunate, unlucky	Lucky, fortunate
Harbor	Shelter, lodge, dwell	Eject, banish, remove
Harmony	Concord, agreement, accord	Discord, disagreement
Hazardous	Adventurous, bold, dangerous, threatening	Protected, safeguarded
Heartily	Cordially, ardently	Insincere, cold
Heed	Mind, pay attention	Disregard, neglect
Herculean	Laborious, colossal, difficult	Slight, easy, simple
Homogeneous	Uniform, similar, pure	Heterogeneous, mixed
Hobby	Avocation, pastime, sport, recreation	Business, labour, livelihood, profession
Humane	Gentle, kind	Cruel, ungentle
Hostile	Bellicose, unfriendly	Cordial, friendly, tolerant
Humility	Humbleness, modesty	Pride, arrogance
Humorous	Comic, comical, funny, jocular, witty	Gloomy, dull, sedate
Husky	Beefy, stocky, brawny	Thin, lean, weak
Hypocrisy	Deceit, imposture	Honesty, sincerely
Hypocritical	Treacherous, disloyal, false, traitorous	Candid, honest, loyal, moral, sincere
Identity	Sameness, oneness	Difference, not similar
Imbibe	Absorb, engross, assimilate, digest	Eject, discharge, vomit
Immaculate	Spotless, stainless	Spotted, stained
Immerse	Dip, plunge, douse, submerge	Draw out
Immunity	Exemption, release, freedom, privilege	Subjection, liability
Impatient	Hindrance, prevention	Facility, liberty
Imperative	Obligatory, commanding, important, essential	Unimportant, submissive, not compulsory
Impertinent	Irrelevant, impudent	Pertinent, relevant
Implicate	Entangle, involve	Exclude
Impel	Drive, motivate, move	Inhibit, prevent, quell
Implicit	Implied, inferred, covert	Expressed, reserved, exposed
Impenetrable	Impassable, impermeable, impervious	Accessible, open, permeable
Imposter	Cheat, rogue	Honest person
Imprudence	Thoughtlessness, heedlessness	Prudence, carefulness
Imitate	Ape, copy, mimic, impersonate	Create, originate
Inaccessible	Unapproachable, distant, remote	Approachable, accessible
Inadvertent	Inattentive, careless, over-sighted	Attentive, heedful, thoughtful

Inclement	Unmerciful, harsh	Clement, merciful
Incumbent	Binding, compulsory, obligatory	Unnecessary, non compulsory
Incite	Arouse, exhort, foment	Discourage, hinder, subdue
Indemnify	Compensate, reward, repay	Inflict, loss
Industrious	Busy, active, laborious	Idle, lazy
Inevitable	Unavoidable, necessary	Avoidable, unnecessary
Induce	Cajole, coax, persuade, urge, wheedle	Hinder, repel, subdue, discourage
Infirm	Debilitated, sickly	Strong, healthy, stout
Infinite	Boundless, illimitable, limitless	Circumscribed, finite, limited
Infringe	Break, violate	Submit, obey
Insanity	Lunacy, madness	Sanity, sensibility
Inspid	Tasteless, dull, flavored	Tasty, well-flavored
Instantaneous	Immediate, quick, momentary	Future, remote, tardy,
Intermission	Suspension, stoppage	Continuance, resume
Intervention	Interposition, mediation, involvement	Neglect, hindrance
Intricate	Involved, complicated, obscure, knotty	Straightforward, simple, clear, easy
Intrude	Invade, encroach	Keep away, respect
Insolvent	Bankrupt, broke, impecunious	Affluent, flush, rich, well-to-do
Intuition	Insight, instinct	Calculation, inference
Invigorate	Straighten, stimulate	Weaken, unnerve
Involuntary	Compulsory, automatic	voluntary, spontaneous
Intimidate	Browbeat, bulldoze, bully, daunt, dismay, terrorize	Blandish, encourage, induce
Irksome	Tiresome, tedious, difficult	Pleasant, easy
Itinerant	Wandering, nomadic	Stationary, settled
Jaundiced	Biased, prejudiced, mistrustful, distrustful	Unprejudiced, unbiased, trusting, confident
Jeopardize	Hazard, endanger	Secure, preserve
Jeopardy	Danger, hazard, menace, peril, risk, threat	Defence, protection, safety
Jolly	Jovial, festive	Miserable, dull
Jubilant	Exulting, rejoicing	Despondent, despairing
Judicious	Discriminating, prudent, well-advised	Indiscreet, imprudent
Jumble	Conglomeration, mess, muddle, farrago, confuse	Clear, straightforward, sequential, order, arrange
Juvenile	Youthful, young	Senile, old
Jurisdiction	Authority, dominion	Forbidding, preventing
Kindle	Fire, ignite, inflame, light quench, stifle, smother	Darken, extinguish
Kidnap	Abduct, carry off	Restore, bring back
Knotty	Hard, intricate	Smooth, easy, simple
Knack	Aptitude, faculty, gift	Ineptitude, incompetence

Laborious	Tiresome, wearisome	Easy, light, simple
Lack	Absence, dearth, shortage	Abundance, sufficiency
Lament	Wail, mourn, gloom	Rejoice, approve
Lavish	Excessive, extravagant, prodigal	Restrained, economical
Laxity	Looseness, slackness	Tightness, firmness
Legend	Myth, fable, tradition	True story, fact, reality
Lethal	Deadly, mortal, fatal	Harmless, enlivening, life-giving, invigorating
Lofty	High, tall, elevated, towering, outstanding, summit, steep	Low, depressed, degraded, short
Lucrative	Profitable, paying	Unprofitable, losing
Luminous	Light, bright	Dark, obscure
Lunacy	Insanity, madness	Sanity, mental, soundness
Luster	Brilliance, brightness	Dimness, plainness
Luxuriant	Abundant, profuse	Scanty, barren, scarcity
Magnanimous	Generous, noble	Ungenerous, mean
Magnitude	Size, bulk, largeness	Smallness
Malevolent	Malignant, spiteful	Benevolent, kindly
Malice	Spite, hate	Charity, love
Malign	Asperse, defame, libel, slander, vilify, lampoon	Praise, eulogize
Massive	Enormous, hefty, huge, immense, vast	Minute, small, thin
Manifest	Exhibit, show, obvious, conspicuous, evident	Conceal, suppress, hidden, implicit, secret
Meager	Scanty, poor	Plentiful, plump
Melancholy	Sad, gloomy	Gay, joyous
Melodious	Tuneful, musical	Unmelodious, tuneless
Mercenary	Hired, mean	Voluntary, generous
Mingle	Mix, blend	Dissolve, disentangle,
Migrate	Emigrate, immigrate, move, travel	Remain, stationary
Migratory	Wandering, unsettled	Settled, stationary
Miraculous	Marvelous, wonderful	Normal, natural
Miscellaneous	Mixed, mingled	Individual, separate
Misery	Sorrow, distress	Joy, comfort
Miserable	Dismal, sorry, unhappy	Cheerful, contented, joyous
Moderate	Restrained, limited	Immoderate, excessive
Monotonous	Uninflected, dull, boring, tedious, tiresome	Melodious, cheerful, stimulating, exciting
Monstrous	Prodigious, horrible	Ordinary, normal
Mortal	Perishable, deadly	Immortal, imperishable
Mutable	changeable, variable	Settled, unchanging
Mutiny	Insubordination, revolt	Loyalty, subordination

Mystify	Puzzle, perplex	Illuminate, enlighten
Myth	Fable, legend, saga	Fact, history
Mythical	Legendary, fabulous	Actual, historic
Native	Aboriginal, indigenous, autochthonous, endemic	Alien, exotic, foreign, immigrant, imported
Nebulous	Cloudy, misty, confused	Clear, unclouded
Nefarious	Depraved, corrupt, evil, heinous, villainous	Innocent, moral, pious
Nervous	Edgy, excitable, fidgety, restless	Composed, steady, tranquil, imperturbable
Nicety	Accuracy, precision,	Carelessness, indifferent
Notorious	Well-known, renowned noted (in something bad) disreputable	Unknown, reputable
Inauguratory	Trifling, insignificant	Important, effective
Numb	Anaesthetized, insensible, paralyzed, deadened	Lively, active, vigorous, aware
Obedient	Dutiful, good, well-behaved	Mischievous, stubborn
Oblivion	Forgetfulness, obscurity	Memory, remembrance
Oblivious	Absent-minded, inattentive, abstracted	Aware, observant
Obnoxious	Exposed, harmful, hateful, odious, offensive	Free, cheerful, harmless, humane, lovable, pleasing
Obscene	Filthy, indecent	Pure, clean
Obscure	Darken, dim, arcane, cryptic	Clear, explicit, plain, transparent
Obtuse	Stupid, dull	Intelligent, bright
Obsessed	Addicted, addictive, hooked, compulsive	Instinctive, natural
Officious	Meddlesome, mischievous, intrusive,	Harmless, non-interfering, incurious,
Onerous	Burdensome, laborious	Light, easy, trifling
Opportunistic	Ambitious, aspiring, pushy	Indolent, lazy, timid, uninvolved
Oppress	Crush, harass	relieve, help
Optimistic	Confident, hopeful, sanguine	Pessimistic, cynical, defeatist
Oration	Speech, address	Silence
Orifice	Opening, aperture, hole	Ending
Ostentatious	Boastful, pretentious	Reticent, restrained
Outrageous	Atrocious, bold, daring, monstrous, scandalous	Timid, appropriate, commendable, decorous, polite
Outstanding	Distinguished, dominant, foremost, paramount	Mediocre, usual
Overbearing	Arrogant, domineering, haughty, imperious	Deferential, docile, modest, obsequious
Overture	Offer, invitation	Withdrawal, finale
Pacific	Peaceful, gentle	Violent, hostile
Palatable	Tasty, appetizing	Unpalatable, tasteless, intangible
Palpable	Tangible	Intangible

Paltry	Little, beggarly	Fine, great, sufficient
Paramount	Supreme, predominant, important, essential	Subordinate, inferior, irrelevant, unimportant
Paucity	Scarcity, fewness, deficiency, inadequate	Abundance, multitude, adequate, sufficient,
Penitence	Repentant, remorseful	Obstinacy, stubbornness
Pensive	Thoughtful, sorrowful	Active, gay, happy
Perennial	Everlasting, perpetual	Temporary
Perseverance	Persistence, steadiness	Slackness, inconstancy
Petition	Request, appeal	Command, order
Piercing	Sharp, acute, penetrating	Soft, low
Piteous	Sad, sorrowful, mournful	Joyful, cheerful
Plague	Immerse, dip	Draw out, come out
Preamble	Introduction, preface	Conclusion, ending
Precarious	Risky, uncertain	Safe, secure
Precedence	Priority, preference	Inferiority
Precipitate	Hasten, expedite, impetuous, impulsive	Delay, retard, cautious, impassive, thoughtful
Preclude	Prevent, stop, hinder, hamper,	Help, allow, permit
Predicate	Assert, affirm	Deny, doubt
Prefatory	Introductory, opening	Concluding, final
Pregnant	Full, teeming	Empty, meaningless
Prejudiced	Biased, slanted, subjective	Unbiased, disinterested
Prejudicial	Baneful, biased	Unbiased, objective
Pretence	Affectation, show, pretext	Sincerity, reality
Prey	Victim, capture	Captor, hunter
Proclamation	Announcement, ordinance	Silence
Prodigal	Extravagant	Miser, economic
Profane	Unconsecrated, impious	Sacred, religious
Profound	Deep, fathomless, excess	Shallow, abstruse
Profuse	Lavish, prodigal	Meager, sharing
Progeny	Descendant, off-spring	Ancestors
Prolific	Productive, fruitful	Unproductive, barren
Prohibit	Ban, debar, enjoin, forbid	Endorse, permit, allow
Prone	Inclined, prostrate	Averse, upright
Propel	Press, push, shove, thrust, urge	Discourage, pull, stop
Proscribe	Outlaw, denounce	Pardon, forgive
Prosecute	Indict, pursue	Abandon, defend
Prototype	Archetype, exemplar, ideal, original	Copy, counterpart, duplicate
Provident	Foreseeing, thrifty	Improvident, extravagant
Provisional	Conditional, contingent, tentative, dependent	Conclusive, definite, permanent

Prudent	Judicious, cautious,	Imprudent
Pungent	Sharp, stinking	Mild, harmless
Quack	Charlatan, imposter	Professional, qualified
Quash	Annul, cancel	Ratify, confirm, restore
Quell	Calm, placate, subdue	Noisy
Quench	Extinguish, put out	Light, ignite, arouse
Radiance	Brilliancy, luster	Dullness, dimness
Radical	Fundamental, organic	Superficial, incomplete
Ragged	Torn, jagged	Even
Raid	Foray, incursion, invasion, sortie	Depress, descend, lower
Random	Casual, desultory, haphazard	Formal, invariable, orderly, systematic
Rancid	Tainted, sour	Untainted, sweet
Rational	Intelligent, reasonable	Irrational, foolish
Rebuff	Reprimand, rebuke	Encourage, approve
Recede	Retire, withdraw	advance, retreat
reciprocal	mutual, correlative	selfish, individual
reckless	rash, regardless	cautious, prudent
rectify	repair, renew, remedy, renovate	destroy, save, keep, conserve, repair
redeem	buy back, recover	retain, detain
Redundant	Exuberant, excessive	Scanty, deficient
Relinquish	Abandon, abdicate, cede, renounce, resign, yield	Possess, maintain
Remission	Abatement, relaxation	Increase, augmentation
Repudiate	Renounce, reject	Allow, admit
Repugnant	Distasteful, offensive	Agreeable, pleasant
Repulsive	Abhorrent, abominable, disgusting, loathsome	Admirable, alluring, amiable, charming
Resolute	Determined, firm	Irresolute, undecided
Respite	Pause, cessation	Continuance, perpetuity
Restoration	Recovery, reinstatement	Destruction, with-holding
Restraint	Check, hindrance	Freedom, frankness
Retrospect	Review	Prospect
Reveal	Publish, disclose	Conceal, hide
Revive	Renew, reanimate	Depress, deject
Revolt	Rebel, mutiny	Loyal, obey, submit
Ridiculous	Laughable, absurd	Grave, serious
Righteousness	Uprightness, goodness	Ungodliness, dishonestly
robust	Strong, hale, stout, lusty, portly	Thin, lean, weak, fragile
Ruinous	Dilapidated, harmful	Whole, sound
Rupture	Breach, break	Union, attachment
Rustic	Rural, simple rude, clownish	Urbane, polished

Sacrilegious	Profane, impious	Pious, reverent
Sacred	Blessed, consecrated	Temporal worldly
Sad	Dejected, depressed, despondent, disconsolate	Joyous, blithe, cheerful, jubilant, lively
Saddle	Load, burden	Unload, disburden
Sane	Sound, healthy, sensible, reasonable	Unsound, confused, unreasonable, insane
Saucy	Impertinent, rude	Polite, reserved
Savory	Tasty, palatable, spicy	Unsavory, tasteless
Sarcastic	Biting, caustic, cutting, sardonic	Complimentary, flattering, favourable
Scandal	Shame, infamy, slander	Credit, praise
Scandalous	Atrocious, monstrous	Appropriate, commendable, humane, polite
Scanty	Insufficient, meager	Abundant, plentiful
Scatter	Sprinkle, disperse, diffuse, disseminate	Retain, hold, gather, unite
Sceptic	Agnostic, atheist, doubter, unbeliever	Believer, bigot, religious, zealot
Seclusion	Separation, withdrawal	Publicity, union
Secular	Temporal, civil, lay, profane, worldly	Religious, eternal, pious
Sedate	Calm, composed, sober, serious, solemn, staid	Perturbed, agitated, light-hearted
Seductive	Alluring, enticing, attractive, luring,	Repelling, chill, dissuade
Semblance	Resemblance, likeness	Unlikeness
Sensual	Carnal, fleshy	Ascetic, spiritual
Servile	Slavish, menial	Masterly, lordly
Shackle	Fetter, hamper	Loose, release
Shuffle	Mix, confuse	Clear, be frank
Slender	Slim, fragile, weak, thin	Fat, bulky, stout, strong
Sloth	Torpor, inactivity, laziness	Activity, vigour
Smite	Strike, beat, hit	Spare, repair
Snug	Close, comfortable	Uncomfortable
Smudge	Soil, besmirch, dirty	Bleach, clean, purify
Sober	Moderate, calm	Immoderate, excited
Solace	Console, comfort, peace	Vex, pain, irritation
Solemn	Formal, ceremonial	Informal, profane
Solicitude	Care, concern, worry	Baffle, confuse, puzzle
Solicitous	anxious, apprehensive	Careless, unconcerned
Solitary	Lone, single, secluded	Companionable, sociable
Sophistry	Casuistry, hair-splitting	Uncontroversial
Sordid	Dirty, foul, filthy	Clean, polished
Sovereign	Royal, regal, authority	Subject, ineffectual
Speculation	Thought, theory	Action, fact
Speculator	Barracker, observer	Performer, participant
Splendid	Gorgeous, sumptuous	Shabby, cheap
Spontaneous	Voluntary, without preparation	Involuntary, with prior preparation

Spurious	Illegitimate, forged, counterfeit, shoddy	Genuine, authentic, accurate, sincere
Squander	Dissipate, waste	Save, economize
Stagnant	Still, motionless, stationary	Running, moving, in action
Stake	Risk, hazard	Shirk, avoid
Staunch	Firm, resolute	Infirm, unsteady
Steadfast	Fixed, established	Unfixed, infirm
Steep	Abrupt, precipitous	Flat, gentle, level, low
Sterile	Arid, barren, childless, unfruitful, unproductive	Bearing, fruitful, viable, yielding, productive
Stimulate	Arouse, stir	Calm, tranquil
Stout	Strong, robust, portly	Thin, lean, weak
Stray	Wander, err, deviate	Stay, continue
Stringent	Astringent, contracting, tight,	Relaxing, gentle
Strip	Denude, uncover, bare	Cover, clothe
Stubborn	Obstinate, unyielding, adamant, inflexible	Adaptable, docile, yielding, tractable
Sublime	High, exalted	Low, depressed
Subdue	Check, constrain, curb, repress, restrain, suppress	Incite, stimulate
Subservient	Ancillary, inferior	Superior, leading
Subsistence	Living, existence	Starvation
Subtle	Nice, delicate, rare, thin, crafty	Rough, coarse, unrefined, simple
Subvert	Overthrow, destroy	Reconstruct, restore
Sumptuous	Costly, expensive	Cheap, simple
Superfluous	Redundant, useless, harmful, unprofitable	Useful, beneficial, profitable, serviceable
Superlative	Highest, greatest	Lowest, smallest
Surmise	Suspect, suppose	Know, be sure, exact
Susceptible	Sensitive, impressionable	Insusceptible, hard
Suspicious	Doubtful, questionable	Certain, trustful, clear
Swell	Dilate, expand, bulge	Diminish, lessen, deflate, actual
Symbolical	Typical, representative	Actual
Synonymous	Equivalent, similar	Dissimilar, contrary
Tacit	Implied, implicit	Explicit, expressed
Taciturn	Close, reticent, uncommunicative, secretive	Unreserved, talkative, chatty
Tangible	Tactile, substantial	Impalpable, unreal
Tantamount	Equivalent, equal	Unequal, non-equivalent
Taunt	Jeer, flout, scoff, gibe	Soothe, commend, praise
Tedious	Wearisome, irksome	Delightful, agreeable
Tenacity	Adhesiveness, obstinacy	Looseness, inertia
Terrestrial	Earthy, worldly	Heavenly, celestial
Testimony	Witness, deposition	Concealment, denial
Theatrical	Dramatic, showy, histrionic	Natural, real, prosaic

Terse	Compendious, laconic, concise, brief	Lengthy, talkative, tedious
Thrifty	Provident, economical	Prodigal, uneconomic
Thriftless	Wasteful, improvident, spendthrift	Cautious, frugal, miserly, thrifty
Thwart	Oppose, frustrate, balk, foil, inhibit	Help, advance, permit, allow
Tipsy	Intoxicated, drunk, nervous, shaken, agitated	Sober, calm, composed, cool
Torment	Pain, torture	Comfort, easy, tranquil
Tortuous	Twisted, winding, crooked	Straight, honest, simple
Tranquil	Calm, quiet, composed, peaceful	Disturbed, agitated
Treachery	Disloyalty, perfidy	Loyalty, faith
Trench	Infringe, trespass	Respect, observe
Trifle	Toy, play, wanton	Serious
Trivial	Paltry, petty	Significant, important
Triumph	Victory, achievement	Lament, fail
Turbulent	Blustering, riotous, stormy, violent	Tranquil, peaceful
Turmoil	Bustle, confusion, hurry	Quiet, peacefulness
Turpitude	Baseness, depravity, wickedness, vileness	Worthiness, goodness
Tyrant	Despot, autocrat	Constitutional, sovereign
Tyro	Beginner, novice,	Expert, old hand, veteran
Unethical	Amoral, immoral, unprincipled, unscrupulous	Moral, principled, scrupulous
Unanimous	Accordant, harmonious	Discordant, disagreeing
Unique	Solve, single, unmatched	Common, frequent
Uphold	Back, champion, defend	Betray, destroy, drop
Urbane	Cultivated, genteel, sophisticated	Brusque, gauche, vulgar
Urbanity	Civility, politeness	Rudeness, harshness
Vagrant	Wandering, roaming	Settled, homely
Vague	Uncertain, indefinite	Certain, definite, sure
Vain	Empty, worthless	Useful, effective
Valiant	Brave, gallant	Cowardly,
Validity	Efficiency, authority	Inefficiency, weakness
Vanish	Disappear, pass away	Appear, live, survive
Vehement	Violent, boisterous	Weak, cold, lean
Veil	Screen, hide, conceal	Disclose, uncover
Velocity	Swiftness, rapidity	Slowness, tardiness
Venerable	Reverend, grave	Trifling, light
Verbose	Wordy, diffuse, long-winded, repetitious	Terse, silent, speechless
Veracity	Truth, reality, correctness	Fiction, unreality
Vexatious	Annoying, harassing, irritating, knotty	Soothing, pleasing,
Vicious	Faulty, defective, corrupt, depraved	Perfect, incorrupt, simple
Viable	Fertile, fruitful	Aborted, sterile, untenable

Vibrate	Fluctuate, oscillate	Stationary, motionless
Vigour	Power, strength	Weakness, sickness
Vindictive	Revengeful, spiteful, malevolent, malicious	Benevolent, kindly
Vivid	Lively, clear	Dull, unimpressive
Vogue	Fashion, usage, trend	Unpopular, outdated
Voluntary	Spontaneous, free	Involuntary
Voracious	Greedy, ravenous	Satiable, satisfied
Vulnerable	Weak, exposed, untenable, defenseless	Fortified, strong, invulnerable, guarded, invincible
Wander	Meander, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray	Remain, rest, settle, steady
Wariness	Caution, circumspection, vigilance, watchfulness	Incaution, careless
Warrant	Guarantee, certify, authorize	Forbid, disallow
Wearisome	Fatiguing, irksome, tiring, tedious	Refreshing, restful
Whimsical	Freakish, fanciful, eccentric, capricious	Serious, staid
Wistful	Pensive, thoughtful, dreamy, moody, nostalgic	Cheerful, happy, heedless, airy, flippant
Wretched	Unfortunate, sad, miserable, dismal, sorry	Joyous, contended
Wrinkle	Fold, crease, crimp, pleat	Smooth surface, flat, straighten
Yearn	Hanker, long, pine	Be satisfied, be contended
Yield	Forgo, give in, surrender, relinquish, concede	Resist, withhold, refuse
Yoke	Link, bondage, slavery	Freedom, liberty
Zeal	Passion, eagerness	Apathy, weakness
Zenith	Top, apex, climax, pinnacle, summit	Base, bottom, foot, low
Zest	Brio, dash, drive, energy, gusto, pleasure, spirit	Dullness,

Most Important English MCQ's

1. He was unreasonably incensed ----- me.
(a) With (b) At
(c) Against (d) On
2. The Prime Minister invested the new establishment ----- judicial authority.
(a) Over (b) On
(c) Against (d) With
3. They quarreled ----- division of the booty.
(a) About (b) On
(c) Upon (d) Over
4. The protracted illness has reduced him ----- skeleton.
(a) To (b) By
(c) Up to (d) Into
5. The Government has embarked ----- the implementation of the 20-point programme vigorously.
(a) With (b) Upon
(c) At (d) On
6. They talked ----- the matter for many hours without arriving at any conclusion.
(a) On (b) About
(c) Upon (d) Over
7. He was vexed ----- the behaviour of his son.
(a) At (b) With
(c) About (d) On
8. He was totally innocent ----- the crime.
(a) About (b) With
(c) From (d) Of
9. He will not succeed ----- he works hard.
(a) Unless (b) Until
(c) In case (d) In
10. We will have to atone ----- our misdeeds.
(a) At (b) On
(c) With (d) For
11. Large number of colleges are affiliated ----- the Karachi University.
(a) With (b) By
(c) From (d) To
12. The man was an accomplice ----- the thief.
(a) Of (b) In
(c) With (d) From
13. The destiny has destined him ----- a high post than he now holds.
(a) For (b) To
(c) On (d) Upon
14. It is natural for us to exult ----- our own success.
(a) At (b) Over
(c) On (d) Against
15. The teacher seemed to be irritated ----- me.
(a) With (b) Over
(c) From (d) Against
16. What he has done ----- no excuse.
(a) With (b) Of
(c) For (d) In
17. Fate smiled ----- him in all his ventures.
(a) At (b) With
(c) On (d) Above
18. Work hard ----- you should fail.
(a) Otherwise (b) Or
(c) That (d) Lest
19. At last he yielded ----- the temptation.
(a) For (b) About
(c) At (d) To
20. The master dispensed ----- the services of his servant.
(a) Up (b) With
(c) From (d) Through
21. The girl could not bear ----- the force of the current.
(a) With (b) Up
(c) Out (d) Up against
22. The event came ----- as he had predicted it.
(a) By (b) About
(c) Off (d) UP
23. His friend has run ----- his whole fortune.
(a) Out (b) Down
(c) Over (d) About
24. He was unreasonably incensed ----- me.
(a) With (b) At

- (c) On (d) About
25. So many servants attended ----- him during his illness.
(a) At (b) Upon
(c) On (d) With
26. He will cast ----- an opportunity of taking revenge on you.
(a) Up (b) For
(c) On (d) About for
27. He has not yet reconciled ----- his friend.
(a) To (b) With
(c) From (d) By
28. He congratulated his friend ----- the latter's success.
(a) About (b) For
(c) On (d) Against
29. He revenged himself ----- his enemy.
(a) From (b) On
(c) By (d) With
30. At present I am occupied ----- writing a book on General Knowledge.
(a) In (b) With
(c) On (d) About
31. ----- the event of his resigning his job, his family would starve.
(a) At (b) On
(c) Within (d) In
32. He always connives ----- the faults of his children.
(a) With (b) On
(c) At (d) About
33. I complimented him ----- his bright success in the examination.
(a) At (b) On
(c) About (d) For
34. These days everybody complains ----- corruption in public life.
(a) About (b) On
(c) Of (d) Against
35. We sailed ----- the river.
(a) In (b) On
(c) At (d) Down
36. He was kind enough to accede ----- his request.
(a) With (b) In
(c) To (d) Over
37. She persisted ----- doing the job despite its being uninteresting to her.
(a) On (b) With
(c) At (d) In
38. In the world of today, material values take precedence ----- spiritual values.
(a) At (b) On
(c) Over (d) Above
39. He persevered ----- all obstacles.
(a) Among (b) Between
(c) Through (d) Despite
40. I am ----- sure of it as you are.
(a) Quite (b) As
(c) Perfectly (d) Very
41. Beethoven ----- music you have been listening to was one of the world's famous composers.
(a) Which (b) Whose
(c) About whom (d) About which
42. I was born in London but ----- most of my childhood in the country.
(a) Spend (b) Spent
(c) Spended (d) Spending
43. In my town, they continuously ----- down old houses and put up new ones.
(a) Pulled (b) Pull
(c) Pulling (d) Pulls
44. The grandfather's clock ----- there for as long as I can remember.
(a) Stood (b) Stands
(c) Has been standing (d) Is standing
45. I have been mending my socks ----- the last two hours.
(a) For (b) Since
(c) Against (d) Within
46. I have to go back ----- my promise.
(a) From (b) To
(c) On
47. Mr. Aslam sat ----- the Managing Committee.
(a) In (b) On
(c) To
48. Rani will wash the tank ----- Saturday.
(a) In (b) On
(c) To
49. Ali did not abide ----- the rule.
(a) Around (b) By
(c) At
50. Nawaz is ----- stronger of the two.
(a) Certainly (b) Certainly the
(c) Certainty
51. We can certainly learn about philosophy ----- the help of mathematics.
(a) By (b) On
(c) With
52. The new weapons were not ----- enough.

- (a) The effective (b) An effective
(c) Effective
53. Mr. Salman's wife ----- yesterday.
(a) Has come (b) Came
(c) Had come
54. Had Uzma come into the room, she -----
the child eating the paper.
(a) Saw (b) Would see
(c) Would have seen
55. When I was sleeping, she ----- playing the
sitar.
(a) Was (b) Must be
(c) Were
56. The main points are as -----
(a) Follows (b) Follow (c)
Following
57. I congratulated him ----- his success.
(a) On (b) For
(c) At
58. I have not seen him ----- the last ten days.
(a) For (b) Since
(c) By
59. I stared at him ----- he spoke.
(a) When (b) While
(c) Whenever
60. I wish I ----- a car.
(a) Had (b) Have
(c) May have
61. I invited him ----- dinner.
(a) For (b) To
(c) At
62. Would you mind ----- the bag for me.
(a) Hold (b) Holding
(c) To Hold
63. He has a very expensive watch ----- his
wrist.
(a) On (b) In
(c) Around
64. If you need a coat you will have to buy -----
as I cannot give you mine.
(a) It (b) One
(c) Some (d) Any
65. Will Iqbal help us prepare for the examination?
He will help us if he ----- time.
(a) Would have (b) Had
(c) Has had (d) Has
66. What colour are you going in to have your
house painted. We will -----
(a) Paint in white
(b) Paint white
- (c) Had painted in white
(d) Have it painted white
(e) Have it white painted
67. Who is the new secretary of the club? The
members ----- recently.
(a) Elected Sania secretary.
(b) Elected to Sania secretary.
(c) Elected secretary to Sania
(d) Elected secretary Sania
68. Will Raja drive to Multan? No, his father
persuaded him-----
(a) For not driving (b) Not for driving
(c) Not to drive (d) To not drive
69. Can they go shopping with us? Sorry, they are
busy; I wish they ----- with you now.
(a) Can go (b) Are going
(c) Could go (d) Would go
70. It is very nice movie and they are also free
tonight. I wish they ----- to the movie
tonight.
(a) Can go (b) Are going
(c) Could go (d) Would go
71. It has been raining for the past five days. I wish
it -----
(a) Stopped to rain (b) Stopped raining
(c) Would stop raining (d) Were to stop
raining
72. Do you speak French? Yes, I learned -----
in France.
(a) It how it speak (b) How speak it
(c) Speaking it (d) It to speak
73. Might Shahla have come at 8-00? Yes, she ----

(a) May have (b) Might
(c) Had (d) Might have
74. Rubi talks a lot, doesn't she? Yes, although
there's no reason for -----
(a) So much have talking
(b) Her so much talking
(c) Her talking so much
(d) Talking her so much
75. Why is Maria so late? I do not know -----
be.
(a) What can the reason
(b) Can what the reason
(c) What the reason
(d) What the reason can
76. The neighbours will not let their son play with
Salman. What could Salman ----- to
deserve that?
(a) Do (b) Done
(c) Have done (d) Be done

77. Did he get a new shirt? Yes, he bought ----- one.
 (a) Himself (b) Him
(c) For himself (d) His
78. How are you going to have your hair cut? During the hot weather I am going to -----
(a) Cut it short (b) Cut it shortly
 (c) Have it shortly cut (d) Have it cut short
79. He left for Karachi by the ----- train.
 (a) Half past eight (b) Eight-thirty
 (c) Eight-thirty o'clock (d) Thirty minutes past eight
80. Everyone wonders why you took such a risk. I wish they would -----
 (a) Stop to guess (b) Stop in their guessing
(c) Stop guessing (d) Stop from guessing
81. Can he swim? I don't think he knows -----
 (a) Swimming (b) To swim
(c) How to swim (d) How can he swim
82. We must leave right away. Oh, don't be in -----
 (a) So hurry (b) Such hurry
 (c) A such hurry (d) Such a hurry
83. I ran quickly ----- late.
 (a) Not in order to be (b) In order to be not
(c) In order not to be (d) In order to not be
84. I will come to meet you at the station in my car ----- you do not have to walk to my house.
(a) So that (b) In order
 (c) That (d) Because
85. I cannot remember where ----- my coat.
 (a) I would have left (b) Did I leave
(c) I left (d) I was made to leave
86. All the ----- French houses were sold.
 (a) Old fine white (b) White fine old
(c) Fine old white (d) Fine white old
87. Is he sorry for what he did? Not at all! He doesn't know what ----- be sorry for.
 (a) Should be (b) May be
(c) He should (d) He could
88. How did he kill the tiger? He killed it ----- a rifle.
(a) With (b) Through
 (c) From (d) By
89. I ----- trouble with my bicycle these days.
(a) Have been experiencing
 (b) Experience
- (c) Had been experience
 (d) Experienced
90. I wonder why I always have trouble with my car whenever I ----- to go to the cinema.
 (a) Deciding (b) Decide
 (c) Am deciding (d) Had decided
91. When the clock struck six o'clock, I ----- here for over an hour.
 (a) Have waited (b) Had to wait
 (c) Shall have waited (d) Had been waiting
92. I ----- a lie if I ever said that I liked you.
 (a) Was telling
 (b) Have been telling
 (c) Would have been telling
(d) Would have told
93. He ----- her for a long time before he finally marries her.
 (a) Is knowing (b) Knows
 (c) Will know (d) Will have known
94. He could not cut the grass today because the handle of the machine ----- a few days ago.
 (a) Braked (b) Was broken
 (c) Has broken (d) Had broken
95. He promised that he ----- the goods yesterday but they have not arrived up till now.
 (a) Will deliver
 (b) Shall have delivered
(c) Would deliver
 (d) Must have delivered
96. Ali asked ----- my work.
 (a) When did I complete
 (b) When was I going to complete
 (c) When had I completed
(d) When I had completed
97. He will win the race if he ----- running regularly.
 (a) Practices (b) Would practice
(c) Will practice (d) Will be practiced
98. He would not have failed if he ----- enough money.
 (a) Would have (b) Had
 (c) Would have had (d) Was having
99. That table would collapse if both ----- on it.
 (a) Would stand (b) Will stand
 (c) Are standing (d) Stood
100. If more teams withdraw the tournament -----
(a) May have to be cancelled
 (b) Will have cancel
 (c) Will have cancelled
 (d) Would cancel

101. He was unable to help because he ----- to earn much money.
 (a) Has been failed (b) Had failed
 (c) Had been failed (d) Was being failed
102. This is the first time I ----- a typewriter.
 (a) Ever had used (b) Will ever use
 (c) Have ever been using (d) Have ever used
103. I hope it will not rain when the bride ----- the church.
 (a) Will be leaving
 (b) Will have left
 (c) Has been going to leave
 (d) Leaves
104. I wish I ----- it.
 (a) Will break
 (b) Would have broken
 (c) Should have broken
 (d) Had broken
105. It is time that we ----- something useful.
 (a) May do
 (b) Did
 (c) Should have been done
 (d) Could have been done
106. Although he worked very hard ----- get first class marks.
 (a) He did not
 (b) But he did not
 (c) In spite of it he did not
 (d) However he did not
107. You have done very well, ----- ?
 (a) Haven't you (b) Have you
 (c) Isn't it (d) Is it
108. Does your father know ----- in English?
 (a) That why you failed
 (b) Why you failed

- (c) Did you fail
 (d) Why have you been failed

Direction: Chose the correct word or phrase for filling the blank space from the alternatives given below each sentence.

109. We had fish on ----- days.
 (a) Alternative (b) Alternating
110. It is difficult to run a school with so ----- students.
 (a) Little (b) Few
 (c) Small
111. It is pity that though he was ----- intelligent, he did not work hard.
 (a) Much (b) Very
 (c) Too
112. Yesterday I received a letter by ----- post.
 (a) Register (b) Registry
 (c) Registered
113. You shouldn't be angry, they did it only for -----.
 (a) Fun (b) Humour
 (c) Joke
114. My sister is ----- of cockroaches.
 (a) Fearful (b) Frightened
 (c) Afraid
115. He appealed to the President as a last -----.
 (a) Resort (b) Rightly
 (c) Resource
116. I can never spell his name -----.
 (a) Right (b) Rightly
 (c) Correctly
117. You are old enough to ----- your shoe-laces.
 (a) Bind (b) Tie
 (c) Knot

ANALOGIES I

1. Doctor: Nurse:: Follower: _____ ?
 (A) Employer (B) Leader
 (C) Worker (D) Manager
2. Moon: Satellite:: Earth: _____ ?
 (A) Sun (B) Planet
 (C) Solar System (D) Asteroid
3. Fear: Threat:: Anger: _____ ?
 (A) Compulsion (B) Panic
 (C) Provocation (D) Force
4. Clock: Time:: Thermometer: _____ ?
 (A) Heat (B) Radiation
 (C) Energy (D) Temperature
5. Cup: Lip:: Bird: _____ ?
 (A) Bush (B) Grass
 (C) Forest (D) Beak
6. Tractor: Trailer:: Horse: _____ ?
 (A) Stable (B) Cart
 (C) Saddle (D) Engine
7. Flower: Bud:: Plant: _____ ?
 (A) Twig (B) Seed
 (C) Taste (D) Flower
8. Flow: River:: Stagnant: _____ ?
 (A) Rain (B) Stream
 (C) Pool (D) Canal
9. Paw: Cat:: Hoof: _____ ?
 (A) Lamb (B) Horse
 (C) Elephant (D) Lion
10. Car: Garage:: Aeroplane: _____ ?
 (A) Port (B) Depot
 (C) Hangar (D) Harbour
11. Venerate: Worship:: Extol: _____ ?
 (A) Glorify (B) Homage
 (C) Compliment (D) Recommend
12. Nurture: Neglect:: Denigrate: _____ ?
 (A) Reveal (B) Extol
 (C) Recognize (D) Calumniate
13. Tiger: Forest:: Otter : _____ ?
 (A) Cage (B) Sky
 (C) Nest (D) Water
14. Illiteracy: Education:: Flood: _____ ?
 (A) Rain (B) Bridge
 (C) Dam (D) River
15. Hill: Mountain:: Stream: _____ ?
 (A) River (B) Canal
 (C) Glacier (D) Avalanche
16. Fruit: Banana:: Mammal: _____ ?
 (A) Cow (B) Snake
 (C) Fish (D) Sparrow
17. Fire: Ashes:: Explosion: _____ ?
 (A) Flame (B) Debris
 (C) Sound (D) Death
18. Drama: Stage:: Tennis: _____ ?
 (A) Net (B) Tournament
 (C) Racket (D) Court
19. Sculptor: Statue:: Poet: _____ ?
 (A) Canvas (B) Pen
 (C) Verse (D) Chisel
20. Malaria: Disease:: Spear: _____ ?
 (A) Wound (B) Sword
 (C) Weapon (D) Death
21. Reading: Knowledge:: Work: _____ ?
 (A) Experience (B) Engagement
 (C) Employment (D) Experiment
22. Cricket: Bat:: Hockey: _____ ?
 (A) Field (B) Stick
 (C) Player (D) Ball
23. Enough: Excess:: Sufficiency: _____ ?
 (A) Adequacy (B) Surplus
 (C) Competency (D) Import
24. Skeleton: Body:: Grammar: _____ ?

- _____?
 (A) Language (B) Sentence
 (C) Meaning (D) Education
25. Mature: Regressed:: Varied:
 _____?
 (A) Rhythmic (B) Monotonous
 (C) Decorous (D) Obsolete
26. Ship: Sea:: Camel: _____?
 (A) Forest (B) Land
 (C) Mountain (D) Desert
27. Dilatory: Expeditious:: Direct:
 _____?
 (A) Circumlocutory
 (B) Tortuous
 (C) Straight
 (D) Curved
28. Wrist: Elbow:: Ankle: _____?
 (A) Heel (B) Fingers
 (C) Foot (D) Knee
29. Amber: Yellow:: Carmine:
 _____?
 (A) Red (B) Green
 (C) Violet (D) Blue
30. Wax: Wane:: Zenith: _____?
 (A) Nadir (B) Bottom
 (C) Fall (D) Height
31. Foundation: Edifice:: Constitution:
 _____?
 (A) Government (B) State
 (C) Nation (D) Cabinet
32. Video: Cassette:: Computer:
 _____?
 (A) Reels (B) Recordings
 (C) Files (D) Floppy
33. Produce: Waste:: Contrast:
 _____?
 (A) Match (B) Correct
 (C) Oppose (D) Contradict
34. Paleography:
 Writings:: Ichthyology: _____?
 (A) Fishes (B) Whales
 (C) Oysters (D) Mammals
35. Painting: Artist:: Symphony:
 _____?
 (A) Novelist (B) Poet
 (C) Essayist (D) Composer
36. Dawn: Dusk:: Inauguration:
 _____?
 (A) Invitation (B) Valediction
 (C) Repetition (D) Organisation
37. Annihilation: Fire:: Cataclysm:
 _____?
 (A) Earthquake (B) Flood
 (C) Emergency (D) Steam
38. Entrepreneur: Profit:: Scholar:
 _____?
 (A) Income (B) Knowledge
 (C) Service (D) Business
39. Anatomy: Zoology:: Pediatrics:
 _____?
 (A) Chemistry (B) Medicine
 (C) Paleontology (D) Mechanics
40. Novice: Learner:: Harbinger:
 _____?
 (A) Messenger (B) Thief
 (C) Pickpocket (D) Robber
41. Mattock: Dig:: Shovel: _____?
 (A) Break (B) Push
 (C) Scoop (D) Whittle
42. Foresight: Anticipation::
 Insomnia: _____?
 (A) Treatment (B) Disease
 (C) Sleeplessness (D) Unrest
43. Poles: Magnet:: Battery:
 _____?
 (A) Cells (B) Power
 (C) Terminals (D) Energy
44. Physician: Treatment:: Judge:
 _____?
 (A) Punishment (B) Judgments
 (C) Lawyer (D) Court
45. Ice: Coldness:: Earth: _____?

- (A) Weight (B) Jungle
(C) Gravitatism (D) Sea
46. Safe: Secure:: Protect: _____?
(A) Lock (B) Sure
(C) Guard (D) Conserve
47. Firm: Flabby:: Piquant: _____?
(A) Bland (B) Salty
(C) Pleasant (D) Small
48. Appreciation: Reward:: Disgrace: _____?
(A) Crime (B) Guilt
(C) Allegation (D) Punishment
49. Mouse: Cat:: Fly: _____?
(A) Animal (B) Horse
(C) Spider (D) Rat
50. Kilogram: Quintal:: Paisa: _____?
(A) Rupee (B) Money
(C) Coin (D) Wealth
51. Earth: Axis:: Wheel: _____?
(A) Tyre (B) Car
(C) Road (D) Hub
52. Engineer: Machine:: Doctor: _____?
(A) Hospital (B) Body
(C) Disease (D) Medicine
53. South: North-West:: West: _____?
(A) South-West (B) East
(C) North-East (D) South
54. Pride: Humility:: Desire: _____?
(A) Wish (B) Hate
(C) Suppress (D) Indifference
55. Boat: Oar:: Bicycle: _____?
(A) Chain (B) Pedal
(C) Road (D) Wheel
56. Much: Many:: Measure: _____?
(A) Weight (B) Measures
(C) Calculate (D) Count
57. Lapse: Session:: Conclude: _____?
(A) Leave (B) Permit
(C) Agency (D) Policy
58. Boat: Sales:: Balloon: _____?
(A) Rubber (B) Hot air
(C) Rope (D) Nylon
59. Clue: Mystery:: Warning: _____?
(A) Disaster (B) Precaution
(C) Risk (D) Danger
60. Cup: Lip:: Bird: _____?
(A) Bush (B) Grass
(C) Forest (D) Beak
61. Flow: River:: Stagnant: _____?
(A) Rain (B) Stream
(C) Canal (D) Pool
62. Peacock: India:: Bear: _____?
(A) Russia (B) England
(C) Australia (D) America
63. Insect: Disease:: War: _____?
(A) Army (B) Defeat
(C) Arsenal (D) Destruction
64. Book: Cover:: Painting: _____?
(A) Example (B) Wall
(C) Colour (D) Frame
65. Float: Sink:: Boat: _____?
(A) Ship (B) War
(C) Submarine (D) Missile
66. Water: Dam:: Trade: _____?
(A) Commerce (B) Economy
(C) Goods (D) Trade Policy
67. Interest: Money lender:: Salary: _____?
(A) Employees (B) Seminar
(C) Workers (D) Prisoners
68. Asthma: Lungs:: Conjunctivitis: _____?
(A) Bones (B) Teeth
(C) Eyes (D) Blood
69. Dismay: Joy:: Tend: _____?
(A) Regret (B) Ignore

- (C) Negligible (D) Spoil
70. Thermometer: _____? Temperature:: _____?
 Glucometer: _____?
 (A) Body sugar
 (B) Body resistance
 (C) Blood
 (D) Blood sugar
71. Communicable disease: Malaria::
 Non-communicable disease: _____?
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Hepatitis
 (C) Aids (D) Cancer
72. Air: _____? Atmosphere:: _____? Water: _____?
 (A) Island (B) Earth
 (C) Ocean (D) Drop
73. Mother: _____? Daughter:: _____? Father: _____?
 (A) Son (B) Brother
 (C) Boy (D) Sister
74. Obey: Defy:: Work: _____?
 (A) Lazy (B) Rest
 (C) Idle (D) Labour
75. Light: Sun:: Heat: _____?
 (A) Electricity (B) Moon
 (C) Fire (D) Stars
76. Oil: Lamp:: Wax: _____?
 (A) Bulb (B) Candle
 (C) Light (D) Dark
77. Parrot: Cage:: Man: _____?
 (A) Home (B) Life
 (C) House (D) Prison
78. Mango: Fruit:: Potato: _____?
 (A) Root (B) Stem
 (C) Flower (D) Fruit
79. Dog: Bark:: Goat: _____?
 (A) Grunt (B) Bray
 (C) Howl (D) Bleat
80. Laugh: Joy:: Weep: _____?
 (A) Grief (B) Remorse
 (C) Baby (D) Punishment
81. Typist: _____? Typewriter: _____? Writer: _____?
 (A) Book (B) Paper
 (C) Script (D) Pen
82. Rupee: India:: Yen: _____?
 (A) Turkey (B) Bangladesh
 (C) Japan (D) Pakistan
83. Dog: Rabies:: Mosquito: _____?
 (A) Malaria (B) Sting
 (C) Death (D) Plague
84. Aeroplane: _____? Cockpit:: _____? Train: _____?
 (A) Coach (B) Wagon
 (C) Engine (D) Compartment
85. Pen: Ink:: Pencil: _____?
 (A) Knife (B) Write
 (C) Lead (D) Chalk
86. Trouble: _____? Safety:: _____? Freedom: _____?
 (A) Independence (B) Patient
 (C) Liberty (D) Slavery
87. Sickness: _____? Health:: _____? Happiness: _____?
 (A) Medicine (B) Sorrow
 (C) Comfort (D) Misery
88. Bee: Honey:: Cow: _____?
 (A) Animal (B) Water
 (C) Grass (D) Milk
89. Plant: Tree:: House: _____?
 (A) Skyscraper (B) Building
 (C) Home (D) Residence
90. Tall: Short:: Treachery: _____?
 (A) Respect (B) Honour
 (C) Disgrace (D) Loyalty
91. Stone: Hard:: Feather: _____?
 (A) Soft (B) White
 (C) Bird (D) Fly
92. Home: Shelter:: School: _____?
 (A) Principal (B) Student
 (C) Class (D) Education

ANALOGIES II

40

1. BUNCH: KEY:: _____ ?
 (A) Hound: Pack
 (B) Team: Competition
 (C) Beehive: Bee
 (D) Bouquet: Flower
2. PROFIT: LOSS:: _____ ?
 (A) Success: Failure
 (B) Rupee: Paisa
 (C) Multiplication: Addition
 (D) Whole: Part
3. SAPLING: TREE:: _____ ?
 (A) Horse: Mare
 (B) Student: Teacher
 (C) Bud: Flower
 (D) River: Brook
4. SUPERVISOR:
 WORKER:: _____ ?
 (A) Junior: Senior
 (B) Superior: Inferior
 (C) Elder: Younger
 (D) Officer: Clerk
5. ECSTASY: GLOOM:: _____ ?
 (A) Congratulation: Occasion
 (B) Diligent: Successful
 (C) Measure: Scale
 (D) Humiliation: Exaltation
6. MASK: DISGUISE:: _____ ?
 (A) Clothes: Necessity
 (B) Building: Office
 (C) Makeup: Beautify
 (D) Radio: News
7. IND: HURRICANE:: _____ ?
 (A) Clouds: Rain
 (B) Sky: Universe
 (C) Thunder: Lighting
 (D) Water: Life
8. BIRD: NEST:: _____ ?
 (A) Horse: Farm (B) Squirrel:
 Tree
 (C) Beaver: Dam (D) Cat: Kitchen
 (E) Book: Library
9. DOCTOR:
 HOSPITAL:: _____ ?
 (A) Spectator: Cricket
 (B) Deer: Farm
 (C) Professor: College
 (D) Criminal: Jail
 (E) Wheat: Field
10. CUB: BEAR:: _____ ?
 (A) piano: Orchestra
 (B) Puppy: Dog
 (C) Cat: Kitten
 (D) Eagle: Predator
 (E) Fork: Utensil
11. TENET:
 THEOLOGIAN:: _____ ?
 (A) Predecessor: Heir
 (B) Hypothesis: Scientist
 (C) Recluse: Rivalry
 (D) Arrogance: Persecution
 (E) Guitarist: Rock band
12. BADMINTON:
 SHUTTLECOCK:: _____ ?
 (A) Wicket: Cricket
 (B) Stick: Golf
 (C) Bridge: Billiards
 (D) Hockey: Puck
 (E) Mouse: Computer
13. ENTICE: REPEL:: _____ ?
 (A) Germinate: Sprout
 (B) Flourish: Fade
 (C) Officiate: Preside
 (D) Lubricate: Grease
 (E) Implore: Entreat
14. OSCILLATE:
 PENDULUM:: _____ ?
 (A) Revolve: Wheel
 (B) Swim: Fish
 (C) Turn: Car

- (D) Learn: Student
(E) Spin: Gyroscope
15. SPECTACLE:
VISIBLE::_____?
(A) Sports: Exciting
(B) Sound: Audible
(C) Machine: Capable
(D) Joke: Laughable
16. HEMI: DEMI::_____?
(A) Maximum: Minimum
(B) Quad: Tetra
(C) Radius: Diameter
(D) Sphere: Lin
(E) Half: Quarter
17. AVIARY: BIRDS::_____?
(A) Dictionary: Work
(B) Sanitarium: Nurses
(C) Gallery: Paintings
(D) Library: Books
(E) Aquarium: Fish
18. LARVA: ADULT::_____?
(A) Adam: Eva
(B) Cub: Deer
(C) Grasshopper: Insect
(D) Tadpole: Frog
(E) Snake: Reptile
19. MOUNTAIN:
TUNNEL::_____?
(A) Window: Frame
(B) Door: Handle
(C) Charcoal: Fire
(D) River: Bridge
(E) Wall: Height
20. INITIATE: END::_____?
(A) Enthusiasm: Euphemism
(B) Sum: Difference
(C) Malignant: Cancer
(D) Attend: Ignore
(E) Start: Begin
21. MAUDLIN:
DISPASSION::_____?
(A) Dauntless: Trepidation
(B) Mawkish: Sentiment
(C) Vociferous: Predilection
(D) Avuncular: Kinship
(E) Perfunctory: Laxity
22. BIBLIOGRAPHER:
LIBRARY::_____?
(A) Student: Examination Hall
(B) Apple: Self
(C) Goldsmith: Gold
(D) Teacher: Classroom
(E) Preacher: Road
23. TAPESTRY: LOOM::_____?
(A) Emulsion: Wall
(B) Inflation: Poor
(C) Painting: Easel
(D) Plan: Trip
(E) Computer: Mouse
24. PERORATION:
ADDRESS::_____?
(A) Preamble: Speech
(B) Orchestration: Overture
(C) Score: Finale
(D) Denouement: Novel
25. RUNE: ALPHABET::_____?
(A) Range: Mountain
(B) Team: Player
(C) Suspicious: Thief
(D) Stream: Water
(E) Star: Constellation
26. VESSEL: FLEET::_____?
(A) Forest: Clearing
(B) Squadron: Rank
(C) Hound: Pack
(D) Wide: Trunk
(E) Lion: Lair
27. TEDIOUS:
BOREDOM::_____?
(A) Burglar: Warning
(B) Witty: Rejuvenation
(C) Enigmatic: Uncertainty

- (D) Square: Circle
28. SCOWL: SMILE:: _____ ?
 (A) Jazz: Harsh
 (B) Acid: Vinegar
 (C) Tendentious: Buck
 (D) Wine: Water
 (E) Despair: Hope
29. LECHER: LUST:: _____ ?
 (A) Pith: Herb
 (B) Glutton: Greed
 (C) Business: Profit
 (D) Showbiz: Fame
 (E) Garrulous: Cottage
30. LUGUBRIOUS:
 DOLEFUL:: _____ ?
 (A) Banal: Inispid
 (B) Profligate: Miserly
 (C) Pensive: Vacuous
 (D) Tangible: Illusory
 (E) Tractable: Recalcitrant
31. GROVEL: SERVILE:: _____ ?
 (A) Elevator: Skyscraper
 (B) Neglect: Fortuitous
 (C) Summary: Narration
 (D) Foresee: Prescient
 (E) Risk: Indiscriminate
32. CLARIFY:
 CONFUSION:: _____ ?
 (A) Cloud: Thunder
 (B) Wish: Success
 (C) Declare: Bankruptcy
 (D) Algorithm: Structure
 (E) Mediate: Altercation
33. ETHEREAL:
 EMPYREAL:: _____ ?
 (A) Fetus: Offspring
 (B) Earnest: Saccharine
 (C) Novice: Expert
 (D) Jargon: Authentic
 (E) Obsequious: Sycophantic
34. MOAT: CASTLE:: _____ ?
- (A) Bridge: River (B) Propel: Ship
 (C) Archer: Bow (D) Shoe: Foot
 (E) Cummerbund: Waist
35. DOLLAR: DIME:: _____ ?
 (A) Rupee: Frank
 (B) Saleswoman: Pitch
 (C) Retreat: Victory
 (D) Century: Decade
 (E) Ring: Necklace
36. CHEFF: RECIPE:: _____ ?
 (A) Celestial: Deferential
 (B) Musician: Score
 (C) People: Band
 (D) Novelist: Puzzle
37. OSSIFY: BONE:: _____ ?
 (A) Embezzle: Account
 (B) Pulverize: Dust
 (C) Refine: Crude Oil
 (D) Filter: Water
 (E) Euphoria: Hydrophobia
38. CHIME: JAR:: _____ ?
 (A) Hug: Abjure
 (B) Command: Request
 (C) Zenith: Nadir
 (D) Arrow: Quiver
 (E) Seek: Find
39. NYMPH: FAUN:: _____ ?
 (A) Hurricane: Typhoon
 (B) Valley: Range
 (C) Goat: Cub
 (D) Duck: Dark
 (E) Cowboy: Horse
40. AMBIGUOUS:
 CLEAR:: _____ ?
 (A) Singular: Plural
 (B) Synthetic: Real
 (C) Farmer: Seed
 (D) Sheep: Goat
 (E) Agreement: Contract
41. HELMET: HEAD:: _____ ?
 (A) Glove: Mitten

- (B) Ring: Finger
 (C) Goggles: Eyes
 (D) Negotiate: Haggle
 (E) Scarf: Necklace
42. FELONY:
 MISDEMEANOR:: ___ ?
 (A) Blunder: Mistake
 (B) Inquire: Question
 (C) Phylogenic: Genetic
 (D) Friend: Sympathetic
 (E) Disorder: Disturbance
43. VERBIAGE:
 PROLIX:: ___ ?
 (A) Iodine: Sublimate
 (B) Fertility: Fecund
 (C) Pollution: Disease
 (D) Prisoner: Sullen
 (E) Ornament: Expensive
44. EXTRACT:
 QUOTATION:: ___ ?
 (A) Radius: Diameter
 (B) Forecast: Prediction
 (C) Explore: Mine
 (D) Broil: Lobster
 (E) Fry: Fricassee
45. SLOTHFUL:
 OVERWORK:: ___ ?
 (A) Confused: Clear
 (B) Miser: Overspend
 (C) Smile: Laugh
 (D) Tired: Exertion
 (E) Submissive: Obsession
46. ZEALOT:
 ENTHUSIASTIC:: ___ ?
 (A) Action: Verbal
 (B) Teacher: Rich
 (C) Athlete: Quick
 (D) Idler: Lazy
 (E) Businessman: Clever
47. CANDY: SUGAR:: ___ ?
- (A) Pickle: Brine (B) Wine: Spirits
 (C) Apple: Iron (D) Field: Insect
 (E) Tropics: Tundra
48. NEST: BIRD:: ___ ?
 (A) Cave: Bear
 (B) Flower: Petal
 (C) Window: House
 (D) Dog: Basket
49. TEACHER: SCHOOL:: ___ ?
 (A) Businessman: Money
 (B) Waitress: Restaurant
 (C) Dentist: Tooth
 (D) Fish: Water
50. PEBBLE: BOULDER:: ___ ?
 (A) Pond: Ocean
 (B) River: Rapids
 (C) Fish: Elephant
 (D) Feather: Bird
51. SLAPSTICK: LAUGHTER:: ___ ?
 (A) Fallacy: Dismay
 (B) Genre: Mystery
 (C) Satire: Anger
 (D) Mimicry: Tears
 (E) Horror: Fear
52. VERVE:
 ENTHUSIASM:: ___ ?
 (A) Loyalty: Duplicity
 (B) Devotion: Reverence
 (C) Intensity: Color
 (D) Eminence: Anonymity
 (E) Generosity: Elation
53. SPY: CLANDESTINE:: ___ ?
 (A) Accountant: Meticulous
 (B) Furrier: Rambunctious
 (C) Lawyer: Ironic
 (D) Shepherd: Garrulous
 (E) Astronaut: Opulent
54. COBBLER: SHOE:: ___ ?
 (A) Jockey: horse
 (B) Contractor: building

- (C) Mason: stone
(D) Cowboy: boot
(E) Potter: paint
55. UMBRAGE:
OFFENSE:: _____?
(A) Confusion: Penance
(B) Infinity: Meaning
(C) Decorum: Decoration
(D) Elation: Jubilance
(E) Outrage: Consideration
56. DIRGE: FUNERAL:: _____?
(A) Chain: Letter
(B) Bell: Church
(C) Telephone: Call
(D) Jingle: Commercial
(E) Hymn: Concerto
57. DOMINANCE:
HEGEMONY:: _____?
(A) Romance: Sympathy
(B) Furtherance: Melancholy
(C) Independence: Autonomy
(D) Tolerance: Philanthropy
(E) Recompense: Hilarity
58. PHOBIC: FEARFUL:: _____?
(A) Envious: Desiring
(B) Shy: Familiar
(C) Finicky: Thoughtful
(D) Asinine: Silly
(E) Cautious: Emotional
59. FERAL: TAME:: _____?
(A) Rancid: Rational
(B) Repetitive: Recurrent
(C) Ephemeral: Immortal
(D) Nettlesome: Annoying
(E) Repentant: Honorable
60. METAPHOR:
SYMBOL:: _____?
(A) Pentameter: Poem
(B) Rhythm: Melody
(C) Nuance: Song
(D) Slang: Usage
(E) Analogy: Comparison

Answers

1	D	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	D	6	C	7	A
8	C	9	C	10	B	11	B	12	D	13	B	14	A
15	B	16	B	17	E	18	D	19	D	20	D	21	A
22	D	23	C	24	D	25	E	26	C	27	C	28	E
29	B	30	A	31	D	32	E	33	E	34	E	35	D
36	B	37	B	38	A	39	D	40	B	41	C	42	A
43	B	44	B	45	B	46	D	47	A	48	A	49	B
50	A	51	E	52	B	53	A	54	B	55	D	56	D
57	C	58	D	59	C	60	E						



ANALOGIES III

1. Hospital is related to Treatment in the same way School is related to :_____?
(A) Education (B) Student
(C) Teacher (D) Books
2. Monsoon is related to Season in the same way April is related to :_____?
(A) Spring (B) Autumn
(C) Winter (D) Month
3. Much is related to Many in the same way as Measure is related to:_____?
(A) Weight (B) Measures
(C) Calculate (D) Count
4. Odometer is to Mileage as Compass is to:_____?
(A) Speed (B) Hiking
(C) Direction (D) Needle
5. Marathon is to Race as Hibernation is to:_____?
(A) Winter (B) Bear
(C) Dream (D) Sleep
6. Window is to Pane as Book is to:_____?
(A) Novel (B) Glass
(C) Cover (D) Page
7. Cup is to Coffee as Bowl is to:___?
(A) Dish (B) Soup
(C) Spoon (D) Food
8. Yard is to Inch as Quart is to:___?
(A) Gallon (B) Ounce
(C) Milk (D) Liquid
9. Boat is related to Oar in the same way as Bicycle is related to:_____?
(A) Chain (B) Pedal
(C) Road (D) Wheel
10. Optimist is to Cheerful as Pessimist is to:_____?
- (A) Gloomy (B) Mean
(C) Petty (D) Helpful
11. Reptile is to Lizard as Flower is to:_____?
(A) Petal (B) Stem
(C) Daisy (D) Alligator
12. Play is to Actor as Concert is to:_____?
(A) Symphony (B) Musician
(C) Piano (D) Percussion
13. Sponge is to Porous as Rubber is to:_____?
(A) Massive (B) Solid
(C) Elastic (D) Inflexible
14. Careful is to Cautious as Boastful is to:_____?
(A) Arrogant (B) Humble
(C) Joyful (D) Suspicious
15. Pen is to Poet as Needle is to:_____?
(A) Thread (B) Button
(C) Sewing (D) Tailor
16. Secretly is to Openly as Silently is to:_____?
(A) Scarcely (B) Impolitely
(C) Noisily (D) Quietly
17. Embarrassed is to Humiliated as Frightened is to:_____?
(A) Terrified (B) Agitated
(C) Courageous (D) Reckless
18. Pride is to Lion as Shoal is to:___?
(A) Teacher (B) Student
(C) Self-respect (D) Fish
19. Artist is to Painting as Senator is to:_____?
(A) Attorney (B) Law
(C) Politician (D) Constitution
20. Exercise is to Gym as Eating is to:_____?
(A) Food (B) Dieting

- (C) Fitness (D) Restaurant
21. Candid is to indiscreet as Honest is to: _____?
(A) Frank (B) Wicked
(C) Truthful (D) Untruthful
22. Guide is to Direct as Reduce is to: _____?
(A) Decrease (B) Maintain
(C) Increase (D) Preserve
23. Oar is to Rowboat as Foot is to: _____?
(A) Running (B) Sneaker
(C) Skateboard (D) Jumping
24. Wax is related to Grease in the same way as Milk is related to: _____?
(A) Ghee (B) Drink
(C) Curd (D) Protein
25. Life is related to Autobiography in the same way as Witness is related to: _____?
(A) Papers (B) Truth
(C) Documents (D) Acceptance
26. Life is related to Death in the same way as Hope is related to: _____?
(A) Sad (B) Despair
(C) Pain (D) Cry
27. Radical is related to Moderate in the same way as Revolution is related to: _____?
(A) Change (B) Chaos
(C) Peace (D) Reformation
28. Cube is related to Square in the same way as Square is related to: _____?
(A) Plane (B) Triangle
(C) Line (D) Point
29. Bank is related to Money in the same way as Transport is related to: _____?
(A) Traffic (B) Goods
- (C) Speed (D) Road
30. Fan is related to Wings in the same way as Wheel is related to: _____?
(A) Round (B) Air
(C) Spokes (D) Cars
31. Jade is related to Green in the same way as Garnet is related to: _____?
(A) Blue (B) Orange
(C) Red (D) Yellow
32. Life is related to Death in the same way as Despair is related to: _____?
(A) Sad (B) Hope
(C) Pain (D) Cry
33. Scissors is related to Cloth in the same way as Scythe is related to: _____?
(A) Wood (B) Steel
(C) Grass (D) Paper
34. Cub is related to Tiger in the same way as Fawn is related to: _____?
(A) Stag (B) Monkey
(C) Ass (D) Sheep
35. Radical is related to Moderate in the same way as Revolution is related to: _____?
(A) Change (B) Chaos
(C) Peace (D) Reformation
36. Firm is related to Flabby in the same way as Piquant is related to: _____?
(A) Bland (B) Salty
(C) Pleasant (D) Small
37. Motorcycle is related to Battery in the same way as Life is related to: _____?
(A) Earth (B) Sun
(C) Moon (D) Star
38. Appreciation is related to Reward in the same way as Disgrace is

Choose Correct Spelling

Q: Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct spelling:

(1) Fill in the blank: "I would be happy to _____ you."

- (A) Assist
- (B) assit
- (C) assist
- (D) assest

(2) Which is the correct spelling?

- (A) tomarrow
- (B) tomorow
- (C) tamorrow
- (D) tomorrow

(3) Fill in the blank: "I'm very _____ for your assistance."

- (A) Greatful
- (B) gratefull
- (C) greatfull
- (D) gratefull
- (E) grateful

(4) What is a synonym of the word "help"?

- (A) Hinder
- (B) change
- (C) tired
- (D) assist
- (E) explain

(5) What is the correct spelling?

- (A) Guarante
- (B) guarentee
- (C) guarantee
- (D) garuntee

(6) Fill in the blank:

"What would you _____ for this customer?"

- (A) Recammend
- (B) reckomend
- (C) recommend
- (D) recomend

(7) Which is the correct spelling?

- (A) Acquir
- (B) ackquire
- (C) acquire
- (D) aquire

(8) Fill in the blank: "I cannot believe _____ coming over!"

- (A) Their
- (B) there
- (C) they're

(9) Which is the correct spelling?

- (A) homorous
- (B) humerous
- (C) humorus
- (D) humorous

(10) Fill in the blank: "I _____ for that inconvenience to you."

- (A) Apolegize
- (B) appologize
- (C) applogise
- (D) apologize

(11) Which is the correct spelling?

- (A) Inconveinence
- (B) Inconvenience
- (C) Inconvienience
- (D) Incanvenience

- (E) Inconvenience
- (12) Which is the correct spelling?
- (A) activate
(B) activat
(C) acktivate
(D) actavaite
- (13) Which is the correct spelling?
- (A) Privelidge
(B) privilege
(C) priveledge
(D) privilage
(E) priviledge
- (14) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Puerile
(B) Puerile
(C) Puerrile
(D) Purrile
- (15) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Scriptor
(B) Skripture
(C) Scripcher
(D) Scripture
- (16) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Careir
(B) Carreer
(C) Caireer
(D) Career
- (17) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Gaurante
(B) Guaruntee
(C) Garuntee
- (D) Guarantee
- (18) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
- (A) Forcaust
(B) Forcast
(C) Forecaste
(D) Forecast
- (19) Choose the correctly spelt word.
- (A) Grametic
(B) Grammatic
(C) Grammetic
(D) Gramatic
- (20) Choose the correctly spelt word.
- (A) Sedantry
(B) Sedentary
(C) Sedentery
(D) Sedantary
- (21) Choose the correctly spelt word.
- (A) Acquiescence
(B) Acquisence
(C) Aquicence
(D) Acquissence
- (22) Choose the correctly spelt word.
- (A) Coruppt
(B) Corrupt
(C) Curropt
(D) Currupt
- (23) Choose the correctly spelt word.
- (A) Aliennate
(B) Alienate
(C) Allienate
(D) Alienatte
- (24) Emma has always been fascinated by the way the

mind works, so she's decided to get a degree in.....?

- (A) pshycology
- (B) psycology
- (C) psychalogy
- (D) Psychology

(25) Helen was surprised by the _____ stature of her blind date.

- (A) Diminutive
- (B) Diminutive.
- (C) Diminative
- (D) dimminutive

(26) Peter always makes such a _____ of himself!

- (A) Nuisance
- (B) Nuisents
- (C) Newsanse
- (D) nuisance

(27) Mrs. Baker took her _____ class on a field trip to the zoo.

- (A) Kindergarden
- (B) Kindergaten
- (C) Kindergarten
- (D) kindegarden

(28) The crowd _____ me on my acceptance into Mensa.

- (A) Congradulated
- (B) Congrachulated
- (C) Congretulated
- (D) congratulated

(29) The annual _____ was ruined when a family of bears stole all the hotdogs.

- (A) barbecue
- (B) barbequeue
- (C) Barbycue
- (D) barbcue

(30) Sally's nervous _____ left her standing at the altar.

- (A) fiance
- (B) finance
- (C) feancé
- (D) fiencie

(31) Clara the cat simply chose to ignore the _____ of our dog.

- (A) Ezistence
- (B) Existance
- (C) Existence
- (D) existace

(32) My father does not believe in _____ but my mother does.

- (A) Reincarnation
- (B) Reincarenation
- (C) Reincornation
- (D) reincantation

(33) The savvy dancer acted as a _____ between the detective and the cabaret owner.

- (A) Liaisone
- (B) Liaison
- (C) Liasone
- (D) leason

(34) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

- (A) Restaureter
- (B) Restaurater
- (C) Restaurateur
- (D) Restourateur

(35) Be sure to leave your travel _____ with the secretary so he'll know how to reach you while you're away.

(A) Itenreray

(B) Itinerary

(C) Iteneray

(D) Itinirary

(36) The clown's performance was _____, to say the least.

(A) Disapointing

(B) Disappointing

(C) Disappointing

(D) Disppointing

(37) _____ animals feed almost exclusively on meat.

(A) Carnivorus

(B) Carnivorous

(C) Carnivoures

(D) Carnivoreus

(38) After my grandfather was diagnosed with chronic _____, he moved to Spain.

(A) Neumonia

(B) Penumonia

(C) Pneumonia

(D) Pnuemonia

(39) He wrote _____ on every topic from shoestrings to string theory.

(A) proleficly

(B) prolifecally

(C) prollofficaly

(D) proliffically

(40) Let me tie your mittens to your sleeves so you don't _____ them.

(A) Loose

(B) Looze

(C) Lose

(D) louse

(41) The professor made it clear that _____ would not be tolerated.

(A) Plagiarism

(B) Plagiarisum

(C) Plagerism

(D) plagirism

(42) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below

(A) Pronounciation

(B) Pronuciation

(C) Pronuncitation

(D) Pronunciation

(43) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below

(A) Carribbean

(B) Caribbean

(C) Carribbean

(D) Caribeen

(44) Identify the misspelled word in the list below

(A) Parallel

(B) Prevalent

(C) Prejudice

(D) Perserverance

(45) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

(A) Quixotic

(B) Quite

(C) Questionaire

(D) Quarantine

(46) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below

(A) Government

(B) Governmant

(C) Government

(D) Governmant

- (47) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Vengeance
(B) Vengance
(C) Vengents
(D) Vengence
- (48) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Ligitimate
(B) Legitimate
(C) Legetimate
(D) Legitemate
- (49) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Unanimus
(B) Unanemous
(C) Unanimess
(D) Unanimous
- (50) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Referense
(B) Refrence
(C) Reference
(D) Referance
- (51) Identify the misspelled word in the list below
- (A) Indivisible
(B) Irresistable
(C) Indispensable
(D) Irresponsible
- (52) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
- (A) Managable
(B) Millennium
(C) Minuscule
(D) Miscellaneous
- (53) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
- (A) Stationery
(B) Statutory
(C) Sincerely
(D) Sanctuary
- (54) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Efficiency
(B) Efficientsy
(C) Effciensy
(D) Efficiency
- (55) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
- (A) Neccesary
(B) Necessary
(C) Necessary
(D) Necessary
- (56) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Synonymous
(B) Synonymus
(C) Synonimous
(D) Sinonymus
- (57) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Hienous
(B) Henous
(C) Heinus
(D) Heinous
- (58) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Definitly
(B) Definitly
(C) Defenitely
(D) Definitely

(59) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.

- (A) Enhancement
- (B) Elicit
- (C) Enigma
- (D) Ecstasy

(60) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.

- (A) Fluorescent
- (B) Fullfill
- (C) Facsimile
- (D) Fictitious

(61) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

- (A) Occasion
- (B) Occurrence
- (C) Overrun
- (D) Opponent

(62) Identify the misspelt word in the list below

- (A) Mischeivous
- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Mussel
- (D) Malicious

(63) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

- (A) Maneuver
- (B) Manouver
- (C) Manuevre
- (D) Manuver

(64) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below

- (A) Leutenant
- (B) Luitenant
- (C) Lieutenant
- (D) Lieutnant

(65) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.

- (A) Develop

(B) Desciple

(C) Dilemma

(D) Discipline

(66) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

(A) Dexterity

(B) Dyeing

(C) Dessecrate

(D) Descending

(67) Identify the misspelled word in the list below

(A) Pageant

(B) Poignant

(C) Plummage

(D) Priggish

(68) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

(A) Persue

(B) Parsue

(C) Persou

(D) Pursue

(69) The judge granted the reluctant witness complete _____ from prosecution for his part in the crime.

(A) Amnesty

(B) Amnasty

(C) Amnisty

(D) emnesty

(70) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

(A) Vacuum

(B) Vaccuum

(C) Vacumm

(D) Vaccum

(71) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

(A) Forfiet

(B) Forfeit

(C) Forefeit

(D) Fourfit

(72) The waitress brought me a plate of squid even though I _____ asked for clams.

(A) Specifically

(B) Specifically

(C) specifcally

(D) specifcly

(73) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

(A) Possess

(B) Poesess

(C) Possess

(D) Pozess

(74) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

(A) Idiosyncracy

(B) Idiosincras

(C) Idiosyncrasy

(D) Ideosyncracy

(75) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

(A) Manoeuvar

(B) Manouever

(C) Maneuver

(D) Manuver

(76) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

(A) Councelor

(B) Condescend

(C) Camouflage

(D) Criticize

(77) Sam _____ a successful political campaign.

(A) Orchestraited

(B) Orchestrated

(C) Orchestreated

(D) orcestrated

(78) Identify the misspelled word in the list below

(A) Rhythmical

(B) Reminiscence

(C) Rheumatism

(D) Reservoir

(79) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

(A) Reminiscience

(B) Reminiscence

(C) Reminescence

(D) Reminisense

(80) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

(A) Yacht

(B) Youthful

(C) Yeilding

(D) Yesterday

(81) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

(A) Warid

(B) Wired

(C) Whined

(D) Willful

(82) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

(A) Embarassment

(B) Embrassement

(C) Embarrasment

(D) Embarrassment

(83) He _____ a summer house, an exercise bike, and a hamster in the divorce settlement.

(A) Acquired

(B) Ecquired

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- (C) Acquired
(D) akquired
- (84) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
- (A) Cachet
(B) Connoisseur
(C) Charateristic
(D) Catastrophe
- (85) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Adress
(B) Addresss
(C) Address
(D) Address
- (86) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Temperamental
(B) Tempermental
(C) Temperamentle
(D) Temparamental
- (87) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
- (A) Accomodate
(B) Analyze
(C) Acknowledgment
(D) Asterisk
- (88) The protesters hurled _____ insults at us as we walked by.
- (A) Vicous
(B) Vicious
(C) Vicoius
(D) vicius
- (89) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Gauge
(B) Gaje
(C) Guage
(D) Gaige
- (90) Their relationship was plagued by _____ problems.
- (A) Perpetual
(B) Perpechual
(C) Perpatual
(D) perptual
- (91) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Excesive
(B) Exccesive
(C) Excessive
(D) Exceesive
- (92) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
- (A) Priveledge
(B) Privilage
(C) Privilege
(D) Privelege
- (93) The purpose of your report should be to _____ the most relevant facts, not to obscure them.
- (A) illumenate
(B) iluminat
(C) illuminate
(D) elluminat
- (94) On the _____ day of Christmas, Lucy was annoyed to find her yard full of noisy drummers drumming.
- (A) Twelvth
(B) Twelfth
(C) Twelfeth
(D) twelth

(95) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

- (A) Exhilirate
- (B) Exhilarate
- (C) Exhilireat
- (D) Exhilrate

(96) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

- (A) Bureaucrasy
- (B) Buroucracy
- (C) Bureaucracy
- (D) Beuraucracy

(97) Hazel Dormouse is a _____ creature.

- (A) Nucturnal
- (B) Nocturnal
- (C) Nacturnal
- (D) nacturnal

(98) The church members accused the cult of _____ practices.

- (A) Sacreligious
- (B) Sacrilagious
- (C) Sacrilegious
- (D) Sacrilegious

(99) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

- (A) Hemorrhage
- (B) Harass
- (C) Hankerchief
- (D) Hypocrisy

(100) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

- (A) Sophomore
- (B) Supersede
- (C) Susceptable
- (D) Spontaneous

(101) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.

- (A) Conscentiuos
- (B) Consentious
- (C) Conscientous
- (D) Conscientious

(102) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.

- (A) Enhancement
- (B) Elicit
- (C) Enegma
- (D) Ecstasy

(103) No one knew what devious experiments the scientist conducted in his _____

- (A) Labretory
- (B) Labaratory
- (C) Laboratory
- (D) Leboratory

(104) Fill in the blank. "I'm afraid _____ not in stock at this time."

- (A) Its' (B) It's
- (C) Its

Answers

1	C	22	B	43	B	64	D	85	D
2	D	23	B	44	D	65	B	86	A
3	E	24	D	45	C	66	C	87	A
4	D	25	A	46	C	67	C	88	B
5	C	26	A	47	A	68	D	89	A
6	C	27	C	48	B	69	A	90	A
7	C	28	D	49	D	70	A	91	C
8	C	29	A	50	C	71	B	92	C
9	A	30	B	51	B	72	B	93	C
10	D	31	A	52	A	73	C	94	B
11	B	32	A	53	D	74	C	95	B
12	A	33	B	54	D	75	C	96	C
13	B	34	C	55	C	76	A	97	B
14	B	35	B	56	A	77	B	98	C
15	D	36	C	57	D	78	D	99	C
16	D	37	B	58	D	79	B	100	C
17	D	38	C	59	D	80	C	101	D
18	D	39	D	60	B	81	A	102	C
19	D	40	C	61	B	82	D	103	C
20	B	41	A	62	A	83	C	104	B
21	A	42	D	63	A	84	C		

PAKISTAN STUDIES

مطالعہ پاکستان

Unit No: 1

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

The base of the ideology of Pakistan and the separate nationhood of the Muslims is Kalma e tawheed.

Islam is not merely a religion but a complete code of life.

From Islamic point of view, the basic objective of human life is to accept the sovereignty of Almighty Allah and abide by his Nabi ﷺ.

Quaid-e-Azam addressing the Shahi Darbar at Sibi on 14th of February 1948, "We must lay the foundations of our democracy on the Islamic ideals and principles in true sense".

MCQs

Base of Ideology of Pakistan is:

- Collective system
- Tendency of Progress
- Islamic code of life
- Strategy

The Main Sources of ideology are:

- 1
- 5
- 7
- 3

Islam is a code of:

- Life
- Teaching
- Law
- Morality

Many nations got independence during the center:

- 19th
- 18th
- 21st
- 20th

Japanese lead their lives according to the theory of:

- Communism
- Socialism
- Christianity
- Buddhism

The first pillar of Islam is:

- Zakat
- Hajj
- Fasting and Namaaz
- Touheed and Prophet hood

Namaaz is the pillar of Islam:

- Second
- Fourth
- Third
- First

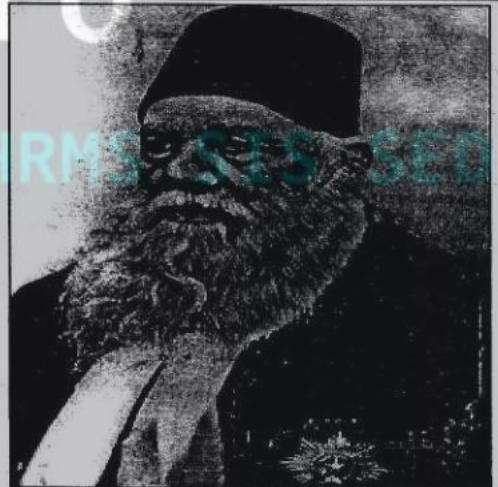
Third pillar of Islam is:

- Hajj
- Zakat
- Namaaz
- Fasting

- ✓ 4th pillar of Islam is:
- Hajj
 - Zakat**
 - Namaaz
 - Fasting
- ✓ The fifth pillar of Islam is:
- Fasting
 - Namaaz
 - Zakat
 - Hajj**
- ✓ Who advised the Muslims sub-continent to break the idols of color and creed?
- Quaid-e-Azam
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
 - Gandhi
 - Allama Muhammad Iqbal
- ✓ Who has the supreme authority in Islam?
- People
 - Allah Almighty**
- c) President of State
d) Parliament
- ✓ Which state did Sultan Fatah Ali Tipu rule:
- Bengal
 - Hyderabad
 - Oudh
 - Maysoor**
- ✓ The forth pillar of Islam is:
- Zakat**
 - Fasting
 - Namaaz
 - Hajj
- ✓ Who dominated by prejudice enmity, dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs?
- Feudal
 - Sikhs
 - Hindus
 - British**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

- ✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in..
- 1814 AD
 - 1815 AD
 - 1816 AD
 - 1817 AD**
- ✓ Where was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan born?
- Agra
 - Madras
 - Bengal
 - Delhi**
- ✓ His father name was.....
- Syed Muhammad Muttaqi**
 - Syed Muhammad Nadvi
 - Syed Muhammad Ibrahim
- ✓ Who was the first leader expounded the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations?
- Quaid-e-Azam
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
 - Allama Muhammad Iqbal
 - Mehmood ul Hassan
- ✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded "scientific Society" in the year of
- 1857 AD
 - 1864 AD**



c) 1862 AD

d) 1866 AD

✓ Where Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a scientific society?

a) Ghazi Pur

b) Delhi

c) Bengal

d) Madras

✓ Scientific society translated the modern work from?

a) Urdu to English

b) English to Urdu

c) Arabic to English

d) Persian to Urdu

✓ Scientific society published a journal.

a) 1866 AD

b) 1872 AD

c) 1886 AD

d) 1888 AD

✓ When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England?

a) 1867 AD

b) 1869 AD

c) 1871 AD

d) 1873 AD

✓ How many year/years Sir Syed Ahmad Khan stayed in England?

a) 1 year

b) 2 years

c) 3 years

d) 4 years

✓ M.A.O school was established at?

a) Delhi

b) Mumbai

c) Bengal

d) Ali Garh

✓ When M.A.O was established?

a) 1871 AD

b) 1873 AD

c) 1875 AD

d) 1879 AD

✓ When M.A.O was upgraded to college?

a) 1877 AD

b) 1879 AD

c) 1883 AD

d) 1887 AD

✓ M.A.O College was inaugurated by?

a) Lord Minto

b) Lord William

c) Lord Dalhousie

d) Lord Lytton

✓ When M.A.O became university?

a) 1920 AD

b) 1922 AD

c) 1924 AD

d) 1926 AD

✓ Who wrote RISALA-I-ASBABI-BAGHAWAT-HIND?

a) Allama Iqbal

b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

c) Mulana Shabeer

d) None of these

✓ When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote RISALA-I-ASBABI-BAGHAWAT-HIND?

a) 1852 AD

b) 1854 AD

c) 1856 AD

d) 1859 AD

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded "Patriotic Association" to:

a) Counter Policies of Deoband Movement

b) Counter anti Islam moves by the British

c) Counter Anti-Muslim propaganda of Hindus

d) Counter policies of Nadwatul Islam Ulema

✓ The Muslim institution which was established by Sir Syed Ahmad

Khan to create political awareness among the Muslims was:

- a) Indian National Congress
- b) Patriotic Association
- c) Muhammadan Educational conference
- d) All India Muslim League

The issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was:

- a) Issue of Muslim University
- b) Ilbert Bill
- c) Hindi-Urdu controversy
- d) Partition of Bengal

Urdu Hindi controversy started in

- a) 1857 AD
- b) 1867 AD
- c) 1877 AD
- d) 1887 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was elevated to position of chief judge?

- a) 1846 AD
- b) 1856 AD
- c) 1866 AD
- d) 1876 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan received the title of knight.

- a) 1880 AD
- b) 1888 AD
- c) 1892 AD
- d) 1896 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired as a Judge in.....?

- a) 1874 AD
- b) 1875 AD
- c) 1876 AD
- d) 1877 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up school at?

- a) Delhi

- b) Mumbai
- c) Murad Abad
- d) Bengal

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up school at Murad Aad?

- a) 1859 AD
- b) 1861 AD
- c) 1867 AD
- d) 1869 AD

In 1863 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a school in which city?

- a) Madras
- b) Mumbai
- c) Murad Abad
- d) Ghazi Pur

Who wrote magazine Tehzibul-Akhlaq?

- a) Mulana Siad Hussain
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Allama Iqbal

Who founded ANJUMAN-I-TEHREK-URDU?

- a) Mulana Siad Hussain
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Allama Iqbal
- d) Maulvi Abdul Haq

Who introduce two-nation theory in subcontinent?

- a) Mulana Siad Hussain
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Allama Iqbal
- d) Maulvi Abdul Haq

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan used the word two nations?

- a) 1862 AD
- b) 1864 AD
- c) 1866 AD
- d) 1868 AD

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died?

- a) 1892 AD
- b) 1894 AD
- c) 1896 AD
- d) 1898 AD

Allama Muhammad Iqbal:

✓ Allama Iqbal was born in.....

- a) Lahore
- b) Sailkot
- c) Faisal Abad
- d) Sargodha

✓ Allama Iqbal was born on November 9,.....

- a) 1873 AD
- b) 1875 AD
- c) 1877 AD
- d) 1899 AD

✓ What was the name of Allama Iqbal's father?

- a) Shiekh Noor Muhammad
- b) Ghulam Ali
- c) Shiekh Intiaz Ali
- d) ShieNawab ud din

✓ He went to Government College, Lahore for studies in.....

- a) 1894 AD
- b) 1895 AD
- c) 1896 AD
- d) 1899 AD

✓ He passed his M.A from Punjab University in.....

- a) 1894 AD
- b) 1895 AD
- c) 1896 AD
- d) 1899 AD

✓ He was appointed professor ofat the oriental College in 1899.

- a) Persian
- b) Arabic
- c) English
- d) Urdu

✓ He got a degree of law from

- a) England
- b) Munich
- c) New York
- d) Washington



✓ He was awarded a PH.D degree by.....University.

- a) Harvard
- b) Munich
- c) Oxford
- d) Cambridge

✓ Allama Iqbal was awarded Ph.D degree for his work on..... Philosophy.

- a) Eastern
- b) Western
- c) Persian
- d) Russian

✓ He was elected a member of the Punjab Legislative council in.....

- a) 1924 AD
- b) 1925 AD
- c) 1926 AD
- d) 1927 AD

✓ He was elected.....of the Punjab branch of the All India Muslim League.

- a) President
- b) Vice president

- c) General secretary
d) Treasurers
- ✓ He presided over the Allahabad meeting of the all India Muslim League in.....
- a) 1926 AD
b) 1928 AD
c) 1929 AD
d) **1930 AD**
- ✓ Allama Iqbal made a definite demand for a separate Muslim State in.....
- a) Lahore
b) **Allahabad**

- c) Aligarh
d) New Delhi
- ✓ The Muslims demanded Pakistan in.....
- a) 1930 AD
b) **1940 AD**
c) 1941 AD
d) 1942 AD
- ✓ Allama Iqbal died on April 21,...
- a) 1934 AD
b) 1935 AD
c) 1937 AD
d) **1938 AD**

Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

- ✓ Jinnah was born on
- a) 11 September 1876
b) **25 December 1876**
c) 25 December 1875
d) None of above
- ✓ Jinnah was born in.....city of sub-continent.
- a) Lahore
b) **Karachi**
c) Bombay
d) Delhi
- ✓ Jinnah's father Name is.....
- a) **Ponja Jinnah**
b) Ali Jinnah
c) Ahmad Jinnah
d) None of above
- ✓ Jinnah was born at.....
- a) Nazir Mansion, Karachi
b) Lakshmi building Lahore
c) Shamim Mansion Karachi
d) **Wazir Mansion, Karachi**
- ✓ Jinnah's Father was a prosperous....
- a) Farmer
b) Lawyer
c) **Businessman**



- d) None of above
- ✓ Muhammad Ali Jinnah received his early education at Sindh Madrasa and later at the.....
- a) **Mission School, Karachi**
b) Mission School, Bombay
c) Mission School Kolkata
d) None of above
- ✓ In..... Jinnah went to England for further studies.
- a) 1890
b) 1891
c) **1892**
d) 1893

- ✓ Jinnah was trained as a barrister at.....in London.
- Lincoln's Inn
 - Oxford University
 - British College of Law
 - None of above
- ✓ Jinnah joined Congress in.....
- 1904
 - 1905
 - 1906
 - 1907
- ✓ In, Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council.
- 1907
 - 1908
 - 1909
 - 1910
- ✓ In March, Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League.
- 1913
 - 1914
 - 1915
- ✓ In March, Jinnah became the president of All India Muslim League.
- 1913
 - 1914
 - 1915
 - 1916
- ✓ The ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity was:
- Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Gandhi
 - None of Above
- ✓ On the occasion of independence Jinnah reached Karachi on.....
- 14 August 1947
 - 12 August 1947
 - 09 August 1947
 - 07 August 1947
- ✓ "The Hindus worship cows whereas Muslims slaughter it", is quoted by:
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Gandhi
 - None of these
- ✓ "Pakistan started the moment the first non-Muslim was converted to Islam in India long before the Muslims established their rule. Throughout the ages Hindus had remained Hindus and Muslims had remained Muslims, and they had not merged their entities—that was the basis of Pakistan." These are the words of:
- Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Fazal Haq
 - Allama Iqbal
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- ✓ "Pakistan came into existence when first Muslim put his feet on the soil of subcontinent", a famous quote said by:
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Allama Iqbal
- ✓ Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing:
- Punjab Student Federation
 - Muslim Students Federation
 - Indian Muslims
 - None of these
- ✓ Jinnah married Rattan Bai on....
- 20 April 1918
 - 19 April 1918
 - 19 December 1918
 - 20 December 1918

✓ In 1919, Jinnah resigned from his membership of the legislative Council as protest against the:

- a) Rowlett Act
- b) Nehru Report
- c) Reunion of Bengal In 1911

d) None of above

✓ The Nehru Report was published in....., which severely criticized Muslim community.

- a) 1925
- b) 1926
- c) 1927
- d) 1928

✓ Jinnah left the congress in 1920, while opposing.....:

- a) Rowlett Act
- b) Nehru Report
- c) Reunion of Bengal in 1911
- d) Civil Disobedience Movement

✓ In 1929, Jinnah presented his famous Fourteen Points in response to:

- a) Rowlett Act
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Reunion of Bengal in 1911

d) Nehru report

✓ The annual session of Muslim League held in March 1940 was presided by.....

- a) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
- b) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) None of above

✓ In the Demand for Pakistan was put forward for the first time in the annual session of Muslim League.

a) March 1940

b) April 1941

c) April 1942

d) April 1943

✓ Jinnah died on.....

a) 21 April 1948

b) 11 September 1948

c) 23 March 1948

d) None of above

✓ Jinnah helped in making..... between the congress and the Muslim League.

a) Lucknow Pact

b) 14 points

c) Nehru Report

d) None of above

✓ In 1918, Jinnah married again. His second wife was.....

a) Rattanbai

b) Mitthibai

c) Emabai

d) None of above

✓ Jinnah founded Dawn (News Paper) in.....

a) 1940

b) 1941

c) 1942

d) 1943

✓ Onthe British announced plan for a united India.

a) 16 April 1946

b) 16 May 1946

c) 16 June 1946

d) 16 July 1946

✓ Onthe British announced another plan to partition the sub-continent, one for the Hindus and one for the Muslims.

a) 16 April 1946

b) 16 May 1946

c) 16 June 1946

d) 16 July 1946

✓ Muhammad Ali Jinnah University is located in which city of Pakistan?

- a) Lahore
- b) **Karachi**
- c) Islamabad
- d) Peshawar

✓ One of the highways of.....is named after Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

- a) Istanbul
- b) Ankara
- c) **Tehran**

Exercise:

✓ Pakistan is what type of State?

- a) Political
- b) Conceptual
- c) **Ideological**
- d) Economic

✓ The factors form an ideology, are called?

- a) Elements
- b) Parts
- c) Means
- d) **Source**

✓ How does an ideological Nation live?

- a) Meaningful
- b) **Purposeful**
- c) Respectful
- d) Ethical

✓ What was the aim of life of the Muslims of South Asia?

- a) Pakistan Ideology
- b) Economic Prosperity
- c) Pakistan Movement
- d) **Islam**

✓ What was the basis of separate Muslim nationality?

- a) Prayer
- b) **Tauheed**
- c) Social Justice
- d) sovereignty

✓ What are the principles of the establishment of the Islamic State?

- a) Political
- b) Economic
- c) **Democratic**
- d) Universal

✓ Who was the last Mughal Emperor?

- a) Zaheer-ud-din Babar
- b) Jalal-ud-Din Akbar
- c) Aurang Zeb Alamgir
- d) **Bahadur Shah Zafar**

✓ What was the name of Trade Company of English Merchants?

- a) **East India Company**
- b) British India Company
- c) Anglo India Company
- d) Royal India Company

✓ Which Party was founded in 1885?

- a) Muslim League
- b) **India National congress**
- c) Muslim Student Federation
- d) Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam

✓ Who founded Indian National Congress?

- a) The Hindus
- b) Gandhi
- c) **A.O.Hume**
- d) Lord Curzon

✓ Which branch of All India Muslim League introduced the resolution of Indian Partition in 1938?

- a) Punjab
- b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- c) **Sindh**
- d) Baluchistan

✓ Who delivered the Allah Abad address in 1930?

- a) Liaqat Ali Khan

- ✓
- b) Allama Iqbal
c) Quaid-e-Azam
d) Maulvi Fazal-e-Haq
- ✓ The collective thinking achievement of national aim was called.....
- a) Pakistan
b) Two nation theory
c) Pakistan Ideology
d) Idea

- ✓ Pakistan Ideology at the same time was a.....character.
- a) Religious
b) Political
c) Economic
d) All of A,B,C
- ✓ Muslim league was founded in..?
- a) 1905
b) 1906
c) 1907



Info

Hub HRMS SIS SED

Unit No: 2

Making of Pakistan

Lahore Resolution (1940):

- ✓ What is the other name of Lahore Resolution?
- Pakistan Resolution**
 - Muslim League Resolution
 - Indo Pak Resolution
 - None of these
- ✓ The Pakistan Resolution was passed in which city?
- Karachi
 - Peshawar
 - Faisal Abad
 - Lahore**
- ✓ At which place in Lahore was the Pakistan Resolution session held?
- Jilani Park
 - Jallo Park
 - Jinnah Park
 - Minto Park**
- ✓ What is the current name of Minto Park?
- Iqbal Park**
 - Jilani Park
 - National Park
 - Jinnah Park
- ✓ The annual session of All India Muslim League was held in Lahore from 22nd March to.....March 1940.
- 23rd
 - 24th**
 - 25th
 - 26th
- ✓ Who presented Lahore resolution (Pakistan Resolution) on 23rd March, 1940?
- Allama Iqbal
 - Liaqat Ali Khan
 - Quaid e Azam
 - Maulavi Fazal-Haq**
- ✓ Lahore resolution was approved on March 1940.
- 22nd
 - 23rd**
 - 24th
 - 25th
- ✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Bihar?
- M. Ismail**
 - M. Ali Johar
 - I.I Chandreeger
 - Qazi M. Isa
- ✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Baluchistan?
- M. Ismail
 - M. Ali Johar
 - I.I Chandreeger
 - Qazi M. Isa**
- ✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from N.W.F.P?
- Mulana Zafar Ali
 - Dr. M. Alum
 - Aurangzeb Khan**
 - Mulana Abdul Hameed
- ✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Punjab?
- Muhmmad Ismail
 - Mulana Zafar Ali**
 - Qazi Muhmmad Isa
 - M. Ali johar
- ✓ What is the official name of Pakistan Day?
- Youm-e-Inqilaab
 - Youm-e-Azadi
 - Youm-e-Pakistan**
 - Youm-e-Bunyyad
- ✓ The Minar-e-Pakistan was built in:
- 1 years
 - 5 years
 - 3 years
 - 8 years**

Crips Mission (1942):

- ✓ When the Second World War started?
- 1937
 - 1938
 - 1939**
 - 1945
- ✓ The British Govt appointed a delegation (Crips Mission) under whose chairmanship?
- Stafford Cripps**
 - Lord Curzon
 - Lord Wavell
 - Lord Attlee
- ✓ Who was Sir Stafford Cripps?
- Prominent Member of house of lords
 - Prominent Member of the War Cabinet of England**
 - Ex Viceroy of India
- ✓ When Crips Mission visited India?
- 1939
 - 1940
 - 1941
 - 1942**
- ✓ In which Month Crips Mission visited India?
- January
 - March**
 - August
 - September
- ✓ How many Cabinet members formed the cabinet mission?
- Two
 - Three**
 - Four
 - Five

C.R Formula (1944):

- ✓ The C.R formula was sent to Quaid-e-Azam on 8th April.....
- 1939
 - 1914
 - 1857
 - 1944**
- ✓ Who gave the C.R formula?
- Raj Gopal Acharia**
 - Jawahir Lal Nehru
 - Gandhe
 - M.Abdil Kalam Azad
- ✓ Raj Gopal Acharia was known in the public as.....
- Raja Gee**
 - Rana Gee
 - Maula Gee

Gandhi-Jinah Talk (1944):

- ✓ Gandhi -Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to.....
- Opposition by khaksars
 - Red Shirts
 - The Ahrar
 - Two-Nation Theory**
- ✓ Which one of the following Muslim Leader was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Allama Iqbal
 - Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad**
 - Quaid-e-Azam
- ✓ Gandhi-Jinah Talks were held at the..... residence.
- Quaid's**
 - Gandhi's
 - Raj Gopal Acharia
 - Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- ✓ How many sessions of Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944?
- Ten
 - Twelve
 - Fourteen**

Shimla Conference (1945):

- ✓ Shimla Conference was held in:
- 1945
 - 1946
 - 1947
 - 1948
- ✓ Who presented over the Shimla Conference in 1945?
- Lord Minto
 - Lord Wavell
 - Lord Irwin
 - Lord Mountain Batten
- ✓ The Shimla Conference of 1945 failed due to:
- Arrogance of Congress leaders
 - Callousness by F.M. Lord Wavell, the viceroy of India
 - The Derogatory approach about Muslims. by the Hindu press
 - Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslims seats to be allocated to the Muslim League

General Election (1945-1946):

- ✓ How many seats were specified for Muslims out of 100 in the Central Assembly?
- 20
 - 25
 - 30
 - 35
- ✓ How many seats were reserved for the Muslims in provisional Assemblies in 1945-1946 election?
- 490
 - 495

- 502
 - 509
- ✓ How many Muslim seats were secured by All India Muslim League, in 1945-1946 Election of Provincial Legislatures?
- 396
 - 425
 - 441
 - 439
- ✓ In the Provisional Assemblies Muslim League won.....seats.
- 80%
 - 89%
 - 93%
 - 96%
- ✓ Muslim League got majority in all the provinces except.....
- Sindh
 - Punjab
 - Mudras
 - N.W.F.P
- ✓ In 1946 Indian Provincial Elections, who was the president of of Indian National Congress?
- Abdul Kalam Azad
 - M. Ali Johar
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - None of these
- ✓ At what age Abdul Kalam Azad served as youngest president of the Indian National Congress?
- 20
 - 23
 - 30
 - 35
- ✓ An All India Muslim Legislators convention was held in Delhi in April.....
- 1944
 - 1945
 - 1946
 - 1947

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

✓ Cabinet Mission plan was announced in year:

- a) **February 1945**
- b) February 1946
- c) February 1947
- d) None

✓ Who headed the Cabinet Mission 1946?

- a) A.V. Alexander
- b) Sir Stafford Crips
- c) **Lord Pethick Lawrence**
- d) None of the above

✓ Main terms of Cabinet Mission were:

- a) Rejection of Pakistan
- b) Grouping of Existing provisional assemblies in to three
- c) Full autonomy to provinces
- d) A common Centre with major control powers

- a) **All of the above**
- b) Only B, D and C
- c) Only A, B
- d) Only C, D and A

✓ When Jawahir Lal Nehru became president of Congress?

- a) 4th July, 1946
- b) 7th July, 1946
- c) **10th July, 1946**
- d) 16th July, 1946

✓ On the reaction of Jawahir Lal Nehru speech the Muslim League called a meeting of Muslim League Council on.....

- a) **29 July 1946**
- b) 29 August 1946
- c) 29 September 1946
- d) 29 October 1946

✓ Who gave the call for "Direct Action Day"?

- a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- b) Hindu Mahasabha
- c) Indian National army
- d) **Muslim League**

✓ All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" (Yaum-e-Rast Iqdam) on.....?

- a) August 6, 1944
- b) August 16, 1945
- c) August 6, 1946
- d) **August 16, 1946**

Formation of Interim Government (1946-1947):

✓ Who wrote letters to Nehru and Jinnah on July 22, 1946 and invited them to join an "interim Coalition Government"?

- a) Lord Atle
- b) **Lord Wavell**
- c) Lord Mount Baton
- d) Lord Curzon

✓ The Interim Government was formed in 1946. Who was the Prime Minister?

- a) Pandit Nehru
- b) F.M. Lord Wavel
- c) Liaqat Ali Khan
- d) **Jawaharlal Nehru**

✓ When Muslim League joined the Interim government?

- a) **October 25, 1946**
- b) Jan 5, 1946
- c) August 3, 1946
- d) February 23, 1946

✓ Who was appointed as Finance Minister in interim Government of 1946-1947?

- a) **Liaqat Ali Khan**
- b) Chaudri Muhammad Ali
- c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- d) Hussain Suharwardi

The Third June Plan (1947):

- ✓ The 3rd June 1947 plan was announced by:
- M.A Jinnah
 - Jawahar Lal Nahu
 - Lord Mountbatten**
 - Lord Wavell
- ✓ In March 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced by the British Viceroy in India named:
- Lord Linlighgow
 - Lord Mountbatten**
 - Lord Harding
 - Lord Irwin
- ✓ The 3rd June plan partitioned the Subcontinent into:
- Two state**
 - Three state
 - Four state
 - Five state
- ✓ According to the 3rd June plan the British rule in India was to end:
- 14th August 1947**
 - 13th August 1947
 - 15th August 1947
 - 16th August 1947
- ✓ When the Muslim League session was held in Delhi in 1947?
- 9th June
 - 10th June**
 - 10th July
 - 12th July
- ✓ When the Indian National Congress Committee Session held and accepted 3rd June plan?
- 9th June 1947
 - 11th June 1947
 - 14th June 1947**
 - 17th June 1947

Partition of India and Establishment of Pakistan (1947):

- ✓ Which provinces were to be divided according to 3rd Jun plan?
- Bombay & Sindh
 - Punjab & Bengal**
 - K.P.K & Baluchistan
 - Calcutta and Madras
- ✓ When did the Radcliff award declare?
- 14th June 1947
 - 30th July 1947
 - 14th August 1947
 - 17th August 1947**
- ✓ Who was the head of Radcliff commission?
- Radcliff**
 - Lord Michal
 - J. L.Nehru
 - M.Abu Kalam Azad
- ✓ In Punjab and Bengal, Radcliffe gave an unjust award. He unjustly included in India the Punjab Tehsils of:
- Sheikhupura, kasur
 - Gurdaspur, Pathankot, and Batala**
 - Ferozpur, Hoshiarpur, Ajnala
 - Shakargarh, Pakpattan, Okara
- ✓ Quaid-e-Azam elected as president of assembly in the session of first constituent assembly of Pakistan on.....
- 11th August 1947**
 - 13th August 1947
 - 15th August 1947
 - 21st August 1947
- ✓ On 14th August 1947 Pakistan emerged on the map of the world

as an Independent state as a result of:

- a) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- b) Simon Commission Report
- c) **Indian Independence Act, 1947**
- d) August offer

Quaid e Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan on:

- a) 11th August 1947
- b) **15th August 1947**
- c) 17th August 1947
- d) 10th August 1947

The First PM of Pakistan was:

- a) Khawaja nizamuddin
- b) **Liaqat Ali Khan**
- c) M.A Bogra
- d) Abdur rab Nawaz

British Colonization:

Which European nation colonized India?

- a) France
- b) Russia
- c) **England**
- d) United States

The united East India Company refers to the company in India formed by the.....

- a) Potuguese
- b) **Dutch**
- c) French
- d) British

Who Authorize British India Company to trade in The East?

- a) Queen Elizabeth IV

b) **Queen Elizabeth I**

c) Queen Elizabeth III

d) Queen Elizabeth II

Who was the Mughal Emperor when first British enter into the Mughal Court to secure royal patronage?

- a) Akbar I
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) Babar
- d) **Jahngir**

At which place in Bengal was the East India Company given permission to trade and build a factory by the Mughals in 1665.

- a) Calcutta
- b) Qasim Bazar
- c) Singur
- d) Burdwan

Who among the following British diplomat sent by Emperor James I of England to Jahangir's court, with a plea for more concession for the company?

- a) Thomas Munro
- b) **Thomas Roe**
- c) Captain William Hawkins
- d) None of the above

When the British defeated Nawab Sirajuddaula in the Battle Plassey?

- a) **1757**
- b) 1767
- c) 1857
- d) 1883

Unit No: 3

Land of Pakistan

Location of Pakistan:

- ✓ Pakistan is located in thepart of South Asia.
- North East
 - East Southern
 - South Western
 - North Western**
- ✓ Pakistan lies between the latitudes:
- 24° N to 37° N**
 - 56° N to 66° N
 - 25° N to 36° N
 - None of these
- ✓ Pakistan lies between the longitudes:
- 61° E to 76° E**
 - 61.3° E to 74.1° E
 - 66° E to 78.8° E
 - 63° E to 73.8° E
- ✓ What is the total area of Pakistan?
- 797,094 sq km
 - 796,096 sq km**
 - 798,094 sq km
 - 799,097 sq km
- ✓ Which is located North and North East of Pakistan?
- Iran
 - China**
 - India
 - Afghanistan
- ✓ Which is located in the East of Pakistan?
- Afghanistan
 - China
 - Iran
 - India**

- ✓ Which is located West of Pakistan?
- Afghanistan**
 - China
 - Iran
 - India
- ✓ Wakhan a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from.....
- Azerbaijan
 - Kazakhstan
 - Tajikistan**
 - Turkmenistan
- ✓ Which is located South of Pakistan?
- Ocean**
 - India
 - China
 - Iran
- ✓ What is the total length of Pak-China boundary line?
- 585 km**
 - 605 km
 - 795 km
 - 810 km
- ✓ The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called:
- 24th parallel line
 - Sir Radcliffe line
 - Durand line**
 - None of these
- ✓ Pak-Afghan border line was demarcated in.....
- 1993
 - 1965
 - 1893**
 - 1865

- ✓ What is the total length of Durand line?
- a) 1900 km
b) 2100 km
c) 2150 km
d) **2250 km**
- ✓ What is the total length of pak-India border?
- a) **1610 km**
b) 1680 km
c) 2210 km
d) 2325 km
- ✓ What is the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line?
- a) 595 km
b) 695 km

c) 795 km

d) **832 km**

- ✓ The length of the coastal strip is.....

a) 930 km

b) **1046 km**

c) 1200 km

d) 1257 km

- ✓ Pakistan is connected with China by road, this road is called Karakoram Highway (Shahrah-e-Resham) and also known as.....

a) N-655

b) **N-35**

c) N-25

d) N-135

Physical Feature of Pakistan:

ON THE BASE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES, PAKISTAN IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING 5 PARTS.

1. MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS (پہاڑی علاقے):

NORTHERN AREA MOUNTAINS:

1) Northern Mountains:

- ✓ This mountains consist of parallel ranges in the East West Direction
- ✓ These mountains are divided into two parts.
- The Himalayan Range
 - The Karakorum Range

i. The Himalayan:

- ✓ The Himalalayan Range stretches from Asam (India) in the East to the River Indus in the North West.
- ✓ In Pakistan there are three major ranges of these mountains.

a. The Shiwalik Range (شوالیک کا پہاڑی سلسلہ):

- ✓ It is situated in the North of plain area of Punjab.
- ✓ Its altitude 600 to 1200 meters.

b. The Pir Punjal Range (پیر پنجال کا پہاڑی سلسلہ):

- ✓ The Pir Punjal Ranges lies further to the north of Shiwalik Range.
- ✓ This range has an altitude of 1800 to 4600 meters.

c. The Central Himalayas (ممالیکہ کیسے):

- ✓ In the North of Pakistan this great mountain range of the world lies in the East-West direction.
- ✓ Its average height of 6000 meters.
- ✓ The highest peak of this range, Nanga Parbat, is 8126 meters high.

2) **The Karakorum Range:**

- ✓ Karakorum Range lies to the north of Himalayas.
- ✓ Karakorum Mountain has an average altitude of 6100 meters.
- ✓ K-2 is the highest peak of this range, having an altitude of 8611 meters.
- ✓ After the Mount Everest, this is the second highest Peak of the world.
- ✓ Khunjarab Pass and Karakorum Pass are the important passes of this range.

North Western and Western Mountainous Regions:

- ✓ These mountains spread in the western and North Western parts of Pakistan.
- ✓ Western Mountains are further divided into the following important ranges.

a) **The Hindu Kush Range (کوہ ہندوکش):**

- ✓ The Hindu Kush Range is situated in Chitral and Western part of Northern Areas.
- ✓ In the North of Chitral, Trichmir is the highest peak of this range.
- ✓ River Chitral is the important river of Hindu Kush Range.
- ✓ Khyber Pass is the important trade route between Peshawar valley and Kabul.

b) **The Koh-e-Sufaid (کوہ سفید):**

- ✓ The average altitude of this mountain range is 3600 meters.
- ✓ Seeka Ram Sar is the highest peak of this range.
- ✓ Parachinar is situated in the foot of this range.

c) **Waziristan Hills (دزیرستان کی پہاڑیاں):**

- ✓ The average altitude of these hills is 1500 to 3000 meters.
- ✓ Miran shah and Wana are located in this region.

d) **The Suleiman Range (کوہ سلیمان):**

- ✓ This mountain range starts from River Gomal and spread to the East up to 450 kilometers.
- ✓ Takht-e-suleiman is the highest Peak in this range with a height of 3847 meters.

e) **Kirthar Range (کوہ کیرتھر):**

- ✓ This range is in the south of koh-e-Suleiman in the North South direction, separates Lower Indus Basin from Baluchistan.
- ✓ This Mountain range is about 400 kilometers long and 30 kilometers wide.

MCQs:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ✓ Which is the highest peak of the koh-e-Sufaid range? | ✓ Name of the range which separates from Pakistan? |
| A. Broad peak | A. Himalayas |
| B. Nanga Parbat | B. Hindu kush |
| C. Sakasar | C. Pamir |
| D. <u>Sakaram</u> | D. <u>Karakuram</u> |

- ✓ The world's highest passes such as khunjab, Lawari and Shandoor are situated in.....
- A. Western mountain range
B. Karakoram range
 C. Himalaya range
 D. Hindu Kush range
- ✓ Which range is called roof of the world?
- A. **Himalayas range**
 B. Pamir Plateau
 C. Hindu Kush range
 D. Karakoram
- ✓ K-2 is present in which mountains range?
- A. Himalayas
B. Karakoram
 C. Hindu Kush
 D. Pamir
- ✓ K-2 is also known as.....
- A. **Sia Kingri**
B. Goodwin Austin
 C. Broad Peak
 D. Roshan Peak
- ✓ The Hindu Kush range starts at the.....
- A. **Pamir Plateau**
 B. Karakoram
 C. Afghan border
 D. China border
- ✓ K-2 peak is the..... peak of the world.
- A. Fourth
 B. Third
 C. First
D. Second
- ✓ The height of Himalaya range increase as it moves from.....
- A. North to South
 B. West to East
 C. East to West
D. South to North
- ✓ What is the highest of Tirchmir?
- A. 7350 meters
B. 7690 meters
 C. 7870 meters
 D. 7140 meters
- ✓ What is the total height of K-2 peak?
- A. 8410 meters
 B. 8591 meters
 C. 8210 meters
D. 8611 meters
- ✓ Oldest mountains of the world present in India and the youngest mountains are present in.....
- A. **Pakistan**
 B. China
 C. India
 D. Burma
- ✓ Which of the following mountain is called killer mountain?
- A. **Nanga Parbat**
 B. Raka Poshi
 C. Godwin Austin
 D. Broad peak
- ✓ Name of the range which separate Pakistan from Afghanistan?
- A. **Hindu Kush**
 B. Karakoram
 C. Himalayas
 D. Pamir
- ✓ The height of Nanga parbat peak is
- A. 8016 meters
 B. 9901 meters
C. 8126 meters
 D. 8086 meters
- ✓ Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?
- A. **K-2**
 B. Kilik peak
 C. Broad Peak
 D. Sia Kingri Peak

2. THE PLATEAUS (سطوح مرتفع):

01 The Potohar Plateau:

- ✓ The Potohar Plateau is situated in the North of Islamabad between river Indus and river Jehlum.
- ✓ Potohar Plateau height is 300 to 600 meters.
- ✓ River Swan is the important river of the Potohar plateau.
- ✓ The famous salt mine "khwra" is situated in the Potohar plateau.

02 Baluchistan Plateau:

- ✓ The Baluchistan Plateau is situated in the South West of Pakistan.
- ✓ The Baluchistan Plateau average altitude is 600 to 900 meters.
- ✓ The Baluchistan Plateau area about 34190 square kilometers.
- ✓ The famous salt water lake "Hamoon Mashkhel" is also situated in Baluchistan Plateau.

MCQs:

- ✓ The famous "Soan River" belong to:
 - A. Potohar Plateau
 - B. Balochistan Plateau
 - C. Thar Desert
 - D. Chaghi Hills
- ✓ Which of the following areas from Potohar Plateau?
 - A. Rawalpindi
 - B. Jhelum
 - C. Mianwali
 - D. All of the above
- ✓ The average height of Potohar Plateau is.....
 - A. 300 to 600 meters
 - B. 400 to 600 meters
 - C. 500 to 800 meters
 - D. 300 to 500 meters
- ✓ Where is lake Hamoon Mush Khali situated?
 - A. Koh-e-Hindukush
 - B. Koh-e-Sulaiman
 - C. Potohar Plateau
 - D. Baluchistan Plateau
- ✓ Where Baluchistan plateau is located?
 - A. South of Pakistan
 - B. South west of Pakistan
 - C. South East of Pakistan
- ✓ What are the important river of Baluchistan plateau?
 - A. Hub, Hangol
 - B. Dasht, Nieheng
 - C. Indus plan, hub
 - D. Both a and b
- ✓ Which range separates Baluchistan plateau from Afghanistan?
 - A. Makran
 - B. Turbat
 - C. Chaghi
- ✓ Average altitude of Baluchistan Plateau is.....
 - A. 300 to 600 meters
 - B. 500 to 8
 - C. 00 meters
 - D. 600 to 900 meters
 - E. 700 to 1000 meters

✓ The world's highest passes such as khunjab, Lawari and Shandoor are situated in.....

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 - D. 600 to 900 meters
 - E. 700 to 1000 meters

4. DESERT (ریگستانی علاقے)

- ✓ Cholistan desert is in...district.
 A. Bahawalnagar
 B. Tharparkar
 C. Multan
 D. **Bahawalpur**
- ✓ Cholistan desert is also known as
 A. **Roh desert**
 B. Nara desert
 C. Tharparkar desert
 D. None of these
- ✓ Which of the following desert is known as friendly desert?
 A. Thal desert
 B. Nara desert
 C. **Thar desert**
 D. Rohi desert
- ✓ What is the ranking of the Thar Desert in the world?
 A. **18th**
 B. **10th**
 C. 9th
 D. 11th
- ✓ The desert comprises of part of Mainwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and.....
 A. Multan
 B. **Dera Ghazi Khan**
 C. Rawalpindi
 D. Dera Ismail Khan
- ✓ In which province the desert of Thal lies?
 A. Sindh
 B. **Punjab**
 C. Khber Pakhtunkhawa
 D. Balochistan
- ✓ In which province desert thar lies?
 A. **Sindh**
 B. Punjab
 C. Balochistan
 D. None of these
- ✓ In which province the desert Kharan is situated?
 A. **Balochistan**
 B. Punjab
 C. KPK
 D. Sindh
- ✓ Which is the largest desert of Pakistan?
 A. Naran
 B. Thal
 C. **Thar**
 D. Cholistan
- ✓ The desert covering border area of Mirpur and Sanghar districts is called:
 A. Cholistan Desert
 B. **Tharparkar Desert**
 C. Rohi Desert
 D. Thal Desert
- ✓ In which province of Pakistan there is no desert?
 A. Punjab
 B. Balochistan
 C. Sindh
 D. **KPK**
- ✓ How many deserts are there in Punjab?
 A. **2**
 B. 3
 C. 1
 D. 4
- ✓ The southern border area of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as.....
 A. Tharparkar desert
 B. Cholistan desert
 C. **Nara desert**
 D. None of the above
- ✓ Which of the following deserts of Pakistan also lies in India?

- A. Nara
 B. Rohi
 C. **Thal**
 D. Thar
- ✓ Which area of Pakistan is known as "Deserts Free Area"?
 A. **Northern Area**
 B. Punjab province
 C. Balochistan Province
 D. Sindh Province
- ✓ The driest desert in the world is:
 A. Sahara Desert
 B. Cholistan Desert
 C. Arabian Desert
 D. **Atacama Desert**
- ✓ The hottest desert of the world is:
 A. Sahara Desert

- B. Arabian Desert
 C. Cholistan Desert
 D. **Arctic Desert**
- ✓ Which of the following desert is known as the Great Indian Desert?
 A. **Thar desert**
 B. Kharan desert
 C. Cholistan desert
 D. Thal desert
- ✓ How much area of Pakistan and India is covered by the largest desert Thar?
 A. 185,000 Sq. Km
 B. 180,000 Sq. Km
 C. **175,000 Sq. Km**
 D. 135,000 Sq. Km

5. THE COASTAL AREAS (ساحلی علاقے)

- ✓ Pakistan has a coastline of about..... Kilometers?
 A. 1020
 B. 1165
 C. 1017
 D. **1046**
- ✓ Name of the province which have longest coastline:
 A. Sindh
 B. Punjab
 C. **Baluchistan**
 D. KPK
- ✓ Gawadar is a seaport situated in?
 A. KPK
 B. Sindh
 C. **Baluchistan**
 D. Indian Gujrat
- ✓ Sost is dry port of?
 A. KPK

- B. Siri Lanka
 C. China
 D. **Gilgit Baltistan**
- ✓ A free port is where there are
 A. No duties and no taxes
 B. No duties and no liabilities
 C. **No duties and no restrictions**
 D. none of Above
- ✓ Bin Qasim is seaport of ?
 A. America
 B. China
 C. **Pakistan**
 D. India
- ✓ In which of the following cities the first dry port of Pakistan is located?
 A. Multan
 B. **Lahore**
 C. Faisalabad

- ✓ The China Pakistan economic corridor is being built at a cost of.....billion US dollars?
- A. 45
B. 50
C. 46
D. None of These
- ✓ Gawader Port was purchased from Oman on?
- A. Sep 09, 1958
B. Sep 09, 1959
C. Sep 09, 1961
- ✓ Which is the second busiest port of Pakistan?
- A. Karachi port
B. Gawader Port
C. Port Qasim
D. none of these
- ✓ Name the biggest port of Pakistan?
- A. Karachi Port
B. Port Qasim
C. Gawader Port
- ✓ When Pakistan identified Gawader as a port site?
- A. 1964
B. 1965
C. 1962
D. 1971
- ✓ Name the small sea port located on the Makran coastline along the Arabian Sea.
- A. Pansi
B. Jiwani
C. Ormara
D. Both b and c
- ✓ Which is the second seaport of Pakistan?
- A. Bin Qasim
B. Gawadar
C. Jiwani
D. Keti Bunder
- ✓ How many seaports are operational in Pakistan?
- A. 6
B. 3
C. 2
D. 5
- ✓ Which is the major seaport of Pakistan?
- A. Port Qasim
B. Jiwani
C. Karachi
D. Keti Bunder
- ✓ Which airline is national flag carrier of Pakistan?
- A. Bhoja Airline
B. Shaheen Airline
C. Aero Asia Airline
D. Pakistan International Airlines

CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN (پاکستان کی آب و ہوا)

- ✓ The average condition of temperature, humidity, air pressure and rainfall of a place or region for a long time (**average 30 years**) is called **Climate**. Whereas if it is for a short time i.e. a day or a week then it is called **weather**.

MCQs:

- ✓ Pakistan is situated in the.....region.

A. Tropical
 B. **Sub-tropical**
 C. Temperate
 D. Cold

- ✓ Pakistan can be divided into..... regions on the basis of climate.

A. 4
 B. 5
 C. 7
 D. **8**

- ✓ Which of the following places is the hottest place in Pakistan?

A. Kashmir
 B. Mainwali
 C. **Jacobabad**
 D. Sibi

- ✓ The climate of Pakistan is mostly.....

A. Cold and dry
 B. **Hot and dry**
 C. Cold and moist
 D. Hot and moist

- ✓ In which region the areas of Murree and Hunza fall?

A. Sub-tropical continental coastal land
 B. **Sub-tropical continental high level**
 C. Sub-tropical continental plateau
 D. Sub-tropical continental high land

- ✓ In which region the areas of Sibbi and Jacobabad are located?

A. Sub-tropical continental plateau
 B. Sub-tropical continental high land
 C. Sub-tropical continental coastal land
 D. **Sub-tropical continental low land**

- ✓ Pakistan has how many seasons?

A. Three seasons
 B. Two seasons
 C. **Four seasons**
 D. All the year same

- ✓ What is the minimum and maximum average of January temperature in the plains of Pakistan?

A. 5°C to 30°C
 B. 4°C to 34°C
 C. 6°C to 32°C
 D. **4°C to 24°C**

- ✓ What is the minimum and maximum average of June/July temperature in the plains of Pakistan?

A. 24°C to 32°C
 B. 18°C to 36°C
 C. **30°C to 49°C**
 D. 10°C to 24°C

- ✓ Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in

A. August
 B. November
 C. **September**
 D. October

RIVER SYSTEM OF**PAKISTAN (پاکستان کے دریاؤں کا نظام)**

- ✓ How many rivers flow in Punjab Province?
- A. Three
B. Four
C. Five
D. six
- ✓ How many rivers flow in Sindh Province?
- A. Three
B. Four
C. Five
D. six
- ✓ How many rivers flow in Baluchistan Province?
- A. Four
B. Five
C. Six
D. Seven
- ✓ How many rivers flow in KPK Province?
- A. Six
B. Seven
C. Eight
D. Nine
- ✓ How many rivers are present in Pakistan?
- A. 21
B. 22
C. 23
D. 24
- ✓ How many Systems of Rivers in Pakistan?
- A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

The Indus River System:

- ✓ What is the total length of Indus River?
- A. 2900 km
B. 2300 km
C. 4000 km
D. 47000 km
- ✓ Indus River flows from North to....
- A. Eastwards
B. Westwards
C. Southwards
D. East and West
- ✓ Name the tributaries of the Indus in the Punjab region:
- A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Chenab
D. All of the above
- ✓ Where the Indus River ends?
- A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Chenab
D. Arabian Sea
- ✓ Name of the longest river of Pakistan?
- A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej
- ✓ From where the Indus river rises?
- A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Tibet
D. Sutlej
- ✓ Most of the country rivers flow into:
- A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej

- ✓ Which of the following rivers is called "Nile of Pakistan"?
- A. Kabul
B. Sutlej
C. Chenab
D. **Indus**
- ✓ Where Jhelum and Chenab Rivers meet?
- A. Rasol Pur
B. Panjnad
C. **Trimmu**
D. Khanki Headworks
- ✓ Where all rivers of Punjab enter into Indus?
- A. Rasol Pur
B. Panjnad
C. Khanki Headworks
D. **Kot mitthan**
- ✓ Which is the smallest river of Pakistan?
- A. Indus
B. **Ravi**
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej
- ✓ Which is the longest River of Sub-continent?
- A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. **Brahmaputra**
D. Sutlej
- ✓ Name of the most polluted river of Pakistan?
- A. **Ravi**
B. Indus
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej
- ✓ Harappa city is situated on the bank of:
- A. Indus
B. **Ravi**
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej
- ✓ The Bari Doab cannal originated from the river:
- A. **Ravi**
B. Kabul
C. Indus
D. Sutlej
- ✓ Into which the Kabul River falls?
- A. Kabul
B. Chenab
C. Sutlej
D. **Indus**
- ✓ Bolan River is situated in the province of.....
- A. **Baluchistan**
B. KPK
C. Punjab
D. Sindh
- ✓ Baran River is located in the Province of:
- A. Punjab
B. **Sindh**
C. KPK
D. Baluchistan
- ✓ Dast river is located in the province of:
- A. KPK
B. Punjab
C. Sindh
D. **Baluchistan**
- ✓ What is the total length of the Ravi River?
- A. 300 km
B. 470 km
C. **715 km**
D. 921 km
- ✓ Gomal and Kuram Rivers are in the province of:
- A. Punjab
B. **KPK**
C. Baluchistan
D. Sindh

NATURAL VEGETATION OF PAKISTAN

(پاکستان کے قدرتی نباتات)

- ✓ Indicate the percentage of total land area of Pakistan which the forest occupy:
- A. 4.8 %
B. 5.8 %
C. 6.8 %
D. 7.8 %
- ✓ Kinds of forest in Pakistan are coniferous forest, irrigated plantation riverain forest and
- A. Mangrove forest
B. Private plantation
C. Scrub forest
D. All of these
- ✓ Coniferous forests are found in thearea of Pakistan.
- A. Northern
B. Southern
C. Eastern
D. Western
- ✓ Which forest is found along the banks of Indus River and its tributaries?
- A. Coniferous forest
B. Riverain forest
C. Bela forest
D. Both B and C
- ✓ Dry Shrub forest also called.....
- A. Arid or desert forest
B. Artificial forest
C. Bela forest
D. Coastal forest
- ✓ Artificial forests are found in Changa Manga near.....city.
- A. Faisalabad
B. Hyderabad
C. Lahore
D. Karachi

W I L D L I F E I N PAKISTAN

(پاکستان کی جنگلی حیات)

- ✓ Wildlife generally refers to all species of.....
- A. Mammals
B. Birds
C. Reptiles
D. All of the above
- ✓ How many kinds of mammals found in Pakistan?
- A. 180
B. 194
C. 212
D. 237
- ✓ How many kinds of birds found in Pakistan?
- A. 521
B. 660
C. 712
D. 832
- ✓ How many kinds of reptiles are found in Pakistan?
- A. 154
B. 164
C. 174
D. 194
- ✓ How many kinds of fish found in Pakistan?
- A. 942
B. 714
C. 637
D. 525
- ✓ How many kinds of insects found in Pakistan?
- A. 20000
B. 25000
C. 29000
D. 33000
E.

Unit No: 4

History of Pakistan

37

Initial Problem:

- ✓ What was the first and immediate problem, which invited attention of the Government?
- A. **Rehabilitation of Refugees**
- B. Rehabilitation of Ministers
- C. Rehabilitation of Government Officials
- D. Rehabilitation of Hindus
- ✓ At the time of partition a cash balance of how much money?
- A. Rs. 1 Billion
- B. Rs. 2 Billion
- C. Rs. 3 Billion
- D. **Rs. 4 Billion**
- ✓ What was the proportional share of Pakistan in the assets?
- A. **75 Crore (750 Million)**
- B. 80 Crore
- C. 90 Crore
- D. 97 Crore
- ✓ How much money was paid in 750 million?
- A. 10 Crore
- B. **20 Crore**
- C. 30 Crore
- D. 40 Crore
- ✓ Who threatened that the rest of amount of 550 million shall not be paid until Pakistan recognized India's right over Kashmir?
- A. **Sardar Patel**
- B. Bannerjee
- C. Nehru
- D. Gandhi
- ✓ Military assets were to be divided with the ratio of:
- A. 34 % and 64 %
- B. 35 % and 64 %
- C. **36 % and 64 %**
- D. 37 % and 64 %
- ✓ When India cut off Pakistan water supply?
- A. 1st March, 1948
- B. **1st April, 1948**
- C. 1st June, 1948
- D. 1st July, 1948
- ✓ What do we call the water treaty signed between India and Pakistan?
- A. Indo-Pak water Treaty
- B. **Indus Basin Treaty**
- C. Treaty of water
- D. Rivers and Canals Treaty
- ✓ The Indus water Treaty was mediated by?
- A. IMF
- B. USA
- C. **World Bank**
- D. Britain
- ✓ Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in:
- A. **Sep 1960**
- B. Oct 1960
- C. Nov 1960
- D. None of these
- ✓ Under the Indus water treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of.....?
- A. Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab
- B. Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum
- C. **Chenab, Jhelum and Indus**
- D. None of these
- ✓ The three western rivers the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab flow into Pakistan from which state:
- A. **Jammu and Kashmir**
- B. Junagadh
- C. Patiala
- D. Hyderabad

- ✓ How many rivers were given to India through Indus water Treaty?
 A. Two
 B. **Three (Sutlaj, Bias and Ravi)**
 C. Four
 D. five
- ✓ The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on.....?
 A. 10th August 1947
 B. **11th August 1947**
 C. 12th August 1947
 D. 13th August 1947
- ✓ Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?
 A. Liaqat Ali Khan
 B. **Quaid-e-Azam**
 C. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din
 D. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- ✓ According to an estimate of the government of Pakistan how much refugees migrated to Pakistan as a result of exchange of population.
 A. 2.5 million
 B. 3.5 million
 C. 5.5 million
 D. **6.5 million**
- ✓ How much Sikh and Hindus migrated from Pakistan.
 A. **5.5 million**
 B. 6.5 million
 C. 7.5 million
 D. 8.5 million
- ✓ At the time of partition Pakistan hasnumbers of factories:
 A. 24
 B. **34**
 C. 44
 D. 54
- ✓ At the time of Partition India has numbers of factories:
 A. **921**
 B. 925
- C. 930
 D. 935
- ✓ Before partition of India in 1947 how many Princely states existed?
 A. 532
 B. 544
 C. 552
 D. **560**
- ✓ After Independence the Junagarh announced its accession to which country?
 A. Bangladesh
 B. Kashmir
 C. **Pakistan**
 D. India
- ✓ What was the population of Kashmir, according to 1941 census?
 A. 3,000,000
 B. **4,000,000**
 C. 5,000,000
 D. 6,000,000
- ✓ The state of Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by which Dogara Ruler?
 A. Gurpreet Singh
 B. Amar Singh
 C. **Ghulab Singh**
 D. Jeet Singh
- ✓ Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of Partition?
 A. Gurjeet Singh
 B. Ranjeet Singh
 C. Gulab Singh
 D. **Hari Singh**
- ✓ Who is the first Governor General of Pakistan?
 A. Liaqat Ali Khan
 B. **Quaid -e-Azam**
 C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 D. Alama Iqbal
- ✓ Who is the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
 A. Quaid-e-Azam

- B. Ayoub Khan
 C. Liaqat Ali Khan
 D. Yahya Khan Jonijho
- ✓ When Pakistan became the member of U.N on.....
 A. 30th September 1947
 B. 15th August 1947
 C. 30th December 1947
 D. 11th October 1947
- ✓ When the constituent assembly passed the objective Resolution?
 A. 9th June 1949
 B. 15th July 1949
 C. 15th August 1949
 D. 12th March 1949
- ✓ When Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly?
 A. January 1953
 B. April 1953
 C. September 1953
 D. October 1953
- ✓ What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Borgra Formula?
 A. New Law of Pakistan
 B. Constitutional Formula
 C. Pakistan Report
 D. Third Report

Constitution of 1956

- ✓ Constitution of 1956 was passed from national Assembly on.....
 A. 29th January, 1956
 B. 29th February, 1956
 C. 29th April, 1956
- ✓ In formation of 1st Constitution..... play a very important role.
 A. Skandar Mirza
 B. Muhammad Ali Bogra
 C. Ch. Muhammad Ali

- ✓ The constitution of 1956 was framed by the constituent Assembly in the name of:
 A. People
 B. President
 C. Prime Minister
- ✓ The constitution of Pakistan, 1956 declared Pakistan as:
 A. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
 B. Republic of Pakistan
 C. None of the above
- ✓ According to the constitution of 1956 there shall be.....form of government in country?
 A. Parliamentary
 B. Presidential
 C. None of the above
- ✓ According to the constitution of 1956was the head of state.
 A. President
 B. Prime minister
 C. Governor General
- ✓ Minimum age to become President was heldyear in 1956 constitution.
 A. 35
 B. 40
 C. 50
- ✓ According to the Constitution of 1956.....was the highest court of country.
 A. Supreme court
 B. Federal court
 C. High court
- ✓ According to the constitution of 1956.....were declared as National Languages.
 A. Urdu and English
 B. Urdu and Hindi
 C. Urdu and Bengal
- ✓ The Constitution of 1956 was consisting...Articles, and ...parts.

- A. 240 Articles, 10 parts
 B. 280 Articles, 7 parts
 C. **234 Articles, 13 parts**
- ✓ Strength of Membership of National Assembly according 1956 Constitution was....
 A. 340
 B. **310**
 C. 240
- ✓ The Constitution of 1956 prevails for....
 A. **2 years**
 B. 3 years
 C. 4 years
- ✓ The crisis came in October,.....when Iskander Mirza Declared Martial Law and dismissed central and provisional cabinets.
 A. 1956
 B. 1957
 C. **1958**
 D. 1959
- ✓ When first Martial Law imposed in the country?
 A. **7th October 1958**
 B. 16th October 1958
 C. 17th October 1949
 D. 18th October 1949
- ✓ General M. Ayub Khan was appointed as
 A. President
 B. Prime Minister
 C. **Chief Martial Law Administrator**
 D. None of these
- ✓ On October 27,General ayub Khan took over as President.
 A. **1958**
 B. 1956
 C. 1954
 D. 1952
- ✓ General Ayub Khan announced Land Reforms in:
 A. **1958 AD**
 B. 1959 AD
 C. 1960 AD
 D. 1962 AD
- ✓ When the basic Democracies system was adopted?
 A. August 1947
 B. October 1948
 C. October 1958
 D. **October 1959**
- ✓ Who was the opponent of Ayub Khan in the Presidential election of 1965?
 A. General Yahya Khan
 B. **Miss Fatima Jinnah**
 C. Mrs Liaqat ali Khan
 D. Iskandar Mirza
- ✓ Who enforced the Muslim Family Ordinance?
 A. General Yahya khan
 B. Iskandar Mirza
 C. Ghulam Muhammad
 D. **General Ayub khan**
- 1962 CONSTITUTION**
- ✓ Constitution, of 1962 was made on
 A. 23rd March, 1962
 B. **28 February, 1962**
 C. 14 August, 1962
- ✓ Constitution of 1962 was consisting
 A. **250 Articles, and 10 parts**
 B. 260 Articles, and 9 parts
 C. 234 Articles, and 12 parts
- ✓ Constitution of 1962, providedform of government
 A. Parliamentary
 B. **Presidential**

- ✓ C. None of the above
 ✓ Constitution of 1962, providedelection for President
 A. Direct
 B. **Indirect**
 C. Both (a) and (b)
- ✓ According to Constitution of 1962, age limit to cast vote was.....
 A. **21 years**
 B. 20 years
 C. 18 years
- ✓ According to Constitution of 1962, minimum age limit for President-ship was
 A. **35 years**
 B. 40 years
 C. 45 years
- ✓ The constitution of 1962, heldreligion for speaker of national Assembly
 A. Islam
 B. Non-believer
 C. **No restriction upon**
- ✓ Total strength of members of National Assembly according to the constitution of 1962, was
 A. 156 members
 B. **218 members**
 C. 318 members
- ✓ According to constitution of 1962, Provisional Assemblies were consisting.....members.
 A. 210
 B. **218**
 C. 220
- ✓ According to constitution of 1962was the chief executive of the country.
 A. **President**
 B. Prime Minister
 C. Army Chief
- ✓ Term and Tenure of President office in Constitution of 1962, was
 A. 4 years
 B. **5 years**
 C. 6 years
- ✓ According to the constitution of 1962,was the highest court of the country.
 A. **Supreme court**
 B. Federal Court
 C. Federal Shariat Court
- ✓ As per Constitution of 1962 age limit for Judge of Supreme Court was.....
 A. 60 years
 B. 62 years
 C. **65 years**
- ✓ The constitution of 1962 declaredas capital of the country.
 A. Karachi
 B. Lahore
 C. **Islamabad**
- ✓ Constitution of 1962 was abrogated on.....
 A. **March 1969**
 B. June 1970
 C. July 1970 of 1962
- ✓ Constitution of 1962 remained for..
 A. 6 years
 B. **7 years**
 C. 8 years
- ✓ Constitution of 1962 was abrogated by.....
 A. General Tikka Khan
 B. **General Yahya Khan**
 C. General Asghar Khan

PAK-INDIA WAR, 1965

- ✓ India made a cowardly attack on Lahore which resulted as war between two countries. When this war broke out
- A. 9th Sep 1965
 B. 7th Sep 1965
 C. 6th Sep 1965
 D. 4th sep 1965
- ✓ In April 1965, Pakistan and India were locked in a localized skirmish. Where did the clash take place?
- A. Kutch border
 B. Fazilka Sector
 C. Hussainiwala sector
- ✓ On Sept 6, which Pakistani leader declared "We are at war with India"?
- A. Field Marshal Ayub Khan
 B. Hussein Suhrawardy
 C. General Yahya Khan
- ✓ Gen Mohammad Musa was the commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Army. Who was his counterpart in the Pakistan Air Force?
- A. Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan
 B. Air Marshal Nur Khan
 C. Air Marshal Asghar Khan
- ✓ Who was the Chief of Army Staff of India in Indo-Pakistani War of 1965?
- A. Pran Nath Thapar
 B. Gopal Gurunath Bewoor
 C. Joyanto Nath Chaudri
 D. Paramasiva Prabhakar
- ✓ Who was the Indian prime minister when the war was fought?
- A. Morarji Desai

- B. Lal Bahadur Shastri
 C. Gulzarilal Nanda
- ✓ Where was the Jan 10, 1966, peace agreement between Pakistan and India signed?
- A. Tashkent
 B. Simla (now Shimla)
 C. Agra
- ✓ In which country Tashkent conference was held?
- A. Tajakistan
 B. Turkamanistan
 C. Kirghistan
 D. Uzbekistan
- ✓ Who called upon Indian and Pakistani leaders to sign the pact?
- A. Khrushchev
 B. Gorbachev
 C. Alexie
 D. Henry Kosygin
- ✓ Tashkent accord consisted of.....points.
- A. 7
 B. 9
 C. 11
 D. 13
- ✓ When Tashkent Agreement was signed?
- A. September, 1966
 B. August, 1966
 C. February, 1966
 D. January, 1966
- ✓ Tashkent conference continued from 4th January to1966.
- A. 8th January
 B. 10th January
 C. 3rd February
 D. 7th February
- ✓ Who participated Tashkent Pact as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
- A. Mr. Malik Feroz Khan
 B. Mr. I.I Chundrigar
 C. Mr. Z.A Bhutto

- ✓ D. Mr. Hussain Shaheed
Who was the hero of Pak India 1965 war?
- A. Major Tufail
B. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti
C. Lalik Jan
D. Mulla Faqir
- ✓ How much Pakistani Tanks was used in Indo-Pakistani war of 1965?
- A. 569 Tanks
B. 850 Tanks
C. 756 Tanks
D. 957 Tanks
- ✓ Indo-Pak war of 1965 lasted for?
- A. 17 days
B. 27 days
C. 37 days
D. 47 days
- ✓ Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan annually on...
- A. 4th September
B. 6th September
C. 8th September
D. 10th September
- ✓ Defense day is also known as.....
- A. Yaum-i-Takbeer
B. Yaum-i-Azadi
C. Yaum-i-Difa
D. Yaum-i-Ashura
- ✓ Which party was formed in 1967?
- A. Jumat-e-Islami
B. Pakistan People Party
C. Muslim League
D. Awami National Party

ERA OF GENERAL YAHYA KHAN (1969-1971)

- ✓ When 2nd Martial Law was imposed in the country?
- A. 25th April 1968
B. 25th February 1969
C. 25th March 1969
D. 25th December 1970
- ✓ In which year Gen. Yahya held General Elections in the country?
- A. 1970
B. 1971
C. 1972
D. 1973
- ✓ In Election 1970 who secured victory in East Pakistan?
- A. PPP
B. Muslim League
C. Awami League
D. Jamt-e-Islami
- ✓ In Election 1970 polling for the National Assembly was held on....
- A. 7th July
B. 7th June
C. 7th December
D. 7th August
- ✓ In Election 1970 polling for the Provisional Assembly was held on:
- A. 7 September
B. 17 September
C. 7 December
D. 17 December
- ✓ In Election 1970 how many parties are participated?
- A. 43
B. 53
C. 63
D. 73
- ✓ How many seats are won in Election 1970 by Awami League in East Pakistan out of 169?

- A. 152
 B. 155
 C. 165
 D. **167**

How many seats are won in election 1970 by PPP in West Pakistan out of 138?

- A. 82
 B. **87**
 C. 97
 D. 122

When Bangladesh came into being?

- A. 14th December 1970
 B. 15th December 1971
 C. **16th December 1971**
 D. 18th December 1971

When Bangladesh was accepted by Pakistan?

- A. December 1971
 B. December 1972
 C. **February 1974**
 D. March 1975

1973 CONSTITUTION

Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on

- A. 23rd March, 1973
 B. 12th May, 1973
 C. **12th April, 1973**

The Constitution of 1973 came into force on

- A. 23rd March, 1973
 B. 12th May, 1973
 C. **14th August, 1973**

Constitution of 1973 consist

- A. 250 Articles,
 B. **280 Articles**
 C. 285 Articles

Constitution of 1973 consists.....

- A. 6 schedules
 B. **7 schedules**

C. 8 schedules

The Constitution of 1973 declared Pakistan as

- A. Republic of Pakistan
 B. **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**
 C. Federation of Pakistan

As per Article 1 of the Constitution territories of Pakistan shall comprise

A. **The Province of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab Sindh, Federal Capital and FATA**

- B. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and FATA
 C. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital Territory

16. Islam to be the State religion of Pakistan as provided in.....of the Constitution of 1973

- A. Article 1
 B. **Article 2**
 C. Article 2(A)

Definition of the State is provided in Article.....of the Constitution of 1973

- A. 7
 B. 8
 C. Both (a) and (b)
 D. None of these

PAKISTAN STUDIES

مطالعہ پاکستان

Part -2

Unit No: 1

History of Pakistan - II

The Government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, 1971 - 1977:

- ✓ When Gen. Yahya Khan resigned from his Presidentship?
- A. 18th December 1971
 B. 20th December 1971
 C. 22nd December 1971
 D. 24th December 1971
- ✓ When did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto become the first Martial Law administrator of the country?
- A. 16th December 1971
 B. 20th December 1971
 C. 22nd December 1971
 D. 23th December 1971
- ✓ Who became President of Pakistan after Yahya Khan?
- A. Mr. Z.A Bhutto
 B. Mr. Wasim Sajad
 C. Mr. Ghulam Ishaue Khan
 D. Mr. Farooque Ahmad Khan Leghari
- ✓ When Mr. Z.A Bhutto became the prime Minister of Pakistan?
- A. 23rd March 1973
 B. 14th September 1973
 C. 25th December 1973
 D. 14th August 1973
- ✓ Which of the following was the first step Taken by Mr. Z.A Bhutto for Economic Development?
- A. Economic Pact
- B. Aid Agreements with World
- C. Nationalization of Industries
- D. Linking of Rupee with dollar
- ✓ When all life insurance companies working in the country were nationalized?
- A. March 19, 1972
 B. April 15, 1972
 C. Jun 10, 1973
 D. July 12, 1974
- ✓ Through a presidential order all the banks operating in the country were nationalized and were put under the control of the State Bank of Pakistan in May 19,.....
- A. 1971
 B. 1972
 C. 1973
 D. 1974
- ✓ Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Introduced land reforms and introduced the land holding, limit to 150 acres for irrigated land and 300 acres for Barani land in:
- A. 1972
 B. 1973
 C. 1974
 D. 1975

- ✓ When was the Martial Law ended during the Bhutto regime?
- A. 10 February 1972
 B. 12 March 1972
 C. 13 April 1972
 D. 9 August 1972

1973 CONSTITUTION

- ✓ Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on
- D. 23rd March, 1973
 E. 12th May, 1973
 F. 12th April, 1973
- ✓ When the national assembly appointed a committee for preparing draft constitution during the reign of Mr. Bhutto?
- A. 17th April 1972
 B. 18th April 1972
 C. 19th April 1972
 D. 20th April 1972
- ✓ The Constitution of 1973 came into force on
- D. 23rd March, 1973
 E. 12th May, 1973
 F. 14th August, 1973
- ✓ Which kind of system of Government was introduced in the 1973 constitution?
- A. Presidential
 B. Parliamentary
 C. Confederate
 D. Basic Democracy
- ✓ What was the strength of the National Assembly Committee tasked with drawing the 1973 Constitution?
- A. 15
 B. 20
 C. 25
 D. 32

- ✓ Constitution of 1973 consist
- D. 250 Articles,
 E. 280 Articles
 F. 285 Articles
- ✓ Constitution of 1973 consists.....
- D. 6 schedules
 E. 7 schedules
 F. 8 schedules
- ✓ The Constitution of 1973 declared Pakistan as
- D. Republic of Pakistan
 E. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
 F. Federation of Pakistan
- ✓ As per Article 1 of the Constitution territories of Pakistan shall comprise
- D. The Province of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab Sindh, Federal Capital and FATA
- E. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and FATA
- F. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital Territory
- ✓ Islam to be the State religion of Pakistan as provided in.....of the Constitution of 1973.
- D. Article 1
 E. Article 2
 F. Article 2(A)
- ✓ Definition of the State is provided in Article.....of the Constitution of 1973
- E. 7
 F. 8
 G. Both (a) and (b)
 H. None of above

- ✓ Who is the titular head of the country according to the 1973 constitution?
- A. Prime Minister
 B. **President**
 C. Chairman Senate
 D. None of these
- ✓ According to the 1973 constitution the president must be a Muslim. Who elect him?
- A. National assembly
 B. Senate
 C. **Both of them**
 D. None of these
- ✓ Who elects the Prime Minister according to the constitution of 1973?
- A. Senate
 B. **National Assembly**
 C. President
 D. None of these
- ✓ What age was specified for a person, in the constitution of 1973, who wants to be the Member of Parliament?
- A. **Not less than 25 years**
 B. Not less than 30 years
 C. Not less than 35 years
 D. Not less than 40 years
- ✓ In which constitution Urdu is recognized as the national language?
- A. 1959
 B. 1956
 C. 1962
 D. **1973**

The Regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, 1977 - 1988:

- ✓ Who imposed third Martial Law on Pakistan?
- A. Gen. Ayub Khan
 B. Gen. Yahya Khan
 C. **Gen. Zia-ul-Haq**
 D. Gen. Pervez Musharraf
- ✓ When did General Zia-ul-Haq assume the position of President?
- A. **July 5, 1977**
 B. Jan 7, 1978
 C. August 13, 1977
 D. September 7, 1977
- ✓ After the assumption of power Zia-ul-Haq promised to hold elections within how many days?
- A. 80
 B. **90**
 C. 95
 D. 120
- ✓ When General Zia announced the accountability of Politicians?
- A. **October, 1977**
 B. August, 1988
 C. Jun, 1989
 D. December, 1991
- ✓ When the Lahore high court found Bhutto guilty of the murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan and sentenced the ex-Prime Minister to death?
- A. Jan, 1978
 B. **March, 1978**
 C. Jan, 1979
 D. March, 1979
- ✓ When Gen. Zia held the referendum in the country?
- A. January, 1984
 B. June, 1984
 C. September, 1984
 D. **December, 1984**

- ✓ Among following what was introduced by Gen. Zia?
- A. PLS Account
B. Hudood Ordinance
 C. Both of them
 D. None of them
- ✓ For the first time in the country, Zakat, Ushar and hudood Ordinance were enforced in.....
- A. **1979-80**
 B. 1981-82
 C. 1983-84
 D. 1985-86
- ✓ When Zia ul Haq proclaimed the end of Martial Law in the country?
- A. 12 August 1983
B. 30 December 1985
 C. 11 July 1986
 D. 7 September 1988
- ✓ When Federal Government established National Zakat Foundation?
- A. **1980**
 B. 1981
 C. 1982
 D. 1983
- ✓ Which ordinance did Zia promulgate on June 20, 1980?
- A. Labor reform
 B. Islamic Hudood and Tazeraat
C. Zakat and Usher
 D. Zakat Foundation
- ✓ Which ordinance did Zia promulgate on June 20, 1980?
- E. Labor reform
 F. Islamic Hudood and Tazeraat
G. Zakat and Usher
 H. Zakat Foundation
- ✓ When Zia promulgated ihteram-e-Ramzan Ordinance?
- A. 1980
- B. **1981**
 C. 1982
 D. 1983
- ✓ When Zia announced the establishment of the institution of Wafaqi Mohtasib?
- A. **1981**
 B. 1982
 C. 1983
 D. 1984
- ✓ In 1981 Zia announced the formation of Majlis-e-Shura. It composed of how many members?
- A. 20
 B. 30
 C. 40
D. 50
- ✓ When the Soviet troops move into the Asian Nation Afghanistan?
- A. 24 December 1971
 B. 24 December 1975
C. 24 December 1979
 D. 24 December 1981
- ✓ When a C-130 plane carrying Gen. Zia crashed near Bahawalpur?
- A. 15th August 1988
 B. 16th August 1988
C. 17th August 1988
 D. 18th August 1988
- ✓ Russia withdrew from Afghanistan under the.....?
- A. Islamabad treaty
 B. Kabul pact
C. Geneva Accord
 D. Moscow Agreement
- ✓ When Geneva Accord was sign?
- A. 10 Jan 1979
B. 14 April 1988
 C. 10 July 1981
 D. 27 August 1984
- ✓ Who signed Geneva accord on behalf of Pakistan?
- A. Zia ul Haq

- B. Junejo
 C. General Akhtar abdur Rehman
 D. None of these

✓ To whom Zia appointed as the prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
 B. Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo

- C. Mr. Moin Qureshi
 D. Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari

✓ In which year Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo was appointed as prime Minister?

- A. 1983
 B. 1984
 C. 1985
 D. 1986

✓ Which prime minister announced the five-point Program?

- A. Benazir Bhutto
 B. Muhammad Khan Junejo
 C. Nawaz Sharif
 D. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

✓ When Muhammad Khan Junejo Declared his five-point agenda or program?

- A. 31 December 1985
 B. 7 April 1983
 C. 12 August 1987
 D. 17 Jun 1988

✓ The Junejo government was dismissed on

- A. 29 Jan 1988
 B. 29 March 1988
 C. 29 May 1988
 D. 29 September 1988

✓ Who became president after Zia's plan incident?

- A. Ghulam Ishaque Khan
 B. Benazir Bhutto
 C. Mirza Aslam Beg
 D. None of these

Governments of Benazir Bhutto (First Term 1988-1990)

- ✓ When the Elections to the national and Provincial Assemblies were held in 1988
- Aug, 1988
 - Sept, 1988
 - Oct, 1988
 - Nov, 1988**
- ✓ Who became the Prime Minister in elections of 1988
- Mr. Nawaz Sharif
 - Mrs. Benazir Bhutto**
 - Mr. Moin Qureshi
 - Mr. Mairaj Khalid
- ✓ When First time Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister?
- December 2, 1988**
 - January 6, 1987
 - November 25, 1988
- ✓ When Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto did take vote of confidence from the national Assembly?
- 2nd December 1988
 - 8th December 1988
 - 10th December 1988
 - 12th December 1988**
- ✓ Who launched the Peoples' works Programme?
- P.M Muhammad Khan Junejo
 - P.M Benazir Bhutto**
 - P.M Nawaz Sharif.
 - President Ghulam Ishaq Khan
- ✓ Where and when Benazir Bhutto inaugurated the Commencement of Peoples' works Programme?
- Karachi- April 23, 1989
 - Lahore- August 12, 1988
 - Peshawar- April 23, 1989**
 - Faisal Abad- Jun 11, 1988
- ✓ When Benazir Bhutto and the visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement on not attacking the nuclear installations of each other?
- Jun 12, 1987
- ✓ **December 31, 1988**
- ✓ When President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National and Provincial assemblies?
- January 6, 1990
 - August 6, 1990**
 - March 6, 1990
 - December 6, 1990
- ✓ When National assembly elections held in 1990?
- January 24, 1990
 - March 21, 1990
 - October 24, 1990**
 - December 21, 1990
- ✓ When provincial Assembly elections held in 1990?
- October 25, 1990
 - October 26, 1990
 - October 27, 1990**
 - October 28, 1990



Benazir's second Term in Office (1993- 1996)

- ✓ When Ms. Benazir Bhutto Became Prime Minister for second term?
- A. January, 1993
B. March, 1993
C. August, 1993
D. October, 1993
- ✓ When the trader community launched a strike against the General Sales Tax that continued for two days?

- A. August 10, 1996
B. January 5, 1996
C. December 31, 1996
D. April 7, 1996
- ✓ What was the duration of second term of Benazir Government?
- A. 1993- 1994
B. 1993-1995
C. 1993-1996
D. 1993-1997

Nawaz Sharif's First Term in Office (1990-1993)

- ✓ Who become Prime Minister of Pakistan after Election of 1990
- A. Mr. Mian M. Soomro
B. Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari
C. Mr. Nawaz Sharif
D. None of These
- ✓ Nawaz sharif was Prime Minister of Pakistan for Tenure of.....
- A. 1990-1993
B. 1993-1996
C. 2002-2004
D. 2008-2012
- ✓ When Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal was established?
- A. 1990
B. 1991
C. 1993
D. 1992
- ✓ When India and Pakistan renewed the agreement on not attacking each other's nuclear installation?
- A. January 27, 1991
B. April 12, 1992
C. August 7, 1991
D. September 11, 1992



- ✓ The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) in the year.....?
- A. 1960
B. 1974
C. 1988
D. 1992
- ✓ When Shariat Bill was introduced and passed by the national assembly?
- A. 1990
B. 1991
C. 1992

D. 1993

When the government of Nawaz Sharif Launched a motorway between Islamabad and Lahore?

A. 1990

B. 1991

C. 1992

D. 1993

Motorway M2 is between which two of the Following cities?

A. Lahore to Peshawar

B. Lahore to Karachi

C. Multan to Sukkur

D. Lahore to Islamabad

Nawaz Sharif's Second Term in Office (1997-1999)

When Nawaz Sharif took oath second time as a Prime Minister?

A. 7th December 1997

B. 17th February 1997

C. 27th April 1997

D. 7th March 1997

Farooq Ahmad khan Laghari resigned from his position as the President of the republic on December 2,

A. 1994

B. 1995

C. 1996

D. 1997

After Farooq Ahmad khan who became acting president?

A. Waseem Sajjad

B. Imran ismail

C. Asad Nawaz

D. Farooq Shah Laghari

On April 6, 1998 Pakistan successfully launched Ghauri, a missile with a range ofkilometers.

A. 1000 km

The Motorway M2 was inaugurated in.....?

A. 1992

B. 1994

C. 1997

D. 1999

When Ghulam Ishaq dissolved the Assemblies, dismissed Nawaz Sharif and appointed Balkh Sher Mazari as Caretaker Prime Minister?

A. April 18, 1993

B. December 22, 1993

C. January 3, 1993

D. August 17, 1993

B. 1200 km

C. 1500 km

D. 1900 km

When India Conducted nuclear tests?

A. 9th and 10th May

B. 11th and 13th May

C. 15th and 17th May

D. 21st and 23rd May

During Nawaz Sharif's second tenure when Pakistan became Nuclear Power?

A. 28th May 1998

B. 28th May 1999

C. 30th May 1998

D. 30th May 1999

What do we call the day when Pakistan became Nuclear power?

A. Yoam-e-Dehshat

B. Yoam-e-Takbeer

C. Yoam-e-Misal

D. Yoam-e-Quwwat

On, 1998 the Sindh Assembly was dissolved and Governor Rule was imposed in the province.

A. October 30

B. September 13

36

- C. November 7
D. December 31
- ✓ When Pakistan launched Ghauri II and Shaheen missiles?
A. 1997
B. 1998
C. 1999
D. 2000
- ✓ Kargil War was fought in which year?
A. 1996
B. 1997
C. 1998
D. 1999
- ✓ At the time of Kargil in 1999 the Chief of army staff was.....?

- A. General Jahngir Karamat
B. General Aslam Baig
C. General Parvez Musharraf
D. General Waheed Kakar
- ✓ When General Pervez Musharraf did overthrow the government of the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif?
A. 27th December 2000
B. 12 October 1999
C. 17 December 2000
D. 12 November 1999

The Regime of General Pervez Musharraf (1999 - 2008)

- ✓ Pervez Musharraf was appointed the Chief of army staff in:
A. 1999
B. 1997
C. 1998
D. 2000
- ✓ Which post Gen. Musharraf secured after taking over?
A. President
B. Chief Martial Law Administrator
C. Chief Executive
D. Prime Minister
- ✓ When Pervez Musharraf removed Muhammad Rafiq Tarrar from the Presidency and himself become the president of Pakistan?
A. January 12, 2000
B. June 20, 2001
C. December 7, 2000
D. July 21, 2001
- ✓ Pervez Musharraf remained President of Pakistan for Tenure of.....
A. 2001-2007



- B. 2001-2008
C. 2002-2009
D. 2003-2008
- ✓ When General Pervez Musharraf established National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB)?
A. January 3, 1999
B. August 7, 1999

C. March 11, 1999

D. November 8, 1999

✓ Who became Prime Minister of Pakistan after 2002 Election?

A. Mr. Mir Zafarullah Jamali

B. Mr. Shoukat Aziz

C. Mr. Choudry Shuja'at Hussain

D. Mr. Yusuf Raza Gilani

✓ The longest serving Army Chief (for about 12 years) was....

A. Ayub Khan

B. Zia-ul-haq

C. Pervez Musharraf

D. Ashfaq Pervez Kiyani

✓ According to Local Government Ordinance the members of union council and the number of councilors were reduced from 21 to.....

A. 9

B. 11

C. 13

D. 15

✓ When referendum was held that gave Musharraf a heavy mandate?

A. April 30, 2002

B. February 23, 2002

C. May 3, 2002

D. June 7, 2002

✓ When the Chief Executive Pervez Musharraf issued the Legal framework order (LFO)?

A. January 3, 2001

B. August 21, 2002

C. March 7, 2003

D. April 27, 2004

✓ The World Trade Center was attacked by Terrorists on....

A. 9th September 2001

B. 10th September 2001

C. 11th September 2001

D. None of these

✓ According to a world bank report, Pakistan witnessed Growth in the last 8 years of Musharraf regime.

A. 5.3 %

B. 6.1 %

C. 6.8 %

D. 7.8 %

✓ Where defense Exhibition with the name of "Ideas 2000" was organized from 14 to November 17, 2000.

A. Peshawar

B. Karachi

C. Faisalabad

D. Rawalpindi

✓ During Musharraf regime, of citizens rose from poverty level and became part of the middle class.

A. 5 %

B. 10 %

C. 15 %

D. 20 %

✓ When Pervez Musharraf resigned from the presidency?

A. January 2, 2007

B. March 12, 2008

C. August 18, 2008

D. May 21, 2007

Unit No: 2

Pakistan in the World Affairs

Geo-Political Importance of Pakistan

(پاکستان کی جغرافیائی اور سیاسی اہمیت)

- ✓ The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is situated in the.....of South Asia.
- A. North-west
B. North-south
C. East-south
D. South-west
- ✓ Which is located North and North East of Pakistan?
- A. Iran
B. India
C. China
D. Afghanistan
- ✓ Which is located East of Pakistan?
- A. Afghanistan
B. China
C. Iran
D. India
- ✓ Which is located in West of Pakistan?
- A. Afghanistan
B. China
C. Iran
D. India
- ✓ Which is located in South of Pakistan?
- A. Arabian Sea
B. India
C. China.
D. Russia
- ✓ Wakhan a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from.....
- A. Azerbaijan
B. Kazakhstan
C. Tajikistan
D. Turkmenistan

Relations with neighboring Countries

(پاکستان کے ہمسایہ ممالک کے ساتھ تعلقات)

China:

- ✓ The People's Republic of China was formed in:
- A. 1947
B. 1949
C. 1951
D. 1953
- ✓ Pakistan and China relationship became very friendly in the.....
- A. 1950s
B. 1960s
C. 1970s
D. 1980s
- ✓ When was the border agreement signed between Pakistan and China?
- A. 1950
B. 1956
C. 1961
D. 1963
- ✓ When the first trade agreement between China and Pakistan was signed?
- A. 1963
B. 1964
C. 1965
D. 1966
- ✓ With whose co-operation was the Gwadar Port built?
- A. Iran
B. China
C. Kuwait
D. USA
- ✓ The silk Route (Karakoram Highway) nearlykm was constructed with the help of China.

- A. 735
 B. 812
 C. 887
 D. 962

✓ Pakistan-China economic Corridor is a proposal to create an Economic Corridor from Gwadar in Baluchistan toin the Western Chinese province of Sinkiang.

- A. Beijing
 B. Sinkiang
 C. Kashgar
 D. Shanghai

✓ When China and Pakistan signed an agreement on China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) plan?

- A. 21 April 2015
 B. 23 April 2015
 C. 27 April 2015
 D. 29 April 2015

✓ On 21st April 2015 China, Pakistan signed an agreement on economic corridor plan worth 46 billion US dollars. What is the name of economic corridor?

- A. China Friendship Economic Corridor (CFEC)
 B. China Karakorum Economic Corridor (CKEC)
 C. China Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC)
 D. China Pak Peace Economic Corridor (CPPEC)

✓ The economic corridor is considered central to China-Pakistan relations and will run from Gawadar to Kashgar with length of

- A. 2,700 km
 B. 3,800 km
 C. 3,900 km
 D. 3,000 km

India:

✓ How many wars have been fought to date by Pakistan and India on the Kashmir issue?

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

✓ Which agreement took place between India and Pakistan in 1960?

- A. Indus Basin Water Treaty
 B. The agreement not to attack each other's nuclear installations
 C. The Simla Agreement
 D. Trade Agreement

✓ When was the Simla Agreement signed between Pakistan and India?

- A. 1969
 B. 1972
 C. 1976
 D. 1980

✓ When armed (Kashmiri Mujahideen) struggle against the Indian Rule in the Indian-held Kashmir gathered momentum?

- A. 1987
 B. 1988
 C. 1989
 D. 1990

Iran:

✓ Which was the first country to recognize Pakistan an independent state?

- A. Iran
 B. Afghanistan
 C. China
 D. Egypt

✓ When did the Shah of Iran visit Pakistan for the first time?

- A. 1948
 B. 1950
 C. 1952
 D. 1953

✓ The members of the Regional Co-operation for development (RCD) included?

- A. Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan
 B. Pakistan, Iraq, and Turkey
 C. Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia
 D. Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey

✓ When Pakistan and Iran signed a cultural agreement for the promotion of exchange of students, teachers, scholars and artists between the two countries?

- A. 1965
 B. 1964
 C. 1963
 D. 1962

✓ Which of the organization was replaced with Economic Cooperation organization (ECO)?

- A. Aarab League
 B. RCD
 C. NAM
 D. None of these

✓ Pakistan, Iran, and turkey established Economic Cooperation

Organization (ECO) for promoting technical, cultural and economic cooperation among the member states in.....?

- A. 1962
 B. 1968
 C. 1979
 D. 1985

✓ The Secretary-General of ECO is elected for a period of?

- A. 2 Years
 B. 3 Years
 C. 4 Years
 D. 5 Years

✓ ECO has its headquarters in.....?

- A. Tehran, Iran
 B. Ankara, Turkey
 C. Dushanbe, Tajikistan
 D. Islamabad, Pakistan

Afghanistan:

✓ Which country opposed Pakistan's Membership in UN?

- A. Afghanistan
 B. Iran
 C. America
 D. Russia

✓ Pakistan became the member of U.N on.....?

- A. 30th September 1947
 B. 15th August 1947
 C. 30th December 1947
 D. 15th August 1948

✓ When Pakistan recognized and established full diplomatic relations with the government of the Mujahideen in Afghanistan?

- A. 1990
 B. 1991
 C. 1992
 D. 1993

Central Asian Republics**(وسطی ایشیائی ریاستیں)****Uzbekistan:**

✓ When Republic of Uzbekistan declared independence from the Soviet Union?

- A. 1st September 1991
 B. 6 April 1993
 C. 17 August 1989
 D. 28 May 1987

✓ The first treaty on aviation between Pakistan and Uzbekistan was signed in Karachi in.....

- A. 1990
 B. 1991
 C. 1992
 D. 1993

✓ Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan became the members of UNO in...?

- A. 1991
 B. 1992
 C. 1993
 D. 1994

✓ Currency of Uzbekistan is.....

- A. Pound
 B. Rupees
 C. Uzbekistan Som
 D. Euro

✓ Capital of Uzbekistan is.....?

- A. Andjian
 B. Tashkent
 C. Nukus
 D. Qarshi

✓ Official Religion of Uzbekistan is.....?

- A. Christianity
 B. Buddhist
 C. Islam
 D. Hinduism

✓ Total Population of Uzbekistan in 2013 is.....?

- A. 2,316,100
 B. 3,018,500
 C. 2,017,600
 D. 4,319,100

✓ The official sport of Uzbekistan is.....?

- A. Cricket
 B. Volley ball
 C. Hockey
 D. Football

✓ The official language of Uzbekistan is.....?

- A. English
 B. French
 C. Uzbek
 D. Arabic

Turkmenistan:

✓ PIA and NBP have opened their offices in Ashkabad, the capital of?

- A. Uzbekistan
 B. Turkmenistan
 C. Kazakhstan
 D. Tajikistan

✓ When Pakistan signed an agreement with Turkmenistan for the purchase of natural gas?

- A. 1991
 B. 1992
 C. 1993
 D. 1994

✓ Currency of Turkmenistan is.....?

- A. Pound
 B. Turkmen new manat
 C. British Dollar
 D. US Dollar

✓ Total Population of Turkmenistan in 2014 is?

- A. 5,171, 94
 B. 6,121, 88
 C. 9,341, 88

- ✓ The literacy Rate of Turkmenistan in 1999 is?
 A. 91%
 B. 71%
 C. 98%
 D. 80%

- ✓ The Capital of Turkmenistan is?
 A. Ashkabad
 B. Ahal
 C. Mary
 D. Tenjen

- ✓ The Official Sport of Turkmenistan is?
 A. Cricket
 B. Football
 C. Hockey
 D. Volley ball

- ✓ Calling Code of Turkmenistan is?
 A. +91
 B. +993
 C. +63
 D. +92

- ✓ Independence Day of Turkmenistan from Soviet Union is?
 A. 27 October 1991
 B. 26 November 1978
 C. 11 December 1931
 D. 9 June 1891

- ✓ The Largest Desert of Turkmenistan is?
 A. Sahara
 B. Nubian
 C. Kalahari
 D. Karakum

- ✓ The Official Religion of Turkmenistan is?
 A. Hinduism
 B. Islam
 C. Buddhism
 D. Christianity

- ✓ The Official language Of Turkmenistan is?
 A. Spanish
 B. Hindi
 C. English
 D. Turkmen

Kazakhstan:

- ✓ Largest country of the Muslim world is.....?
 A. Uzbekistan
 B. Turkmenistan
 C. Kazakhstan
 D. Tajikistan

- ✓ Capital City of Kazakhstan is?
 A. Almaty
 B. Astana
 C. Taraz
 D. Oral

- ✓ Official Currency of Kazakhstan is called?
 A. Teenage
 B. Loti
 C. Pyso
 D. Birr

- ✓ The most popular sport in Kazakhstan is?
 A. Ice hockey
 B. Football
 C. Cycling
 D. Boxing

- ✓ Main religion in Kazakhstan is?
 A. Christianity
 B. Hinduism
 C. Islam
 D. Judaism

- ✓ The official language Kazakhstan is?
 A. Kazakh, Russian
 B. Ukrainian
 C. Tatar
 D. Uzbek

- ✓ Largest City of Kazakhstan is?

- A. Pavlodar
- B. Aktobe
- C. Semey
- D. Almaty

Kyrgyzstan:

- ✓ When Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement for the promotion and expansion of economic and cultural ties?
 - A. 1990
 - B. 1991
 - C. 1992
 - D. 1993
- ✓ Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan first exchanged diplomatic missions in.....
 - A. 1991
 - B. 1992
 - C. 1993
 - D. 1994
- ✓ Official Currency of Kyrgyzstan is called?
 - A. Som
 - B. Kyat
 - C. Won
 - D. Yen
- ✓ Capital and Largest City of Kyrgyzstan is?
 - A. Karakol
 - B. Bishkek
 - C. Tokmok
 - D. Osh
- ✓ The most popular sport in Kyrgyzstan is?
 - A. Wrestling
 - B. Ice hockey
 - C. Basketball
 - D. Football
- ✓ Main religion in Kyrgyzstan is?
 - A. Christianity
 - B. Buddhism
 - C. Islam

- ✓ The official language of Kyrgyzstan is?
 - A. German
 - B. Uzbek
 - C. Kyrgyz, Russian
 - D. French

Tajikistan:

- ✓ Among the Central Asian Republics,.....is Pakistan's closest neighbor.
 - A. Tajikistan
 - B. Kyrgyzstan
 - C. Kazakhstan
 - D. Turkmenistan
- ✓ When Tajikistan offered Pakistan the supply of electric power?
 - A. 1980
 - B. 1992
 - C. 1998
 - D. 2002
- ✓ The Capital of Tajikistan is?
 - A. Sughd
 - B. Dushanbe
 - C. Dhaka
 - D. Khalton
- ✓ Currency of Tajikistan is?
 - A. British Dollar
 - B. US Dollar
 - C. Somoni
 - D. Pound
- ✓ Official Religion of Tajikistan is?
 - A. Hinduism
 - B. Buddhism
 - C. Islam
 - D. Christianity
- ✓ Independence Day of Tajikistan from Soviet Union is?
 - A. 17 April 1989
 - B. 9 September 1991
 - C. 6 June 1981
 - D. 25 November 1987
- ✓ The Official Sport of Tajikistan is?

- A. Hockey
 B. **Football**
 C. Volley ball
 D. Cricket

✓ The Official language of Tajikistan is?

- A. **Tajik**
 B. Russian

- C. Arabic
 D. French

✓ The literacy rate Of Tajikistan is?

- A. **76%**
 B. 81%
 C. 89%
 D. 90%

Pakistan's Relations with the Muslim World: Saudi Arabia:

✓ The Faisal Mosque and the International Islamic University in Islamabad were built with the financial support of.....

- A. **Saudi Arabia**
 B. Turkey
 C. Azerbaijan
 D. Bangladesh

✓ Capital and Largest City of Saudi Arabia is?

- A. Medina
 B. **Riyadh**
 C. Jeddah
 D. Makkah

✓ International Calling Code of Saudi Arabia is?

- A. +965
 B. +968
 C. **+966**

✓ Saudi Arabia's busiest airport at Jeddah is used heavily during the Hajj season is?

- A. **King Abdulaziz International Airport**
 B. Al-Ahsa International Airport
 C. King Khalid International Airport

D. King Fahd International Airport

✓ The Total Area of Saudi Arabia is?

- A. 826,465 sq mi
 B. 863,983 sq mi
 C. **870,000 sq mi**
 D. 825,498 sq mi

✓ Main religion in Saudi Arabia is?

- A. Christianity
 B. **Islam**
 C. Jewish
 D. Buddhist

✓ Official Currency of Saudi Arabia is called?

- A. Dirham
 B. Rupee
 C. **Riyal**
 D. Dinar

✓ The official language of Saudi Arabia is?

- A. **Arabic**
 B. Rohingya
 C. Tagalog
 D. Urdu

✓ When was Saudi Arabia proclaimed as a kingdom?

- A. 1940
 B. 1936
 C. **1932**
 D. 1944

Turkey:

- ✓ When a treaty of friendship was signed between Pakistan and Turkey in.....
- A. 1949
B. 1951
 C. 1965
 D. 1972
- ✓ Total Area of Turkey is?
- A. 502,621 sq mi
B. 302,535 sq mi
 C. 651,400 sq mi
 D. 402,521 sq mi
- ✓ Currency of Turkey is?
- A. **Turkish lira**
 B. British Dollar
 C. Us Dollar
 D. Pound
- ✓ Total Population Of turkey in 2013 is?
- A. 78,662,981
B. 76,667,864
 C. 71,766,981
 D. 72,991,888
- ✓ Which Country Was Attacked by Turkey in 1974?
- A. **Cyprus**
 B. India
 C. Israel
 D. Pakistan
- ✓ Official Sport of Turkey is?
- A. Cricket
 B. Volley ball
 C. Hockey
D. Football
- ✓ The Official language Of Turkey is?
- A. Spanish
B. Turkish
 C. French
 D. Hindi

- ✓ Official religion Of Turkey is?
- A. Judaism
 B. Christianity
 C. Hinduism
D. Islam
- ✓ The largest City of Turkey is?
- A. Izmir
B. Istanbul
 C. Konya
 D. Ankara
- ✓ The Capital of Turkey is?
- A. **Ankara**
 B. Izmir
 C. Bursa
 D. Konya
- ✓ The Literacy Rate of Turkey in 2014 is?
- A. **94%**
 B. 81%
 C. 78%
 D. 90%
- ✓ Calling Code of Turkey is?
- A. +92
B. +90
 C. +63
 D. +91

Azerbaijan:

- ✓ When Azerbaijan became independent?
- A. 1967
 B. 1977
C. 1992
 D. 1999
- ✓ When the agreement was signed between Pakistan and Azerbaijan for the promotion of co-operation in the field of health?
- A. 1990
B. 1994
 C. 1996
 D. 1999

- ✓ The Official and National language in Azerbaijan is?
- A. Rutul
B. Juhuri
C. Azerbaijani
D. Avar
- ✓ Main Religion in Azerbaijan is?
- A. Islam
B. Christianity
C. Russian
D. Molokans
- ✓ The Total Area of Azerbaijan is?
- A. 34,845 sq mi
B. 5,845 sq mi
C. 32,654 sq mi
D. 33,436 sq mi
- ✓ Most popular sport in Azerbaijan is?
- A. Hockey
B. Chess
C. Football
D. Volleyball
- ✓ Official Currency of Azerbaijan is called?
- A. Sum
B. Tolar
C. Manat
D. Lori
- ✓ Capital and Largest City of Azerbaijan is?
- A. Ganja
B. Baku
C. Shirvan

Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC):

- ✓ When was Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) established?
- A. May 1970
B. May 1971
C. September 1969
D. May 1972
- ✓ How many members does OIC have?
- A. 55
B. 52
C. 53
D. 57
- ✓ When did Pakistan join OIC?
- A. 1969
B. 1970
C. 1982
D. 1987
- ✓ Which of the following is the main objective behind the establishment of OIC?
- A. To use Oil against the USA
B. To force Israel to vacate occupied areas
C. To promote Islamic solidarity safeguard holy places
D. All of them
- ✓ The Headquarters of Organization of Islamic Conference are located in?
- A. Kuwait
B. Jeddah
C. Cairo
D. Tehran
- ✓ Name the Pakistani who became the Secretary-General of OIC in 1985?
- A. SM Zafar

- B. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada
- C. Munir Akram
- D. Yaqoob Ali Khan
- ✓ The charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference was adopted in.....?
- A. 1971
- B. 1972
- C. 1974
- D. 1981
- ✓ The Conference of Head of States of OIC is convened every.....?
- A. 2 years
- B. 3 years
- C. 4 years
- D. 5 years
- ✓ Pakistan in the Chairman of OIC standing committee for.....?
- A. Trade Promotion
- B. Economic Development
- C. Environmental Protection
- D. Science and technology
- ✓ What Percentage of World Population lives in OIC states?
- A. 12%
- B. 21%
- C. 31%
- D. 45%
- ✓ Third emergency OCI Conference was held on 10th December 2005 in?
- A. Jaddah
- B. Makkah
- C. Madina
- D. Jaya Putra
- ✓ Ten Year Plan was announced by OIC Conference in?
- A. Third Emergency Conference
- B. 9th OIC Conference
- C. 11th OIC Conference
- D. 10th OIC Conference

The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC):

- ✓ Currently how many members are in the SAARC organization?
- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 10
- ✓ SAARC was formed in Dhaka on.....
- A. November 7, 1984
- B. October 3, 1985
- C. September 5, 1984
- D. December 8, 1985
- ✓ Where is the headquarters of the SAARC?
- A. Manila
- B. Kathmandu
- C. New Delhi
- D. Jakarta
- ✓ Apart from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh who are the other member countries of SAARC?
- A. Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand and Singapore
- B. Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia and Maldives
- C. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan
- D. Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore and Sri Lanka
- ✓ Which SAARC summit was held in Islamabad in 2004
- A. 5th
- B. 12th
- C. 3rd
- D. 6th

Pakistan's Relations with Great Powers:

United States of America:

- ✓ Pakistan became a member of CENTO in:
- A. 1954
B. 1955
 C. 1958
 D. None of these
- ✓ Which of the following set of countries was the founder of CENTO
- A. USA, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq
 B. U.K. Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and USA
 C. USA, France, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan
D. U.K. Turkey. Iran. Pakistan and Iraq
- ✓ USA was not among the founders of CENTO but later on joined in _____
- A. 1957
B. 1958
 C. 1959
 D. 1956
- ✓ When did Turkey, Iran and Pakistan resulting in the dissolution of the organization?
- A. 1978
 B. 1977
C. 1979
 D. 1976
- ✓ South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was established with its head office Bangkok, Thailand in
- A. 1955
B. 1954
 C. 1958
 D. 1951

- ✓ SEATO was established with a purpose of.....
- A. **To block further communist gains in Southeast Asia.**
 B. Making South East Asia a free trade zone
 C. Providing economic assistance to fight against terrorism
 D. All of them
- ✓ When did Pakistan withdraw from the SEATO?
- A. 1971
B. 1973
 C. 1972
 D. 1974
- ✓ SEATO was dissolved on 30 June.....
- A. 1981
 B. 1961
C. 1977
 D. 1990
- ✓ The Largest City of United State Of America is?
- A. **New York City**
 B. Washington D.c
 C. San Diego
 D. Atlanta
- ✓ The Official Sport of United State of America is?
- A. Cricket
 B. Volleyball
C. Baseball
 D. Hockey
- ✓ Currency of United State of America is?
- A. **United State Dollar**
 B. Euro
 C. British Dollar
 D. Pound
- ✓ Calling Code of United State of America is?

- A. +63
 B. +61
 C. +1
 D. +92

✓ The Official Religion of United State of America is?

- A. Christianity
 B. Buddhist
 C. Hinduism
 D. Islam

✓ Independence Day of United State from Great Britain is?

- A. 4 July 1776
 B. 3 March 1741
 C. 5 April 1871
 D. 2 June 1711

✓ How Many Official Languages are used in United State of America?

- A. 5
 B. 1
 C. 7
 D. 9

United Kingdom:

✓ In 1971 an agreement was signed between United kingdom and Pakistan under which Britain committed itself to giving Pakistan economic aid of 250,000 pound for the construction of.....

- A. Mangla Dam
 B. Tarbela Dam
 C. Kalabagh Dam
 D. None of these

✓ When British wrote off Pakistan's debt amounting to 64,000,000 pound.

- A. 1979
 B. 1980
 C. 1981
 D. 1982

✓ When British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Pakistan and announced aid to the Afghan Refugees in Pakistan.

- A. 1979
 B. 1980
 C. 1981
 D. 1982

✓ Official Currency of United Kingdom is Called

- A. Euro
 B. Pound sterling
 C. Loti
 D. Dollar

✓ Capital and Largest City of England is?

- A. London
 B. Birmingham
 C. Manchester
 D. Glasgow

✓ Total Population of United Kingdom in 2013 is?

- A. 64,100,000
 B. 89,984,652
 C. 76,986,652
 D. 45,094,672

✓ The official language of England is?

- A. Russian
 B. French
 C. Italian
 D. English

✓ International Calling Code of UK is?

- A. +44
 B. +76
 C. +98
 D. +65

Japan:

- ✓ Diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Japan were established in.....
- A. 1951
B. 1952
 C. 1953
 D. 1954
- ✓ Official Currency of Japan is called?
- A. Peso
 B. Kyat
C. Yen
 D. Won
- ✓ Which sport is considered Japans national sport?
- A. Baseball
 B. Judo
C. Rugby
D. Sumo
- ✓ Main religion in Japan is?
- A. Christianity
B. Buddhism
 C. Judaism
 D. Sikhism
- ✓ Capital and Largest City of Japan is?
- A. Osaka
B. Tokyo
 C. Sendai
 D. Chiba
- ✓ The National language of Japan is?
- A. **Japanese**
 B. Eastern Japanese
 C. Ryukyuan
 D. Aynu itak
- ✓ International Calling Code of Japan is?
- A. +65
B. +81
 C. +89

Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (Now Russian Federation):

- ✓ Bilateral relation between Russian Federation and Pakistan commenced in.....
- A. 1947
B. 1948
 C. 1952
 D. 1957
- ✓ International Calling Code of Russia is?
- A. +8
B. +7
 C. +9
- ✓ The official language of Russia is?
- A. Ukrainian
 B. Tatar
C. Russian
 D. English
- ✓ Which is the national animal of Russia?
- A. Lion
 B. Tiger
C. Bear
 D. Cow
- ✓ Official Currency of Russia is called?
- A. Kwachi
 B. Dollar
C. Ruble
 D. Euro
- ✓ Main religion in Russia is?
- A. Jewish
B. Christianity
 C. Islam
 D. Buddhist
- ✓ Capital and Largest City of Russia is?
- A. **Moscow**
 B. Saratov
 C. Kazan

The Kashmir Issue:

- ✓ During the partition in 1947 Kashmir was ruled by Maharaja.....
- A. Hari Singh
B. Ranjit Singh
C. Partab Singh
D. Gulab Singh
- ✓ Pakistan observed Kashmir Day onto show solidarity with Kashmiris in their struggle for freedom.
- A. 1st May
B. 14th February
C. 5 February
D. 11 September
- ✓Ruled Kashmir from 1885 to 1925.
- A. Rambir Singh
B. Ranjit Singh
C. Partab Singh
D. Gulab Singh
- ✓ What is the name of boundary between the Pakistani Azad Kashmir and Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir?
- A. Line of control
B. Line of Fire
C. Front line boundary
D. Durand line
- ✓ In....., India had moved it's military to occupy Jammu and Kashmir.
- A. November 1947
B. October 1947
C. September 1947
D. August 1947

Pakistan's Role in The United Nations:

- ✓ The UNO was founded on
- A. 1947
B. 1952
C. 1945
D. 1919
- ✓ The name of UNO was coined by?
- A. George Washington
B. Frank Rosevelt
C. John Kennedy
D. Wickshell
- ✓ The aim of UNO is to bring
- A. Disturbance
B. Peace
C. Wars
D. Quarrels
- ✓ The Head office of UN in.....?
- A. New York
B. New Jersey
C. Germany
D. Hague
- ✓ There are.....languages used as the Official languages of UN?
- A. 4
B. 5
C. 3
D. 6
- ✓Countries are member of United Nation?
- A. 183
B. 193
C. 200
D. None of these
- ✓ There are.....permanent members of General Assembly of United Nations?

35

- A. 5
B. 3
C. 8
D. 4

✓ The permanent members of United Nations are China, Russia, UK, USA &.....?

- A. Germany
B. Netherlands
C. France
D. Canada

✓ When did Pakistan become member of the UNO?

- A. August 1948
B. September 1947
C. October 1948
D. November 1948

✓ The Security General of UNO is appointed for a period of

- A. 5 years

- B. 7 years
C. 8 years
D. 10 years

✓ WHO stands for

A. World Human Rights Organization

B. World Health Organization

C. Women Health Organization

D. Women Hockey Organization

✓ UNICEF works mainly for

- A. Cricket
B. Hockey
C. Entertainment
D. Children

I Info

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Agricultural Development:

- ✓ Which one of the following is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy?
- A. Banking
B. Industry
C. **Agricultural**
D. Manufacturing
- ✓ How many crops session are in Pakistan?
- A. **2**
B. 3
C. 4
D. None of the above
- ✓ First agricultural reforms in Pakistan?
- A. **June 24, 1959**
B. Jan 24, 1956
C. Jan 30, 1959
D. Jan 24, 1959
- ✓ How much population is directly and indirectly linked with agriculture in Pakistan?
- A. 45 %
B. **65 %**
C. 75 %
D. 85 %
- ✓ The share of agriculture in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is around.....
- A. 10 %
B. **20 %**
C. 32 %
D. 56 %
- ✓ The agricultural sector of Pakistan generates% of employment.
- A. 39.0
B. 40.5
C. 42.0
D. **43.5**

- ✓ Pakistan is thelargest rice Producer country in the world?
- A. Sixth
B. Fifth
C. Fourth
D. **Eight**
- ✓ Pakistan is the.....largest Cotton Producer country in the world?
- A. Sixth
B. **Fourth**
C. Fifth
D. Eight
- ✓of the total cultivated area of the country is irrigated through canal irrigation system.
- A. 40 %
B. 50 %
C. 60 %
D. **70 %**
- ✓ How much of the total area is cultivated in Pakistan?
- A. 45 %
B. 30 %
C. 55 %
D. **38 %**

Industrial development:

- ✓ The biggest Industry of Pakistan is?
- A. Cement
B. Sugar
C. **Textile**
D. Paper
- ✓ Which Pakistani city is famous for high quality sports equipment?
- A. **Sialkot**
B. Chiniot
C. Gujranwala
D. Lahore

- ✓ Which of the following is Cottage Industry?
- A. Cement
B. Sugar
C. Handicraft
D. Textile
- ✓ The Faisalabad is also known as?
- A. Little England
B. Little California
C. Little Manchester
D. Little Oxford
- ✓ When Pakistan established the Industrial Development Corporation?
- A. 1950
B. 1951
C. 1952
D. 1953
- ✓ When the Industrial Development bank was created?
- A. 1952
B. 1958
C. 1961
D. 1967
- ✓ At the time of partition India hasnumbers of factories:
- A. 921
B. 925
C. 930
D. 935
- ✓ At the time of partition Pakistan hasnumbers of factories.
- A. 24
B. 34
C. 44
D. 54
- ✓ Aroundof industrial labor force is employed in cottage and small scale industries.
- A. 40 %
B. 20 %
C. 50 %
D. 80 %
- ✓ The contribution of cottage and small scale industries to the GDP is only around
- A. 20 %
B. 14 %
C. 8.5 %
D. 2.5 %
- ✓ What percentage of the country's crude oil need does Pakistan import?
- A. 75
B. 80
C. 85
D. 90
- ✓ What percentage of the total natural gas consumption in the country goes into the manufacture of the fertilizers?
- A. 29
B. 24
C. 33
D. 37
- ✓ What percentage of the country's total electricity generation is hydro-generated?
- A. 30
B. 38
C. 47
D. 49
- ✓ Which of the following sources of energy is renewable?
- A. Water
B. Crude oil
C. Uranium
D. Natural Gas
- ✓ What is the exchange of goods called?
- A. Industry
B. Imports
C. Export
D. Trade

- ✓ In which province was gas first discovered?
- A. KPK
 B. **Baluchistan**
 C. Sindh
 D. Punjab
- ✓ In which province is the Karez method of irrigation practiced?
- A. **Baluchistan**
 B. Punjab
 C. KPK
 D. Sindh
- ✓ Which of the following cities has a solar power station?
- A. Lahore
 B. Quetta
 C. **Okara**
 D. Faisal Abad
- ✓ The first nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established at.....?
- A. Mianwali
 B. Islamabad
 C. Peshawar
 D. **Karachi**
- Pakistan's Major ports:**
- ✓ Name the biggest port of Pakistan?
- A. **Karachi Port**
 B. Port Qasim
 C. Gawader Port
 D. Dry port
- ✓port is the oldest in Pakistan?
- A. **Karachi Port**
 B. Port Qasim
 C. Gawader Port
 D. Dry port
- ✓ Which is the second busiest port of Pakistan?
- A. Karachi port
 B. Gawader Port
 C. **Port Qasim**
 D. None of these
- ✓ The full name of "Port Qasim" is Port
- A. Ibn-e-Qasim
 B. Bint-e-Qasim
 C. **Muhammad Bin Qasim**
 D. Qasim Sulaiman
- ✓ Gawadar is a seaport situated in?
- A. KPK
 B. Sindh
 C. **Balochistan**
 D. Indian Gujrat
- ✓ Gawader Port was purchased from Oman on?
- A. **Sep 09, 1958**
 B. Sep 09, 1959
 C. Sep 09, 1961
 D. None of these
- ✓ When Pakistan identified Gawader as a port site?
- A. **1964**
 B. 1965
 C. 1962
 D. None of these
- ✓ In which of the following cities the first dry port of Pakistan is located?
- A. Multan
 B. **Lahore**
 C. Faisalabad
 D. None of the above

Unit No: 4

Population, Society and Culture of Pakistan

- ✓ What was the population of Pakistan in 1947?
- A. 28 million
B. 30 million
C. **33 million**
D. 35 million
- ✓ Pakistan's population in 1981 was.....?
- A. 80 million
B. **84 million**
C. 88 million
D. 92 million
- ✓ Pakistan's population in 1998 was.....?
- A. 122 million
B. **130.6 million**
C. 142 million
D. 152 million
- ✓ In 1998 the country population had growth tomillion.
- A. 110.6
B. 120.6
C. **130.6**
D. 140.6
- ✓ What is the percentage of rural population in Pakistan?
- A. **63.66**
B. 68.5
C. 70
D. 75
- ✓ Which of the following is known as land of the five rivers?
- A. Sindh
B. KPK
C. Baluchistan
D. **Punjab**
- ✓ What percentage of Pakistan's population lives in cities?
- A. 25 %
B. 28.5 %
C. **36.33 %**
D. 34 %
- ✓ In 1950, according to population, Pakistan was the.....largest country in the world.
- A. 6th
B. 8th
C. 12th
D. **14th**
- ✓ In 2014, according to population, Pakistan was the.....largest country in the world.
- E. 6th
F. 4th
G. 12th
H. 14th
- ✓ The overall population of Pakistan consists of..... male, and female.
- A. 51 %, 39 %
B. **49 %, 51 %**
C. 51 %, 49 %
D. 41 %, 59 %
- ✓ Literacy rate in 1951 was.....?
- A. 10%
B. **16%**
C. 20%
D. None of these
- ✓ Infant mortality rate in the country is.....per thousand.
- A. 60
B. 73

- C. 83
D. 87
- ✓ Maternal mortality rate.....per hundred thousand.
A. 150
B. 250
C. 350
D. 450
- ✓ Life expectancy in Pakistan is (in years):
A. 56
B. 60
C. 64
D. 70
- ✓ Life expectancy in Sri Lanka is (in years):
A. 66
B. 70
C. 73
D. 78
- ✓ Life expectancy in China is (in years):
A. 66
B. 70
C. 74
D. 76
- ✓ Ameer Crore was a poet of which language?
A. Pashto
B. Sindhi
C. Punjabi
D. Seraiki
- ✓ Urdu is a word of which language?
A. Persian
B. Turkish
C. Arabic
D. Iranian
- ✓ Who laid down the foundations of the art of the novel in Sindhi language?
A. Sachal Sarmast
B. Abdul Qadir Baidal
C. Miraza Qaleech Baig
D. Shah Abdul Lateef Bhatti

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. Name the first Pakistani Bank which started its operation on August 17, 1947
(a) Muslim Commercial Bank **(b) Habib Bank Ltd**
(c) United Bank Ltd (d) Allied Bank Ltd
2. When the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan?
(a) January 24, 1960 (b) January 24, 1958
(c) January 24, 1959 (d) January 24, 1957
3. The first Canal water agreement was made with India on.
(a) May 4, 1950 (b) May 4, 1951
(c) May 4, 1948 (d) May 4, 1949
4. When first census was conducted in Pakistan?
(a) 1951 (b) 1952 (c) 1953 (d) 1954
5. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan?
(a) G.I. Khan (b) S. A. Rehmat
(c) F.M. Khan (d) Justice S.K. Bashir
6. Name the first Chief Justice of Pakistan
(a) Justice Sardar A. Rashid
(b) Justice Bashir Ahmad
(c) Justice S.A. Rehman
7. When the first Constitution of Pakistan was announced?
(a) August 14, 1956 (b) December 25, 1956
(c) March 23, 1956 (d) None of them
8. When for the rehabilitation of refugees emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakistan?
(a) November 25, 1948 **(b) August 27, 1948**
(c) July 25, 1948 (d) September 25, 1948
9. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947
(a) For announcement of Independence of Pakistan
(b) For appointment of Governor-General of Pakistan
(c) For appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan
(d) For the appointment of Chief Rehabilitation Commissioner
10. Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Ghulam Muhammad
(b) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
(c) Abdur Rub Nishtar **(d) Zafarullah Khan**
11. Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Army after independence?
(a) Gen. Frank Meservy (b) Gen. Harvey Door
(c) Gen. H. G. Merk (d) Gen. G. Austen
12. Who was the first Muslim Commander in-Chief of Army?
(a) Gen. M. Musa Khan **(b) G. M. Ayub Khan**
(c) Gen. Irshad Buski (d) Gen. M. Ishtiaq Khan
13. Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Force of Pakistan?
(a) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
(b) Air Marshal Noor Khan
(c) Air Marshal Arshad Feroz
(d) Air Marshal Faiz
14. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab from August, 1947 to November 1948?
(a) Abdur Rab Nishtar
(b) Muhammad Hussain Chatta
(c) Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
(d) Mumtaz Daultana
15. Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948?
(a) Nisar Khoro **(b) Ayub Khoro**
(c) Rahim Talpur (d) Noor Muhammad Talpur
16. Who was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkwa?
(a) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan **(b) Dr. Khan Sahib**
(c) Abdur Rehman Hootli (d) Dr. Ali Khan
17. Who was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973
(a) Abdullah Murree **(b) Sardar Atta ullah Mengal**
(c) Akbar Bughti (d) Sardar Akhtar Mengal
18. Name the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949
(a) Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar
(b) Sir George Cunningham
(c) Khaliqzaman **(d) Sir Francis Moody**
19. Name the first governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948

- (a) Ghulam Hussain Hidayat
 (b) Nabi Baksh Talpur
 (c) Hamida Khoro (d) None of them
20. Name the first governor of Khyber Pakhtunkwa from August 1947 to April 1948
 (a) Sir Francis Moody (b) Sir L. Paery Cene
 (c) Sir Francis Meservy (d) Sir George Cunningham
21. First Martial Law was imposed in
 (a) October 1958 (b) September 1958
 (c) August 1958 (d) November 1958
22. Karachi Nuclear Power plant, the first nuclear power plant of Pakistan was established in
 (a) 1970 (b) 1972 (c) 1974 (d) 1976
23. Name the first President of Pakistan
 (a) Ghulam Muhammad (b) Iskandar Mirza
 (c) Muhammad Ali Bogra (d) Quaid-e-Azam
24. Who was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team?
 (a) Fazal Mehmood (b) Wazir Ali
 (c) Hafeez Kardar (d) Hanif Muhammad
25. Who was the first governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
 (a) Ishrat Kamal (b) Saeed Hamid
 (c) Zahid Hussain (d) Rashid Naqvi
26. The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in
 (a) September 1947 (b) August 1948
 (c) December 1947 (d) July 1948
27. Which of the following was the first private Airline licenced in April 1993 to operate?
 (a) Bhuya Airline (b) Hajvery Airline
 (c) Aero Asia Airline (d) Air Blue
28. Which was the first public airline of Pakistan?
 (a) Orient Airline (b) Oriental Airline
 (c) Pakistan International Airline
 (d) North West Airline
29. After independence the first radio station was established in
 (a) Lahore (b) Rawalpindi
 (c) Karachi (d) Islamabad
30. On November 26, 1964 the first T.V. station was established in the city of
 (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
 (d) Dhaka (d) Rawalpindi
31. The first Nishan-e-Haider was awarded to
 (a) Capt. Raja Sarwar (b) Major Aziz Bhatti
 (c) Major Muhammad Tufail
 (d) Fl. Lt. Sarfraz Rafiquee
32. Name the first Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army
 (a) Dr. Shahida Malik (b) Dr. Nosheed Rehman
 (c) Dr. Razia Imtiaz (d) Dr. Rehome Sarwar
33. First space satellite was launched by Pakistan in
 (a) 1991 (b) 1990 (c) 1989 (d) 1992
34. The first private T.V. channel STN was launched in
 (a) 1992 (b) 1990 (c) 1991 (d) 1989
35. First natural gas reserves was discovered in 1952 at
 (a) Khand (b) Zane (c) Sul (d) Manadi
36. Who is the first Vice President of Pakistan?
 (a) Nur-ul-Amin (b) Quaid-e-Azam
 (c) Nawab Liaquat A. Khan (d) None of these
37. Who was the first Chairman of Senate?
 (a) Habib Ullah Khan (b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 (c) Syed M. Afzal (d) None of these.
38. First Pakistani who received Noble Prize in Physics in 1979
 (a) Dr. Abdus Salam (b) Dr. Abdul Qadir
 (c) Dr. Mubarak (d) Dr. Aslam
39. First capital of Pakistan was
 (a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
 (c) Lahore (d) Hyderabad
40. Who was the first women judge of High Court of Pakistan?
 (a) Zaib-un-Nisa (b) Majida Razvi
 (c) Begum Zuhra (d) Begum Arif
41. The first constructed barrage of Pakistan
 (a) Jinnah Barrage (b) Sukkar Barrage
 (c) Tansa Barrage (d) Chashma Barrage
42. First experimetnal station in Antarctica was established by Pakistan is _____ on 25th January 1991.
 (a) Jinnah Station (b) Iqbal Station
 (c) Quaid Station (d) Badr Station
43. The name of first Secretary General of Pakistan was
 (a) Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan

- (b) Syed Hasham Khan
(c) Ch. Muhammad Ali (d) Muhammad Ali Bogra
44. Pakistan's First Women Bank was established in
 (a) 1987 (b) 1988 **(c) 1989** (d) 1990
45. Who is the first Pakistani female teacher awarded the highest civil award DAM (Knight-hood) by the Govt. of U.K. in 2010?
 (a) Samina Rehman **(b) Naila Zafar**
 (c) Ramila Gohar (d) Nazish Khan
46. On 20-10-2012 a world record of singing the national anthem was made by _____ Pakistanis at the National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
 (a) 4,200 (b) 14,200 (c) 34,200 **(d) 44,200**
- COLDEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST & SMALLEST**
1. Which is the coldest place in Pakistan
 (a) Ayubia (b) Malam Jabba
(c) Skardu (d) Nathia gali
2. Which is the highest dam in Pakistan?
 (a) Tarbela Dam (b) Rawal Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Warsak Dam
3. Name the highest glacier found in Pakistan?
 (a) Kargil (b) Laluser
(c) Siachen (d) Korale
4. Which is the highest park situated more than 4000 metres above sea level?
 (a) Green Park (b) Northern Area Park
 (c) Ayub Park **(d) National Park**
5. Which is the highest pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 metres?
 (a) Khunjab Pass **(b) Muztagh Pass**
 (c) Mintaka Pass (d) Dorab Pass
6. Which is the highest peak with a height of 8616 m above sea level?
 (a) Nanga Parbat **(b) K-2**
 (c) Tirich Mir (d) Raka Poshi
7. Which is the highest Railway station in Pakistan?
 (a) Landi Kotal **(b) Kan Mehtarzai**
 (c) Pishin (d) Rakshan
8. Name the road which is highest at about 3000 m height
 (a) Indus Highway (b) Gilgit Highway
(c) Sharah-i-Karakoram (d) None of them
9. Name the area which receive the heaviest snowfall in a year.
 (a) Kaghan Valley **(b) Skardu**
 (c) Gilgit (d) Nathiagali
10. Name the highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world
 (a) Hispar Glacier (b) Baltora Glacier
(c) Siachin Glacier (d) Yengu Glacier
11. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan with highest recorded temperature 126 °C?
 (a) Rohri (b) Sibbi
 (c) Chaghi **(d) Jacobabad**
12. Which is the biggest airport of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam International Airport
 (b) Allama Iqbal International Airport
 (c) Chaklala Airport (d) Islamabad Airport
13. Name the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan
 (a) Muslim Commercial Bank
(b) Habib Bank Ltd (b) Al-Falah Bank
 (c) United Bank Ltd
14. Name the biggest Barrage of Pakistan
(a) Sukkar Barrage (b) Taunsa Barrage
 (c) Guddu Barrage (d) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
15. Name the crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan?
 (a) Rice (b) Sugarcane (c) Cotton **(d) Wheat**
16. Name the dam which has the largest water capacity in Pakistan.
 (a) Mangla **(b) Tarbela Dam**
 (c) Gazi Brotha (d) None of them
17. Which is the biggest desert found in Pakistan?
 (a) Rohi (b) Cholistan
(c) Thar (d) None of these
18. Which is the biggest fort found in Pakistan?
 (a) Kot Digi Fort (b) Kun Court Fort
 (c) Lahore Fort **(d) Rani Kot Fort**
19. Which is the biggest Gas field found in Pakistan?

- (a) Sui Gas field (b) Dhurnal
(c) Dhodak (d) Pirkoh
20. Where is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Tarbella Dam (d) Khanpur Dam
21. Which is the biggest nuclear power station in Pakistan?
(a) Karachi Nuclear Plant (b) Chashma
(c) Hyderabad Nuclear Plant (d) None of them
22. Which is the biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Faisalabad Gas Turbine (b) Jamshoro Steam
(c) Guddu (d) Multan Steam
23. Which one of the following is the biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Hub Lake (b) Manchar Lake
(c) Keenjhar Lake (d) Haleji Lake
24. Which one of the following is the biggest natural lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Saif-ul-Muluk (b) Manchar
(c) Laluser (d) Sat Para
25. Which is the largest mine excavated in Pakistan?
(a) Lakhra Coal Mines (b) Ghassa China Clay Mines
(c) Salt Mines Khewra (d) Salt Mines Kalabagh
26. Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan?
(a) Jamia Mosque Karachi
(b) Chandni Mosque Peshawar
(c) Shahi Mosque Lahore
(d) Faisal Mosque Islamabad
27. Which is the largest oil field found in Pakistan?
(a) Mazari (b) Attock
(c) Balkassar (d) Pidh
28. Name the biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan?
(a) Bagh-e-Jinnah (Lahore) (b) Changa Manga
(c) Ayub National Park (d) None of them
29. Which of the following is the biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan?
(a) Qaddafi Stadium Lahore
(b) Iqbal Stadium Faisalabad
(c) National Stadium Karachi
(d) None of them
30. Name the biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan
(a) National Stadium Karachi
(b) Hockey Stadium Islamabad
(c) National Hockey Stadium Lahore
(d) None of them
31. Name the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan
(a) Lawari (b) Khojack
(c) Kachura (d) Atrak
32. Name the longest tunnel which is under construction
(a) Khojack Tunnel (b) Kachura
(c) Lawari Tunnel (d) Chiantar
33. Name the Province which have longest coastline?
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
34. Indicate the number of Pakistan, area-wise in the world?
(a) 33rd (b) 34th (c) 35th (d) 27th
35. The boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan is called _____
(a) Radcliff Line (b) McMahon Line
(c) Durand Line
36. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is _____.
(a) Hunza (b) Murree
(c) Nathiagalli
37. The soil composed of sand and clay is called.
(a) Sandy soil (b) Loam soil
(c) Clayey soil (d) Mixture soil
38. Name the biggest railway workshop of Pakistan?
(a) Mughalpura workshop (b) Multan workshop
(c) Karachi workshop (d) Rawalpindi workshop
39. Which crop is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils?
(a) Sugarcane (b) Rice
(c) Maize (d) Beans
40. Which type of soil Balochistan, Cholistan and Thar have?
(a) Khaddar soil (b) Bhongar soil
(c) Mountain soil (d) Sandy desert soil
41. Pakistan's largest export item is:
(a) Rice (b) Textile products

- (c) Sports goods (d) Surgical products
42. Largest exports are made by Pakistan to
(a) **America** (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Saudi Arabia
43. Pakistan's major import item is:
(a) Fertilizers (b) Medicines
(c) Transport goods (d) **Petroleum products**
44. Largest imports are made by Pakistan from
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) **America** (d) Canada
45. Which is the shortest river of Pakistan?
(a) **Ravi** (b) Jehlum
(c) Chenab (d) Sutlej
46. Pakistan mainly import edible oil from
(a) Brazil (b) **Malaysia**
(c) Indonesia (d) India
47. Which of the following oil refinery has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan
(a) Attock Oil, Refinery (b) **Pak-Arab Oil Refinery**
(c) National Oil Refinery (d) None of the above
48. The biggest market of Pakistan exports is
(a) **USA** (b) U.K (c) China (d) Saudi Arabia
49. The area of lowest rainfall in Pakistan is
(a) Nushki (b) Quetta
(c) Thar (d) **Nokhundi**
50. Which city of Pakistan has largest number of police stations?
(a) **Karachi** (b) Islamabad
(c) Multan (d) Lahore
51. First Lady Police Station of Pakistan was established in _____
(a) **Islamabad** (b) Karachi
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Lahore
52. The biggest Airline of Pakistan is
(a) Blue Airways (b) Ithiad Airline
(c) **PIA** (d) None of these
53. Which is the largest district of Pakistan?
(a) **Khuzdar** (b) Chaggi
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Larkana
54. Which was the largest division of Pakistan?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Hyderabad

- (c) **Kalat** (d) Lahore.
55. Which is the largest city of Pakistan?
(a) Lahore (b) **Karachi**
(c) Multan (d) Rawalpindi
56. Which is the largest forest of Pakistan?
(a) **Changa Manga** (b) Jonepur
(c) Chitral (d) Chich Wattni
57. The oldest forest of Pakistan is
(a) **Junpur** (b) Changa Manga
(c) Chitral (d) Deer
58. Which is the biggest university of Pakistan?
(a) **Punjab University** (b) B.Z. University
(c) Quaid-e-Azam University (d) None of these
59. Which is the biggest province of Pakistan (area wise)?
(a) Punjab (b) **Balochistan**
(c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
60. Which is the largest province of Pakistan (population wise)?
(a) Sindh (b) **Punjab**
(c) Balochistan (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
61. Name the largest mobile company of Pakistan.
(a) Paktel (b) **Mobilink**
(c) Warid (d) Ufone

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider	Captain Raja Sarwar
First Laday Major General in the Pakistan Army	Dr. Shahida Malik
First Governor General of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First Prime minister of Pakistan	Iskandar Mirza
First elected President of Pakistan	Field Marshal Ayub Khan
First elected Prime Minister	Z.A. Bhutto
First Vice President of Pakistan	Nur-ul-Amin
First Chief Justice of Pakistan (federal court)	Justice Sardar A. Rashid
First Chief Justice Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan	Justice Salahuddin Ahmad
First Chief Minister of Punjab	Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
First Chief Minister of Sindh	Auyb Khoro

First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dr. Khan Sahib
First Chief Minister of Balochistan	Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal
First Governor of Punjab	Sir Francis Moody
First Muslim Governor of Punjab	Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
First Governor of Sindh	Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP)	Sir George Cunningham
First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid
First Governor of Balochistan	Lt. Gen Riaz Hussain
First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan	Shamma Khalid
First Joint chief of Staff committee	General Muhammad Sharif
First Commander-in-chief of Army	Ge. Frank Meservy
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army	G.M. Ayub Khan
First Commander-in-chief of Air Force	Air vice Marshal Allah Pery Keene
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Air force	Air Marshal Asghar Khan
First Commander-in-Chief of Navy	Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Navy	Haji Muhammad Sadique CHaudhry
First Cruise missile	Hatf VII (Babr) August 11, 2005
First constitution of Pakistan was enforced	March 23, 1956
Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced	8 June 1962
Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced	14 August 1973
First Foreign Minister of Pakistan	Sir Zafar Ullah Khan
Chief Election commissioner of Pakistan	F.M. Khan
First Chief Scout commissioner of Pakistan	Quaid-i-Azam
First SOS village of Pakistan	Lahore (1977)

Pakistan first private Channel	STN
First Pakistan Postal stamp issued	July 1948
First constructed Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
First DNA Test laboratory	Islamabad (March, 2006)
First Motorway of Pakistan constructed in 1997	Islamabad Lahore Motorway
First governor of State Bank of Pakistan	Zahid Hussain
First martial Jaw was imposed in Pakistan	7 October 1958
First captain of Pakistani cricket team	Hafeez Kardar
First female chancellor in the Pakistan.	Begum Ra'na Liaqat Ali Khan
First female vice chancellor in Pakistan	Najma Najam
First female university of Pakistan	Fatima Jinnah Women University
First female gold champion in Pakistan	Shehzadi Gulfam
First female representative of Pakistan in the UN	Shaista Ikramullah
First Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize	Adrees Latif
First female governor State Bank of Pakistan	Shamshad Akhtar
First women Pilot in Pakistan	Shukriya Khanam
First Secretary General of Pakistan	Ch. Muhammad Ali
First Administrator of Karachi	Syed Hasham Raza
First Chairman of senate	Habib Ullah Khan
President of first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First female deputy speaker in Pakistan	Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz
First female member of Parliament	Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
First female minister of education	Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan

First female minister of Population	Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
First Pakistan minister of information	Syeda Abida Hussain
First female Prime Minister of Pakistan	Benazir Bhutto
First female law and human rights	Shahida Jamil
First female foreign ministry spokesperson	Tasleem Aslam
First private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
First public airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
First capital of Pakistan	Karachi
First TV Station	Lahore
First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power plant 1972
First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan	Majida Razvi
First Speaker of Constitution Assembly	Molvi Tameez ud Din
First Sports channel of Pakistan	Super Geo
First Pakistani who received noble Prize	Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)
First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize	Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan	Benazir Bhutto
Youngest Prime Minister	Benazir Bhutto
First female Speaker of National Assembly	Fahmeeda Mirza
First Finance Minister of Pakistan	Ghulam Muhammad
First Census in Pakistan	1951
First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan	Sui (1952)
First time Pakistan won the cricket world cup	1992
Pakistan's First cabinet sworn	August 15, 1947
First news agency of Pakistan	APP
First Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in SAF Games	Naseem Hameed
First state to join Pakistan	Bahawalpur

First railway track	Karachi and Kotri (1861)
First five year plan of Pakistan	1955-1960
First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest	Nazir Sabir (2000)
First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole	Numira Saleem
First emergency was declared in Pakistan	July 25, 1948
First rocket launched by Pakistan	Rahbar
First missile launched by Pakistan	Hat 70
First female governor of Pakistan	Begum Rana Liaquat Ali
First Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces	Ge. Tikka Khan
First Chief of Staff of the Air Force	Air Marshal Zaffar Ahmed
First Chief of Staff of the Navy	Hafeez Ahmed
Largest Oil refinery	Pak-Arab Oil refinery

HIGHEST AND BIGGEST IN PAKISTAN

Biggest Mosque in Pakistan	Faisal Mosque Islamabad
Tallest building of Pakistan	Muslim commercial Bank Building (Karachi)
Oldest forest of Pakistan	Janipur (Found between Loralai And Ziarat)
Longest Motorway in Pakistan	M-8
Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan	National Hockey Stadium Lahore
Biggest industry of Pakistan	Textile
Biggest industrial unit in public sector	Pakistan Steel Mills
Longest railway tunnel in Pakistan	Khojak
Longest tunnel Lawari	Tunnel

Province which have longest coastline	Baluchistan
Largest language	Punjabi (48)
Pakistan's largest museum	Karachi museum
Biggest park in Pakistan	Ayub National Park
Largest dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power plant (1972)
Biggest fort of Pakistan	Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)
Oldest fort of Pakistan	Daraward Fort
Coldest place in Pakistan	Skardu
Highest dam in Pakistan	Mangla Dam
Highest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Longest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Largest Island of Pakistan	Manora
Oldest Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage
Highest mountain peak	K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)
Highest railway station of Pakistan	Khan Mehtarzai
Highest Road.	Sharah-e-Karakorm (Sharah Resham)
Oldest news agency of Pakistan	APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)
Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan	National Stadium Karachi
Largest shipping company of Pakistan	Pakistan national Shipping Corporation
Largest University of Pakistan	Punjab University
Largest (biggest) province by area	Balochistan
Biggest province by population	Punjab
Biggest library found in Pakistan	Punjab

Biggest airline of Pakistan	PIA
Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan	Mughalpura (Lahore)
Largest city of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest District of Pakistan	Chaghi
Biggest desert found in Pakistan	Thar
Highest battle field in Pakistan	Siachin Glacier
Hottest place in Pakistan	Jacobabad
Biggest airport of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi
Biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan	Habib Bank Limited
Biggest Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
Oldest airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
Oldest private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
Largest & longest river	Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles
Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan	Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)
Biggest natural lake in Pakistan	Manchar Lake (Dadu)
Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange	Karachi
Highest pass	Mustagh Pass (6 00 0 meters)
Biggest Gas field	Sui Gas field
Biggest hydroelectric power station	Terbela Dam
Largest jungle of Pakistan	Changa Manga
Highest military award	Nishan-e-Haider
Highest civil award	Nishan-e-Pakistan
The longest Coastal area is Pakistan	Balochistan (771 kms long) (total 1046 km)
The Longest Frontier	Pakistan-Afghanistan border (2252 km)

The Longest Railways Platform	Rohri (Sindh) Length, 1,896 feet
The Longest Railway Track is Pakistan	Karachi to Landi Kotal
The Longest Road in Pakistan	Karachi to Peshawar
The Longest Tunnel (Railway) in Pakistan	Khojak Balochistan (length 2.43 miles)
The Longest Tunnel in Pakistan	Lowari (length 5 miles)
The Longes (water) is Pakistan	Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)
The Tallest Tower in Pakistan	Minar-e-Pakistan (high 196 feet 8 inches)
The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan	Four afmarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feet each.
The Tallest Mountain Pass Pakistan	Muztagh Pass (nothern Areas) height 19,030 feet
The Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan	K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet
The Tallest Railway Station Pakistan	Khan Iyehhtarzai (height 2,221 feet)
First Loin of Pakistan was designed by	Brandley
The area lowest rainfall in Pakistan	Nokkundi
The oldest Pakistani TV Station in located in	Lahore
Largest mobile company in Pakistan	Mobilink
Largest sector of Pakistan's economy	Agriculture sector
Largest Trade partner of Pakistan	USA

Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan	Indian Ocean
Biggest Thermal power station founded in Pakistan.	Kot Addou
Biggest export item in Pakistan.	Textile (Cotton)
Highest rainfall area of Pakistan	Murree
Largest min excavated in Pakistan	Salt mines Khewra
Largest Stadium of athletics of Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest population density rate in Pakistan	Islamabad
Lowest population density rate in Pakistan	Chaghi District
Largest seaport of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest radio station in Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest radia station in Pakistan	Gilgit
Longest road in Pakistan	Pakistan Highway
Largest Division of Pakistan	Kalat
Smallest Division of Pakistan	Karachi
Shortest river of Pakistan	Ravi River
Largest Canal of Pakistan	Lloved Barrage Canal
Largest Hospital in Pakistan	Nishtar Hospital
Largest mausoleum in Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi
Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Jang
Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Daily News
Largest Nuclear power plant of Pakistan	KANUPP

34

23. Name the rivers between which the Chaj Doab is located?
 (a) Jhelum & Ravi
 (b) Chenab & Sutlej
 (c) Jhelum & Chenab
 (d) Ravi & Jhelum
24. The area around Chaj Doab is called:
 (a) Sandal Bar (b) Thal
 (c) Ganji Bar (d) Thar
25. The Ganji Bar is the area between:
 (a) Sutlej & Ravi
 (b) Ravi & Jhelum
 (c) Chenab & Jhelum
 (d) Indus & Jhelum
26. Name the River which forms the part of the border between Azad Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa?
 (a) Indus (b) Jhelum
 (c) Kabul (d) Swat
27. The Upper Chenab Canal starts from River Chenab at Marala and joins the River Ravi near Balloki to supplement the water supply of the:
 (a) Lower Bari Doab
 (b) Upper Bari Doab
 (c) Link Bari Doab
 (d) Lower Chenab Canal
28. The lower Chenab Canal starts from:
 (a) Rasul (b) Jhelum
 (c) Khanki (d) none of them
29. The Haveli system of canals start from Trimmu Weir, below the junction of the Chenab and the:
 (a) Indus (b) Jhelum
 (c) Ravi (d) Satluj
30. From where the Upper Bari Doab Canal starts?
 (a) Indian Punjab
 (b) Pakistani Punjab
 (c) near Amritsar
 (d) Madhopur (India)
31. Name the canal which begins in India and its one branch reach Pakistan?
 (a) Upper Bari Doab
 (b) Lower Bari Doab
 (c) Rachna Canal
 (d) Punjab Canal
32. From where Lower Bari Doab Canal starts?
 (a) Balloki
 (b) Ravi
 (c) Rasul
 (d) Head Sulaimanke
33. The Lower Bari Doab Canal begins from River:
 (a) Chenab (b) Satluj
 (c) Ravi (d) Beas
34. On which river Marala Barrage is constructed?
 (a) Chenab (b) Indus
 (c) Kabul (d) Jhelum
35. Which one is the longest River in Punjab?
 (a) Indus (b) Beas
 (c) Sutlej (d) Ravi
36. From where the Sutlej River originates?
 (a) Tibet
 (b) Hemachal Pardesh
 (c) India
 (d) Indian Held Kashmir
37. Where Satluj River joins the Chenab River?
 (a) Panjnad (b) Bahawalpur
 (c) West of Multan (d) West of Vehari
38. The Jinnah Barrage is on the River:
 (a) Indus (b) Chenab
 (c) Ravi (d) Sutlej
39. Taunsa Barrage is situated on:
 (a) Ravi (b) Sutlej
 (c) Chenab (d) Indus
40. Which Districts are irrigated by Taunsa Barrage?
 (a) D.G. Khan & Muzaffargarh
 (b) Bahawalpur & Muzaffargarh
 (c) Multan & Muzaffargarh
 (d) Multan & D.G. Khan
41. On which River Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri Barrages are situated?
 (a) Chenab (b) Indus
 (c) Ravi (d) Sutlej
42. The second largest barrage in Pakistan is:
 (a) Guddu Barrage
 (b) Kotri Barrage
 (c) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
 (d) Baloki Barrage
43. On which River Khanpur Dam is located?
 (a) Chenab (b) Haro
 (c) Jhelum (d) Indus
44. Simly Lake is located near:
 (a) Abbottabad (b) Rawat
 (c) Islamabad (d) Rawalpindi
45. In which province the Tanda Dam is located?
 (a) Sindh
 (b) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
 (c) Balochistan (d) Punjab
46. In which province the Hub River is located?
 (a) Balochistan
 (b) Funjab
 (c) Sindh
 (d) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
47. The Hub Dam is constructed on Hub River in the province of:
 (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
 (b) Sindh

- (c) Punjab
(d) Balochistan
48. Which is the oldest Barrage in the Pakistan?
(a) Kotri barrage (b) Indus barrage
(c) Sukkur barrage (d) none of them
49. The Sukkur Barrage is erected on:
(a) Jhelum River (b) Hub River
(c) Indus River (d) Baran River
50. Indus Water Treaty was signed on:
(a) 19 Sept., 1960 (b) 19 Sept., 1962
(c) 19 Oct., 1960 (d) 19 Oct., 1962
51. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by:
(a) IMF (b) USA
(c) World Bank (d) Britain
52. Under Indus Water Treaty water of which River(s) was/were given to India?
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
(b) Ravi & Beas
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Sutlej
53. Under Indus Water Treaty the water of Rivers awarded to Pakistan are:
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
(b) Ravi & Beas
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Indus & Jhelum
54. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by the Indus Water Treaty included 2 storage dams, 5 barrages and 1 gated syphon, eight link canals, three existing link canals, and some other:
(a) Irrigation works
(b) Hydel Works
(c) Irrigation & Hydel works
(d) none of them
55. Balloki Barrage is located on:
(a) Chenab (b) Jhelum
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej
56. From where Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal is supplied with water?
(a) Jhelum River (b) Tarbela Dam
(c) Indus River (d) Chashma
57. On which river Kalabagh Dam is supposed to be built?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Satluj (d) Indus
58. On which River Rawal Dam is located?
(a) Swan (b) Kurrang
(c) Rwat (d) Jhelum
59. The third largest earth-filled dam of the world is:
(a) Tarbela Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Kalabagh Dam
60. The length of Tarbela Dam across the top is:
(a) 2,723 m (b) 2,743 m
(c) 2,713 m (d) 2,543 m
61. The width of Tarbela Dam at its base is about:
(a) 610 m (b) 650 m
(c) 630 m (d) 600 m
62. What is the height of Tarbela Dam?
(a) 141 m (b) 123 m
(c) 143 m (d) 133 m
63. The 30 kilometre long Lake of Tarbela Dam can hold nearly _____ water.
(a) 14 m.cub.m (b) 10 m.cub.m
(c) 11 m.cub.m (d) 13 m.cub.m
64. The world's largest spillways are installed at:
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Mink Dam
(c) Aswan Dam (d) Tarbela Dam
65. The maximum electricity generation capacity of Tarbela Dam is:
(a) 3,238 mw (b) 3,338 mw
(c) 3,438 mw (d) 3,428 mw
66. On which River Marani Dam is located?
(a) Swan (b) Kurrang
(c) Rwat (d) Dasht
67. How much potential crop production our country is loosing annually?
(a) 22% (b) 21%
(c) 15% (d) 25%
68. In existing canal and water courses network how much water is lost and does not reach the crops?
(a) 50% (b) 70%
(c) 80% (d) 65%
69. In which country the largest irrigation system of the world is situated?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Egypt (d) America
70. The biggest earth-filled dam in the world is:
(a) Mangla (b) Aswan
(c) Tarbela (d) none of them
71. Which river is the largest electricity generating potential in the Pakistan?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Satluj (d) Indus
72. What is the total length of irrigation canals in the Pakistan?
(a) 62,000 km (b) 61,000 km
(c) 54,000 km (d) 64,000 km
73. Khanki Headworks is situated on the river:
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Ravi (d) Jhelum
74. Ghulam Muhammad barrage is also called:
(a) Chasma barrage (b) Kotri barrage
(c) Gudu barrage (d) Jinnah barrage
75. Where Jhelum and Chenab rivers meet?

- (a) Trimmu (b) Panjnad (b) Sindh
 (c) Rasool Pur (d) Khanki Headworks (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
 76. Akhori Dam is located in: (d) Balochistan
 (a) Punjab

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 11. b | 21. c | 31. a | 41. b | 51. c | 61. d | 71. d |
| 2. b | 12. d | 22. a | 32. a | 42. a | 52. a | 62. c | 72. d |
| 3. a | 13. a | 23. c | 33. c | 43. b | 53. c | 63. a | 73. a |
| 4. b | 14. d | 24. a | 34. a | 44. c | 54. a | 64. d | 74. b |
| 5. c | 15. c | 25. a | 35. c | 45. b | 55. c | 65. c | 75. a |
| 6. a | 16. b | 26. b | 36. a | 46. a | 56. b | 66. d | 76. c |
| 7. d | 17. a | 27. a | 37. a | 47. d | 57. d | 67. d | |
| 8. c | 18. d | 28. c | 38. a | 48. c | 58. b | 68. b | |
| 9. a | 19. a | 29. b | 39. d | 49. c | 59. c | 69. b | |
| 10. c | 20. d | 30. d | 40. a | 50. a | 60. b | 70. c | |



Info

Hub HRMS SIS SED

BALUCHISTAN**MCQs**

- What is the area of Balochistan?
(a) 347190 sq.km (b) 343056 sq.km
(c) 377056 sq.km (d) 337056 sq.km
- The area Balochistan makes up _____ per cent of Pakistan.
(a) 44 (b) 50
(c) 24 (d) 34
- Liyari River is in:
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Karachi (d) Punjab
- To the east Balochistan is divided from the rest of Pakistan by:
(a) Kirthar Ranges
(b) Chagai Ranges
(c) Kirthar & Sulaiman
(d) Sulaiman Ranges
- The population of Balochistan is _____ of the total population.
(a) 5% (b) 30%
(c) 15% (d) 10%
- Which of the following is the largest province of Pakistan area wise?
(a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
(c) KPK (d) Sindh
- The oldest inhabitants of Balochistan are:
(a) Brahuis (b) Makrani
(c) Pakhtuns (d) Pushtuns
- Brahuis are centered around:
(a) Quetta (b) Kalat
(c) Lesbella (d) Loralai
- Which one is the largest ethnic group in Balochistan?
(a) Baluch (b) Pathans
(c) Brahui (d) Seraiki
- Where the larger number of Balochis reside?
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Punjab (d) Punjab & Sindh
- The karez is a system of:
(a) Transportation
(b) Underground water
(c) Carriage
(d) None of them
- The karez system for irrigation is being used in:
(a) Kalat (b) Upper Punjab
(c) Sindh (d) Balochistan
- The important minerals of Balochistan are coal, chrome, fluorite sulphur, quartz and:
(a) Common Salt (b) Marble
(c) Maganeze (d) none of them
- Which area known as Pakistan's fruit garden?
(a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
(c) Chaman (d) Turbat
- The Balochistan is famous for apples, melons, grapes, apricots, almonds, cherries, peaches and:
(a) Pomegranates (b) plums
(c) Walnuts (d) All of them
- Where a deep sea port was built in Balochistan?
(a) Pasni (b) Ormara
(c) Jiwani (d) Gwadar
- When Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquake?
(a) 31 May, 1935 (b) 19 May, 1915
(c) 21 June, 1935 (d) 31 May, 1925
- How many peoples were killed in Quetta in 1935?
(a) 15,000 (b) 34,000
(c) 30,000 (d) 35,000
- The Murdar Mountain is situated near:
(a) Ziarat (b) Pishin
(c) Quetta (d) none of them
- Hanna Lake is located near:
(a) Lak Pass (b) Quetta
(c) Ziarat (d) Sibi
- Lak Pass is situated near:
(a) Afghan border (b) Ziarat
(c) Chaman (d) Quetta
- Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948?
(a) Hanna Lake (b) Kohlu
(c) Ziarat (d) Makran
- In Ziarat Quaid-e-Azam stayed at:
(a) Residency (b) Rest House
(c) Brigadier House (d) Hotel
- The 'Pag range' is situated in:
(a) NWFP (b) Punjab
(c) Baluchistan (d) Sindh

25. Which is the highest railway station in Asia?
 (a) Kan Mehtarzai (b) Mastung
 (c) Nasirabad (d) Awaran
26. The Muslimbagh is famous for:
 (a) Chromite mine (b) Natural Gas
 (c) Coper (d) Coal Mine
27. Which pass is situated near Zhob valley?
 (a) Khojak Pass (b) Gomal Pass
 (c) Bolan Pass (d) Mola Pass
28. The Hingol and the Dasht are:
 (a) Two lakes in KPK
 (b) Two rivers in Baluchistan
 (c) Two small deserts in Sindh
 (d) Two ancient mosques in Cholistan
29. The Bolan Pass is located in:
 (a) KPK (b) Upper Punjab
 (c) Balochistan (d) none of them
30. Alongwith Jacobabad which city has the highest record temperature in the subcontinent?
 (a) Nasirabad (b) Jaffarabad
 (c) Jhal Magsi (d) Sibi
31. Which pass is located at Chaman?
 (a) Khojak Pass (b) Bolan Pass
 (c) Chaman Pass (d) Mula Pass
32. The length of Khojak Tunnel is:
 (a) 3.2 km (b) 5.2 km
 (c) 7.2 km (d) 4.2 km
33. Which is the longest tunnel in the subcontinent?
 (a) Khojak Tunnel (b) Bolan Tunnel
 (c) Gomal Tunnel (d) none of them
34. On five thousand-rupee-note which mosque is pictured?
 (a) Faisal mosque
 (b) Nabvi mosque
 (c) Badshahi mosque
 (d) none of them
35. What are these: Omara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani?
 (a) dialects of Baluchi
 (b) cities of Balochistan
 (c) Coasts of Balochistan
 (d) folk characters
36. Which is the oldest forest reserve of South Asia & the 2nd of the world's?
 (a) Jonpur (b) Jaffarabad
 (c) Nasirpur (d) Rasul

Answer Key

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 7. a | 13. b | 19. c | 25. a | 31. a |
| 2. a | 8. b | 14. a | 20. b | 26. a | 32. b |
| 3. a | 9. a | 15. d | 21. d | 27. b | 33. a |
| 4. c | 10. d | 16. d | 22. c | 28. b | 34. a |
| 5. a | 11. b | 17. a | 23. a | 29. c | 35. c |
| 6. a | 12. d | 18. c | 24. c | 30. d | 36. a |



PUNJAB**MCQs**

- The area of Punjab is:
 - 205344 sq.km
 - 203344 sq.km
 - 205844 sq.km
 - 204344 sq.km
- On which side of Pakistan Punjab is situated?
 - eastern
 - north-eastern
 - western
 - northern
- Punjab is bordered by the Indian Held Kashmir to the:
 - north
 - northeast
 - east
 - west
- Punjab is bordered by the Indian states of Punjab and Rajasthan to the:
 - east
 - south
 - northeast
 - northwest
- Which area is located South of Punjab?
 - Islamabad
 - Sindh
 - NWFP
 - Balochistan
- On the West of Punjab the area is:
 - NWFP
 - Balochistan
 - Islamabad
 - Azad Kashmir
- On the North of Punjab the area situated is:
 - Islamabad
 - Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
 - Azad Kashmir
 - Islamabad & Azad Kashmir
- How many divisions are in the Punjab?
 - 8
 - 6
 - 3
 - 9
- The Districts of Lahore, Nankana sahib, Sheikhupura and Kasur are in:
 - Lahore Division
 - Sargodha Division
 - Gujranwala Division
 - Sialkot Division
- In Gujranwala Division the Districts are Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad and:
 - Mandi Bahauddin
 - T.T.Sindh
 - Khushab
 - Bhakkar
- In Faisalabad Division the Districts are Faisalabad, Chiniot, Jhang and:
 - Toba Tek Singh
 - Gujrat
 - Mandi Bahauddin
 - Narowal
- The districts of Sargodha Division are Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab and:
 - Hafizabad
 - Bhakkar
 - Narowal
 - Jhang
- In which division the districts of Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal are located?
 - Multan
 - Lahore
 - Rawalpindi
 - Faisalabad
- The districts of Multan Division are Multan, Vehari, Khanewal and:
 - Rajanpur
 - Muzaffargarh
 - Layyah
 - Lodhran
- The districts of D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Layyah and Rajanpur are in the division of:
 - Dera Ghazi Khan
 - Multan
 - Sargodha
 - Bahawalpur
- In which division the districts of Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Bahawalnagar are situated?
 - Bahawalpur
 - Dera Ghazi Khan
 - Bahawalnagar
 - Multan
- Punjab means:
 - Place of Five Rivers
 - Corner of Five Rivers
 - Land of Five Rivers
 - Land of Five waters
- Originally, five rivers are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and:
 - Swan
 - Rwat
 - Beas
 - Indus
- Which river has replaced Beas in the phrase "the land of five rivers"?
 - Rwat
 - Swan
 - Indus
 - none of them
- Which province is called Bread Basket of Pakistan?
 - Punjab
 - Sindh
 - Multan region
 - Lahore Division
- Cultural Capital of Pakistan is:
 - Lahore
 - Karachi
 - Sindh
 - Punjab
- Monsoon rains fall on _____ Punjab.
 - Northern
 - Southern
 - Eastern
 - Western
- The land between the Indus and Jhelum river is known as the:
 - Thar Desert
 - Cholistan Desert
 - Doab
 - Thal Desert
- Which area is cotton growing centre of the country?
 - Bahawalpur
 - Larkana
 - Lahore
 - Multan
- The Indus Civilisation flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as:
 - 2500 BC
 - 2200 BC
 - 2400 BC
 - 2600 BC
- Which was a centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500?
 - Harappa
 - Mohenjodaro
 - Taxila
 - Kot Diji
- Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in:

- (a) 316 BC (b) 326 BC
(c) 306 BC (d) 226 BC
28. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its:
(a) Buddhism (b) University
(c) Hinduism (d) Art
29. Where is the bridge of boats on Indus is located?
(a) Mithankot (b) Kalabagh
(c) Sukkur (d) Thatha
30. Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located?
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Mithankot (d) Bahawalpur
31. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote popular poetry in:
(a) Seraiki (b) Sindhi
(c) Both of them (d) None of them
32. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station. What is its name?
(a) Fort Munro (b) Rohtas Fort
(c) Attock Fort (d) Fort Abbas
33. Fort Munro is located at:
(a) Karthar Hills (b) Karakoram Hills
(c) Panjpir Hills (d) Sulaiman Hills
34. At which point the waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all come together?
(a) Panjnad (b) Chaj
(c) Neeli Bar (d) none of them
35. Panjnad means:
(a) Land of Five Rivers
(b) Five Waters
(c) Confluence of Five Rivers
(d) Five Rivers
36. The confluence of the Chenab and Sutlej rivers is at:
(a) Panjnad (b) Chaj Doab
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan
37. Uch is located near:
(a) Panjnad (b) Multan
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Kotli Loharan
38. At the beginning of the eighth century, Uch was part of the kingdom of the Brahmin ruler Chach, author of the Chach Nama who is believed to have invented and given his name to:
(a) hockey (b) golf
(c) football (d) Chess
39. Uch is famous for:
(a) Tombs of Saints (b) Fort
(c) Pottery (d) Saints
40. Which desert of Punjab is the continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and Rajasthan Desert in India?
(a) Cholistan (b) Nara
(c) Rohi (d) All of them
41. The area of Cholistan desert is:
(a) 22,000 sq.km (b) 21,000 sq.km
(c) 23,000 sq.km (d) 25,000 sq.km
42. Derawar Fort is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Jahanian (d) Ahmadpur East
43. Derawar Fort is situated in:
(a) Kharan Desert (b) Thal Desert
(c) Cholistan Desert (d) Bahawalpur
44. The walls of Derawar Fort are 40 metres height and circumference of the fort is:
(a) 1.4 kilometre (b) 1.2 kilometre
(c) 1.15 kilometre (d) 1.5 kilometre
45. How much old is Derawar Fort?
(a) 4000 years (b) 5400 years
(c) 5000 years (d) 1400 years
46. Where the Noor Mahal is located?
(a) Multan (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Bahawalnagar
47. Where Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated?
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Fort Abbas (d) Lahore
48. Victoria Hospital is in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) D.G. Khan (d) D.I. Khan
49. Tombs of the seven companion of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at Muluk Shah are located in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Golra Sharif (d) Mithan Kot
50. The Lal Sulhanra National Park is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Ahmadpur East (d) D.G. Khan
51. Which city is come into mind by the phrase:- Heat, Beggars, Dust and Burial Grounds.
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Uch Sharif
52. Which city is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines decorated with blue-glazed tiles?
(a) Multan (b) Mithan Kot
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch Sharif
53. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Hasan Abdal
(c) D.G. Khan (d) Multan
54. The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is:
(a) Shah Alam
(b) Ghias-ud-Din Alam
(c) Baha-ud-Din Zakariya
(d) Rukn-e-Alam
55. The real name of Rukn-e-Alam was:
(a) Abdul Alam (b) Fateh Alam
(c) Noor Alam (d) Abdul Fateh
56. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (also known as Baha-ul-Haq) is situated in:

- (a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan
57. The tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is in:
(a) Tabriz (b) Lahore
(c) Kabul (d) Multan
58. The Tomb of Bibi Pak Daman, mother of Rukn-e-Alam, is at:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Bahawalnagar
(c) Multan (d) Lahore
59. Which one is the largest hospital in Pakistan?
(a) Nishtar Hospital (b) Mayo Hospital
(c) Victoriya Hospital (d) Jinnah Hospital
60. In which city the Nishtar Hospital is situated?
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Lahore (d) none of them
61. The new name of Lyallpur is:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Lala Musa
(c) Faisalabad (d) none of them
62. The third largest city of the Pakistan is:
(a) Faisalabad (b) Multan
(c) Hyderabad (d) Sukkur
63. The Faisalabad founded in 1890 by:
(a) Sir Robert Lyall (b) Sir James Lyall
(c) Sir Montgomery (d) Sir Moor Lyall
64. Which city of Pakistan is laid out on the shape of British flag?
(a) Multan (b) Faisalabad
(c) Sahiwal (d) none of them
65. The Faisalabad is also known as:
(a) Little England (b) Little California
(c) Little Manchester (d) Little Oxford
66. The Chiniot city is known for its ornate brickwork and:
(a) laquer work (b) fire work
(c) wooden work (d) none of them
67. The largest of the Indus Civilisation sites excavated so far are:
(a) Harappa
(b) Moenjodaro
(c) Taxila
(d) Harappa & Mohenjodaro
68. The Harappa is near:
(a) Pakpattan (b) Sahiwal
(c) Okara (d) Pattoki
69. Harappa is four thousand years old city and a contemporary of ancient:
(a) Babylon (b) Ur
(c) Egypt (d) All of them
70. The shrine of Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj is situated in:
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch
71. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in:
(a) 1225 (b) 1265
(c) 1245 (d) 1165
72. To which order of dervishes Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj belonged?
(a) Qadiriya (b) Wahabiya
(c) Sohrawardiya (d) Chishtia
73. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj wrote in:
(a) Persian (b) Urdu
(c) Punjabi (d) All of them
74. Baheshti Darwaza is located in:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Pakpattan
(c) Uch (d) Multan
75. Who built Lahore Fort?
(a) Jahangir (b) Babar
(c) Akbar (d) Sikhs
76. Lahore fort was built in:
(a) 1550s (b) 1530s
(c) 1540s (d) 1560s
77. Who enclosed the Lahore city within a red brick wall?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Hamayun
78. How many gates were built in old Lahore city walls?
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 15
79. Who built Badshahi Mosque?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Hamayun (d) Akbar
80. The Badshahi Mosque was built in:
(a) 1644 (b) 1574
(c) 1624 (d) 1674
81. Where the Shrine of Mian Mir is situated?
(a) Okara (b) Lahore
(c) Kasur (d) Sheikhpura
82. Which is the biggest public library in Pakistan?
(a) Punjab public library
(b) Dyal Singh library
(c) Quaid-e-Azam Library
(d) National library
83. The tomb of Anarkali is situated:
(a) Kamran Baradari
(b) inside Lahore Fort
(c) inside Punjab Secretariat
(d) none of them
84. The Mausoleum of Data Ganj Baksh is in:
(a) Sheikhpura (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Gujranwala
85. The original name of Data Ganj Baksh is:
(a) Sayyed Usman
(b) Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman
(c) Abdul Hassan
(d) Sayyed Ali Hajveri
86. Hazrat Data Ganj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 from:
(a) Kabul (b) Ghazni
(c) Tajikistan (d) Bukhara
87. Hazrat Data Ganj Baksh died in:
(a) 1052 (b) 1072

- (c) 1062 (d) 1172
88. Which is modern Eiffel Tower?
 (a) Minar-e-Pakistan (b) Summit Minar
 (c) Hiran Minar (d) Qutub Minar
89. Where the some hair of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and other relics of his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA) and son-in-law Hazrat Ali (RA) are kept?
 (a) Badshahi Mosque
 (b) Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh Mosque
 (c) Masjid Wazir Khan
 (d) Lahore Museum
90. Where Allama Iqbal is buried?
 (a) Just outside the Lahore Fort
 (b) near Minar-e-Pakistan
 (c) Just outside the Badshahi Mosque
 (d) Near Minto Park
91. When Allama Iqbal's tomb was built?
 (a) 1931 (b) 1951
 (c) 1851 (d) 1921
92. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of:
 (a) White Marble
 (b) Red Sandstone
 (c) Rough Stone
 (d) Black & Blue Stone
93. Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated in
 (a) Sheikhupura (b) Quetta
 (c) Peshawar (d) Lahore
94. Where the tomb of Jehangir is situated?
 (a) Lahore (b) Shahdara
 (c) Sheikhupura (d) Delhi
95. Besides Jehangir who is/are buried in Shahdara?
 (a) Noor Jehan (b) Ashif Khan
 (c) a & b (d) none of them
96. Kamran Baradari is in:
 (a) Shahdara (b) River Ravi
 (c) Lahore (d) Sheikhupura
97. Who built tomb of Jehangir?
 (a) Shah Jehan (b) Jahangir
 (c) Hamayun (d) Noor Jehan
98. Shalimar Garden is located in:
 (a) Sheikhupura (b) Islamabad
 (c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi
99. Who built Shalimar Garden?
 (a) Shah Jehan (b) Aurangzeb
 (c) Shah Alam (d) Hamayun
100. Shalimar Garden was built in?
 (a) 1612 (b) 1622
 (c) 1542 (d) 1642
101. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is in:
 (a) Chunian (b) Sheikhupura
 (c) Lahore (d) Kasur
102. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in:
 (a) Persian (b) Seraiki
 (c) Punjabi (d) Sindhi
103. Where the tomb of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak is situated?
 (a) Islamabad (b) Sheikhupura
 (c) Lahore (d) Kasur
104. Who died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo?
 (a) Qutub-ud-Din (b) Babar
 (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Shah Jahan
105. Qutub-ud-Din was died at Lahore in:
 (a) 1010 (b) 1220
 (c) 1210 (d) 1110
106. Where the Chauburji is located?
 (a) Sheikhupura (b) Shahdara
 (c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi
107. Where the Haran Minar is located?
 (a) Shahdara (b) Sheikhupura
 (c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala
108. Sheikhupura was a:
 (a) fort (b) winter resort
 (c) jungle (d) hunting pavilion
109. Where Jehangir's Fort is located?
 (a) Shahdara (b) Lahore
 (c) Sheikhupura (d) Multan
110. Where Guru Nanak was born?
 (a) Nankana Sahib (b) Lahore
 (c) Amritsar (d) Jalundhar
111. The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is:
 (a) Gandha Singh (b) Ran of Katch
 (c) Rajur (d) Wagah
112. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) starts from Calcutta and ends at:
 (a) Peshawar (b) Kabul
 (c) FATA (d) Khyber Pass
113. The old name of G.T. Road is:
 (a) Imperial Highway (b) Silk Road
 (c) Main Highway (d) Shahi Road
114. How many years the GT Road is old?
 (a) 300 (b) 440
 (c) 420 (d) 470
115. Who built GT Road?
 (a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
 (c) Babar (d) Hamayun
116. How many river(s) GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore?
 (a) 3 (b) 4
 (c) 2 (d) 6
117. Which Pakistani city is famous for high quality sports equipment?
 (a) Sialkot (b) Chiniot
 (c) Gujranwala (d) Lahore
118. Surgical instruments are made in:
 (a) Wazirabad (b) Sialkot
 (c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala
119. Sialkot is also famous for Saddles &:
 (a) musical instruments
 (b) agriculture machinery

- (c) harvesters
(d) paper manufacturing
120. Where the shrine of Shah Daula is situated?
(a) Wazirabad (b) Gujrat
(c) Lahore (d) Multan
121. The Rohtas Fort is near:
(a) Jhelum (b) P.D.Khan
(c) Dina (d) Mangla
122. The Rohtas Fort was built by:
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Qutubuddin (d) Sher Shah Suri
123. The Rohtas Fort was built in:
(a) 1540-50 (b) 1540-10
(c) 1540-30 (d) 1530-50
124. The Islamabad is located at the foothill of:
(a) Karakoram Hills (b) Pamirs Hills
(c) Kirthar Range (d) Margalla Hills
125. When construction of Islamabad began?
(a) 1941 (b) 1921
(c) 1961 (d) 1951
126. When constitution of Pakistan confirmed Islamabad as Capital of the country?
(a) 1962 (b) 1932
(c) 1952 (d) 1912
127. Shah Faisal Mosque is located in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Taxila
(c) Lahore (d) Islamabad
128. Name the biggest Mosque in the World?
(a) Badshahi Mosque
(b) Izmir Mosque
(c) Shah Faisal Mosque
(d) Istanbul Mosque
129. In Faisal Mosque 15,000 people can offer pray. In its courtyard how many people can be accommodated?
(a) 85,000 (b) 88,000
(c) 83,000 (d) 84,000
130. The Shrine of Syed Abdul Latif Shah is in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Islamabad
(c) Jhelum (d) Lahore
131. Syed Abdul Latif Shah is popularly known as:
(a) Bari Imam (b) Shah Imam
(c) Latif Imam (d) none of them
132. Golra Sharif is located in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Murree
(c) Islamabad (d) Rwat
133. The Mount Sukesar is at the height of:
(a) 1521m (b) 1421m
(c) 1511m (d) 1520m
134. The Murree means:
(a) highest place (b) resort
(c) high place (d) none of them
135. The Murree is located in:
(a) Punjab (b) NWFP
(c) both a & b (d) none of a & b
136. Khewra is famous for:
(a) Salt mine (b) shrines
(c) tombs (d) rock carvings
137. Which salt mine is the largest in area in the world?
(a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra
(c) Shicago (d) none of them
138. The length of Khewra mine tunnels is:
(a) 120 km (b) 130 km
(c) 140 km (d) 135 km
139. The 2nd biggest producer of rock salt in the world is:
(a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra
(c) Hyderabad (d) none of them
140. Nandana Fort is situated near:
(a) Pind Dadan Khan (b) Nandana Abad
(c) Nandipur (d) Rawalpindi
141. Mianwali is important for:
(a) embroidery work (b) irrigation work
(c) wood work (d) agriculture
142. The Wah is famous for:
(a) Ordnance factory (b) Mughal Garden
(c) Both of them (d) None of them
143. Which city is famous for the textile mills that produce finest worsted suiting in the world?
(a) Haripur (b) Lawrencepur
(c) Faisalabad (d) Karachi
144. Taxila is one of the subcontinent's archaeological treasures and was once an important city of the kingdom of:
(a) Indus (b) Maurya
(c) Kushans (d) Gandhara
145. The history of Taxila spans about:
(a) 1000 years (b) 1900 years
(c) 990 years (d) 900 years
146. Gandhara is chiefly remembered for its:
(a) archaeological excavations
(b) university
(c) Buddhist art
(d) sculptural work
147. Who built Attock Fort?
(a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Humayun (d) Qutubuddin
148. The boundary between Punjab and the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa is:
(a) Kabul River
(b) Karakoram range
(c) Indus River
(d) Silk road
149. Kabul River merges in Indus River near:
(a) Attock (b) Taxila
(c) Kalabagh (d) Nowshera
150. Best version of *Heer-Ranjha* was written by:
(a) Muqbul Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Bulhe Shah (d) none of them
151. Where Waris Shah is buried?
(a) Jandiala Sher Khan

- (b) Nankana Sahib
(c) Lahore
(d) Mithan Kot
152. Mela Chiragha is celebrated in the memory of:
(a) Bulhe Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Shah Hussain (d) Muqbul Shah
153. Sultan Bahu (d. 1691) wrote in:
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Punjabi (d) all of them
154. Who wrote *Sassi-Panu*?
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Bulhe Shah
(c) Waris Shah (d) none of them
155. Who wrote *Sohni-Mahiwal*?
(a) Bulhe Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Hashim Shah (d) Fazal Shah
156. Who wrote *Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas*?
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Ghulam Rasool
(c) Bulhe Shah (d) Waris Shah
157. *Yusuf Zulekha* was written by:
(a) Ghulam Rasul (b) Bulhe Shah
(c) Hashim Shah (d) Waris Shah
158. How many districts are there in the Province of Punjab?
(a) 32 (b) 35
(c) 36 (d) 34
159. Which of the following districts is the newest district of Punjab?
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Pakpattan
(c) Kasur (d) Chiniot
160. The Districts of Pakpattan, Okara and Sahiwal are in:
(a) Lahore Division
(b) Sargodha Division
(c) Gujranwala Division
(d) Sahiwal Division
162. Which of the following districts of Punjab has the lowest population density?
(a) Dera Gazi Khan (b) Layyah
(c) Rajanpur (d) Bahawalpur

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|
| 1. | a | 22. | a | 43. | c | 64. | b | 85. | b | 106. | c | 127. | d | 148. | a |
| 2. | a | 23. | d | 44. | d | 65. | c | 86. | b | 107. | b | 128. | c | 149. | a |
| 3. | b | 24. | d | 45. | c | 66. | c | 87. | b | 108. | d | 129. | a | 150. | b |
| 4. | a | 25. | a | 46. | c | 67. | d | 88. | a | 109. | c | 130. | b | 151. | a |
| 5. | b | 26. | c | 47. | b | 68. | b | 89. | a | 110. | a | 131. | a | 152. | c |
| 6. | a | 27. | b | 48. | a | 69. | d | 90. | c | 111. | d | 132. | c | 153. | d |
| 7. | c | 28. | b | 49. | a | 70. | a | 91. | b | 112. | b | 133. | a | 154. | a |
| 8. | d | 29. | a | 50. | b | 71. | d | 92. | b | 113. | a | 134. | c | 155. | d |
| 9. | a | 30. | c | 51. | c | 72. | d | 93. | d | 114. | d | 135. | c | 156. | b |
| 10. | a | 31. | c | 52. | a | 73. | c | 94. | b | 115. | b | 136. | a | 157. | a |
| 11. | a | 32. | a | 53. | d | 74. | b | 95. | c | 116. | a | 137. | b | 158. | c |
| 12. | b | 33. | d | 54. | d | 75. | c | 96. | d | 117. | a | 138. | c | 159. | d |
| 13. | c | 34. | a | 55. | d | 76. | d | 97. | a | 118. | b | 139. | b | 160. | d |
| 14. | d | 35. | b | 56. | b | 77. | b | 98. | c | 119. | a | 140. | a | 161. | |
| 15. | a | 36. | d | 57. | d | 78. | b | 99. | a | 120. | b | 141. | b | 162. | c |
| 16. | a | 37. | a | 58. | c | 79. | b | 100. | d | 121. | c | 142. | c | | |
| 17. | c | 38. | d | 59. | a | 80. | d | 101. | c | 122. | d | 143. | b | | |
| 18. | c | 39. | a | 60. | a | 81. | b | 102. | c | 123. | a | 144. | d | | |
| 19. | c | 40. | d | 61. | c | 82. | c | 103. | a | 124. | d | 145. | a | | |
| 20. | a | 41. | b | 62. | a | 83. | c | 104. | a | 125. | c | 146. | c | | |
| 21. | d | 42. | b | 63. | b | 84. | b | 105. | c | 126. | a | 147. | a | | |



SINDH MCQ's

1. The area of Sindh is:
(a) 140914 sq.km (b) 130914 sq.km
(c) 140814 sq.km (d) 120914 sq.km
2. How many Divisions are in Sindh?
(a) 9 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 3
3. Which important Hills are located in the Sindh?
(a) Kirthar Hills (b) Karakoram
(c) Pamirs (d) Mangopir
4. The Indus empties into the:
(a) Arabian Sea (b) cape monze
(c) Makran Coast (d) none of them
5. Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilisation towns, scattered from:
(a) Kabul to Delhi
(b) Kabul to Laohre
(c) Peshawar to Delhi
(d) Kandhar to Delhi
6. The most famous town of the Indus civilisation, on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is:
(a) Kot Diji (b) Harappa
(c) Moenjodaro (d) none of them
7. The Sindh language is based on _____ alphabet.
(a) Persian alphabet
(b) Arabic alphabet
(c) Dravidian alphabet
(d) Sanskrit alphabet
8. Lari is spoken in:
(a) Upper Sindh (b) Lower Sindh
(c) Central Sindh (d) Sindh & Punjab
9. The National Museum is located at:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi
(c) Hyderabad (d) Larkana
10. Where the Cotton Exchange Building is situated?
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Faisalabad (d) Multan
11. Baleji Beach is located at:
(a) Hyderabad (b) Karachi
(c) Jamshoro (d) Kotri
12. Where the French Beach is located.
(a) Karachi (b) Oman
(c) India (d) Balochistan
13. KANUPP is located near:
(a) Cape Monze (b) Baleji Beach
(c) Hub (d) Hyderabad
14. Gaddani Beach is located in:
(a) Sindh
- (b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh & Balochistan
(d) none of them
15. Kaleji Lake, Kadiero Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in:
(a) Sindh
(b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh & Balochistan
(d) none of them
16. Banbhore is famous for:
(a) Sussi & Pannu
(b) archaeological excavation
(c) art work
(d) wood work
17. The earliest mosque in sub-continent is situated in:
(a) Jacobabad (b) Banbhore
(c) Sukkur (d) Rohri
18. Keti Bundar is a:
(a) coastal area (b) port
(c) dialect of language (d) animal
19. Which is the Worlds largest necropolis (old graveyard)?
(a) Kirthar Hills
(b) Makli Hill
(c) Karachi graveyard
(d) Mohenjodaro graveyard
20. Which place is called Little Mecca?
(a) Uch (b) Bhanbhor
(c) Makli Hill (d) Mansura
21. Where is Shah Jahani Mosque is situated?
(a) Thatta (b) Jacobabad
(c) Sibi (d) Larkana
22. Keenjhar Lake is situated near:
(a) Larkana (b) Jamshoro
(c) Thatta (d) none of them
23. Ranikot Fort is situated in which district of Sindh?
(a) Jamshoro (b) Kotri
(c) Larkana (d) Hyderabad
24. The largest Fort of Pakistan is:
(a) Ranikot (b) Fort Abbas
(c) Lahore Fort (d) Fort Monroe
25. University of the Sindh is located at:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Hyderabad
(c) Larkana (d) Karachi
26. The Super Highway start from Karachi and ends at:
(a) Hyderabad (b) Thatta
(c) Larkana (d) Kotri

27. Ghulam Muhamamd Barrage is also called:
 (a) Indus Barrage
 (b) Kandyaro Barrage
 (c) Kotri Barrage
 (d) none of them
28. *Rilli* is:
 (a) cap (b) place
 (c) dish (d) bedspreads
29. Where the Sindh Provincial Museum is located:
 (a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi
 (c) Larkana (d) Hyderabad
30. Who was King Umar?
 (a) first King of the Sumarh Dynasty
 (b) second King of the Sumarh Dynasty
 (c) third King of the Sumarh Dynasty
 (d) fourth King of the Sumarh Dynasty
31. *Marvi* is a folk story of:
 (a) Sindh (b) Balochistan
 (c) Punjab (d) Thal
32. Which desert is called 'Friendly Desert'?
 (a) Thal (b) Cholistan
 (c) Thar Desert (d) Sahara
33. Where is the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated?
 (a) Shahbaz Nagar (b) Uch Sharif
 (c) Sehwan Sharif (d) none of them
34. Lal Shazhbaz Qalandar was a celibate, mystic wanderer and missionary, as well as a scholar, poet and philosopher who wrote several books in Persian and:
 (a) Persian (b) Persian & Arabic
 (c) Sindhi (d) Arabic
35. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent is:
 (a) Keenghar Lake (b) Manchar Lake
 (c) Hali Lake (d) None of them
36. Moenjodaro means:
 (a) Civilised City
 (b) Beautiful gardens
 (c) Mound of the Dead
 (d) Dead Civilisation
37. Moenjodaro is 6th ruins of a 4,000-year-old city of the:
 (a) Taxila civilisation (b) Indus Civilisation
 (c) both of them (d) none of them
38. Indus Civilisation is also known as:
 (a) Kot Diji civilisation
 (b) Mohenjodaro civilisation
 (c) Taxila civilisation
 (d) Harrapan civilisation
39. Moenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the:
 (a) upper Sindh (b) lower Sindh
 (c) middle Sindh (d) southern Sindh
40. Which one is hottest place in the subcontinent?
 (a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
 (c) Jacobabad (d) none of them
41. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is located near:
 (a) Sibbi (b) Hyderabad
 (c) Jacobabad (d) Hala
42. Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the:
 (a) *Sassi Pannu* (b) *Heer Ranjha*
 (c) *Risalo* (d) *Shahnama*
43. *Risalo* is the best-known collection of romantic poetry in the _____ language.
 (a) Urdu (b) Sindhi
 (c) Arabic (d) Persian
44. Which city of the Sindh is popular for woodworking industry?
 (a) Thattha (b) Kotri
 (c) Hala (d) Larkana
45. Which city is on the border of Sindh and Punjab provinces?
 (a) Rajanpur (b) Mithan Kot
 (c) Kashmir (d) none of them
46. What is Malakhra?
 (a) a game (b) a river
 (c) a lake (d) a dance
47. The famous place "Makli" in Sindh is a:
 (a) Museum (b) Park
 (c) Fort (d) Graveyard
48. The Kirthar Range is near:
 (a) Dadu (b) Mithankot
 (c) Jamshoro (d) Gari Habibullah

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 7. b | 13. b | 19. b | 25. a | 31. a | 37. b | 43. b |
| 2. c | 8. b | 14. a | 20. c | 26. a | 32. c | 38. d | 44. c |
| 3. a | 9. b | 15. a | 21. a | 27. c | 33. c | 39. a | 45. c |
| 4. a | 10. a | 16. a | 22. c | 28. d | 34. b | 40. c | 46. a |
| 5. a | 11. b | 17. b | 23. d | 29. d | 35. b | 41. c | 47. d |
| 6. c | 12. a | 18. a | 24. a | 30. a | 36. c | 42. c | 48. a |



KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA**MCQ's**

- The area of Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is:
(a) 75,521 sq km (b) 74,521 sq km
(c) 73,521 sq km (d) 74,521 sq km
- How many Divisions are in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa?
(a) 7 (b) 4
(c) 9 (d) 3
- Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is the new name of NWFP. It changed on:
(a) 19th April 2010 (b) 16th April 2010
(c) 18th April 2010 (d) 17th April 2010
- Who wrote Lords of the Khyber?
(a) Andre Joseph (b) Kipling
(c) Yousuf Khan (d) Andre Singer
- The Durand Line is the border between:
(a) Pakistan & Afghanistan
(b) Pakistan & Iran
(c) Iran & Afghanistan
(d) Russia & Pakistan
- Durand Line was agreed in:
(a) 1880 (b) 1877
(c) 1893 (d) 1788
- The *Pukhtunwali* is:
(a) a city
(b) flower
(c) ethical code
(d) dialect of language
- Mahabat Khan Mosque is in:
(a) Mardan (b) Kohat
(c) Sawabi (d) Peshawar
- Where the Cunningham Clocktower is situated?
(a) Kohistan (b) Peshawar
(c) Hangu (d) Mansehra
- Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is in:
(a) Chitral (b) Peshawar
(c) Bannu (d) Mardan
- Pakistan Forest institution is located in:
(a) Karachi (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
- Jamrud Fort is located near:
(a) Peshawar (b) Abbottabad
(c) Charsadda (d) Attack
- Which place is called gate way two Khyber Pass?
(a) Charsadda (b) Peshawar
(c) Jamrud (d) Mardan
- Which area is called 'gun factory of the tribal areas'?
(a) Darra Isa Khel (b) Darra Khyber
(c) Darra Adam Khel (d) Kohat
- The toughest town in the world is:
(a) Darra Khyber (b) Darra Adamkhel
(c) Darra Isa Khel (d) Khojak Pass
- Thal in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is a:
(a) desert (b) trading post
(c) river (d) lake
- Peshawar means:
(a) City of flowers (b) City of tombs
(c) City of garden (d) City of greenery
- Where the Chowk Yadgar is situated?
(a) Peshawar (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Attock (d) Chitral
- The monument at the centre of Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of the:
(a) Independence War
(b) 1965 Indo-Pakistan
(c) 1971 War
(d) None of them
- Warsak Dam is built on:
(a) Abaseen River (b) Sawat River
(c) Kabul River (d) Karam River
- Warsak Dam is near:
(a) Chitral (b) Peshawar
(c) Haripur (d) Kohistan
- The Gomal University is in:
(a) D.I. Khan (b) D.G. Khan
(c) Attock (d) Peshawar
- Akbar Fort is situated in:
(a) Hund (b) Swat
(c) Sost (d) Dir
- The Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting pointof:
(a) Chitral Valley (b) Hunza Valley
(c) Kalam Valley (d) Swat Valley
- Which range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan?
(a) Karakoram Range
(b) Pamirs Range
(c) The Hindu Kush
(d) Kirthar Range
- Name the mountain of The Hindu Kush which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan?
(a) Koh-e-Safed (b) Koh-e-Sulaiman
(c) Koh-e-Murdar (d) Tirich Mir
- Chitral is separated from the Tajikistan by the narrow Wakhan corridor and from China by the:
(a) Chitral region (b) Swat region
(c) Hunza region (d) Kalam region

28. Lowari Pass at 3,118 metres (10230 feet) above sea level, from Dir to Drosh is _____ long.
 (a) 70 km (b) 80 km
 (c) 74 km (d) 85 km
29. Which valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya"?
 (a) Naran (b) Kaghan
 (c) Swat (d) Kalam
30. The Malika Parbat is near:
 (a) Neelam Valley (b) Kalam Valley
 (c) Swat Valley (d) Hunza Valley
31. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated near:
 (a) Kaghan (b) Naran
 (c) Neelam (d) Swat
32. World's largest tribal society is:
 (a) Pashtun (b) Pathan
 (c) Noro (d) Afridi
33. The sixth main regional language of Pakistan is:
 (a) Urdu (b) Pashtun
 (c) Hindko (d) Sindhi
34. Districts of Hazara division are Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and:
 (a) Charsaddah (b) Chamkai
 (c) Haripur (d) Isakhel
35. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science and Technology is situated at:
 (a) Peshawar (b) Mardan
 (c) Topi (d) Pabbi

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. c | 11. d | 16. b | 21. b | 26. d | 31. a |
| 2. a | 7. c | 12. a | 17. a | 22. a | 27. c | 32. b |
| 3. a | 8. d | 13. c | 18. a | 23. a | 28. c | 33. c |
| 4. d | 9. b | 14. c | 19. b | 24. d | 29. b | 34. c |
| 5. a | 10. b | 15. b | 20. c | 25. c | 30. a | 35. c |



Info

Hub HRMS SIS SED

NORTHERN AREAS**MCQ's**

- Name the Highway which connects Pakistan with China?
(a) Silk Road (b) Khunjrab Road
(c) G.T. Road (d) Karakoram
- The old name of Karakoram Highways is:
(a) Silk Road (b) Khunjrab Road
(c) Silk highway (d) None of them
- Karakoram Highways passes through:
(a) Himalaya (b) Karakoram
(c) Pamir (d) All of them
- At the Pak-China border Karakoram Highway passes through:
(a) Khunjrab Pass (b) Khojak Pass
(c) Khyber Pass (d) Taxila
- The Karakoram Highway start from:
(a) Hawelia (b) Hasan Abdal
(c) Abbottabad (d) Taxila
- Karakoram Highway ends at:
(a) Sost (b) Khunjrab
(c) Kashgar (d) Sinkiang
- The Silk Road was actually a series of trade routes linking China with the:
(a) Asia (b) South Asia
(c) West (d) Middle East
- Karakoram is a Turkish word meaning:
(a) high mountain
(b) dangerous mountain
(c) crumbling rock
(d) not passable mountain
- 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains are in:
(a) Himalaya (b) Hindu Kush
(c) Pamir (d) Karakoram
- Nanga Parbat is also known as:
(a) Diamer (b) White mountain
(c) Naked mountain (d) None of them
- Nanga Parbat's nick name is :
(a) Killer Mountain
(b) White mountain
(c) Naked mountain
(d) Friendly mountain
- Sachen Glacier is near:
(a) Astor (b) Baltistan
(c) Chilas (d) Skardu
- Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
(a) Chitral (b) Baltistan
(c) Skardu (d) Chilas
- Which place is called Little Tibet?
(a) Chitral (b) Chilas
(c) Baltistan (d) Skardu
- Which Pakistani area is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir?
(a) Astor (b) Baltistan
(c) Chitral (d) Kalash
- Satpara Lake is near:
(a) Hunza (b) Skardu
(c) Swat (d) Chitral
- The capital of Pakistan's northern areas is:
(a) Swat (b) Baltistan
(c) Hunza (d) Gilgit
- About which place it is said "the place where heaven and earth meet"?
(a) Punial (b) Chitral
(c) Kalash (d) Swat
- Where the deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubies and garnets are found?
(a) Gilgit (b) Hunza
(c) Skardu (d) Swat
- Ruby mines are situated in:
(a) Swat (b) Skardu
(c) Hunza (d) Gilgit
- The Polo game originated in the:
(a) Northern Areas (b) UK
(c) USA (d) Subcontinent
- In June, August and November, polo tournaments are held in:
(a) Gilgit (b) Skardu
(c) Chilas (d) Astor
- Rakaposhi mountain is located near:
(a) Hunza (b) Swat
(c) Gilgit (d) Astor
- Rakaposhi is the _____ highest mountain the world.
(a) 25th (b) 27th
(c) 20th (d) 10th
- Which are Gilgit-Baltistan areas?
(a) Gilgit & Hunza
(b) Gilgit, Hunza & Chilas
(c) Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu
(d) Chilas & Skardu
- When former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan"?
(a) 29th August 2009
(b) 15th September 2009
(c) 19th October 2009
(d) None of these
- What is the total area of Gilgit-Baltistan?
(a) 54321 km² (b) 98421 km²
(c) 72498 km² (d) 23545 km²
- How many districts are there in Gilgit-Baltistan?
(a) Three (b) Nine
(c) Seven (d) Six
- When first elections were held in "Gilgit-Baltistan"?
(a) Three (b) Nine
(c) Seven (d) Six

- (a) 21st July, 2009
 (b) 15th September 2009
 (c) 19th October 2009
 (d) 12th November 2009

31. Who has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan?
 (a) Mir Ghanzafar Ali (b) Zafar Shah
 (c) Akbar Shah (d) Shama Khalid

32. Who is elected Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan?
 (a) Hafeezur Rahman
 (b) Zafar Shah
 (c) Akbar Shah
 (d) Syed Mehdi Shah
33. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
 (a) Chitral (b) Baltistan
 (c) Skardu (d) None of these

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. c | 11. a | 16. b | 21. a | 27. a | 31. a |
| 2. a | 7. c | 12. a | 17. d | 22. a | 28. c | 32. a |
| 3. d | 8. c | 13. b | 18. a | 23. b | 29. c | 33. b |
| 4. a | 9. d | 14. c | 19. b | 24. b | 30. d | |
| 5. b | 10. a | 15. b | 20. c | 25. c | | |



Info

Hub HRMS SIS SED

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS IN THE PAKISTAN

MCQ's

33

1. K-2 is ranked as the _____ highest mountain of the world.
(a) 4th (b) 6th
(c) 2nd (d) 8th
2. K-2 is situated in the:
(a) Pamirs
(b) Karakoram Range
(c) Hindu Kush Range
(d) Himalaya
3. The height of K-2 is:
(a) 8,611 m (b) 8,500 m
(c) 7,616 m (d) 10,800 m
4. Name the 9th highest mountain peak in the world?
(a) Rakaposhi (b) Sakesar
(c) Gasherbr (d) Nanga Parbat
5. In which range Nanga Parbat is situated?
(a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
(c) Himalaya (d) Pir Panjal
6. The height of Nanga Parbat is:
(a) 8,126 m (b) 10,521 m
(c) 6,215 m (d) 9,500 m
7. The world's 11th highest peak is:
(a) Gasherbrum II]
(b) Gasherbrum I
(c) Gasherbrum III
(d) Gasherbrum
8. Gasherbrum I is also known as:
(a) High Peak (b) While Peak
(c) Hidden Peak (d) Flat Peak
9. In which range the Gasherbrum I is situated?
(a) Karakoram (b) Himalaya
(c) Hindu Kush (d) Pir Panjal
10. What is the height of Gasherbrum I?
(a) 6,600 m (b) 5,600 m
(c) 8,060 m (d) 9,800 m
11. What is the height of Rakaposhi?
(a) 7,788 m (b) 8,778
(c) 8,200 (d) 9,100
12. In which range Rakaposhi is located?
(a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram
(c) Himalaya (d) Kirthar
13. What is the world rank of Rakaposhi?
(a) 25 (b) 28
(c) 27 (d) 30
14. What is the height of Tirich Mir?
(a) 9,160 m (b) 5,700 m
(c) 8,610 m (d) 7,708 m
15. In which range Tirich Mir is located?
(a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
(c) Pamirs (d) Himalaya
16. What is the world rank of Tirich Mir?
(a) 44th (b) 47th
(c) 41th (d) 49th
17. Tirich Mir, Noshaq, Tirich Mir NW, Istor Nal and Saraghrar Peak I are located in the range of:
(a) Lesser Himalaya
(b) Great Himalaya
(c) Karakoram
(d) Hindu Kush
18. Most of peaks in Pakistan are located in the range of:
(a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
(c) Pamris (d) Kirthar
19. Name the prominent peak of Himalaya range in Pakistan?
(a) Rakaposhi
(b) Tirichi Mir
(c) Gasherbrum
(d) Nanga Parbat
20. Name the highest peak of Karakoram Range in Pakistan?
(a) Tirichi Mir
(b) Rakaposhi
(c) K-2
(d) Takht-e-Sulaiman
21. How many peaks there are of over 8,000 metres in Pakistan?
(a) 7 (b) 5
(c) 9 (d) 3
22. To which mountain Siachen Glacier streams down?
(a) Rakaposhi (b) Astoro
(c) K-2 (d) None of them
23. How many kilometers Siachen Glacier streams down?
(a) 60 km (b) 75 km
(c) 50 km (d) 80 km
24. How many kilometers the Batura Glacier runs for?
(a) 58 km (b) 62 km
(c) 65 km (d) 70 km
25. The most outstanding rivers of ice is the:
(a) Siachen Glacier (b) Biafo Glacier
(c) Atrak Glacier (d) Baltoro Glacier
26. How many kilometers the Baltoro Glacier runs for?
(a) 60 (b) 67
(c) 62 (d) 70